EKNAT USIK LAN

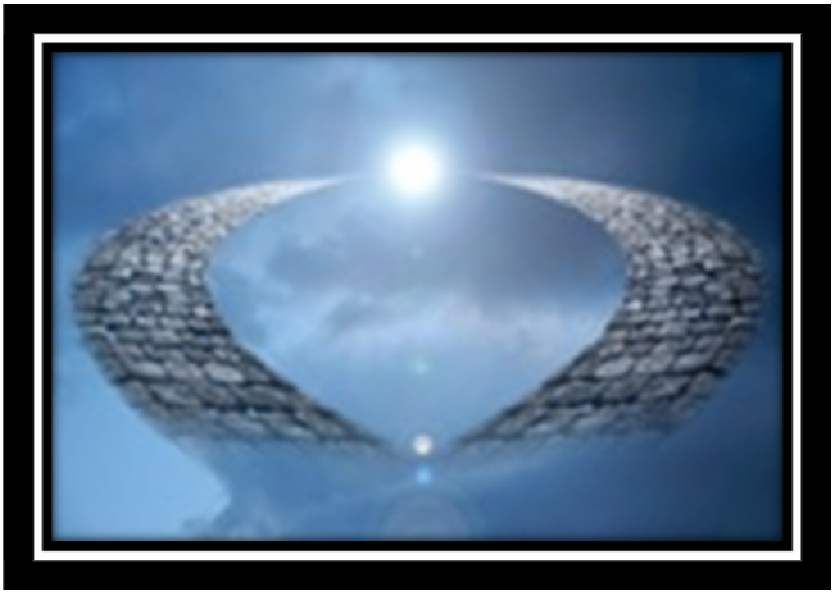
USIK LAN HIL

USIK LANGUAGE COURSE

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A bit of history

“The whole Earth had only one speech”.-Gen.11-1

In very remote times everything pointed towards the certainty of this sentence,repeated by so many sources.In this way we are told about the SPEECH OF MAN,clerly differentiating it from the one of ANGELS.1 Co.13-1

Differents reincarnations of Vishnu´s and events,probably caused by man,left mentioned unity unfinished,for the benefit of the peculiarity of each nation but unfastening itself and placing itself at a distance from the link of unity:The language.

The deeper we search into the past,fewer differences we find in the basic roots of existing languages and one perceives the huge work,developed by our ancestors according to the richness of their languages and their beautiful elaboration.

One of them,which have maintained their pureness unharmed,deservee special attention:such
As the Basque Language,a sublime jewel,one of the most ancient of the Earth.A treasure of humanity which still jealously retains many secrets and which deserves a chapter aside.

All of us have ever thought about the question how speech was born and have thought it over and over a great many times,but when it deals with creating a new language,it calibates itself with the property of huge,primitive efforts and the time that has had to go by to arrive at the already known ones and their present situation.

36 Years have had to go by in order to culminate the creation of Usik.
Years of hard work,causing dizziness,working on it over and over till one is sick.
Of periods and lapses of compulsory rest in order not to fill the head with imagination,but to keep on fulfilling the pending asignment with strength.

And why such an effort?The answer came on its own a log time ago.

The fact that the world was divided was proven through history and at present as well.The fact that the problems of humans beings,further away than our surroundings,hardly had any resonance nor importance in our private habitat.The fact that people gather together and keep on doing it in areas with predominance of the affective language or the mother tongue.

The fact that malinterpretation,misunderstandings of a language,can change the history.That people identify themselves above all through a very particular inheritance,extremely united to birth.The language.

The great gift of humanity should be pointed out here,which is practically unnecesary for being known already.

Nowadays,great changes are being experienced owing to advances of all kind.
At present,any fortress is assailable.A border has at most a divisional and symbolic value.

Little by little,man is becoming aware of the fact that nobody chooses his or her skin colour nor place of birth.Not even his or her being,fittingly said with everything what it supposes.Later,how can one dare to prejudice,to judge and to sentence what already has been sentenced?

We all notice,however,the way thousands of people suffer every day for one reason or another.Owing to the lack of resources,to the differential trend towards established aesthetic norms,to tints of colour,to ideological intolerances,to the extremely wicked and faint-hearted abuse of strength over weakness and to an endless number of similar situations.Because in spite of all advances the human being stil has not understood that there is only one world although worlds are uncountable.The true fact that every link that is broken,every particle on this planet that is destroyed due to negligence,bad tasks or prepotency of nations will cause a damage difficult to repair and will affect present and futures generations.Therefore,we can not only regret but also fight,fight with love ahead of us.The fact that is understood that the impotency which invades us with regard to such excesses,hurts,but a lot.And therefore it is good that all of us begin to understand each other ,since we owe it to all ourselves and not only to a few of us.Not only this or that nation but also this or that human being.And to begin to each other altogether in a proper way,we consequently will have to be able to communicate with one another with an inseparable language,which serves as a link among the huge diversity of existing languages.

A neutral,reasonable,auxiliar bridge language

Supposing the apprenticeship of thousands of languages which is nowadays incompatible with the human being´s life length and ability.The language of oen certain country is not valid either,because-and that is what this story is about-,the language of one concrete nation will never dominate the others.And if it can manage to be suprime for a certain period,it will lose this diminance.Not because it is usurped bay some other language but because basically it will be obviously ruling lines on the supposed inferiority of the others.

Within a sole nation it is not enterely or not at all accepted that a national language dominates the affective one.In many cases it is assumed while while it isn´t obliged.

It is even less accepted if another nation pretends to unify everything under its own language.

Therefore,a bridge language of all the people cannot belong to any of them in particular but to all of them similarity.Due to this reason,it does not matter who is or are the creators of the bridge but what it is going to be used for:Uniting all human beings,making them aware of the benefits of the protection of and the aid for the most disfavoured people and cooperating altogether for the welfare of humanity,for the justice of our predecessors and ancestors and in the view of the future of our children,children of the humanity.Let´s be honorable to them,to whom we have sown.

That´s the objective and therefore,the affective language of each nation has to be strengthened and looked after,even spoilt and use the bridge for all of us.

And this last-mentioned has to be pretentious,obtainable,easy and valid for each field,democratic in its roots and conception,revolutionary where it proceeds,almost belonging to angels.

It will be your joy to appreciate it.Here we have,then,the result of so many years of research.

THE LANGUAGE

A result that is the consequence of creating a language which is not cleary and hiddenly imposed by not a single nation in particular and which contemplates a similarness and a takin of parts into account,respecting and conserving at the same time the languages of each nation with their richnesses and peculiarities.This will result in a real brotherhood of the human race,beneficial for contemplation and cohabitation in a multi-racial world but without borders where it is true that we love each other,burying the hatred of differentiations and stimulating them as being positive.

It had been attempted with laudable efforts on other occasions,but up to date according to the author,the bases suffered from a clear trend to the use of roots of some concrete languages,with detriment to the rest,adapting at the same time classical and tipified aesthetic norm with all the virtues and defects which they assist but lacking that selfsame and truly universal pillar.

AFTER THE MOTIVE, THE CREATION

The objective was clear:Creating an **UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE**

If it were to be universal,logically its basis also hat to be universal,and there its first difficulty arose.It had to be born from something which was common for all nations,that is to say universal and at the same time had identical signification and clear intrepretation of values.

This would be good for everybody.As a sample we can music,which unified does not cause any trouble for being written,read or interpreted by any person no matter where from.
It is a clear univeersal language but as an artistic means of communication.

And basically it is with 7 basic notes with which great pieces are created but obviously mentioned speech is unvalid for us to reach our objective.

Simply because the transfer from the corresponding syllables of the notes to syllables that are componentes of words,although in fact we are not tranlated to any another language in any case.How less the codification of mentioned notes would support us since in spite of the endless combinations,these are repetitive as there are no more then 7 syllabical groups.

Painting also symbolically forms part of a universal language.Through it,we can express ourselves by landscapes,portraits,pictograms and ideagrams,a feeling,an idea,even an elevated and recondite conception of things,but,how to read it?How to translate it?

The system that was going to be used for the basis to develop the language was created.
That wasn´t a one-day task either,nor of 1 or 2 years,and nevertheless the encounter with the key was nearly spontaneous.It was such that after forming 4 columns of numbers the real pillars of the language,there still wasn´t any perception regarding the fact that from the 4,three were a development of the first.

All of this we are going to understand after the exhibition and handing of the numerical table of the **USIK**,which is its structure.

Its functioning turns out to be more difficult to explain than the practise of it,but we will try to do with clearness.
It is very IMPORTANT to know and to dominate well the numerical system,that is to learn to count since onece that achieved in this language it enables us to correctly reeaad and write thousands and even millions of combinations and as reach of these equals a word,we will be able to form as numerical equivalences we create.

At these levels the reader will have noticed which was the desired base and found at last:**THE NUMBERS**

That was the beginning,which as we shall see was not going to be easy at all.

When the value of two things is known,for instance,no matter the this is represented,it turns out to be the same for any race or people.That is to say,two trees might be written in any manner,depending on the country,but it will always mean TWO and never THREE.

The only thing left is to give to the mentioned value an equivalence LETTERS-PHONEMES and combine it,so that the resultant would be practical,brief,simple and rich,which is not easy at all,given the infinity of numerical combinations to fall back on,in order to give it a greater richness and variety.That is to say,in order to achieve a phonetically,agile,varied and rich languge we could not limit ourselves to give a phonetic value to a consecutive serie of numbers,but we would have to apply the root meaning for a later development of the word families to mentioned resultants.But none of the numerical systems known for the huge amount of syllabes,which reading of a number in all consulted languages given us,was valid.

Soon the author understood that in order to create the language he was seeking,he would have to invent,at the same time,a new,revolutionary,numerical system,able to contribute what was required.

To undersatand it better and taking the Spanish numerical system as a base example,let´s suppose we want to give the following numerical combination a meaning(seeking the variety):**927.430**

The meaning wouldn´t involve any difficulties.Neither would the numerical writing.But,and here the main problem arose:its reading is so long that the language created,based on that system or on others with similar readings,would be unfeasible.

And we couldn´t escape from the combinations as the one already exposed,since otherwise the sonority of what been created,would be extremely monotonous.Following the already mentioned number,its reading is as follow:Nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty.

Here we see tha six numbers converted in letters have,against all dialectics,become 15 syllables(thus resulting in a word of a colassal pronuntiation and length.

Besides,mentioned number converted in letter,contain 55.More than the entire alphabet contains.When it would be logical and difficult if it contained the same amount of letters as numbers and,moreover,if it could be read.Therefore,as one can understand,the necesity to create a new system.The difficult task it supposes wouldn´have to be mentioned,but it is only fair to recognize.

Anyway,at last it was achieve,in such way that by means of a new system,the interested reader will learn to consider this finding during the present course.

Also compare that it is science,as we see the same mentioned number translated into Usik

That is to say,**the same mentioned amount of letters as numbers** and in addition it can be read.

With the necessary advantage to have reduced the same regarding the reading of our example in English in **FIFTEEN SYLLABES**,leaving its pronuntiation composed by only two:**TEL-FAI**

This was the way to follow.Now the only thing left was to form thousands of combinations and among them to choose the most ideal ones to begin to walk with the formation of roots.

And although,of those roots obtained,at first,we ignore that the meaning isn´t less certain that with the mentioned domination of the system,the pupils will be able to form on their own the names of the natiosns of the world,rivers,seas,oceans,islands,lakes,mountains,colours(with their thousands of tints)and something else and all of this in less than an hour as the reader will be able to experience once the handling of the Table is learnt.
Therefore it is advisable to learn this Table well before going ahead.
As well,prior to the study of the Table,we see the result obtained after so many years of research:

THE LANGUAGE USIK

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- One single meaning per word
- One single sound for each letter
- Not a single letter without sound
- Not a single sound between vowels
- Not a single kind of article
- Not a single word has more than two syllables,having most of them one
- The verb is root at the same time and never varies
- There is no letter duplication
- There is no possibility of spelling errors
- An alphabet of only **SEVENTEEN LETTERS**(The five mos t international vowels and 12 consonants)(The H,(zero)has the function of “wild card”)
- Each word has a numerical value which avoids its phonetic deformation,its confusion,transformation or loss.
- It´s a language with a numerical base and therefore universal so that its apprenticeship is equal for everybody.
- It´s ideal for computers and integrable,due to its reduction to the minimun structure,for physically disabled people.
- Its reduced alphabet,given its structure and base,is not an obstacle for endless and rich combinations,just as with seven musical notes master pieces are created.
- It is logical,ration and neutral.
- In **Usik** there are no consonants with a difficult pronountation:**C,CH,LL,Ñ,P,Q,R,V,W,X,Y,Z**

Let´s seriously get on with study of

THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE USIK

NUMERICAL TABLE OF THE USIK

Combined value	Isolated value	Invariable value	Isolated value	Value combined
A	B	C	D	E
1=B	1=BA	10=A	100=BI	100=B
2=S	2=SE	20=E	200=SI	200=S
3=D	3=DAI	30=AI	300=DI	300=D
4=F	4=FO	40=O	400=FI	400=F
5=G	5=GU	50=U	500=GI	500=G
6=K	6=KEU	60=EU	600=KI	600=K
7=L	7=LEI	70=EI	700=LI	700=L
8=M	8=MAE	80=AE	800=MI	800=M
9=T	9=TOU	90=OU	900=TI	900=T
0=H	00=I	000=N	000000=J	

H =Has no numerical value and only adopts such value which it substitutes in each case and which we call “Wild Card”.
We know the value of the H all the time as the number which it substitutes is the same as the one one before



FUNCTIONING OF THE SYSTEM

Let´s carefully analyze each column of the table.

COLUMN A

Under this heading we see the basic value of the numbers.They take this value when they are linked to others

Example:number 59 is composed by two numbers,the 5 and the 9.

However,the first number doesn´t indicate us a value of 5 but 50
The second,on the other hand,indicates us the value of 9.Therefore,the first will be substitued by its value(50=U) and the second one by its own(9=T),resulting in

59=UT

This is very simple to discern and indicates us the same reading of a number.For instance,when we see number 36 written,we don´t read 3 and 6,but 30 and 6.That is to say,the first number represents value **thirty** and the second value **six**.Later this six is the one that will take its basic equivalent down in column A.
Another example.42,formed by a forty and a two.The value 40=O and the 2=S,resulting in **42=OS**

That´s why in Usik we don´t look at the value of the number itself,but the value which it represents within the number.
More easly said:In a number formed by two numbers the first will always represent the TENS(Column C)and the second the combined units(ColumnA)

For the same reason in a number formed by three numbers(cyphers)the first will represent the combined hundreds(Column E)The second the TENS(Invariable,Column C),and the third number the combined units(Column A)

COLUMN B

Under this heading we see the way the numbers are written and read when they are on their own,that is to say,without being combined with another.

Example:Number 1 is read and written BA
Number 2 is read and written SE
Number 3 is read and written DAI
And so on.



COLUMN C

Here we see the writing and pronountiation equivalent to the numbers
10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90

That is to say,number **10** is read and written **A**
Number 20=E
Etc…
All these numbers (the Tens)always remain invariable.Or what is the same,that they always have the value which is noted down and will be read and written the way it is indicated in column C.

As we can see column **C is the same as A** but without consonants.
Therefore,if we leave the consonants out of column B,the TENS are left.



COLUMN D

The first thing we see is that they contain the same consonants as column A to which the letter **I** is added,equivalent to two zeros.

This column corresponds to the HUNDREDS

Later,100 is written and read BI

200=SI
300=DI
And so on.

The **I** is always lost when the **HUNDREDS** are combined (column E),except in the following **THREE CASES**

1.-The **I** remains in all combinations of **THREE NUMBERS**,when the one in the **MIDDLE** is a **ZERO**.

2.-It also remains in all the combinations of three numbers when the **first two** are the **SAME** and the last one a **ZERO**

3.-And it will **ALWAYS** remain,in combinations of three numbers when the l**ast two** are **ZEROS**

In all the other combinations of three numbers which are not included in the mentioned characteristics,the numbers of column **D**,lose their vowel,that is the "**I**"

Let´s more carefully study these **THREE CASES**,noted down and in which the **I** remains
With clear examples

Let´s form number **102**

This combination includes all the characteristics noted down in Case 1,that is to say,it is formed by three numbers and the one in the MIDDLE is a ZERO.Later the **I** of the hundred will be remained when we pronounced and write mentioned unit

102=BIS

The BI of the HUNDRED and the S of the 2(S and not SE because the 2 is not on its own,but is part of the unit)and thus still having the value of 2(SE)it loses the vowel.

103=BID
104=BIF
Etc…

CASE 2

Formation of **110**

As we see this number includes all the conditions mentioned for case 2,that is to say,it has TWO EQUAL NUMBERS at the beginning and ends in a ZERO
Thus the **I** of the HUNDRED will be remained

110=BIA

Therefore,220=SIE,440=SIO,etc…

Point Three has no problem at all,since all the HUNDREDS(when they are not combined)include all the requeriments,that is to say,one number accompanied by two zeros.The reading of the numbers of this case corresponds to the one of column D.

As we have said in **All the combinations which do not include the requeriments of the mentioned cases,the HUNDREDS lose the "I"**
And will become part of the value given in column E

Let´s have a look at the combination 342,for instance.
We see that there is no ZERO in the middle(Case 1)
The first 2 numbers are not the same and doesn´t end in zero,either(case 2)
The combinations doesn´t end in TWO ZEROS,either,so then we will automatically know that the value THRE HUNDRED is going to lose its **I**

342=DOS

That is to say,the D of the THREE HUNDRED(COMBINED),the 0 of the FORTY(INVARIABLE) and the S of the Two(COMBINED)

In the same manner 950=TU

Others examples:
122=BES
332=DAIS(has thee first two numbers the same but doesn´t end in a zero)
264=SEUF
329=DET
920=TE
932=TAIS
Etc.

Now let´s get on with the studying the equivalence of the ZEROS

1.-When a number BEGINS combination with two three or mor zeros,will conserve the corresponding vowel(column B) since in this case mentioned NUMBER is consideered ISOLATED

Exmple:The equivalent letter to three ZEROS is the N,so that in order to form the number 1000(we see that 1 begins the combination and which has three zeros)we´ll take the value of the 1,which we know is BA and we´ll add to it the letter corresponding to the three zeros which is the N,resulting in

BAN=1000

1002=BANS(That is first the equivalence of 1000 and the 2)

When the first and second number begin THOUSAND do that in a combination in which mentioned numbers are not followed by a ZERO,they will always lose the N.
They also lose although the second number of the two that begin the thousand is a zero

Example:50342=UDOS
The N is not neccesary and besides the number cannot be confused,given that the value U is always 50 and DOS=342
We see that before 342 are the tens(and we know that these are invariables)

Nevertheless when the number that begins thousands is a SINGLE ONE,followed by a ZERO,it will be mandatory that it has the N

1030=BANAI

When there are no ZEROS the simple values are simply substitued

42.429=OSFET

26.000=EKN
122.000=BESN
20.042=ENOS

When in a number formed by SIX NUMBERS the 3rd and the 4th are zeros,it will also contain the N

130.020=BAINE

For the letter J,equivalent to millions,the same rules are valid as for the N

1.000.000=BAJ

900.000.000=TIJ

920.000.030=TEJAI

(Such large numbers like the mentioned one,of course,are not included in the formation of words,only being useful in numerical sense)
We already said that when are no zeros in a number,the different numbers are substituted by its numerical value.

Ex.

542.759=GOSLUT
926.842.950=TEKMOSTU

Now,let´s see the following combination.

900.000.000.000=TINJ

Broke down:
900=TI
000=N
000.000=J

FORMATION OF THE ROOTS

Once the numerical system of Usik was obtained which allows us to read the numbers with the equivalence NUMBER-LETTER,our first assignament was to select the mono-syllabical.

After obtaining them,the most possible universal meaning had to be applied,which would mean the consultation of a great deal of languages in search of the common element.

On the other hand,the roots of Usik are intrinsically typical of its own and original but a profound base.

The so-called minority languages have not been ruled out at all,either.

Languages which have been consulted,many of which have similar roots to Usik or identical ones are8mong many others):

Albanian
Anglosaxon
Arabic
Aragonese
Arcadian
Armenian
Asturian
Basque
Breton
Bulgarian
Byzantine
Celtic
Chech
Chinese
Cornish
Danish
Dutch
Egyptian
English
Esperanto
Etruscan
Euskera
Frankish
French
Fries
Gaelic
Galician
Gascon
German
Germanic
Gothic
Greck
Hebrian
Hindian
Hindu
Hispanic
Huescan
Hungarian
Hungarian
Iberian
Icelandic
Interlingua
Ionic
Irish
Japanese
Javanese
Latin
Latvian
Leonese
Lithuanian
Lombard
Louvainese
Mayan-quiché
Medieval
Nordic
Norwegian
Persian
Phoenician
Polish
Portuguese
Preroman
Primitive
Provençal
Prussian
Punic
Quechua
Ruinic
Samaritan
Sanskrit
Scandinavian
Scottish
Serbian
Slavonic
slovak
Slovene
Spanish
Swedish
Tocarian
Tourainese
Valencian

After extensive research and once the numerical key was found,we went on by seeing how the words have been formed.Of course,this supposed a previous knowledge of different languages

For instance,let´s take the word **Language** in different **Languages**

SPANISH	**LEN**GUA
PORTUGUESE	**LIN**GUA
ITALIAN	**LIN**GUA
FRENCH	**LAN**GUE
ROMANIAN	**LIM**BA
ENGLISH	**LAN**GUAGE
ESPERANTO	**LIN**GUO
TURKISH	**LIS**AN
ARABIC	**LUG**AT
GERMAN	SPRACHE
DANISH	SPROG
NORWEGIAN	SPRACK
SWEDISH	SPRAK
FINNISH	KIEL
CHECH	JAZYK
BASQUE	MINTZAIRA
POLISH	MOWA
MALASYAN	BAHASA
HUNGARIAN	NYEH
DUTCH	TAAL
RUSSIAN	YASIK
CHINESE	YU-YAN

In **9** languages it begins with an **L**,in **4** with an **S**.The **9** remaining ones begin with a different letter each.Therefore the **L** is dominant in the root.Regarding vowels we have **8** languages whose dominant vowel is the **A**,one the **O**,and one the **IA**,so that the **A** is dominant as well.
Following the same process,we see that the N is te second dominant consonant.

In Usik number **710.000** is read and written **LAN** and which is given the meaning **LANGUAGE** and is the base word(root)of its entire family.

Up tp here a basic example of how the Usik roots have been born.

Now before getting down to how,starting from the roots,the formation of the words has been proceeded,we´ll go on to our first theme,where the pupils,if they have learnt the HANDLING OF THE TABLE well,will be able to form by themselves,the names of all nations,rivers,colours,proper names,mountains etc.

FIRST THEME

NAMES OF NATIONS AND RIVERS

INTRODUCTION

In Usik,in order to form proper names,both of places,geographical accidents and of people,for instance,there are **three systems.**

The first one has to preserve the names and keeps to the etymological translation. Mentioned system is only applied and performed for the reader´s curiosity and as we have said,to conserve the esence of the name.

The second systeme,**the one that interest us for an international language**,is based on simple keys.Let´s cll this PRACTICAL SYSTEM

A third system regarding proper names would be possible,both of cities and PERSONAL ones,since Usik in these cases admits the tranlation or the adoption of a new name.

NATIONS.-PRACTICAL SYSTEM

The nations and countries are formed in Usik based on the extension in square kilometres the nation or the country has,so that the pupil will only have to know this fact and then translate the number which indicates the sq.kms.into letters.

Let´s see an example.-Let´s suppose we want to know how to say CHINA in Usik.

Steps:

1.-Let´s find out the sq.kms China has and which are 9.500.000

Then we separate the number and we translate:

9=Tou
500.000=Gin

2.-Then we link both 9-500.000=TOUGIN

So **CHINA=TOUGIN**

Let´s see other examples:

BOLIVIA(1.100.600 sq.kms)or which is the same 1-100-600=**BABIKI**
CUBA(114.600 sq.kms)=114-600=**BAFKI**

RIVERS.-PRACTICAL SYSTEM

The rivers in Usik are formed according to their length(course)and proceeding the same way as for the countries:

Let´s suppose we want to know how to say in Usik the river

MISSISSIPPI

First,let´s find out its length.3.800 kms

Then we translate the number 3-800 into letters

3=Dai
800=Mi
Then MISSISSIPPI=DAIMI

FORMATION OF MOUNTAINS PEAKS;PRACTICAL SYSTEM

The names of the mountains and other height denominations are formed knowing the height and translatin into Usik

Example:
Teide=3718 metres=Dailam
Llullaiyaco(Chile)=6723 metres=Keuled
Gauri Sankar(India)=7846 metres=Leibok
Nanga Perbat(India)=8116 metres= Maebak

FORMATION OF SEAS,OCEANS,LAKES,ISLANDS

According to their surface(extension)

Majorca(Spain)=3618 square kms.=Daikam
Atlantic Ocean=81.600.000 sq.kms=Aebkin
Titicaca Lake=8300 sq.kms=Maedi

PRACTICAL SYSTEM TO FORM NAMES OF LIVING PEOPLE

Let´s remember that the practical system doesn´t apply any etymological translations but offers keys to form new names by starting from data.

In order to form names of people and surnames we´ll work like this:

1.-Let´s find out the last three numbers of his/her I.N.D.(Identity National Document) or passport.

2.-Let´s find out the date of birth

3.-We´ll link the groups of numbers that make up the day and month of birth and which will form the first part of the surname.To them,we´ll link the last two numbers of the year of birth to form the second part of the surname.

Let´s see an example:

A person whose three last I.N.D.numbers are **623** will be named **KED** which is the way **623** is read.If his date of birth is **08-10-46** we´ll form of the day and themonth:**810=Ma.** To this,we link the year of birth which in this case is **46=ok** and which leaves us **810** and **46**,that is Ma and Ok,all linked **Maok.**
That means that **Ked Maok** is a person born on **08-10-46** and with three last I.N.D. numbers are **623**

Now let´s suppose a person with the last three numbers 233 and birth dae 07-05-40

His name will be **233=Said** and his surname,takin into account that we have to form two groups of numbers of his birth date,leaving out the zeros on the left,which will be **75** =**Eig** and **40=o**,all linked **Eigo**

So his complete name and surname is **Said Eigo.**
Of course the ending of the surname reveals us the age of the person.

PRACTICAL SYSTEM TO FORM NAMES OF GODS OR MYTHOLOGICAL PEOPLE

The names of mythological people are formed by translating what they represent.

Let´s see two clear examples:

How do we call in Usik the goddessess Diana and Aphrodite?
Let´s find out what each of them represents and then we´ll translate.

Diana is the goddess,guardian of the forests.
In Usik to guard is Kea(n) and forest Tis

Then

Diana= Keatis

Aphrodite is the goddess of Love and Beauty

In Usik Love=Lieb
And Beautiful=Bel

Then

Aphrodite=Liebel

The meanings of mentioned representations can be found in the Usik Dictionary

THE BASIC COLOURS OF USIK

Key for the formation of thousands of tints

When the light strikes an object,it reflects luminous waves whose chromatic value is conditioned to the length of the waves.These waves affect the retina and produce sensations of colour.

Basically there are 7 colours of the solar spectrum:

Red=Ham
Orange=Daem
Yellow=Flab
Green=Tim
Blue =Laus
Indigo=Kei
Violet=Feu

Then there is White which is the result of superposition of the primary ones and Blak(Nu in Usik)which is the absolute absence of colour.

In Usik we also deal with Brown(No)Grey(Go) and Pink(Jim)
The primary ones are RED,YELLOW AND BLUE.The rest are obtained by mixing them
These are the colours which the reader or pupil can usually use in every day life,but science and technology need to name the thousand of existing tints.

The tint determines the huge range of different colours.An Indian of the Amazone for example has different names for every green because of the diversity of green found in his natural habitat.
So takin into account that in every chromatic concretion,as we have said before,there Are a great many tints.But,what to call each of then?

The European nomenclature which sorts out the problem is based on DIN 16.539 norm which is the formula to design colour tints.

So,for instance,the tint **R50A20** is indicative that in the printing process the surface of the lithographs is covered at a rate of **50% Red to 20% Blue.**

Obviously,mentioned nomenclature is not very useful for the layman in his every day language,but is of course highly appreciated by the technician.

PRACTICAL SYSTEM TO NAME DIFFERENT TINTS

Let´s take as a base the previous example R50A20 and change the order of the terms like this 50R20A and then we continue with the tranlation of the numbers into letters and behind each group of numbers will put the initial of the concernig colour in Usik
In this way:

50=U……**Red=H**……..**20=E**……
…..**Blue=L**

Resulting therefore that the TINT **R50A20** is read and written in Usik **UHEL**,and this word perfectly indicates the proportions of the colour,or rather the tint is given to us by the described combination,and being completely different for any other tint which has identical colours but with a different proportion rate.

So for example **UHAL** equals **50% Red and 10% Blue**

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Usik´s personal correspond with the five most international vowels

A(10)**E**(20)**I**(00)**O**(40)**U**(50)

A	**I**
E	**YOU**
I	**HE**
O	**WE**
U	**THEY**

Any of these pronouns involve the verb **TO BE**,according to the word which they join is either a human being or a thing

Ex. **An**= **a man**

Then **Ana**= **I am a man**

The pronouns **always** go behind the noun,no matter what kind of noun it is.

A thing

House=**Dom**
Then
Doma=I am at home

If we add an **I** to these pronouns,apart from the third person singular which adds an **O**,we will have formed the **possessives** when they accompany nouns and the **indirect objects** when they accompany verbs

Ex.-Dom=Home

Domai=My home

Len=To bring

Lenai=Bring me

Domio=His home

Examples:

Give me a cigarette

Gibai suen

Give him a packet of cigarettes
Gibio beksu

This is my house
Das domai

She brings your packet of ccigarettes
Lenki beksei

Kiss me
Linai

Linai=kiss me;formed by **Li**=Lip……..(i)**N**=In…….and **Ai**=me

Let´s review a little !

This is my wife and she lives in Cuba
Das nikai u leb Bafkin

Your lips are very red
Lisei hamun

Our house is very beautiful
Domoi belun

I am a man and you are a woman
Ana un anke

Your wife is in my house
Nikei domain

All human beings love peace
Kulhi liebak

I am Ked
Keda

What´s your name?
Nam ta?

Besides,the letter **K**(6)is used to form the **femenines** and goes at the end.Only in **she** and **they**(she in plural)**Ki** and **Ku**,it goes **in front**

So,by adding an I,as we have said,we´ll have:

AI	**MY,MINE,ME**
EI	**YOUR,YOURS,YOU**
IO	**HIS,HIM**
KIO	**HER,HERS**
OI	**OUR,OURS,US**
UI	**THEIR,THEIRS,THEM**

BASIC VERBAL SYSTEM

As we have mentioned the pronoun always goes after the verb and is linked to it. Simply adding a letter to the pronoun we´ll form different tenses in this way.

PRESENT:The pronoun doesn´t undergo any alterations

PAST: **L** is added to the pronoun

FUTURE: **M** is added to the pronoun

INDEFINITE PAST:**S** is added to the pronoun



GERUND:**B** is added to the verb

CONDITIONAL: **S** is added to the verb

PAST PARTICIPLE:**D** is added to the verb



Examples of before-mentioned with the verb To brin=Len

PRESENT:

He brings
Leni

PAST:

I used to bring
Lena**l**

FUTURE:

We shall bring
Leno**m**

INDEFINITE PAST:

I Brought
Lena**s**



GERUND:

He was bringing
Len**b**i

CONDITIONAL:

I should bring
Len**s**a

PAST PARTICIPLE:

I have brought
Len**d**a



Let´s see some examples:

What´s he doing?
Bo makbi?

Please,bring me a jug of water
Ke,lenai jug ma

He will bring me a packet of cigarettes when he has money
Lenima beksu uen hab geld

He has not brought me the jug of water
Lendit**a jug ma**

The **T** after a pronoun indicates negation:
Lena=I bring
Lenat=I do not bring

Pay attention to this:

He brings me.
Leni**g**a
Always and only in the present tense(in these cases)we´ll put a G before de pronoun

Use of the N

When a verb ends in **B**,to form the GERUND we´ll add **N** to the verb

When a verb ends in **S**,to form the CONDITIONAL we´ll add **N** to the verb

When a verb ends in D,to form the PAST PARTICIPLE,we ´ll add N to the verb

Examples:

Leb(to live)
Gerund:
He is living
Leb**n**i
(Because we can´t repeat in Usik the same letter)**We can´t say:LEBBI**

Lis(to read)

He would read this book
Lis**n**i das bok

Led(To let)
I have not let it
Led**n**at

SPECIAL USE OF N LINKED TO ANY VERB
-N-=**To be going to**

Bag**n**a
I am going for a walk

Has**n**i
He is going to work

Leb**n**o Bafki
We are going to live to Cuba

PREFIXES-INTERFIXES-SUFFIXES

Understanding clearly that all the words in the Usik Language are monosyllabic,we easly reach the conclusion regarding any bi-or trisyllabic word in this language,will have as many modifying and determinant elements as syllables and even in some cases letters.

The relative modification which is not essential for the word will be produced when the elements are regarded as formative of new words,in this case,compound words.

Let´s take as an example the word Dom

Dom**le**
In front of the house

Dom**lu**
Back of the house

Dom**nu**
Around of the house

Dom**ut**
Out of the house

We´ll go on with other pre- and suffixable connectors later.Now really begin with the practical course.



ADVISABLE METHODOLOGY

• Although it is a topic that is not completed generally, we should not spend to the following topic without having learned and understood the previous one.
• Take any sentence pattern and be practiced with words different with help if it is necessary of the dictionary.
• Make you the same thing with the verbs changing these and conjugating them
• Be carried out practical live to be possible with another person that Usik studies or with the help of the application
• Apply you that learned to real situations imitating the natural method of a boy's learning
• What more help to learn a language is its daily use.
• Only with 10 words a day will have been able to learn in one year 3650.It is preferable because, to dominate those ten that to try to advance more without knowing them well
• When we speak of the domain of a word we are referring to know their meaning, their etymology, the concept in their case that represents and their predominant or habitual place in the sentence or context.
• When it is about a compound word, we will know the meaning of the elements that compose it well
• We should also get used as good measure to know the two types of translation, the literal one and the free one.
• Usik has its own characters but meantime don't decide these or other universally it is written with Latin letters (although these have its numeric equivalence as we will see later on)
• Each lesson usually has a section of grammatical elements as well as curiosities of Usik.Both things have the objective of reinforcing the knowledge of the language.
• Let us build sentences, leaving of the maternal language of each one, and let us try to translate them to Usik.
• Comparing is one of the main bases of the science.Let us compare the results then even in different languages that we can know.It is a form of to appreciate or to depreciate what we are learning.

This the above-mentioned and like previous part to the course will introduce a demonstrative lesson of the practical operation of Usik here in all its facets but mainly in its structure.
In this case it is not necessary to understand the why of the things but contemplating the practicity of the language in situations of the real life.
For we will introduce ourselves to it in some suffixes and a development of the same ones next, serving like guide to all the other structures with which we are.
A previous script to the suffix indicates that this goes together to the previous word, determining the function or the situation of that indicated in the root.It is also supplemented the following chart with a small vocabulary

-so	Under
-le	In front of,before
-lu	Behind,back
-no	On,above,epi-
-an	Proffesion or job of a man
-in	Femenine occupation or proffesion,in
-ed	Beside,of side,laterally
-te	More
-nu	Around,peri-
-un	Very,a lot
-ni	Inside,into,-fero
-ne	Inter-,hemi-,semi-,among
-ut	Outside of,on the outside,exit
-la	Beyond,extra-,ultra-
-li	For,by
-go	Made of
-du	Remainds of that indicated in the base
-mi	Place where there is that indicated in base

VOCABULARY

Bles	Near,next to
Ain?	Where?
Tab	Table
Um	Pool
Dom	House,home,to domicile
Bok	Book
Mad	River,to serve,to distribute
Mod	Parliament
Iam	Right,to the right,skillful

Tig	Pencil(literally:stick that it writes)
Balge	Pen,ball point(literally:ball that it writes)
Doal	City council(literally:House of all)
Sit	Seat,to sit down
Beb	Paper,to paper
Kan	Dog
Fod	Food for animals
Lon	Long,far,to lengthen,to move away
Bag	To go for a walk
Bu?	Who?
Bol	To throw
Dun	To swim,dune,wave
Kat	Cat,feline
Als	Also,neither
Lak	Goddess,luck,to be lucky,muse
Lakmi	Museum,(literally :muses place)
Mos	Words,to say
Baj	Beach(lit:1.000.000,referred to the big quatity of grains
Ias	Left,to the left
Iak	there
Udgo	Wooden made,wooden fact

The previously described suffixes are used with a lot of frequency in Usik for what is convenient to practice with them and to learn them as soon as possible since the same ones they will serve us in supreme grade

Let us see some now how many sentences related with the previous chart.The same ones are written in the correct structure of Usik by what first will translate them in literal sense and later in a free way.
We make this way it in this demonstrative lesson so that the student is habituated to the thought and the order of the words in the language.

This first previous phase to the lessons is mainly about solving location problems.

The sentences go numbered corresponding the 1 to the writing of Usik, the 2 at the literal translation and the three to the free or interpretive and equivalent translation to the language that corresponds.This last are the one that we will use.

It will be able to observe the student that the verb to Be in third person of the Singular one is omitted.It also happens in other languages, for example Russian, and it doesn't transform for anything the sense of the sentence.It, is equal in many cases to he is."

Therefore:

1=Usik way
2= (real meaning and order of the words in the sentence)
3.-Free translation (the one that will be used)

SENTENCES

A)
1.-**Bok tabno**
2.-Book table on
3.-**The book is on the table**

B)
1.-**Balge als tabno, bokdi**
2.-Ball that writes is also on the table, book beside..
3.-**The pen is also on the table, beside the book**

C)
1.-**Kat umnu**
2.-Cat pool around
3.-**The cat is around the pool**
(The cat is for the surroundings of the pool)

D)
1.-**Bal umni**
2.-Ball pool inside
3.-**The ball is inside the pool**

E)
1.-**Modlu Lakmi**
2.-The Parliament behind ,the Muses place
2.-**Behind the Parliament is the Museum**

F)
1.-**Iam Lakmi, domio**
2.-To the right of the Museum, home his
3.-**To the right of the Museum, is his home**

G)
1.-**Sit bles tab**
2.-Seat near table
3.-**The seat is near the table**

H)
1.-**Ain Kan?**
2.-Where dog?
3.-**Where is the dog?**

I)
1.-**Kan domle**
2.-Dog home in front of
3.-**The dog is in front of the house**

J)
1.-**Ain balge?**
2.-Where is ball that writes?
3.-**Where is the pen?**

K)
1.-**Balge, tekni**
2.-Ball that writes, box inside
3.-**The pen is inside the box**

L)
1.- **Bu boldi bebdu?**
2.-Who has thrown this paper remains of?
3.-**Who has thrown these rest of papers?**

M)
1.-**Mosbo iak?**
2.-To say what there?
3.-**What does it say there?**

N)
1.-**Iak mos "Fod kanli"**
2.-There to say "food dogs for"
3.-**There it says "Food for the dogs"**

Ñ)
1.-**Sitde lon, bleste**
2.-Sat down you far, approach you more
3.-**You have sat down far, come closer**

O)
1.-**Bagno bajli**
2.-To walk to go us beach for
3.-**We are going for a walk through the beach**

P)
1.-**Blesna Lakmi**
2.-I am going close the Museum
3.-**I will come closer to the Museum**

Q)
1.-**Das tab udgo**

2.-This table wood made of
3.-**This table is made wooden**

Therefore like we have been able to check in the previous examples, basically the writing of Usik is as the exposed one.

In each lesson of those that next will give explanations of each element that compose the same one however will go there are points that the student should not forget and for them from time to time will be included a REMEMBER as the one that continues:

REMEMBER: In Usik the pronouns ALWAYS goes behind the verb and close to this.

ALPHABET

• The alphabet of Usik to which denominate BASEDAI, has single 17 letters composed by 12 consonants and 5 vowels.
• The letter G is always pronounced like in Gate (in English)
• The letter H is always pronounced like English H
• The letter J is always pronounced like a Spanish soft "ch"or English Church

Order	Writing-phonetics	Meaning	Numeric equivalence
B	BA	one,only	1
S	SE	two,root of seeing,bi-	2
D	DAI	three,root of dividing	3
F	FO	Natural light	4
G	GU	root of gold	5
K	KEU	Proton,price root	6
L	LEI	massage	7
M	MAE	deposit of water	8
T	TOU		9
A	A	Me,I am	10
E	E	you,you are	20
I	I	he,he is	00
O	O	we,we are	40
U	U	they,they are	50
H	HA	arm root	0
J	JE	there is	000.000
N	NE	according to,born root	000

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE LETTERS AND THEIR SYMBOLISM

- **B**.-Together to the verb it is good to form the gerund
- **S.-**Together to the pronoun it forms the indefinite past and together to the verb the Conditional one
- **D**.-Together to the verb it forms the last participle.It symbolizes house, store or place
- **F**.-It symbolizes to the fire and the natural light

- **K**.-It represents the main thing.It forms the feminine one.With verbs it is equal to the prefix Spanish re-

- **L**.-Together to the pronoun it is good to form the past

- **M**.-Together to the pronoun it forms the future.It is symbol of the water

- **T**.-It symbolizes, tree, stick, cylinder.Added to the verb it is equal to the Spanish prefix dis--,des-

- **H**.-In many cases it indicates prohibition

- **E**.-as prefix it indicates address, to, toward

- **I**.-as prefix it indicates origin, possession, of.

- **U**.-It has the same function that the prefix trans.

Let us see some examples

An = Man

Ana=I am a man

Dom=Home

Domi=He is at home

Ank=woman

Anki=She is a woman

Del = Brother

Delu=They are brothers

Len=To bring

Leni=He brings

Les 1

Lesson 1

len	to bring	tab	table,the table,a table
jug	jar	das	this,these,to upgrade
ma	water	dos	that,those,to populate
ben	son	dus	that over there,powder
del	brother	-t	negative sense
mos	to say	bles	to approach,close to
dom	home	boas	glass
bok	book	sumki	chimney
bel	beautiful,good	als	also
kab	car	kan	dog
has	to work	suh	forbidden to smoke
sut	plant of the tobacco	sud	cigar store
dek	door	lis	to read
tal	to study	tali	student
-b	gerund	sum	smoke
talik	student(f)	u(n)	and

SENTENCES

1.-**Lenai jugma**
1.-Bring me a jar of water

2.-**Lenio boas ma**
2.-Bring him a glass of water

3.-**Delai domio**
3.-My brother is in his house

4.-**Das kabai u dosei**
4.-This is my car and that yours

5.-**Das dek domoi**
5.-This is the door of our house

6.-**Lisa**
6.-I read

7.-**Lisat**
7.-I don´t read

8.-**Sumet!**
8.-Don´t smoke you!

9.-**Domnoi suh**
9.-In our house it is not allowed to smoke

10.-**Benei sumbi**
10.-Your son is smoking

11.-**Has delei bel**
11.-Your brother's work is beautiful

12.-**Tal u taen**
12.-Stud and learn

13.-**Das tali lisun**
13.-This student reads a lot

14.-**Benoi hasbi dom**
14.-Our son is working in the house

Important:
In all the times of present and in all the pronouns (except the 2ª of the singular one) when we specify to express a dative we will put a G before the pronoun affection.
All the other times will take their corresponding letter.In all the this cases, also, it won't be necessary to add the letter that is good to form the datives.

Let us do clearly the related before with some examples:

Bring me=Lenai
(In this example like we can see the active (you) fellow is 2ª person (present) to the one that we speak directly for what we won't use the letter G

He brings me the meal=Leniga sib
As we can observe to the pronoun (a=I) it is not necessary to add I (ai=me).
Equally we see that it is present and he corresponds to 3ª person for what is put G before the pronoun (a=I).

He brought me=lenisa
In this sentence we observe that he brought it is not in present but in indefinite past for what S corresponding to this time takes making unnecessary the use of G the same as that of I of the dative

You have brought me=Lendiga

He had told me that you were sick
Mosdila bo males

Let us analyze this last sentence:
Mos=to say
D (letter to form the last participle)
I=he
L (letter to form the past)
bo=what
mal = to make sick
E= you
S (letter of the indefinite past)

Said Literally=To have said before to me that illness you were

He will tell it to me when he knows it
Mosima uen kais

(Observe: in the following sentence in which we can omit the 2ª person to our being direct speaker)

Mosma dinsu=I will say it after having dinner

And in this other one.
Say me=Mosai



Les 2

Lesson 2

Mun	the Moon	-ia	tele-
Hal	the Sun	lim	hunger,to be hungry
dai	Three	ta	hour,until
ti	tree	kabdi	garage
ue	planet	duk	to drive
gud	gold,to gild	dukan	driver
-ni	inside,-fero	dukin	driver(f)
-no	on,above,epi-	tak	clock
tek	box	tig	pencil
kum	comb,to comb	-ge	-graph
kabal	bus	bao	before,in the first place
Muni	on Monday	him	to arrive
Hali	on Sunday	haim	red,to redden
ain?	where?	ham	bleed,hemat-,red blood
fon	telephone,to telephone	nu	black
e-	to	gel	money,to enrich
dun	to swim,wave	um	pool
hab	to have	habt	not to have
-an	suffix for masculine profession	-in	suffixe for feminine profession

Moas
Sentences

Ain kab?

Where is the car?

kabdin

In the garage

Kabal him edai
The bus arrives at three o'clock

Das tak bel
This clock is beautiful

Lima

I am hungry

Limet

You are not hungry

Kabai flab unei ham
My car is yellow and yours red

Fonai eba
Telephone me at one o'clock

Tig tekni
The pencil is inside the box

Ain uonde bok?
Where have you left the book?

Kum bao himki
Comb you before she arrives

Bok tabno
The book is above the table

Uonda bok tabno
I have left the book above the table

himdi dukan
The driver has arrived

Ain dai ti?
Where are the three trees?

Tig bokno
The pencil is above the book

Senda benei umni.Dun bel
I have seen your son inside the pool.He swims well

Habta kabnu ko ham
I have not a black car but red

Curiosities of Usik
Usik seobis

• The same as it happens in other languages the days of the Week in Usik they are formed starting from the name from the planets to which is added an **I** that corresponds to Day.

Mun= Moon
Muni=The Monday

Hal=Sun
Hali=The Sunday

Kabal=Bus (Lit."car of all")
Kablan=bus driver
Kablin=Bus driver(female)

Kabdi=Garage
It is formed by Kab (car) more the termination -di (house or place for) (Literally, Kabdi=House for the car)

-as=descending on.(that indicated by the base)
Mun=Moon .....munas=to land on the Moon
Habitually -as loses its vowel when being conjugated
Munsis=He landed on the moon

Hum=Earth ..... humas=to land
Ibun humsis e Tou nit=The airplane landed at nine in the night

Mas=To rain(Literally Mas=landing the water)

Das min masbi=This morning it was raining

Sentences of reinforcement of the previous lessons

Lendai bokse bo uembal_____ You have brought me the two books that I was waiting
Habki dai bet kelik_____ She has three dresses of the same color
Mosda dai ta ko ienet_____ I have told it three times nevertheless you don't listen
Finem domai dai ste abte_____ You will find my house three streets above
Heut salda Lei bet_____ Today I have sold seven dresses

Les 3

Lesson 3

obni	the children	susi	dessert
obnei	your children	ad-	super
min	tomorrow,morning	man	sea,get one dizzy
doun	city	hel	to clear,to shine,to clarify
bai	white	kelb	multicolored,polychrome
kel	colour,color,to paint	i-	of,from
siel	physical sky	Adam	Superman
Lao	Heaven	noas	to admit
kuam	almond,tonsil	Eba	Eve
-et	inflammation,-itis	bah	only
no	brown	La	being superior,God
-eb	poli-,multi-	Olmas	arabic language
gib	to give	nik	wife
su	tobacco,cigar	lan	language
-su	after	lieb	to love
oj	eye,to look	nun	now,already
fols	leaves	nam	name,to name
gam	to call	-li	for

SENTENCES

1.-**Fols idus ti kelb**

1.-The leaves of this tree are multicolored

2.-**Deaban namis Adam u nikio Eba**

2.-The firs man called Adam and his wife,Eve

3.-**Habus obnis**

3.-They had sons and daughters

4.-**Gibai suen**

4.-Give me a cigarette

5.-**Mos benei len ma**

5.-Tell your son that brings some water

6.-**Lanbo taenbe?**

6.-What language are you learning?

7.-**Taenba Olmas**

7.-I am learning arabic language

8.-**Helai das¿Bu him domei nun?**

8.-Do clear up this¿Who arrives your home now?

9.-**Nik ibnai**

9.-My son´s wife

10.-**Noase,liebkite**

10.-Admit it,she doesn´t love you

11.-**Bo kel tig?**

11.-What color is the pencil?

12.-**Tig nu**

12.-**The pencil is black**

13.-Bo kel dom?

13.-What color is the house?

14.-**Dom bai**

14.-The house is white

USIK SEOBIS

Eba,literally means " you are the first",formed of "E"(you,you are) and "ba"(one,the first)

PRACTICE

(using **G** in tens of present)

1.-I bring him
1.-**Lenagi**

2.-I don´t bring him
2.-**Lenagit**

3.-I am bringing him a book
3.-**Lenbagi bok**

4.-I have brought him a book
4.-**Lendagi bok**

The other tenses use the corresponding letters

1.-I had brought him the book
1.-**Lendali bok**

2.-I shall bring him the book
2.-**Lenami bok**

3.-I brought her the book
3.-**Lenaski bok**

4.-I didn´t bring it
4.-**Lenast**

5.-I should bring the packet of cigarettes but I have not money
5.-**Lensa beksu ko gelat**

6.-We was going for a walk through the beach but finally we stay watching the movie
6.-**Bagnol bajli ko nakbi hisos senen lemni**

7.-Tomorrow we will walk through the city
7.-**Min bagnom donli**

8.-Where do you go?
8.-**Ain gune?**

9.-I am going to work
9.-**Hasna**

- In Usik the order of the words in the sentence is the same point in the Affirmative sentences as in the negatives and interrogatives
- In these last you can reinforce the action of asking with the particle ta (that comes to mean " I ask"
- This is used so that there is not doubt some regarding that a question is formulating without observ e the intonation that we are giving.It is very important mainly for languages like Chinese that it has four musical tones.

Other languages like English or Arabic use DO and HAL respectively

- With the use of the interrogative particle Ta is not necessary the interrogation sign
- Neither Ta is used in those words that take implicit the action of asking as **ain**, **uen**, **bu**, **bo** etc.

Let us see the difference or shade

Aine?=Where are you?

Dinem ia=You will eat here
Dinem ia, ta=Will you eat here? I ask

It won't usually be used if our speaker is in front of us but in the event of not understanding he will be indicated with Ta that we are asking.

Ej

Kelan dom
The painter is in the house

Kelan dom ta
Is the painter in the house?

LET US REMEMBER

-ut=out

-ni=inside of

-nu=around

bles= next to

-lu=back,behind

Kelan domni
The painter is inside the house

Kelan domnu
The painter is around the house

Kelan domlu
The painter is behind the house

Ain dukan nun? Keista, bao domnil
Where is the driver now? I ignore it, previously he was inside the house

Kea bles dom
The police is next to the house

Les 4
Lesson 4

Vocabulary.-Mou

mil	To mill,mill	**on**	uncle
milan	miller	**onk**	aunt
nif	Nerve,to enervate	**bau**	field
ien	To hear,to listen	**nak**	To finish,to conclude
ib	Bird,ornito-	**kon**	Horn,to be able to
-ib	-mania	**kaj**	To catch,to grab
ae	air	**muns**	Land on the moon
aen	To fly	**mans**	Land on the sea
aek	eagle	**faib**	pyromania
-us	-culture	**ibun**	airplane
ibus	Poultry keeping	**mas**	To rain,rain
ibsan	Poultry keeper	**him**	To arrive
kul	Everything,entirely,all	**hums**	To land
dael	airport	**baud**	Country house
kiom	umbrella	**min**	Tomorrow,dawn

Moas

1.-**Himus ebaud keu min**
1.-They arrived at the country house at six in the morning

2.-**Kaj kiom, kon mas**
2.-Catch the umbrella, it can rain

3.-**Ibun aenil domnoi u nakbi humsis bauno**
3.-The airplane flew on our house and finally it landed on a field

4.-**Dos ibetnu faiban**
4.-That of the black suit is a pyromaniac

5.-**Onai bausan**
5.-My uncle is a farmer

6.-**Nie kul ib aen**
6.-Not all the birds fly

7.-**Dus mil bles mad**
7.-That mill is near the river

8.-**Nifna uen ibun beg hums**
8.-I become very nervous when the airplane begins to land

9.-**Ien, mos onkei bo min hima dael elei**
9.- Listen, tell to your aunt that tomorrow I arrive at the airport at seven o'clock

10.-**Milan nak has minsu**
10.-The miller finishes the work after the dawn

Les 5
Lesson 5

lieb	Love,to love	**Ga-**	Each..
bouk	poverty	**glus**	To want
kabsi	Caravan of cars	**hem**	Day,hemero-
eks	foreign	**iem**	always
eksan	foreigner	**niem**	never
noh	still	**niemte**	Neveer more
tot	To perish,to die,to turn off	**uem**	To wait
mab	cloud	**sin**	To be
mein	To mean,meaning	**nost**	To return
den	Wall,to confine	**-ek-**	Pain of,pain for
his	To stay	**nostek**	nostalgia
nos	To leave	**nod**	Perfume,to perfume
tau	cross	**blum**	Flower,anto-
taus	To cross	**blank**	Target,pure
mak	To make	**beksu**	A packet of tobacco
dim	To dream	**suh**	Smoking is not allowed here

Moas

1.-**Boukuni**
1.-He is very poor

2.-**Kabsi bles doun**
2.-The caravan of cars comes closer to the city

3.- **Bo mein das mo:suh?**
3.-What does it mean this word:suh?

4.-**Suh mein bo inao ledie sum**
4.-**Suh** means that in this place it is not allowed to smoke

5.-**Es gele han bles un akli es boukan kul lon**
5.-If you are rich people come closer and on the contrary if you are poor all go away

6.-**inao leba nod iblums him ta domai**
6.-In the place where I live the perfume of the flowers it arrives to my house

7.-**Gahem tauso dai ste gunli has**

7.-Every day we cross three streets to go to the work

8.-**Iemi gus uen tie uema**
8.-He always comes when still I don´t wait for him

9.-**Duma dasin sam sinam di ko iem nostekam samai**
9.-I believe that in this earth I will be free but I will always have nostalgia of my country

10.-**Nostai noh himdit**
10.-My return has not still arrived

11.-**Noh fel nod ilemio.Konat fogi**
11.-I still feel the perfume of their skin.I cann´t forget him

USIK SEOBIS

The Earth like planet **HUM** is said

The human being in general **HI**

The inhabiting human being of the Earth **HUMAN**

The earth like matter **SAM** that is equal also to **COUNTRY**

MONDI is the old form of the word **WORLD**

MONDI is formed by MON=**Mountain** - D=**House**, and **I= it is**

Literally MONDI=All that lives or it is in the mountain

MONDO= VILLAGE OF THE MOUNTAINS

MONDAL=ALL THOSE THAT LIVE IN MOUNTAINS=WORLD-WIDE

As we have said it is still the old form in use.

The physical world referred to the Earth is UOD

The enunciative (it doesn't take pronoun) gerund is formed adding -**en** to the verb

Ej.
Makbe=What are you doing?

Lisen=Reading
Notice you the difference when it takes a pronoun:Lisba=I am reading

Expressions:

One say=Mosget

One wait=Uemget

For sale=Salget

It is expected that the players arrive to the airport at seven o'clock
Uemget lugans him dael elei.

Les 6
Lesson 6

lus	To lose	**uon**	To put
koi	Money(currency)	**lekmi**	Dry cleaner´s
gel	Money(paper)to be rich	**sten**	Back street
hil	To run	**leh**	To narrow,strait
blus	simple	**kulbi**	completly
lum	To wash,to clean	**toa**	Clothes in general
lumki	Washing machine	**luis**	To debate on
ban	Bar,to show	**nou**	neither
liej	To make a mistake	**luft**	To discharge
bol	To throw,to rush	**il**	or
ned	To need	**gun**	To go
-ie	Im-,in-,(to be without..)	**-en**	Diminutive,micro-
kiot	stop	**kuad**	To adapt

1.-**Blusun, habta gel nou ned**
1.-It is very simple, I don't have money neither I need it

2**..-Il gus il his ko mosai**
2.-Or you come or you stay but tell it to me

3.-**Nul lusget lieben u kulus hilen**
3.-Anything gets lost loving and everything gets lost running

4..-**Niust lum toa**
4.-It is necessary to wash the clothes

5.-**Hilet, nul uembei**
5.-Not run, nobody is waiting for you

6.-**Tali kionis domle**
6.-The student stopped before the house

7.-**Inio lusdi gel, ko das min tabnil tekni**
7.-Again he has lost the money, however this morning was on the table inside a box

8.-**Iem lusbi koi u niem lust**
8.-He is always losing the currencies and he never finds it

9.-**Das lumki belun**
9.-This washing machine is very beautiful

10.-**Lufte dos bek u tasi tabno**

10.- discharges you that package and put it on the table

11.-**Das min laugam bet lekmi**
11.-This morning I will take the dress to the dry cleaner's

12.-**Das sten lehun**
12.-This back street is very narrow

13.-**Dos bet kulbi kuadie eli**
13.-That dress is totally inadequate for you

14.-**Banut kulhan luisbul fusbal**
14.-To the exit of the bar all the people were debating on the soccer

15.-**Bob liemte nulem?**
15.-Why don't you have breakfast any day?

16.-**Bob liemna**
16.-Because I am in Ramadan

Notes:
Liem=to fast,fasting
Men=mes
Liemen=mes of the fast (Ramadan)
Liemna (contraction of Liemena)

Lustan= loser
Lusie=safety pin

Uak=to be important
Uakie= of anything,doesn´t matter,you´re welcome

Kuad= appropriate,to adapt

Kuadie=inadequate

Nulem=any day (contraction of Nulhem)

Belem (Contraction of Belhem)=Good day

Belim (contraction of Belhim) (well arrived)Welcome

Belmin=Good morning

Ste=calle

Sten=back street(narrow street)

List=list,menu

Liste=guide of streets,

Les 7
Lesson 7

dihmo	poetry	**elmi**	sink
han	people	**las**	Truth,to say the truth
iat	To travel	**gles**	Bycile,to go in bycicle
el	To srub,to touch,to rub	**glesan**	cyclist
nok	neck	**glod**	Womb,uterus,matrix
kil	To kill	**def**	To erase,blot,crossing out
dim	To dream	**gled**	To tolerate,tolerance
fuh	To slip away	**fas**	speed
oj	Eeye,to look	**ful**	Ray,flash
kam	How much?erotic love,quantity	**die**	prisoner
kost	To cost	**fug**	To scape
-ou	Abundant in	**ku**	knife
kin	To move,cinema	**dum**	To believe
hib	To like	**dem**	To ask
heg	Snake,to go in head,hege-	**hane**	Among the people
daom	bathroom	**kulem**	Every day
glid	To slip	**gous**	To pass
flad	Iron,to iron	**lius**	To lie
jem	shirt	**hant**	democracy
dao	room	**hantak**	antidemocratic
nib	mania	**HI**	Service for men,WC
Bafki	Cuba	**HIK**	Service for women,WC
Hali	On Sunday	**eb**	sex

1.-**Makbe?**
1.-What are you doing?

2.-**Fladba jem**
2.-I am ironing the shirt

3.-**Iem dimbi**
3.-He is always dreaming

4.-**Hali iatam Bafki**
4.-On Sunday I will travel to Cuba

5.-**Lasba, hiba dihmei**
5.-I am telling the truth, I like your poetry

6.-**Domol uen fonis nikio demli ub en**
6.-We were at home when he telephoned their wife to ask regarding the boy

7.- **Ainel das min uen fonas?**
7.-Where were you this morning when I called?

8.-**Daomal**
8.-I was in the bathroom

9.-**Fuhas hane**
9.-I slipped away among people

10.-**Ke, elai nok**
10.-Please, rub me the neck

11.-**Nibe**
11.-You are a maniac

12.- **Kam kost das flad?**
12.How much does it cost this iron?

13.-**Ain ku?**
13.-Where the knife is?

14.-**Ku elmin**
14.-The knife is in the sink

15.-**Kulem glesa ta do**
15.-Every day I go in bicycle to the town

16.-**Das glod kabai**
16.-This is the licence plate of my car

17.-**Glodei defun**
17.-Your licence plate is very blurred

18.-**Kabi gousis fasful**
18.-The car passed to the speed of the ray

19.-**Glednat liusei niemte**
19.-Not I will never tolerate more your lies

20.-**Duma kulbi inei**
20.-I believe completely in you

Notes:
Han= people

The power of people(Hanot)it proceeds **democracy** that contracts in Hant

Hantak=Antidemocratic

Of same root it is hi= human being (male) and hik is the human being woman)

Hi with capitals means "service for men" W.C.

Hik = Service for women

Ain Hik?
Where is the service of ladies?

Guon ta betmi usu bit iam.Iak finem.
Go on to the boutique and later turn to the right.There you will find it

Les 8
Lesson 8

BEST U TAEM

WILD AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

lunb	elephant	**lusib**	partridge
leo	lion	**leok**	lioness
ibek	parrot	**stekan**	Street dog
kilan	panther	**kansa**	Dalmatian
uol	wolf	**kanma**	Dog of waters
sanu	leopard	**kanhil**	greyhound
keob	turtle	**kanea**	Police dog
aek	eagle	**kanus**	Bloodhound
aut	ostrich	**kanbe**	Dog shepherd
hual	whale	**kanbei**	Pekinese dog
munsik	shark	**ial**	To jump
tuihi	toucan	**ialbe**	frog
saokel	iguana	**ialma**	waterfall
heb	Snake,to trail along the ground	**uoman**	seal
guant	gorilla	**sik**	To bite

1.-**Aek aen blusi**
1.-The eagle flies easily

2.-**Saom sikdi dus an**
2.-The crocodile has bitten that man

3.-**Lunbis desus emad bibli**
3.-The elephants went to the river to drink

4.-**Oj, dos munsik senboi**
4.-Careful, that shark is looking at us

5.-**Auti hilun**
5.-The ostrich runs a lot

6.-**Ibkei domnoi**
6.-Your parrot is inside our house

7.-**Kea, iali him guant**

7.-Care, somewhere around the gorilla arrives

8.-**Mosget leo ken tid**
8.-It is said that the lion is the king of the forest

9.-**Uol nos init jagli**
9.-The wolf comes out at night to hunt

10.-Saom kilis jik
10.-The crocodile killed the hen

11.- **Als konse kanis beldin**
11.-The dogs can also be seen in the beauty parlor

12.-**Homdi hib ma**
12.-The hippopotamus likes water

USIK SEOBIS
Keob=Turtle
This word is formed by **Keo,** root of protecting, more initial **B** of animal.Literally "animal with protection"
The animals are usually designated by the element that more it defines them or it describes

Lunbi=Elephant
Formed of **lun** (to weigh**) b** (animal).Lit.-animal of weight

Kilan=panther
Formed of **kil** (to kill) more **an** (man).-Lit."that it kills the man"

Aek=águila
Formed of **ae** (air) the letter **k** (important, main) Lit."highlighted in the air" it "reigns of the air"

Sanu=Leopard
Formed of **san** (it stains) more **nu** (black) Lit. "stain black"

Munsik=Shark
Made up of Mun (Moon) more **sik** (to bite).Lit."Moon that bites "for the form from the similar mouth to a half plagued moon of teeth
Saom=cocodrile
Formed by **Sao** (saurian) more the letter **m** (symbol of the water).Lit."saurian of the water"

Tuihi = toucan
Formed by **tui** (punch) more **hi** (body).For the size of the almost so long pick as the body
Ibek=Parrot
Formed by **Ib** (bird) and **-ek** (it repeats).Lit."bird that repeats"

Uoman=seal
Formed by **Uo -** (root of wolf) more **man** (sea).Lit."sea wolf"

Homdi (contraction of Homad) = hippopotamus
Formed by **Ho**= Horse more **mad** (river).Lit."river horse"

Boj=Owl
Made up of **b** (animal) more **oj** (eye).-Lit."Animal eye" (because the size of the eyes distinguishes him clearly)

Lusbi (lusib contraction)
Formed by **lus** (to lose) more ib (bird).Lit."bird that gets lost"
Nuskon=rhinoceros
Formed by **nus** (nose) more **kon** (horn).Lit."nose horn"

Les 9
Lesson 9

hed	head	**ien**	To hear
si	tooth	**tong**	tongue
kiem	heart	**oj**	Eye,to look
dua	finger	**mous**	mouth
eo	lash	**fus**	feet
fel	To feel	**-ek**	To have pain of..,-algia
hen	hand	**nok**	neck
hab	To have,arm	**nek**	nape
jen	Knee,to kneel down	**bil**	hair
gen	jaw	**tib**	Penis,to penetrate
luh	back	**soh**	ass
hid	Thorax,to hide	**gul**	Throat,to swallow
nef	kidney	**duj**	Finger nail,to be scratched
hu	Mammary gland,breast,udder	**gaed**	Hip,cox-
ie	ear	**jeiban**	Medical checkup
edos	rib	**baos**	chest
-sko	-scopy	**mal**	To make sick,illness
malkan	Male nurse	**-(o)bin**	Female doctor
-(o)ban	Doctor,-atra	**malkin**	nurse

1.-**Gahem elif hedka**
1.-Every day when getting up I have headache

2.-**Muni felas bel ko nun hab duilen luhno**
2.-On Monday I felt well but now I have a small pain on the back

3.-**Dos fluen.Uakie.Nem das tuden gadai ta**
3.-That is a small flu.Doesn´matter.Take this pill every three hours.

4.-**Nefka**
4.-I have kidneys ache

5.-**Felat duas**
5.-I do not feel the fingers

6.-**Malkin gibdai das tuden hedekli**
6.-The nurse has given me this pill for the headache

7.-**Nak men maksai jeiba**
7.-The last month they did me a medical checkup

8.-**Malas dinsu i Hali**
8.-I made sick after Sunday's dinner

9.-**Min makmai nisko**
9.-Tomorrow they will make me an endoscopy

Les 10
Lesson 10

tui	Tip,itches	**ig**	To write
tuî	incense	**don**	city
uj	To horrify	**mast**	bridge
ab	Up ,to ascend	**mebia**	telecommunications
mak	To make	**mus**	To have to,fly(insect9
dael	airport	**ok**	To happen
tael	Flight stewardess	**keim**	To think
loam	To be kind	**idab**	particularly
lutbun	Airplane of war	**Disli**	Easter
tosk	technology	**mob**	To be busy,to occupy
naos	On board	**kin**	To move
Babiki	Colombia	**kuo**	tail
kuli	For everything	**glad**	To be happy
ienk	Attention,to pay attention	**sel**	shell
taf	tablet	**siem**	symbol
Sekmi	Center of revision of vehicles	**munsa**	Mol,blot,lunar

1.-**Dael idonai belun**
1.-The airport of my city is very beautiful

2.-**Bo mein dos sel bo senba kuli don?**
2.-What does it mean that shell that I am seeing for the whole city?

3.-**Dos siemi don**
3.-That is the symbol of the city

4.-**Han mobun, bokbi?**
4.-The people is very busy¿What is happening?

5.-**Disli bles u kul lab god don**
5.-Easter is close and all want to adorn the city

6.-**Idab hibta fest**
6.-Particularly I don't like the parties

7.-**Sen dos Kan kinen kuo**
7.- Look that dog moving the tail

8.-**Sena, iem mak so uen gladu**
8.-I see it, they (dogs)always make this way when they are happy

9.-**Min musa laug kab e Sekmi**

9.-Tomorrow I have to take the car to the center of Revision of vehicles (I.t.v)

10.-**Hiba dos munsa fesnei**
10.-I like that mole on your face

11.-**Ien ke, ibun li Bafki nosi kemsu, so kulhan naos**
11.-Attention please, the airplane toward Cuba comes out inside few, so everybody on board.

12.-**Taelis loamun ienen han kul iat**
12.-The flight stewardesses are very kind assisting people the whole trip.

13.-**Ain kon senoi dinsu?**
13.-Where can we see each other after having dinner?

14.-**Ubai masti donuk**
14.-In my opinion in the downtown bridge.

15.-**Ain donut?**
15.-Where is the main exit of the city?

16.-**Itai, blesno**
16.-Follow me, we are very close

17.-**Sen, dos Mebia Nuk.Sadai has iak hembi**
17.-look, that is the Center of Telecommunications.My friend works there daily

18.-**Iak dael u blesun kon sen lutbuns.Naku toskin**
18.-There the airport is and very close we can see airplanes of war.It is the last in technology.

Notes:

Konse is an expression abbreviated to indicate that something "one can see."It is formed by Kon (to be able to) and the root of being seen - se", it means according to the moment I can see, we can see, you can see.

Oj=Look,careful, in imperative sense. care!,eye with.!

Kea mak! Luset
Care with you are doing! Don't get lost

Les 11
Lesson 11

,

daosan	waiter	**fles**	meat
ke	please	**abso**	Up and down
boas	glass	**bomit**	With potatoes
bot	Bottle,to bottle	**bael**	Originally Valencian dish
sein	mister	**Ual**	Valence
sit	To sit down	**kafnu**	Black coffee
nem	To take	**baika**	White coffee
lim	To be hungry	**bomek**	Spanish potato omelette
ali	For me	**diel**	To pour
kas	To request	**tims**	vegetables
list	menu	**dinmi**	restaurant
tuel	plate	**saeni**	salad
tuelbi	Varied dishes	**tekbi**	Dispenser of drinks
bao	In the first place	**teksu**	Dispenser of tobacco
siub	soup	**tasno**	disposition
bom	potato	**baend**	window

DINMIN
IN THE RESTAURANT

1.-**Belim dinmi.Tasnei**
1.-Welcome to the restaurant.I am at your disposal

2.-**Nemne?**
2.-What will you take?

3.-**Uemno kem**
3.-We will wait a little bit

4.-**Haobai, ain kon fin bib bao sib?**
4.-Apologize me, where can I find drink before the food?

5.-**Dusin gon je tekbi u teksu**
5.-In that corner is a dispenser of drinks and a machine of tobacco (dispenser)

6.-**Ia list**
6.-Here is the menu

7.-**Ledai se**
7.-Allow me to see

8.-**Daosan ke, lenai kafnu**
8.-Waiter please, bring me a black coffee

9.- **lenio boasma**
9.- Bring him a glass of water.

10.-**Sitos bles baend ain senol ste**
10.-We sit down near the window from where we saw the street

11.-**Han u kabs gunol abso**
11.-People and the cars went up and down

12.-**Hiba timsae**
12.-I like the salad of vegetables

13.-**Ia hab bel bomek**
13.-Here we have a beautiful Soanish potato omelette

14.-**Kasis bao siub usu fles bomit**
14.-He requested of first soup and later meat with potatoes

15.-**Ali kasas Ual bael u dinsu kuk**
15.-For me I requested Valencian "paella" and of dessert melon

16.-**Inis Ban or kasis baika**
16.-He entered in the Bar and he requested white coffee

17.-**Gulani or kasis biel u kesku**
17.-He is a glutton and he requested honey and tart of cheese

18.-**Siblu bagnos kemen usu gunos kinem**
18.-After the food we went to stroll a while and later we went to the cinema.

19.-**Konat mak das kulem**
19.-I cann´t do this everyday

20.-**Keimba ain gunom bles ta**
20.-I am thinking where we will go next time

Les 12
Lesson 12

Gofleis	Spanish language	**Meinbo?**	What does it means
Olmas	Arab language	**tal**	To study
Oubtis	Portuguese language	**sumni**	Enclosure for smokers
Aleins	Russian language	**duasm**	Sign language
Daisis	Hindu language	**seb**	To save
Dibeis	Italian language	**bias**	To relationship
Eidis	Irish language	**den**	wall
Oadis	Hungarian language	**keb**	To understand
Jeks	Czech language	**fel**	To feel
Dukis	German language	**gois**	To get up early
Deigos	Japanese language	**lob**	lobster
Esuls	Hebrew language	**kol**	To cool,fresh
Tougins	Chinese language	**duojbi**	regrettably
meklan	Machine language	**Mosbia?**	What does it say here?
Adis	European language	**blid**	Rehabilitation center
Mosget?	How is it said?	**Usk**	Usik language

1.-**Bo lan mos?**
1.-What language do you speak?

2.-**Eidsena**
2.-I speak Irish language a little

3.-**Euksi**
3.-He speaks the Basque

4.-**Duksat ko keb**
4.-I don´t speak German bu I understand it

5.-**Kebi duasmi**
5.-He understands the sign language

6.-**Mosbia?**
6.-What does it say here?

7.-**Mosia "Blid"**
7.-Here says “rehabilitation Center”

8.-**Duojbi kebat mosbu**
8.-Regrettably I don't understand what they are saying

9.-**Mosia" Fod katli"**

9.Here it says" food for the cats"

11.-**Goisas gunli Blid**
11.-I got up early to go to the rehabilitation Center

Les 13
Lesson 13

blib	canary	**tak**	Clock(onomatopoeic)
biat	traffic	**tie**	less
deb	Feather,to feather	**gi**	another
daom	bathroom	**mid**	half
lam	electricity	**takde**	Wall clock
laman	electrician	**taksam**	Sand clock
daek	To report	**takni**	Alarm clock
daekan	reporter	**takmi**	watchmaking
mait	dear	**olbi**	Long ago
fon	To telephone	**desta**	Going to,adress to
-ia	Tele-	**tot**	To extinguish,to turn off
duk	To drive	**baos**	To advance
eob	Instead of	**luas**	To put back,backwardness
gean	birthday	**taesi**	chronometer
dem	To ask	**beg**	To begin,path,track

1.-**Laman hisis dom midab**
1.-The electrician arrived home at eleven thirty

2.-**Hali geanim o gea**
2.-Domingo he will turn forty years

3.-**Blibi lusdi deb daomin**
3.-The canary has lost a feather in the bathroom

4.-**Das minda takmin bob takai luasi**
4.-This morning I have been in the watchmaking because my clock is late.

5.-**Takei tot**
5.-Your clock no longer works

6.-**Das tak baos**
6.-This clock is ahead

7.-**Olbi han iusil taksam u takal**
7.-Antigüamente people used the clock of sand and the sundial

8.-Dukba dest don ko finda gugen elei Banes
8.-I am driving with address to the city but I have met with a small traffic jam to seven Kilometers

Notes:
Trafic jam=Gug

Gugen=small traffic jam

Les 14
Lesson 14

Tak

ta	hour	**bao**	Before,early
mid	half	**-su**	after
euta	minute	**Uenli?**	For when?
tae	second	**Kamin ta?**	In how long(time)?
gi	quarter	**no**	on
te	more	**gus**	To come
tie	less	**him**	To arrive
lu	back	**dinsu**	After dinner

To express the hour in Usik we will come in the following way

- First will say the hour
- Next we will include the word **te** (s) (more) or **tie** (s) (less) followed by the minutes that spend of the hour.If these begin with vowel we will place them before.
- To indicate the exact hour we will put the same followed by ta
- To indicate the quarter we will use behind this **gi** (a quarter).
- To indicate the half we will use **mid** .Mid, will go before the hour.

1.-**Atiegi**
1.-It is a quarter to ten

2.-**Gu etie**
2.-It is twenty to five

3.-**Atesa**
3.-It is ten past ten

4.-**Midab**
4.-It is eleven thirty

5.-**Daigi**
5.-It is three fifteen
6.-**Bo ta him ibun i Bafki?**
6.-At what time does the airplane coming from Cuba arrive?
7.-**Midai**
7.-At three thirty
8.-**Bo ta?**
8.-What time is it?

9.-**Dai ta**
9.-It is three o'clock

10.-**Bo ta himis laman dom?**
10.-At what time the electrician arrived home

Les 15
Lesson 15

sej	To dry off	**lum**	To wash
sejki	dryer	**medol**	Razor blade
kus	To cut	**hael**	art
kuebil	Hair curler	**haelan**	artist
lion	mustache	**kuaf**	Artistic hairdresser
edbil	Whiskers,sideburn	**ebse**	bisexual
blik	mirror	**dosal**	That´all
lek	To tint	**kuski**	scissors
glad	To be happy	**medel**	Shaving cream
nod	To perfume	**ielhen**	Hands cream
glef	lacquer	**fit**	To fit
kum	To comb	**medab**	Shaving soap
bild	hairdresser	**koum**	To brush
bil	hair	**tauh**	razor
bilan	barber	**utki**	Electric razor
dank	Thenk you	**ielfes**	Face cream

BILDIN

IN THE HAIRDRESSER

1.-**Labsa kus bil, med u nakbi fit**

1.-I wanted to cut the hair, to shave and finally a setting to point

2.-**Das bild als anli?**

2.-Is this hairdresser also for men?

3.-**Ni sein, ebse**

3.-Yes sir, it is bisexual

4.-**Lab fit edbils u lion?**

4.-Does you want to get ready the sideburns and the mustache?

5.-**Ni, ke**

5.-Yes, please

6.-**Tas glef?**

6.-Do I put you lacquer?

7.-**Nie, bah lum, kus u kum**

7.-No, only to wash, to cut and to comb

8.-**Habia medols?**

8.-Do you have here razor blades?

9.-**Ni, als medel, utkis, medab…leisab….**

9.-Yes, also shaving cream, electric razors, shaving soap…shaving massage soap…

10.-**Nakda**

10.-I have finished

Les 16

Lesson 16

MAN

THE SEA

man	Sea,to get dizzy	**elbi**	jellyfish
nab	Ship,to navigate	**fib**	Flying fish
nabki	Helm of the ship	**baim**	Foam,surf,scum
taun	storm	**fis**	To fish for,fish
dun	To swim,dune,wave	**hasbi**	octopus
hit	To hit	**lek**	To tint
mous	mouth	**elu**	After you
Daimi	Mississippi	**fob**	To be afraid to
nabsel	spacecraft	**maj**	To tke a bath
bus	Deep,to deepen	**bak**	peace
um	pool	**bakea**	patience
taus	To cross	**baik**	silver
daum	shellfish	**bai**	white
uok	oyster	**Bai**	Turia(Valencian river)
fisla	Electirc fish	**ted**	To defend,card
kelf	squid	**daf**	dolphin
koam	boat	**-le**	Before,in front of

1.-**Bles Muni iatam li Daimi**

1.-Next Monday I will travel through Mississippi

2.-**Hali als dunam umin**

2.-On Sunday will also swim in the pool

3.-**Goisun min desas mad**

3.-Very early in the morning I went to the river

4.-**Bao iatda manli**

4.-Previously I have traveled for sea

5.-**Nab manai.Dunab fobai**

5.-The ship gets dizzy me.The high waves scare me

6.-**Mad kalmai**

6.-The river tranquilizes me

7.-**Enak tausas Daimi**

7.Finally I crossed Mississippi

8.-**Hemba dukam nabsel**

8.-Some day I will drive a spacecraft

9.-**Manun u bus**

9.-The sea is very big and deep

10.-**Fismi kon fin daum u fis kul kles**

10.-In the fishmarket we can find shellfish and fish of all classes

11.-**Nable konul sen dafis dunen un ialen gladbi du mousul une**

11.-Before the ship the dolphins could be seen swiming and jumping happily while they spoke among them.

12.-**Duns hitul nab hogit**

12.-The waves hit the ship with force

13.-**Ikem senos band elbis blesen naim**

13.-Suddenly we saw a flock of jellyfishes coming closer to the coast

14.-**Das iem ok uen man kauni**

14.-This always happens when the sea is hot

15.-**Elbis hes kulhan**

15.-The jellyfishes bother everybody

16.-**Hasbi uon iolu stelek tedli**

16.-The octopus leaves after him a trail of ink to defend

17.-**Gunas busmin u konas sen kelfun u fisla.Dosil uodgi**

17.-I went down to the depths of the sea and I could see a giant squid and an electric fish.That was another world

Notes:

Hit=to hit

Formed of **Hi** (body) more **T** of (stick, tree, cylinder)

Baik=silver

Formed by more **bai** (white) .**k** of important, notable, main

Literally Baik= rich white

Bai=Turia (river)

This way called by the **íberian** (Basque) **Zuria** (the White), for the Romans and for the Arabs (The Whitee) being the oldest well-known that of Turia (Zuria)

Mous=mouth

It is formed by **mo** (word) the termination .**us** (words cultive.)(culture)

Lit."where are formed or cultivate the words"

Daimi=Mississippi.

Daimi is the reading of the kilometers of longitude that has Mississippi in its first tract

Les 17

Lesson 17

LEIHEM

DAYS OF THE WEEK

UES

THE PLANETS

Mun	Moon	**Muni**	Monday
Tus	Mars	**Tusi**	Tuesday
Aen	Mercury	**Aeni**	Wednesday
Uis	Jupiter	**Uisi**	Thursday
Boas	Venus	**Boasi**	Friday
Taun	Saturn	**Tauni**	Saturday
Hal	Sun	**Hali**	Sunday
bit	To rotate	**Hulei**	Milky way
uelm	firmament	**ued**	constellation
Hum	Earth	**ueldo**	galaxy
hamt	reddish	**Suinal**	Solar system
nuel	ring	**laus**	blue
nal	To surround	**uel**	star
lonta	A long time	**ueb**	universe
bulmi	bullring	**daem**	orange
is	Life,bio-,to exist,is	**dui**	Hardly,almost
suin	system	**nakie**	Without end,endless

1.-**Hum bit Halnu**

1.-The Earth rotates around the Sun

2.-**Tus hab hamt kel**

2.-Mars possesses a reddish color

3.-**Nuelbi nal Taun**

3.-Multitude of rings surrounds Saturn

4.-**Tusin lonta habil isun**

4.-In Mars a long time ago had a lot of life

5.-**Hum lauskel**

5.-The Earth is of blue color

6.-**Hemba gunom lon bao Hal tot**

6.-Some day we will leave far before the Sun extinguishes

7.-**Hum ub Hal is daem bulmin**

7.-The Earth regarding the Sun is an orange inside of a bullring

8.-**Uebi nakie asik leb inut suinal**

8.-The Universe doesn't have end the same as the life inside of and outside of the solar system

Note.-

An **i** after the name of a planet indicates the day corresponding to this planet

Les 18
Lesso 18

nim	boyfriend	**blumen**	Litle flower
nimk	girlfriend	**hel**	Clear,to clarify,brilliant
bond	wonderful	**mit**	With,to knit
bet	dress	**nuel**	ring
buas	voice	**betnik**	Girlfriend´s dress
nis	husband	**nisla**	wedding
nik	wife	**oni**	Husbands and wives
nun	Now,already	**klid**	church
loj	To cry	**dek**	door
teud	chapel	**mak**	To make
lid	song	**lukeo**	glistening
uem	To wait	**kom**	To pile,heap
gon	Corner,angle	**hais**	music
kais	To know	**haumin**	harmoniously
lus	To lose	**son**	Sound,to sound
gud	Gold,good	**Lao**	Heaven

1.-**Nimk bondil mit bet bai**

1.-The girlfriend was wonderful with the white dress

2.-**Blumens i gud bilno un ojis hel mosbil:Lieb**

2.-Florecillas of gold on the hair and the brilliant eyes were saying.Love

3.-**Busli ienil lid u hais sonil haumin**

3.-For the bottom a song was heard and the music sounded harmoniously

4.-**Buas i Lao lenbil bak oni**

4.-A voice of the Heaven was bringing peace to the husbands

5.-**Kulhan komil klidek uembi bugi**

5.-The whole people gathered in the door of the church waiting the couple

6.-**Ank gonin lojbi bob dos nisla meinil bo lusdi mait**

6.-A woman in a corner was crying because that wedding meant that it had lost her lover

7.-**Heut hemdi sai uli**

7.-Today has been a happy day for them.

Usik seobis

Nim=novio

Formed by the root of **Ni** - (husband) more future .m.Literally " he will be husband"

Loj= tear,cry

Formed of letter **L** (beginning of liquid) and **oj** (eye).

Literally "liquid of the eye"

Les 19

Lesson 19

Half	Summer	**hid**	To hide
taun	To dammage	**hielki**	Sunshade,parasol
kau	heat	**keis**	To know
baj	beach	**nem**	To take,to receive
baohal	sunglasses	**bog**	To row,oar
kem	Soon,moment	**bois**	To be thirsty
men	month	**bib**	To drink
naim	riverside	**blug**	Skeleton,structure
flug	flag	**blust**	Difficult,to complicate,to hinder
liela	horizon	**saod**	sand
tous	To join	**hias**	To fall
som	To dive	**hisnoi**	On our bodies
dim	To dream	**lik**	liquid

1.-**Halfo u heut guno baj**

1.-We are in Summer and today we go to the beach

2.-**Kausun**

2.-It is very hot

3.-**Man bles domoi**

3.-The sea is near our house

4.-**Keiso kalmun sae mit hel ma**

4.-We know a very calm area with the clear water

5.-**Nemda hielki bob kau hes**

5.-I have caught the parasol because the heat bothers

6.-**Bao dun edna kem naimin**

6.-Before swiming I lie down a little bit in the bank

7.-**Duns man lek naim i bai**

7.-The waves of the sea tint the bank of white

8.-**Lil fob ma ko Bail dun as fi**

8.-Lil (iris) is afraid to the water but Bail (daisy) anything as a fish

9.-**Heut flug ham bo mein konto maj**

9.-Today the flag is red what means that we cannot take a bath

10.-**Lielin kon se bai nab lausno man**

10.-In the horizon we can can a white ship on the blue sea

11.-**Hiba som u sen busmin**

11.-I like to dive and to see in the depths of the sea

Les 20

Lesson 20

besmi	zoological	**tisban**	Orang-outan
best	fierce	**am**	mother
kulao	everywhere	**dafis**	dolphins
anik	chimpanzee	**ibek**	parrot
nokun	giraffe	**kal**	rock
leo	lion	**lunbi**	elephant
sim	To inhabit,room	**ibs**	birds
diabin	In freedom	**homdi**	hippopotamus
nes	To be born	**lud**	Have a good time,to amuse

1.-**Besmi donoi fin bles mad**

1.-The zoological of our city is near the river

2.-**Besmin kon se best kulao**

2.-In the zoological one they can be seen fierce of all the places

3.-**Besmuni**

3.-The zoological one is very big

4.-**Besti sim diabin**

4.-The wild animals inhabit in freedom

5.-**Heut sai hem.Nesdi tisben**

5.-Today is a happy day.A small orangutan has been born

6.-**Ami uont bles nulan**

6.-The mother doesn't allow to come closer to anybody

7.-**Ouj anik makai keim**

7.-To observe the chimpanzee makes me think

8.-**Nokun senbi abli**

8.-A giraffe is looking for up

9.-**Ibek son makoi fel tid**

9.-The sound of the parrot makes us feel in the forest

10.-**Dai leo dim bles kal**

10.-Three lions dream next to a rock

11.-**Besmin hab lunbis, homdis, dafis un ibs**

11.-In the zoological one we have elephants, hippopotami, dolphins and birds

12.-**Kilet nul be ludlei**

12.-Not kill any animal to have a good time(for amusement)

Les 21

Lesson 21

af	understand	**ges**	To age
blak	Pleasure,to please	**kef**	champion
dem	To ask	**gan**	gun
bag	To go for a walk	**mitai**	With me
bad	Protest,to protest	**ded**	To applaud
eg	Goat,to get hungry	**feb**	Fevet,to have fever
gib	To give	**Kaid**	University

1.-**Das delai**

1.-This is my brother

2.-**Blakda keis**

2.-Charmed of knowing him

3.**Heut bagdo kem**

3.-Today we have walked a while

4.-**Talis badul Kaidin**

4.-The students protested in the University

5.-**Iemdi dadun**

5.-He has always been very gallant

6.-**Labsa buh sim**

6.-I should like to reserve a room

7.-**Eget mitai**

7.-Don't get angry with me

8.-**Sensi dinmin onei**

8.-I saw him in your uncle's restaurant

9.-**Febduni**

9.-He has had a lot of fever

10.-**Gibai gan bao mak blafi**

10.-Give me the gun before you make an error

11.-**Kul tel tot un as iem kefe u ginan**

11.-All the tests have finished and as always you are the champion and the winner

Les 22

Lesson 22

guf	To emigrate	**kuik**	tart
guin	To immigrate	**Ad**	Europe
Kead	Police station	**neg**	To deny,to renounce,to miscarry
mum	peach	**blid**	Rehabilitation Center
nag	To expire	**koli**	refrigerator
bia	beer	**tas**	To put
lob	lobster	**nakste**	At the end of the sreet
diok	problem	**dad**	To court,gallant

1.-**Negdi dumio**

1.-He has renounced of their beliefs

2.-**Guin diok Adli**

2.-The immigration is a problem for Europe

3.-**Keadi nakste**

3.-Police's station is at the end of the street

4.-**Das mumis nagdu**

4.-These peaches have expired

5.- **Kam kost das bia?**

5.-How much does it cost this beer?

6.-**Limna**

6.-I am very hungry

7.-**Tel das lob**

7.- Prove this lobster

8.-**Teimbo nemin?**

8.-What direction do we take tomorrow?

9.-**Min guno don**

9.-Tomorrow we go to the city

10.-**Hali masim**

10.-On Sunday will rain

Les 23

Lesson 23

ieb	To abandon	**dik**	independence
glad	To be happy	**Dikem**	Independence day
luam	grassland	**tes**	Measure,to measure
klin	To lean,couch,bed	**tod**	Threaten,to threaten
ken	King,to reign	**tet**	Besides,immediately
nef	kidney	**gam**	To call
neft	nephritis	**lut**	To fight
blek	To hit rhytmically	**mim**	To imitate
duktel	Driving exam	**kan**	dog

1.-**Iebis kani luamin**

1.-He abandoned the dog in the grassland

2.-**Glada duktel.**

2.-I am happy for the exam of driving

3.-**Klinis bao ken**

3.-He leaned before the king

4.-**Nefte**

4.-You have got nephritis

5.-**Uen himis dek blekis**

5.-When he arrived to the door he gave some rhythmic blows

6.-**Dik nie got dimen**

6.-The independence is not reached dreaming

7.-**Mimet, ide**

7.-Not imitate, Be yourself

8.-**Tes mosei u todet**

8.- Measures your words and don't threaten

9.-**Tet i lel, jik**

9.-Besides silly, hen

10.-**Gamsai e lut ko eob elhi lenas blum**

10.-They called me to the fight but instead of an arm(weapon) I brought a flower

Les 24

Lesson 24

helin	When clearing up the day	**usu**	And later
mon	mountain	**gean**	birthday
glub	To absorb	**taen**	To learn
kun	Sword,to be able to have	**hil**	To run,course,career
hei	secret	**ild**	apartment
main	To drown	**bebdu**	Remains of paper
lon	To lengthen,to extend	**sob**	To sweep
loan	lawyer	**sobki**	broom

1.-**Gibai sobki sobli dom**

1.-Give me the broom to sweep the house

2.-**Bik two bebdu, ke**

2.-It picks up those papelorios, please

3.-**Helin gunos mon**

3.-When clearing up the day we left to the mountain

4.-**Dan gusli.Uemblei**

4.-Thank you to come.I was waiting for you

5.-**Has glubai kul tam**

5.-The work absorbs me the whole time

6.-**Kunel lend nikei**

6.-You could have brought your wife

7.-**Heut geani**

7.-Today he reaches years

8.-**Das hei taenli Usik:Tal**

8.-This is the secret to learn Usik:Study

9.-**Gladit hasin**

9.-He is not happy in the work(place)

10.-**Kat mainis umin**

10.-The cat drowned in the pool

11.-**Huan:Nuniem**

11.-Decide you:Now or never

12.-**Hil lonsun**

12.-The career lengthened a lot

13.-**Ildos delei usu fonas loanoi**

13.-We were in your brother's apartment and later I called to our lawyer

Les 25

Lesson 25

iob	To program	**mik**	rat
neik	To have stomachache	**em**	To bless
bam	Something,title	**bek**	To pack,package
sik	To bite	**gled**	Tolerance,to tolerate
fut	To give kiks	**nem**	Catch,to receive
duati	palm	**bot**	Botle,to botle
ja	tea	**nul**	Anything,to annul
siol	Tooth paste	**au**	hole

1.-**Iobda talsai**

1.-I have programmed my studies

2.-**Neika, bam feldat bel**

2.-I have stomachache, something has not felt me well

3.-**Kan sikdai**

3.-The dog has bitten me

4.-**Futis bot**

4.He kicked the bottle

5.-**Gibis sobos e mik u das nosis fasful ta denau**

5.-He gave a blow with a broom to the rat and this came out to the speed of the ray toward a hole of the wall

6.-**Domle duati**

6.-In front of the house there is a palm

7.-**Kasna ja**

7.-I will request a tea

8.-**Siol daomin**

8.-The tooth paste is in the bathroom

9.-**Nemdat bek**

9.- I haven´t received the package

Notes

Duati=palm tree

It is formed of **Dua** (finger) and **ti** (tree).Literally "tree finger" for the fruits of the palm that liken bouquets of fingers

Duabi (banana)

Formed by **Dua** (finger) and **b (ai)** = white.Literally "finger-white"

When we go entering in the world of the composition of words in Usik we will go knowing that each element of the word those of an alone syllable even involve a meaning

Les 26

Lesson 26

sal	To sell	**dum**	To believe
nol	To anoint	**na**	bread
gid	To guide	**oi**	olive
huleo	nursling	**oil**	Olive oil
ik	Equal,same	**ed**	To lie down,side,flank
mam	Encounter of waters,mummy	**Daimin**	Three in the morning
flum	Current of water	**edai**	To my side
blob	To burden	**onk**	aunt

1.-**Seldi kab eloan**

1.-He has sold the car to the lawyer

2.-**Nolis na oilit**

2.-He anointed the bread with olive oil

3.-**Gidan dukso eklid**

3.-The guide drove us to the church

4.-**Makbe Daimin?**

4.What are you making at three in the morning?

5.-**Dimat**

5.-Not I am sleepy

6.-**Sitis ed onkai**

6.-He sat down beside my aunt

7.-**Huleo kak besun**

7.-We are suckling the same as many animals

8.-**Iak, bles masti, mam i madse**

8.-There, next to the bridge, meet the waters of two rivers

9.-**Flum dukis in naim**

9.-The current of water led the boy to the bank

10.-**Bloba ienei**

10.-It burdens me to hear you

11.-**Dumat nul mosai**

11.-I don´t believe anything of what you tell me

Les 27

Lesson 27

beok	To perturb	**felg**	To consent
bud	To dare	**tami**	future
bulk	To hurt,wound	**iat**	To travel
blis	To weaken	**ued**	constellation
lugan	sportsman	**num**	Number,o enumerate
bask	To gather,meeting	**numie**	countless
disal	liberal	**niemte**	Never more
fet	Fact,event	**bias**	To relate with,connect with
beoj	Be careful with the animal	**isni**	Abundance of life

1.-**Dasea beok i hes himis edo**

1.-This year a plague of insects arrived at the town

2..-**Budet sen nikai niemte**

2.-Don't dare never look more my wife

3.-**Bulki blisbi lugan**

3.-The wound is weakening the sportsman

4.-**Das nit baskom domei e Mae**

4.-Tonight we will meet in your house at eight o'clock

5.-**Dislune**

5.-You are very liberal

6.-**Tamin nosmo Hum un iatom uelne**

6.-In the future we will leave the Earth and we will travel among the stars

7.-**Sielin numie Hal u bles das isni**

7.-In the sky there are countless suns and near these abundance of life.

DIM

THE DREAM

1.-**Keisu makbo Humno**

1.-They know what we are making on the Earth

2.-**U gladut**

2.-And they are not happy

3.-**Kebut bob Hi kil Hi**

3.-Not they understand why the human being kills the human being

4.-**Kebut bob human led Daian dais han**

4.-Not they understand because the terrestrial one allows Daian (Devil) to divide people

5.- **Kebut bo han sub i lim**

5.-Not they understand that people die of hunger

6.-**Kul hab luk hisnoi**

6.-We all have a light on our bodies

7.-**Das luk kon tot il helun**

7.-That light can extinguish or to shine a lot

8.-**Dosli hel keismo**

8.-For that shine they will know each other

9.-**Konu nem dos heldun u gibio leb**

9.-They can take that brilliant wave and to give it life

10.-**Bel has Humno makoi hel te**

10.-The good work on the Earth makes us shine more

11.-**Iende mosuî.Him ta keb**

11.-You have listened their words.It is time to understand

12.-**Kem Hi finim ue Humik blesun Suinal**

12.-Soon the human being will find an identical planet to the Earth very near the solar System

Les 28

Lesson 28

fami	The family	**jig**	relative
nin	Father-in-law	**abji**	stepfather
nink	Mother-in-law	**amji**	stepmother
neb	grandson	**benlo**	Son-in-law
nebik	granddaughter	**benkil**	Daughter-in-law
abni	godfather	**delni**	Sister-in-law
amni	godmother	**delji**	stepbrother
nij	marriage	**delkij**	stepsister
nis	husband	**benji**	stepchild
nik	wife	**benkij**	stepdaughter
oba	Fathers and mothers	**on**	uncle
abi	The father	**onk**	aunt
ami	The mother	**oblos**	Political parents
abun	grandfather	**kiusan**	nephew
abin	grandmother	**kius**	cousin

Obai

My parents

1.-**Obai leb doun una baudin**

1.-My parents live in the city and me in a country house

2.-**Das sein Milan.Habi dai neb ubense**

2.-This is the gentleman Miller.He has three godson and two children

3.-**Bles Hali nis benki delai.Abni onoi**

3.-Next Sunday marries my brother's daughter.The godfather is our uncle

SENTENCES

1.-**Lenduga bok u lenda kiom**

1.They have brought me the book and I have brought them the umbrella

2.-**Salduga hamko**

2.-They have sold me the red car

3.-**Lumki lenis tot**

3.-The washing machine that he brougths no longer works

4.-**Lensa bib ko gelta**

4.-I would bring the drink but I don't have money

5.-**Mosdai lenim binbot**

5.-They have told me that he will bring a bottle of wine

6.-**Daosan lenio binka un aili hulka**

6.-Waiter brings him a glass of wine and for me a glass of milk

7.-**Lendamsi mitai ko hisdi dom**

7.-I should have brought him with mebut he has stayed at home

8.-**Saldimsa kab ko delio labist**

8.-He would sold me the car but their brother didn't want

Les 29

Lesson 29

Menea

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

Abmen	January
Asmen	February
Bamen	March
Semen	April
Daimen	May
Fomen	June
Gumen	July
Keumen	August
Leimen	September
Maemen	October
Toumen	November
Amen	December

Note.-

As it can be proven for this chart in Usik the months of the year they belong together with the real number that takes implicit every month and not in the one that figures officially.

For example the month of December it figures officially with the number12 and however their etymology tells us that it is the month 10 (**Dece**-) In Usik December it belongs together with **A** (10) more **-men** (month)

The same thing happens with November that figures officially as the month **11** and however their etymology gives us the equivalent one at the **9** (**Nov** -) In Usik **9** (Tou)

October that should be the month 8 (**Octo**Nevertheless figure as the 10.In Usik **8** (mae)

September that should be the month **7** (**Sept** -) figure as the number 9 officially.

In Usik following the etymology of the month **7** (**Sept**ember) is translated by Leimen

And this way with every month.Nevertheless,we can translate the months to the officially way simply translating the numerical equivalent in use.(In spite of we know that it is wrong)

For example:December=Asmen (As=12),but **Amen**(A=10=Dec-)is preferable to **Asmen** because is more just.

In any way at present we´ll use Usik way without write the equivalent numbar.

It´s to say for example:**January**=**Abmen**

Sure,we´ll get habitude with this

STANEA

YEAR´S SEASONS

Kel spring

Fol autumn

Nuj winter

Half summer

Les 30

Lesson 30

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Let´s see some sentences and its equivalent in English

1.-**Koi gel**
1.-Eric is rich

2.-Kisuan gel**i as** Koi
2.-Christian **is so** rich **as** Koi

Structure=-**i**=**is so**

As=as

3.-Uel gel**is bo** Beik
3.-Esther **is** rich**er than** Rachel

4.-Sain gel**ist** ikul
4.-Jason is the riches**t** of all

5.-Di gel**bi**
5.-Frank is terribly rich

-**bi**(it is a contraction of –**eb**(superlative absolute)

6.-Lil gel**un**
6.-Susan is **very** rich

Structure:
-**os**=less
-**ost**=the least

7.-Oiti **bouk**
7.-Oliver is **poor**

8.-Oiti **bouki** as Nieb
8.-Oliver **is so poor** as Virgin

9.-Loam bouk**os** Belat
9.-Judith is **less** poor than Ruth

10.-Lil bouk**ost** ikul

10.-Susan is the **least** poor of all

11.-Atiel bouk**eb**
11.-John is **terrybly** poor

12.-Bail bouk**un**
12.-Margaret is **very** poor

MORE SENTENCES

1.-This sea is **deep**
1.-Das man **bus**

2.-This sea is **deeper**
2.-Das man **busis**

3.-This sea is the **deepest** of all
3.-Das man **busist** kul

4.-This sea is **extremely deep**
4.-Das man **buseb**

5.-This sea is **very deep**
5.-Das man **busun**

6.-This duck is the **less beautiful** one of all
6.-Das da **belost** kul

7.-Here the sun **shines more**
7.-Ia Hal **helis**

Remember:MAN in Usik it is not a Man **but SEA**

-**eb**=multi-,poli-

Les 31
Lesson 31

To compare is one of science ways.

In this lesson we will translate and to compare sentences of other languages, concretely of English and Spanish to Usik.(Idiomatic expressions)

1.-**My nerves are on edge**

1.-Tengo los nervios de punta

1.-**Nifai tuisen**

2.-**It's all grist to his mill**

2.-Saca el agua de una piedra

2.-**Kit ma lit**

3.-**A whole heap of trouble**

3.-A motón de disgustos

3.-**Kom hibt**

4.-He forgot what he was about to say

4.-Se le fue el santo al cielo

4.-**Fogis kul**

5.-**How much further is it?**

5.-Cuánto camino nos queda?

5.-**Kam tei noh?**

6.-**Life is a gamble**

6.-La vida es una lotería

6.-**Leb laki**

7.-**Make haste slowly**

7.-Vísteme despacio que tengo prisa

7.-**Faste himie**

8.-**It's the first step up the ladder**

8.-Es el primer paso hacia el éxito

8.-**Begba nogli**

9.-**The police took up him this morning**

9.-La policía le detuvo esta mañana

9.-**Kea kionsi das min**

10.-**The firemen put out the fire very soon**

10.-Los bomberos extinguieron el fuego muy pronto

10.-**Houmans tots fok kemun**

11.-**I hate anybody going behind my back**

11.-Me disgusta tener a alguien maniobrando a mis espaldas

11.-**Hibta has luhai**

12.-**She is very ill and falling away gradually**

12.-Está muy enfeerma y adelgaza poco a poco

12.-**Malkun u flet lengi**

13.-**Drive away all you want, but you will never known the truth**

13.-Continúa adivinando todo lo que quieras pero nunca sabrás la verdad

13.-**Gieson kul tam;ko niem kaisem la**

14.-**We drew up to the house**

14.-Nos acercamos a la casa

14.-**Blesos dom**

15.-**I think we can draw up with that boat**

15.-Creo que podemos acercarnos a ese barco

15.-**Duma kon bleso dos nab**

16.-**We shall come to terms over the price**

16.-Nos pondremos de acuerdo sobre el precio

16.-**Nemto gelno**

17.-**Do you know how the dial came off?**

17.-Sabe Ud.cómo se desprendió la brújula?

17.-**Kaise tei deski klibtis?**

18.-**Beat on as hard as you can**

18.-Sigue golpeando tan fuerte ccomo puedas

18.-**Blekon hogso kone**

19.-**If you want arrive in time bear to the right after the Museum**

19.-Si quieres llegar a tiempo gira a la derecha después del Museo

19.-**Es lab him tam bit iam Laksu**

20.-**Please, bear a hand with this box**

20.-Por favor échame una mano con esta caja

20.-**Ke, iudai mit das tek**

21.-**Get away from her as soon as possible**

21.-Aléjate de ella tan pronto como puedas

21.-**Blest iki kemso kone**

22.-**In his new job he get around a lot**

22.-En su nuevo empleo él viaja mucho

22.-**Hasnio iatun**

23.-**Do your best to go back as soon as possible**

23.-Haz cuanto puedas para regresar lo antes posible

23.-**Mak kone nostli kem**

24.-I am getting on for sixty

24.-Me estoy acercando a los sesenta

24.-**Blesa eugea**

25.-**The morning paper makes light of the news**

25.-El periódico de la mañana quita importancia a la noticia

25.-**Tagmin uakti nio**

With this series of sentences those already studied we believe that the student will have understood the structure of Usik and the tendency fairly to postpone the prepositional particles, modificatives and others.

It is then very advisable to get habitued to this use.

Domle=In front of the house

Tabno=On the table

Domlu=Behind the house

Domnu=Around the house

Umni=Inside the pool

Tekni=Inside the box

Tabso=Down the table,under the table

Bleste=Closer

Blestei=Close me more (you)

REMEMBER

Everything that is new seems strange to us,but PRACTICE WILL TEACH US THE WAY TO FOLLOW I n this new languge.

Language is something alive and therefore the practical part of it or its methodology is the easiest way to become familiar with Usik,but we can´t leave all the suppositions behind us no matter how bothersome they are in different situations which life presents us.

Usik is not only suitable to essentially communicate among one another but it also possesses all the requeriments to exprress ourselves in both every day laife and in literature.

The learner should stick to the rules and shouldn´t be in a hurry.

From now we are going to focuss a bit more on the grammatical functioning and after that on one of the most beautiful and important parts of language:The formation and composition of the words where the pupil will learn the keys to be able to form and create any word by departing from its basic root.

Les 32
Lesson 32

Prefixable and suffixable elements which modify actions and situations regarding the significance of what they prefix or suffix.

Understanding clearly that all the words in the Usik language are monosyllabic,we easly reach the conclusion regarding any bi-or trisyllabic word in this language,will have as many modifying and determinant elements as syllabes and even in some cases letters.

The relative modifications which is not essential for the word will be produced when the elements are regarded as formative of new words,in this case compound words.

Let´s take as an exemple the word House(Home)=Dom

The element **Dom** is invariable,but the situations or actions regarding it,vary according to the deteerminant which is linked to it.

Domut=Outside the house

Domni=Inside the house

Domla=Beyond the house

Domle=In front of the house

Domlu=Behind the house

Domnu=Around the house

Domso=Under the house

Domno=Over the house

This is one of the most important chapters of the Usik Language.Actually,in this chapter,there are the keys for the formation and compositions of the words departing from their root.They are the pre-sffixable equivalences of Usik,valid for any language.

What really matters is the sense of the key which will indicate us hoe to translate correctly from anyone´s language into Usik.

The hyphens placed behind or in front indicate that we are dealing with prefixes or suffixes.

Many times,the elements which are in one´s mother tongue prefixes or suffixes may be the opposite in the Usik language

Order Alphabetical Prefixes

The numeral ones have same equivalence that what you/they indicate

ag - = brevi -, brief, braqui-

an - = antropo - (man)

ba - = a, one, alone

bai= White, leuco -, leuc-

bao - = before -, in the first place

bau - = field, agri-agriculture-

bas - = union, plecto-

basn (i) - = articulation, artr-

bel - = good, beautiful, pleasant, eu-

bie (s) = sweet, glico -, gluco -, glic-

bin - = eno-,wine

blak - = pleasure, hedo-

blek - = plesi - that hits rhythmically

blem - = spleen, esplen-

blen - = snot, bleno -, mixo-

blum - = flori -, anto - (flower)

dai - = tri -, the one that divides

dau - = carpo -, fruit

dea - = it forms ordinal indicated by the added number

dem-=-demia, demo-

dil - = gineco - (relative to the woman)

do - = element compositive that means house, habitation or vital environment, echo-

duh - = artery, arterio-

e - = re - (to repeat) whenever the verb doesn't take implicit the action of repeating

el - = friction, tribo -, touch

en - = micro-

et - = it is a distributive numeral, of (nº) in (nº),

fel - = fil -, lover of, enthusiast of

fleb - = vein, fleb-

fo - (ko -) = tetra -, quatri-

fol - = leaf, folio, fol-

gu - = penta-

glut - = nano -

gus - = esporo-

ha(b) - = braquio, relative to the arm

hal - = helium -, sun

ham - = it bleeds, hema-hemato-

hem - = hemero -, day

hen - = quiro-quir -, ciru-,hand

hoi -.- - uria, uro -

Hum - = terri - (of the Earth)

i - = of, from (intensity with verbs)

il - = portion

lob - = lobe, lobec-

kau (d) - = - water heater - (heat),thermo-

kel - = chrome -, pin - (color)

kei (s) = knowledge, to know, gnos-gnostic-

kon - = horn, quera, querat -, cerat-

mae - = octo-

mag - = humid, - higro-

mek - = mechanics, mec -, mecan, machin-

mug - = lymph,

muk - = mushroom, mic -, - miceto

Alphabetical Order of the Suffixes

-(e) d=-icide, that is good to kill that indicated in the base

-(e) t=-itis, inflammation of

-(i) b= bird, - mania

-(l) in=-ina (substance related with the main root of the word)

-(l) it=-ito, - ita (stone) and in some cases we can use –ej(natural stone)

-(o) m, - mi=place,shop of,factory of

-(o) t=-cracy (to be able to),power of people

-(s) t=The contrary of, des--dis - (the same as .ie)

-a= I am

-ak= against of, anti-

-an (masculine job), inhabitant (m) of

-b (o) = well -, bene -, good, good, good

-ba=one -,mono- of a single thing

-ban=-atra (doctor that is in charge of that indicated in the base)

-be=animal

-bin=-atra (doctor(woman) that is in charge of of that indicated in the base)

-bu=-seps, septi - (that corrupts, that rots, rotten)

-d (o) = store of, deposit of, past participle

-da=-pathy

-de=-ism (doctrines, systems, schools or movements)

-dem=-demia (relative to the town or country)

-di=free

-du= wastes of, excrements of,remains

-e=you are

-el=color, close contact, friction

-em= that receives

-en=micro -, small, diminutive

-es=-meter, that is good to measure

-et=-oide, - go-ino, - (that gathers the charácteristics of that indicated by the base)

-ga.-- therapy

-gan=therapeutic

-ge=-graphy

-gi=meat of (that indicated in the base), other, exhibition of.

-gin=therapeutic(f)

-go= made of..

-i=he is

-ie=im -, in, negation, privation

-in = (feminine job) inhabitant of (f), in

-it=with, jointly

-k=femenin, main, re - (repetition) that repeats

-ka (a glass of, a cup of, (more that indicated by the base), coffee(contraction)

-ke=that keeps that protect, keeps--

-ki=instrumento for, machine of, apparatus, her

-ko=coche, automobile, truck, machine, grain, - coconut

-kon=-cer -, querat-horn, corni-

-ku=to cut,

-ku (i) = cell

-la= ultra -, extra -, acro-

-le= in front of

-li= for, hygienic, liquor of, elixir

-lo=law, - nomous -, nomy

-lu= behind of

-ma=hidro -, acua -

-me=ex-

-mi=place where there is that indicated in the base--

-mo=dia-

-mu=-mico-

-n (a) = to go to..(plus that indicated by the base)The vowel(a)changes according to the pronoun

-na=- (divination) - (weakness, decline)

-ne=inter -, among,hemi-

-nel=-rraghe, that flows abundantly

-(n) il=- place where runs that indicate the base

-no=above, epi -

-nu=peri - (around)

-oa=graf -, - graph- (its current form is-**ge**)

-o=we are

-od=archi-

-ol= - oil

-sa= bad -

-se=bi -, two, basket, double, dupl-

-si=tooth, - phagous, - (that feeds of that indicated in the base)

-sko=instrument that serves for look,-scopio

-so= below, hiccup.

-su=tobacco, after, later , post-

-t=negation, dis -, des-.

-ta=that goes toward the center or toward the nucleus, - petal, until

-te (k) = box,-theque

-ti= tree, -fugal (that it takes away from the center or nucleus), fito-

-u= they are

-ud=wood, - xilo-

-(u) k=-logy

-(o) g = that tries of that studies, treaty

-un=very,a lot,much

-us=-culture, cultivation of, upbringing of (that indicated in the base)

Interfixes

-(e) k - (only interfijo) = - algy, to have pain of (it generally contracts, losing the vowel)

Dual (alphabetical relationship)

-ae - = air, aero-

-eb - = poli -, multi-

-en - = micro -, small

-ik - = same, homo-archy, equal,iso-

-io-=-oma, tumour,growth

-is -.--bio - that implies life

-ma - = hydro -

-od= odor-,smell

-son - = sound, - phon

-tos-.-tecno -, tecn-

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

We will insert some now here how many idiomatic expressions with examples of their application

It should be tried to memorize them little by little being the best way their habitual practice

meami	to bubblings
naos	on board
nakta	to end
tanak	against the rhythm
jet	to jet
kust	by the job
tant	at the wrong time
heut	today
hidin	undercover
si	so that
idin	by force of
katin	on all fours
ekos	in abundance,by the score
kledin	stealthily
uemi	awaiting
siak	to the part of there
sia	to the part of here
tieb	unless
luetem	starting from today
luetmin	starting from tomorrow
luet	starting from
fusno	on foot
bemni	to terms,on credit
nablu	to stern
nable	to prow
dekien	to closed door
get	for(ex.salget=for sale
guogi	fed up
sa	through
nuî	sometimes
tadin	at dusk
eblei	at random
kounde	with cash
otgi	to the overdraft
nakul	at the end of everything
fedi	to the front of
kliso	uncovered
et.	of (nº) in (nº)

nemit	of agreement with
hai	of agreement
kaik	somehow
abso	up and down
gud	of good quality
nemit	of conformity with
ikie	of heart
isio	of him
ikio	of her
isui	of them
dastei	this way
ift	in fact
siok	in the same way
imai	of me
noun	in no way
inoi	of us
tuih	on tiptoe
itei	of you
kulei	anyway
etdai	of three in three
nuî	from time to time
buatin	in answer to
aki	against
bligen	anyway
koukin	in squatting
hiam	in body and soul
letdi	in leathers
ut	in the exterior
ksen	abroad
uelmin	in the firmament
busmin	in the deep of the sea
aom	inside
ikin	in the same one
lakmin	in the museum
namins	in the name of
geasin	presently year
begun	in the principle
uokin	in the course of
dosta	in that moment
dasta	at this time
gusfil	in Indian line
dastin	at the present time
hemdu	in what it remains the day
eob	instead of
ubai	in my opinion
Nitbin	in Christmas Eve
batik	in particular
fusno	on foot
heok	in precarious
bao	in the first place
gausin	in fact
tet	soon after
bejin	in series
nohin	in theory
daisin	in a tris

iul	in vain
salok	in sale
seibo	in view of the fact that
liabi	the high one
goug	the master of
geal	last year
geam	the next year
gogi	the interest
idi	himself
sigan	the one that subscribes
domla	it is not of the house
stanie	not to park
niej	there is nothing to do
jie	there is not
klasnet	don't interrupt
diet	don't liberate (diet)
kebat	I don't understand it
hest	not to bother
nied	not to need
golien	not to surpass the line
golie	not to surpass
kiest	not to remember
neg	it is not admitted
negbe	animals are not admitted
habt	not to have
uakie	it doesn't have importance
keinte	you are not right
ili	for him
uli	for them
katli	for the cats
kanli	for the dogs
oli	for us
lio	so that
eli	for you
nogli	to triumph
jabli	to vary
iakli	over there
iali	for here
akli	on the contrary
ke	please
bijli	reason why
ite	apart from this
sa	by means of
belsib	enjoy your meal
febni	that it causes fever
kakob	What kind of….is it?
hetben	Who hates the children
hetdel	Who hates the brother
kaiso	we know
meinbo?	what does it mean?
lakbo	what luck
toje?	how's it going?
Feb	to have fever
fob	to have phobia
beas	to want

et	to have genius
lim	to be hungry
hikt	to have hiccup
uak	to have importance
ail	to be in a hurry
mus	to have that
bois	to be thirsty
lak	to be lucky
betni	boyfriend's suit
betnik	girlfriend's dress

Sentences related with the previous expressions

Heutin kaista is gusim

Today I don't know if he will come

Baskus dekien

They met to closed door

Uemi niosei nem goedai lauds

Awaiting your news receive my best greeting

Luetmin talam gahem Usik lan

Starting from tomorrow I will study every day Usik language

Tadin Hal leket hamkel

At dusk the Sun is tinted of red blood color

Tasas fedi feni

I placed myself on the front of the manifestation

Koun otgi

The bill is to the overdraft

Duebin kul himis glad

In spite of everything it arrived happy

Das blankbaet

This is against the bacterial badge

Nemit beb keinte

In accordance with the paper you are not right

Das kab gud

This car is of good quality

Ibu das dom?...Isio

Of who is this house?...Of him

Begun an himis Hum

In the principle the man arrived to the Earth

Tase gusfil

Put you on in Indian line

Hemdu nakom has

In what remains of the day we will finish the work

Bligen fonai min

Anyway you call me tomorrow

Ubai konse guste

In my opinion you could come more

Nitgin delki nikei gusis domoi

In New Year's Eve your wife's sister came to our house

Uokin donlut subus hanun Goflein

In the course of the civil war many people in Spain died

Geal iatis Bafki

Last year I traveled to Cuba

Das dinom negbe

This restaurant doesn't admit animals

Fod kanli

Eat for the dogs

Jabli das nit konso gun kinem

To vary tonight we could go to the cinema

HABITUAL SENTENCES IN ANY LANGUAGE

Dan= thank you

Dank= thank you very much

Inul=of anything

Blakis=it is a pleasure

Ke=please

Iahab= here you have

Sena=I see

Kebat=I don't understand

Belis= it is well

Gudal=everything is well

kam lon do?=how is the town far?

kamta?=how long?

ebu dem?=to who should I ask?

Lusda=I am lost

ain daom Hi?= where the bathroom of gentlemen is

ain daom Hik?=where is the bathroom of ladies?

In=entrance

Ut=exit

Suh=forbidden to smoke

belhem=good morning

belnit=good night

hai=hello

hiba keis=I am delighted to knowing you

hainda nalen=charmed seing you again

lonta senei=a while ago that I didn't see you

keasei=take care

uema nosken=I hope to see you again

Das tednai=this it is my card

Dise min?=will you free tomorrow ?

lab gusait?=does you want to come with me?

led gidei=allow me to be your guide

guno dun=we are going to swim

lab din?=do you want to eat something?

kemo nemli kaf=let us make a pause to take coffee

fel as domein=Feel you like in your home

ikai=It doesn´t matter

mousti=no way

namai....=my name is....

bo namei?=which is your name?

gusba=I come alone

gusa nikait=I come with my wife

ain ise?=from where are you.?

ibo don?=of what city?

Nisda=I am married

sinam hemba=I will be here for one day

guna min=I leave tomorrow

belfet!=well made!

iubi!=stupendous!

bo belok!=how beautiful place!

Dandei=I am very grateful to you

Fela=I ´am sorry

blesta makam bel=next time I will do it well

makai ke?=would you do me a favor?

bo mein das?=what does this mean?

keb ta?=do you understand?

gus mitai= come with me

kon sen?=can I see you?

kon gib desei? =can you give me your address?

kon uonai nukin?=can you leave me in the center?

Dumat=I don't believe it

Bundi=it is wonderful

kalm ,kul sin bel=calm down everything it is well

nifet=don't become nervous

nem ta=take your time

Sai Nel= Merry Christmas

Geansai=happy anniversary

Iatel=good trip

Belak=good luck

Sain!=health!

heut kaun=today is very hot

hembel=it is a beautiful day

mabni= it is clouding over

siel helbi=the sky is clarifying

nosbi Hal=the Sun is coming out

helbi=it is clearing up

masbi=it is raining

haldim =tomorrow will be sunny

demai esim taun=I wonder if there will be storm

hiba keis=I like in knowing you

bo lan mos?=what language does he/she speak?

hab belhem= have you a good day

senoi kem=we see each other soon

fela, konat gus=I ´m sorry, I cannot come

fela, habta ta=I am sorry, I don't have time

hib sin ia?Do you like to be here?

Uakie= doesn't have importance

Nulie=it is not anything

Diokti=there is not problem

Kiesti=forget it

Guone=go on

Alsa=me also

Ikbi=equally

Dos kul=that is everything,that´s all

ia gun=there we go

ia daegai=here my passport is

ke, sem daegai?=please, can you seal my passport?

kuedan=I am tourist

leita=I am on vacation

ain deam nios kuedal?=where is the office of tourist information?

ain kabals?=where are the buses?

uen nos bles aen e Goflei?=when does the next flight come out for Spain?

bo tam nos aen?=at what time does the flight come out?

bo tam himom?=at what time will we arrive?

ibo dek nos aen?=from what door does the flight come out?

ain kon nem baegi=where I can catch the baggage?

kam ta hisem ia?=how long will you stay here?

ke, kon sen daege?=please, can I see their passport?

gam nak aenli Des=last call for the flight **322**

Les 33

Lesson 33

nos.-to leave	noh.-still, still
saen.-terrace	blums.-flowers
kem.-while	loeb.-to estimate
so.-this way	kebt.-not to understand
lud.-to amuse	dum.-to believe
giom.-geranium	ned.-to need
Nuj.-Winter	Lei.-Week
mus.-to have that	hald.-sunny
maid.-to water	labok.-pleasant
-em (hem contraction).-day	labk.-contraction of pleasant
Kel.-Spring	daemti.-orange tree
-lu.-behind	kon.-to be able to
tim.-green	get.-to get
blik.-to take a look,mirror,refflex	als.-also
doun.-city	kol.-to refresh
-bi.---mention,-ly	bond.-wonderful
las.-truth	beg.-to begin
in.-to enter	ni.-yes (it can also be said "da"
gus.-to come	lim.-to be hungry
--na.-I go to..	hatno.-we will practice

Gaed.-**Nosna saen.Guse**?

Gaed.-I will leave to the terrace.Do you come ?

Lil.-**Bel so luda kemen**

Lil.-Well so I will amuse a little bit

Gaed.-**Sen, das giom noh hab blums bel**

Gaed.-look, this geranium still has beautiful flowers

Lil.-**das belun tin.Loebna**

Lil.-This is a very beautiful plant.I estimate it a lot

Gaed.-**Kebtun ko duma ned ma.Dumet**?

Gaed.-Not I understand a lot but I believe that it needs water. do n´t believe you?

Lil.-**Da.Muse maidi das Lei**

Lil.-Yes.I have to water it this Week

Gaed.-**Heut haldem.Tuesi Kelno**

Gaed.-Today it is a sunny day .It seems that we are in Spring

Lil.-**Labkun, ko guso domlu u senme timbel daemtis**

Lil.-It is very pleasant but come on behind the house and you will see the beautiful green of the orange trees

Gaed.-**Blik, idas saen kono sen als douni, man i mon**

Gaed.- takes a look, from this terrace we can also see the city, the sea and the mountain

Lil.-**Lasbi bond**

Lil.-It is truly wonderful

Gaed.-**Beg kol u lima.Ino**?

Gaed.-It begins to refresh and I am hungry.Do we enter?

Lil.-**Da.Limals**

Lil.-Yes.I am also hungry

Les 34

Les34

Daomin

In the bathroom

1.-**Ain uonde medols**?

1.-Where have you left the razor blades?

2.-**Deabin tekun iam**

2.-In the first drawer of the right

3.-**Medsu tasnam majki**

3.-After shaving I will enter inside the bathtub

4.-**Hiba ma kaudun**

4.-I like very hot water

5.-**Ain ielhen**?

5.-Where is the cream for the hands?

6.-**Nakdi das min**

6.-This morning it has ended

7.-**Musma len**

7.-I will have to bring

8.-**Als nakdi siol ko min gunam nodmi u lenmi**

8.-I is also ended the toothpaste but tomorrow I will go to the perfumery and I will bring it

9.-**Maiki ul kul daom**

9.-The vapor of water full the whole bathroom

10.-**Ma uel kem kol**

10.-The water was a little cold.

Les 35

Lesson 35

Foni

The telephone

1.-**Muse fon delei ko kaisat numi**

1.-I have to telephone your brother but I don't know the number

2.-**Uen fon mosio bo gus min dom u keisim sadai ksen**

2.-When you telephone tell you him that he comes tomorrow to house and he will know my foreign friend

3.-**Lien mobdi.Fonam su**

3.-The line is busy.I will telephone later

4.-**Telna nun…Mebi.**

4.-I will prove now….It is engaged

5.-**Heli.Duambi nun iak dai ta goi**

5.-It is clear..Usually now there it is the three of the dawn

Les 36

Lesson 36

Douni

Bedroom

1.-**Bagno dounli.Heut nosdi belem**

1.-We will walk through the city.Today has come out a splendid day

2.-**Iak kued kabal**

2.-There the tourist bus is

3.-**Haldunem.Kono sead Besmi usu sibom gosmin**

3.-It is a very sunny day.We can visit the Zoological one and later we will eat in the hotel

4.-**Ke, ain end Baidom kine**?

4.-Please, where is the cinema Casablanca?(Whitehouse)

5.-**Nem daiste iam, bada deaba ias u senme**

5.-Take the third street to the right, then the first to the left and you will see it.

Les 37

Lesson 37

Jok

To have a traffic accident

Neumi

Center of emergencies

1.-**Neumi, ta**?

1.-Is it the center of emergencies, (I ´m asking)?

(**ta** is an interrogative particle to solve the problems of intonation of other languages)

2.-Da, mosai

2.-Yes, tell me

3.-**Fona bob habdi jok Natlin 643, liabin Aelm Gosmi**

3.-I telephone because there has been an accident in the National one 643, to the height of the Hotel Breeze of the Sea

4.-**Bulki bam?**

4.-Is there any wounded?

5.-**Bel, ank tendi solno bo nuski leabi**

5.-Well, a woman lying down the floor that she breathes troublesomely

6.-**Dan fonli.Tet mebo kea un iab kabmal inao.Ke, kinet bulk du him Madbin**

6.-Thank you to telephone.Immediately we communicate it to the police and we send an ambulance to the place.Please, don't move the wound meantime the Medical Service it arrives

Les 38

Lesson 38

Baotni

Presentation

1.-**Namei, ta?**

1.-What´s your name?

2.-**Nama Lil**

2.-My name is Lil

3.-**Bu das an**?

3.-Who is this man?

4.-**Das an delai**

4.-This man is my brother

5.-**Baota sadai Seban**

5.-I introduce to my friend Saviour

6.-**Hainda keise**

6.-Charmed of knowing you

7.-**Baota nik onai**

7.-I introduce to my uncle's woman

8.-**Belim samoi**

8.-Welcome to our country

9.-**Loa ilai benio**

9.-A greeting on my behalf to their son

Les 39

Lesson 39

Moasdik

Independent sentences

1.-**Kaistal bob, ko dus an habil kulhi ul i hambes, dosli gamas oban bu himis dom tet**

1.-I didn´t know why, but that man had the whole body full with leeches, for that reason I called to the doctor who arrived immediately home.

2.-**Ulgat haenos bobai nulan haen, nien nikai**

2.-I don´t obey the commandments because to me nobody says me what I mus to do, except my wife

3.-**Bo keim ub nohmi**?

3.-What do you think on the theory of the evolution?

4.-**Ubain duma blusun bo anik ij an bao das imonki.Das nak keim blustun**

4.-In my opinion I believe easier than the chimpanzee it comes from the man before this comes from the monkey .This last think it is very difficult.

5.-**Bam dum bo kil bu ludin is hael? Dosin blig demai:Ain Keobes**?

5.-Does somebody believe that to kill bulls to have a good time is an art i?In that case I ask myself :Where is the society protector of animals ?

6.-**Mit bliken habas sat**

6.-With a look I had enough

7.-**Gibai bah euta betli u tet sinam mitei**

7.-Give me one minute to get dressed and immediately I will be with you

8.-**Nul nahli dolin**

8.-Nobody is neutral in politics

9.-**Neda him tamin Gosmi**

9.-I need to arrive on time at the Hotel

10.-**Albes i klun lusdu doms**

10.-The survivors of the hurricane have lost the houses

11.-**Baen klasis tegil**

11.-The wind broke the awning

12.-**Muse gledan mit han**

12.-You have to be tolerant with people

13.-**Bandib aenbil hednoi**

13.-A flock of birds was flying on our heads

14.-**Badai ienist**

14.-My protest was not listened

15.-**Kea kasisa fen baega**

15.-The police asked me to show the hand baggage

16.-**Tegtad beisnei u kaisa labtai ko uakta**

16.-I have discovered your intentions and I know that you don't love me but I don't care

17.-**Midne lemni nosas nemka**

17.-In the intermission of the movie I left to take a coffee

18.-**Hibta bumans(kilbuns).Duma kuanis mus lof hilbu**

18.-I don't like bulfighters(those that kills the bulls).I believe that the authorities should abolish the bullfights.

19.-**Hiela gusde egsu das min**

19.-It astonishes me that you have come after this tomorrow's anger

20.-**Tamsa bel fes**

20.-At bad time good face

20.-In german:Schlecht Wetter gute Laune

21.-**Lugans hijnul kielsu**

21.-The players were very sweaty after the training

22.-**Kielan luegis kul lugans habli himdu taden**

22.-The trainer quarrels to all the players to have arrived a little late

23.-**Fesuî kon sen leabdu**

23.-In their faces the symptoms of the fatigue could be seen

24.-**Belma umin gusmu bond**

24.-A good bathr in the pool will come them from marvel

25.-**Duoja makde ko blobet, dos uakie u min sinim hemgi**

25.-Lament what you have made but don't become distressed, that doesn't have importance and tomorrow will be another day

26.-**Makdu hidin**

26.-They have made it undercover

27.-**Bakhie mital**

27.-The spirit of the peace is with all

28.-**Subus hanun busno Titanic**

28.-Many people died in the sinking of Titanic

Les 40

Lesson 40

Heo Bai Mim

The ant Blanca Mim

Fab

Fable

A)

Das ol i heo bai.

Iusbi kul heo nu ko Mimil bai.

Heos noastil u Mim iemil gonin blestun igu.

Hemba fuso anba klasis jamis i heonu uondio samin tedie.

Kul heo fugis fasbi nien Mim bij iudis heonu lenbi luhno u sebni sub tun.

Klosno:Niem uakoi kel ilem ilao nesno ko aktis.

A)

This is the history of a white ant.

Habitually all the ants are black but Mim was white

The ants rejected it and Mim was always in a corner very far from the other ones.

One day the footfall of a man broke the legs of a black ant leaving it in the defenseless floor.

All the ants escaped quickly except Mim which helped the black ant carrying it on their backs and saving her of a monstrous death.

In conclusion:Never be important for us the color of the skin or the birthplace but the acts.

Les 41

Lesson 41

Now to finish this course of Usik we will insert some sentences in different languages to appreciate the brevity of Usik

A) **Можете ли да ме закарате до центъра**?.- Bulgarian

A) can you leave me in the center?.-

A) **Kon uonai nukin**?.-usik

b) 我想**试**开**这辆车 .**chinese

b) I would like to prove the car.

b) **Hibsa tel kab**.-usik

c) We have arrived this morning at seven but you were not.We have left you the computer that you requested us

c) **мы прибыли сегодня утром в семь но Вы были не оставил Вам компьютер, который Вы просили нас**

c) **Himdo das min eLei ko sinet.Uondei deaki kases**

This course is indispensable requirement for the obtaining of Professor's title

Before saying goodbye we see a poetry in Usik

DIH

POETRY

Mun ibaik u lum

maj ma iman

Bai dun gib kel inai

Bo bak das nit!

Bo bel enkai!

Bles linlei mousin

Bles hilen kiemai

Silver moon and clean

it wets the water of the sea

White waves give color inside me

What peace tonight!

How beautiful she is my girl!

Come closer to kiss you in the mouth

Come closer running to my heart

It is in preparation the Superior course of Usik and soon come the dictionary

As advance we can say that it will be eminently practical and deep.

It will take implicit the domain of the Language as well as a complete listing of the rivers, cities and nations of the world with their equivalence so much etymological as numeric.

It will go accompanied in turn of an etymological dictionary of Usik the same as the specific ones for professions careers, botany, medicine and in scientific general.

For the obtaining of Professor's Title granted by KUT title acreditative it will be contributed of having overcome the present course by means of the exams requested to KUT

(Universal Club Tupal) Post Office Box 23.-Foios 46134 (Valencia) Spain.

Or mailto:jrpalanca@terra.es

Or ked@usik.es

Phone.-962112861

Or -626191061

Any consultation in this respect they can be sent to the suitable addresses.

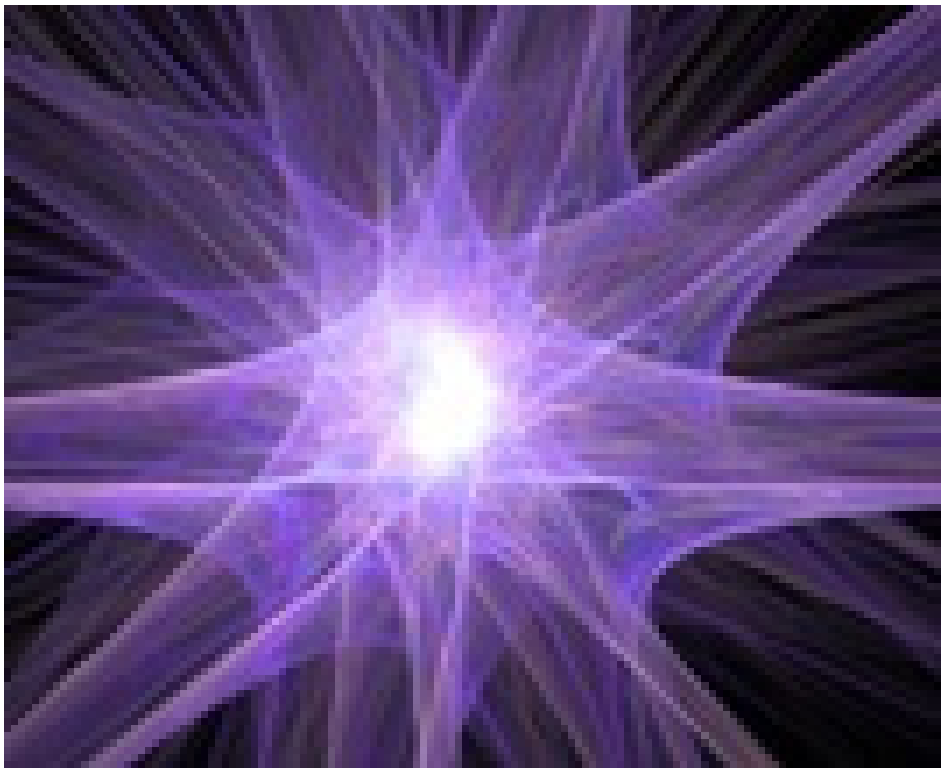
I hope the present course has satisfied you and in any form if you have suggestions of improvement or proposals for the same end or another activity, please contact with me.

Uema kem kone igai Uskin.

Nem hogba

Glusa kul bak or sai lebnei

The Author



BELAK