

<u>&lt;HOME&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;HOM&gt;</u>
<u>&lt;MENU&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;MÉNYU&gt;</u>
<b>VÁVKUD - BASIC ENGLISH DICTIONARY</b>	<b>VÁVKUD - BÁSZK INGLIZ DÍKZONÁRY</b>
<b>AFTER ARE THE WORD FOLDERS WITH THE WORD LISTINGS SORTED BY THE FIRST STOPPED LETTER (<i>CONSONANT</i>):</b>	<b>ÁFTR ÁR AN WRD FÓLDR'S WIT AN WRD LISTIN'S SÓRT'D BI AN FRST STÓPT LÉTR (<i>KÉNSONANT</i>):</b>
<b>PUT MARKER ON THE DESIRED LETTER, GIVE THE LEFT MOUSE BUTTON A PUSH.</b>	<b>PÚT MÁRKCR ON AN DÍŠÍYR'D LÉTR, GÍV AN LEFT MAUS BŪTŌN N PÚZ.</b>
<u>&lt; - (NO STOPPED LETTERS)&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;P&gt;</u>
<u>&lt;B&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;P&gt;</u>
<u>&lt;C&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;R&gt;</u>
<u>&lt;D&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;S&gt;</u>
<u>&lt;d&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;š&gt;</u>
<u>&lt;F&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;T&gt;</u>
<u>&lt;G&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;t&gt;</u>
<u>&lt;H&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;V&gt;</u>
<u>&lt;J&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;W&gt;</u>
<u>&lt;K&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;U&gt;</u>
<u>&lt;L&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;X&gt;</u>
<u>&lt;M&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;Y&gt;</u>
<u>&lt;N&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;Z&gt;</u>
<u>&lt;n&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;ž&gt;</u>
<b>SEE ALSO THE</b>	<b>SÉ ŐLSO AN</b>
<u>&lt;SCIENCE DICTIONARY&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;SÍYONS DÍKZONÁRY&gt;</u>
<u>&lt;BASIC-VAVKUD DICTIONARY&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;BASIC-VAVKUD DÍKZONÁRY&gt;</u>

NOTE

THE ENGLISH - BASIC VÁVKND DICTIONARY IS CHIEFLY FOR THE USE OF LEARNERS OF VÁVKND - FOR THE YOUNG AND OLD, WHO ARE TAKING UP VÁVKND AS A NEW LANGUAGE. USING ONLY THE 850 WORDS OF BASIC (WHICH ARE NATURALLY THE KEY WORDS FOR DICTIONARY PURPOSES) AND THE 50 INTERNATIONAL WORDS WHICH GO WITH THEM, THE GENERAL DICTIONARY GIVES A KNOWLEDGE OF OVER 20,000 VÁVKND WORDS, COVERING AT LEAST 40,000 SENSES AND SPECIAL WORD-GROUPS. WITH ITS HELP, ANYONE WHO HAS HAD SOME TRAINING IN THE STRUCTURE OF VÁVKND, THROUGH BASIC OR ANY OTHER SYSTEM, WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE HEADWAY BY HIMSELF WITH THE VÁVKND OF THE LIBRARY, RADIO, TELEVISION, AND NEWSPAPER.

## SELECTION OF WORDS

IT IS, AS IT IS NAMED, A GENERAL DICTIONARY, DESIGNED TO GIVE AS WIDE A RANGE OF WORDS AS POSSIBLE WITHOUT ATTEMPTING TO BE A DETAILED GUIDE TO SPECIAL FIELDS. WORDS WHICH ARE NOW COME ACROSS ONLY IN THE WORKS OF EARLIER WRITERS AND WORDS WHICH ARE THE STAMP OF THE OLD LEARNING BASED ON GREEK AND LATIN ARE LOOKED ON AS NO LESS THE APPARATUS OF THE EXPERT THAN THE WORDS OF SOME BRANCH OF SCIENCE, AND HAVE BEEN GIVEN NO MORE SPACE. AS FAR AS POSSIBLE A BALANCE HAS BEEN KEPT BETWEEN THE INTERESTS OF THE OLD EDUCATION AND THE NEW, WITHOUT OVERLOOKING THE FACT THAT, FOR THE LEARNER, WHAT IS CURRENT IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN WHAT IS PAST. FOR THIS REASON, SPECIAL ATTENTION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO WORDS AND USES WHICH, THOUGH NEW, HAVE CLEARLY BECOME PART OF THE LANGUAGE.

## SENSES AND USES

THE BEHAVIOR OF COMMON STRUCTURE WORDS LIKE *AS*, *IT*, *THE*, *TO*, AND *WHO* HAS BEEN GONE INTO VERY FULLY. SUCH WORDS ARE FREQUENTLY GIVEN NO PLACE IN SHORT DICTIONARIES, THOUGH, IN FACT, A NUMBER OF THEM GIVE MORE TROUBLE TO LEARNERS THAN ANY OTHERS. NOT ONLY IS IT NECESSARY TO HAVE ALL THE DIFFERENT SENSES OF THESE WORDS CLEARLY SORTED, BUT THEIR TRICKS OF USE AND THE CHANGES OF SENSE WHICH THEY UNDERGO IN THE FIXED WORD-GROUPS NAMED <IDIOMS> ARE AMONG THE HARDEST THINGS IN THE VÁVKND LANGUAGE.

ALL THROUGH THE DICTIONARY GREAT CARE HAS BEEN GIVEN TO IDIOMS, AND THOUGH NOTHING HAS BEEN LISTED AS AN IDIOM WHICH IS IN FACT COVERED BY THE GENERAL SENSE, NO *TRUE* IDIOM IMPORTANT AND COMMON ENOUGH FOR ATTENTION HAS BEEN OVERLOOKED. THE IDIOMS WHICH GO WITH A WORD ARE GIVEN WITHIN <[ ]> AFTER ITS STRAIGHTFORWARD SENSES.

## SPECIAL POINTS FOR THE LEARNER

FROM THE LEARNER'S POINT OF VIEW, ONE OF THE MOST COMMON WAYS IN WHICH DICTIONARIES LET THEIR READERS DOWN IS BY GOING ROUND IN CIRCLES -- THAT IS, BY GIVING THE SENSE OF A WORD WITH THE HELP OF ANOTHER WHICH IS ITSELF MADE CLEAR BY GOING BACK, SOMTIMES IN A ROUNDABOUT WAY, TO THE FIRST. EVERY ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE HERE TO KEEP CLEAR OF THIS PROCESS, WHICH, FURTHER, IS AUTOMATICALLY LIMITED BY THE USE OF BASIC.

NATURALLY, WHEN 2 OR MORE WORDS HAVE THE SAME SENSE, IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO GIVE AN ACCOUNT IN BASIC OF ONE OF THEM, WHICH MAY THEN BE USED FOR THE OTHERS. IN ADDITION, FOR REASONS OF SPACE, A WORD NOT IN THE BASIC LIST HAS SOMETIMES BEEN USED IN GIVING THE SENSE OF ANOTHER, BUT THIS HAS BEEN DONE ONLY WHEN THERE IS NO DANGER OF MAKING THINGS LESS CLEAR BY IT. ALL WORDS OUTSIDE THE BASIC SYSTEM ARE PUT IN SLOPED PRINT (*BILLARDS*), AS A

NÁCRRNLY, WEN 2 ØR MØR WRD'S HÁV AN SAM SENS, 1T ÍS ØNLY NÉSNSÁRY TU GÍV AN ØKÁUNT 1N BÁSK1 NV WØN NV ÆEM, W1C MÅ ÆEN BÉ YÚS'D FØR AN ÆAR'S. 1N ND1ZØN, FØR RÆÁŠØN'S NV SPAS, N WRD NØT 1N AN BÁSK1 L1ST HÁŠ SØMT1MÍS B1N YÚS'D 1N GÍV1N AN SENS NV ØNØÐR, BØT Æ1S HÁŠ B1N D1N

ONLY WORDS ARE *IS* NO DANGER OF MAKING THEM LESS CLEAR BY IT. ALL WORDS OUTSIDE AN BASIC SYSTEM ARE PUT IN SLOPED PRINT (*BOLD*), AS A SIGN THAT THEY ARE TO BE TURNED TO IN THEIR PLACES FOR FURTHER LIGHT. WORDS WHICH ARE NOT BASIC MAY, HOWEVER, BE USED IN NORMAL PRINT IN GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF WORDS FORMED FROM, AND GROUPED UNDER, THEM.

ONLY THE EXPANSIONS AND SPECIAL SENSES AND USES FORMING PART OF BASIC FOR THE COMMON LEARNER HAVE BEEN MADE USE OF. IF A WORD IS USED IN ANY BUT ITS BASIC SENSE, IT IS PUT INTO SLOPED PRINT THE SAME AS WORDS WHICH ARE NOT BASIC AT ALL. SOME OF THE USES WHICH GIVE BASIC ITS GREAT RANGE ARE AT A HIGHER LEVEL THAN THE VOKAL LANGUAGE, AND WITHOUT A KNOWLEDGE OF BASIC, TO TAKE SPECIAL NOTE OF. THAT IS THE USE OF THE WORD <CERTAIN> AS EQUAL TO <SPECIAL BUT NOT NAMED HERE>.

## SOUNDS

THE USE OF VOKAL MAKES THE SOUNDS OF THE WORDS CLEAR.

AN YOU OF VOKAL MAKE'S AN SOUND'S OF AN WORD'S CLEAR.

## GUIDE TO SHORT FORMS, PRINT, ORDER AND SO ON

THE REGULAR NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT SORTS OF WORDS ARE USED IN THEIR SHORT FORMS:

**áj** = ADJECTIVE

**ádv** = ADVERB

**κNJ** = CONJUNCTION

**íNTRJ** = INTERJECTION

**N** = NOUN

**PrÓN** = PRONOUN

**PréP** = PREPOSITION

**V** = VERB

**ǒíLRrY** = AUXILIARY

**T** = TRANSITIVE VERB

**í** = INTRANSITIVE VERB

[**κÓMÓN**] = COMMON, USED ONLY IN TALK NOT IN WRITING

[**FíKZÓN**] = FICTION

[**HíSTRíY**] = THE NAME OF SOMETHING NOW PAST, A PART OF HISTORY

[**HYÚMR**] = USED WITH A SUGGESTION OF HUMOR

[**Lǒ**] = SPECIAL TO THE LAW

[**LéTR'S**] = USED IN VERSE AND SO ON, NOT FOR EVERYDAY PURPOSES

[LáŋgwɹJ] = THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE

[MatMáTɹX] = MATHEMATICS

[MédɹkɒL] = MEDICAL SCIENCE

[MɹLɹtáɹɹ] = MILITARY

[MYÚšɹk] = MUSIC

[OLD] = WORDS OR SENSES NO LONGER CURRENT

[síɹɒns] = SCIENCE

THE NAMES OF SCIENCES ARE GENERALLY LETTERED OUT COMPLETELY.

THE ORDER OF THE WORDS IN THE DICTIONARY GO BY THE FIRST STOPPED LETTER <CONSONANT>, THEN THE SECOND STOPPED LETTER, UNTIL ALL STOPPED LETTERS ARE ACCOUNTED FOR. WORDS WITH THE SAME STOPPED LETTERS HAVE A **FRAMEWORK IN RED** LISTED BEFORE THESE WORDS WITH THE OPEN LETTERS GIVEN AS A SHORT LINE <->. WITHIN THE **FRAMEWORK** THE WORDS ARE SORTED BY THE FIRST OPEN LETTER <VOWEL>, THEN THE SECOND OPEN LETTER, AND SO ON.

**EXAMPLES IN THE <B> FOLDER:**

**-B-T**

ɒBŃT = ABUT

ɒBáUT = ABOUT

**-B-V**

ɒBŃV = ABOVE

**B-B-**

BÁBY = BABY

**B-K**

BÁK = BAKE

BUK = BOOK

**B-K-ŋ**

BÁKɹŋ = BAKING

**B-T**

BɹT = BIT

BIT = BITE

BOT = BOAT

**B-T-**

BŃTR = BUTTER

**BL-**

BLŌ = BLOW (V)

BLU = BLUE

BLŪ = BLEW (V)

**BR-K-N**

BRŌKŌN = BROKEN

**IN THE NEXT <C> FOLDER:**

**-C-V**

ŌCĒV = ACHIEVE

WHEN THE SIMPLE PAST FORM OF A *VERB* AND ITS PAST FORM USED WITH <HAVE> ARE NOT MADE BY THE ADDITION OF <-D> OR <-T> (IN ENGLISH <-ED>), THEY ARE PRINTED AFTER THE WORD BETWEEN THE SIGNS: ( ). IF THE 2 FORMS ARE THE SAME, ONLY ONE IS GIVEN. IN THE SAME WAY, FORMS OF *NOUNS* FOR MORE THAN ONE, AND FORMS OF COMPARISON OF *ADJECTIVES* AND *ADVERBS* ARE PUT IN WHEN THEY ARE NOT REGULAR.

IN ENGLISH, WITH VERBS ENDING IN <Y>, THIS LETTER IS CHANGED TO <I> BEFORE <-ED>, AND WITH THOSE ENDING IN <E>, THE <E> IS DROPPED. THE SAME CHANGES TAKE PLACE IN OTHER WORDS WHOSE LAST LETTER IS <Y> OR <E> BEFORE ENDINGS STARTING WITH <A>, <E>, <I>, OR <O>. THESE REGULAR CHANGES HAVE NOT BEEN SPECIALLY NOTED IN THE DICTIONARY.

IN GIVING THE SENSES OF A V.T, THE SORT OF THING TO WHICH THE ACT IS DONE IS FREQUENTLY MADE CLEAR BY PUTTING A WORD BETWEEN THE SIGNS: ( ).

WHEN THE SAME WORD IS A *NOUN* AND A *VERB*, IF THE SENSE OF THE NOUN ONLY IS GIVEN, THAT OF THE VERB IS TO BE TAKEN AS: <DO THE ACT NAMED BY THE NOUN>.

IF A CERTAIN *PREPOSITION* IS NEEDED AFTER A WORD, THIS PREPOSITION IS PUT INTO THE ACCOUNT OF IT BETWEEN THE SIGNS ( ) AND IN SLOPING PRINT. WHEN A PREPOSITION MAY SOMETIMES BE PUT AFTER A WORD, BUT MAY, ON THE OTHER HAND, BE TAKEN AS COVERED BY ITS SENSE, IT IS IN SLOPING PRINT BUT NOT BETWEEN ( ).

SOMETIMES IN A WORD-GROUP OF THE SORT PUT IN SLOPING PRINT, ONE OR THE OTHER OF 2 OR MORE WORDS MAY EQUALLY WELL BE USED TO GIVE THE SAME SENSE. THIS IS MADE CLEAR BY PUTTING THE DIFFERENT POSSIBLE WORDS ONE AFTER THE OTHER, FOR EXAMPLE: A *GREAT, GOOD, MANY, A GREAT NUMBER OF*. WHERE A WORD-GROUP OF OPPOSITE SENSE MAY BE FORMED BY CHANGING ONE WORD, THE OPPOSITE WORD IS GIVEN BETWEEN THE SIGNS ( ), THOUGH, NATURALLY, NOT EVERY WORD SO PRINTED IN THESE EXAMPLES IS AN OPPOSITE.

WHEN FOR ONE OF THE SENSES OF A WORD ITS FIRST LETTER IS NEVER A SMALL ONE, THIS IS MADE CLEAR BY PRINTING THE WORD IN QUESTION BETWEEN THE SIGNS ( ) AT THE END OF THAT SENSE -- FOR EXAMPLE: UNDER <PURITAN> (<PURITAN>).

## KEY TO THE SOUNDS OF vāvKŌD

THE SOUNDS OF THE vāvKŌD LETTERS ARE:

**SIMPLE  
OPEN**

**SOUNDS**

a	<u>a</u> T = AT, H <u>a</u> T = HAT	á	L <u>á</u> DR = LADDER
A	G <u>A</u> T = GATE	Á	W <u>Á</u> TR = WAITER
e	Pe <u>T</u> = PET	é	G <u>é</u> T <u>ɪ</u> n = GETTING
E, Y**	ME <u>T</u> = MEAT, ME <u>E</u> = ME, B <u>o</u> Y = BOY, é <u>N</u> Y = ANY	É	S <u>É</u> T <u>ɪ</u> n = SEATING
ɪ	<u>I</u> N = IN	í	F <u>í</u> NGR = FINGER
I	BI <u>I</u> = BY, BI <u>I</u> C = BIKE	Í	L <u>Í</u> TR = LIGHTER
ɪ +	<u>ɪ</u> B <u>á</u> UT = ABOUT	í	B <u>á</u> TR = BUTTER
o	BO <u>o</u> T = BOAT	ó	SM <u>ó</u> KR = SMOKER
a	K <u>a</u> M = CALM	á	F <u>á</u> dR = FATHER
o	L <u>o</u> = LAW	ó	<u>ó</u> F <u>ɪ</u> S = OFFICE
R	R <u>ɪ</u> t = EARTH	ř	Ř <u>ɪ</u> ST = EARNEST
u	LU <u>u</u> = LOOK	ú	P <u>ú</u> T <u>ɪ</u> n = PUTTING
U	NU <u>u</u> = NOON	Ú	S <u>Ú</u> NR = SOONER

**COMPLEX OPEN  
SOUNDS \***

aR	<u>a</u> R = AIR	ɛR	BE <u>R</u> = BEAR	ɪR	F <u>ɪ</u> R = FEAR
aR	F <u>a</u> R = FAR	au	F <u>a</u> UL = FOUL, FOWL	oY	B <u>o</u> Y = BOY

OR	<u>OR</u> = OR	UR	<u>UR</u> = POOR		
			<b>STOPPED SOUNDS</b>		
B	<u>B</u> B = BIB	C	<u>C</u> RC = CHURCH	D	<u>D</u> D = DID
d	<u>d</u> IS = THIS	F	<u>F</u> FTEN = FIFTEEN	G	<u>G</u> GNL = GIGGLE
H	<u>H</u> EN = HEN	J	<u>J</u> NJ = JUDGE	K	<u>K</u> CK = COOK
L	<u>L</u> NL = LULL	M	<u>M</u> OM = MOM	N	<u>N</u> IN = NINE
n	<u>n</u> IN = SINGING	P	<u>P</u> IP = PIPE	r	<u>r</u> RR = RARER
s	<u>s</u> OS = SAUCE	š	<u>š</u> ON'š = ZONES	T	<u>T</u> IT = TIGHT
t	<u>t</u> IN = THIN	V	<u>V</u> AN = VAN	W	<u>W</u> RD = WORD
w	<u>w</u> EN = WHEN	X	F <u>X</u> = FOX	Ķ	<u>Ķ</u> IST = EXIST
y	<u>y</u> ET = YET	Z	<u>Z</u> E = SHE	ž	<u>ž</u> RR = AZURE

\* MAY HAVE A POINT OVER THE FIRST OPEN SOUND LETTER, IF WEIGHTED, AS: (ǎR, ǣR, ĭR, áR, áU, ǒY, ǒR, úR).

\*\* WHEN WEIGHTED, MAKE USE OF <Ė>. WHEN NOT WEIGHTED, WHEN IT IS THE FIRST VOWEL OF A WORD, MAKE USE OF <E>; IN ALL OTHERS, MAKE USE OF <Y>.

+ ONE POINT TO KEEP IN MIND IS THE TENDENCY FOR OPEN SOUNDS TO BECOME <Ń> WHEN THE WEIGHT IS TAKEN OFF THEM.