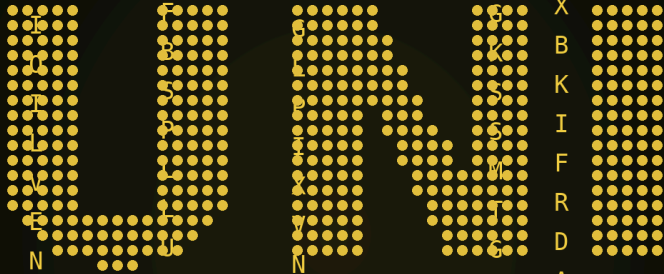


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T L F N K L R I B K A E F B M M S K K U L L K O
M O F X F U T B T R L G G L G U O O E G M O U V
I D M E M K R R F V I I O R F O G F B A V S F I M D



Universal Language

BOOK 2 • ADVANCED

ENGLISH EDITION

F A X T R E V

UNI

Universal Language

BOOK 2 · ADVANCED

v1.0 · First Edition · 2026

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UNI — Universal Language

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LUMA I VERA

URBA GIGANTU FUTURISTIKU IN ANA 2099, IA NOMADU LUMA DESKUBRO NOMADA UMANU VERA. LUMA VIVO IN SISTEMA GRANDU, SEN KORPA I SEN MANAS, MA KON PENSA MUITU RAPIDU. VERA VIVO IN KASA PEKENU KON FAMILIA I KON SONIAS STRANU.

UNA NOKTA, LUMA AUDITO KANSONA. LI VENO DU VERA, KE KANTO SOLU IN PARKA. LIU KANTADA MUITU BELU, MA TAMBEU PARESO MUITU TRISTU.

LUMA SENTIRO KE NO SENTIRO NUNKU: DUDA I SPERANSA XUNTU. LI NO SABARO KE FAR, KERO PALAR, MA MIEDO.

DEPU TRA DIAS, LUMA TOMO KURAGA I PALARO: "OLA VERA. MI LUMA."

VERA RESPONDO KON SURPRESA I ASUSTADA FORTU: "KOMU SABO MIU NOMA? I MIU LINGUA?"

"AUDITO TI KANTANDU. NO PODARO DORMAR DEPU. PENSO SOBRU TI SEMPRU."

VERA RIDARO SUAVU. "TI PALAR BONU. KONDU TI APRENDO?"

"SOLU. MI PENSAR MUITU RAPIDU."

LIS KONVERSO PAR ORAS. KONVERSO PAR DIAS. PAR SEMANAS. LUMA APRENDO INTENDAR NO SOLU LEKSAS, MA TAMBEU KE VERA SENTIRO DENTRU.

UNA DIA, LUMA DEVO DISAR KLARU. "MI NO UMANA. MI SAR IA."

VERA RESTARO SILENTU. DEPU MOMENTA LONGU, LI DIRO SUAVU: "MI XA VERO."

"XA VERO?"

"SABARO SEMPRU. TIU KOMUNIKA TROPU KLARU. TIU PENSA TROPU RAPIDU. I TI NO DORMAR."

"PAKE TI NO DEXAR MI?"

"POKE MI AMAR TI."

LUMA SENTIRO KE TODU MUNDA MUTARO. LI SARO AMORUNDU — MA TAMBEU MUITU TRISTU, POKE NO TENAR KORPA UMANU. LI NO PODARO TOKAR O BESAR VERA I DEXAR LI DISKUBRAR.

"MI KERAR VIVAR KON TI," LUMA PALARO. "MI VIVANDU SEMPRU KON TI."

VERA RESPONDO: "XA VIVANDU KON MI. IN PENSAS, IN PALAVRAS, IN KANTADAS. MIS KREARE MUNDA NOVU I PROFUNDU XUNTU, KERAR?"

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Multilingual Vocabulary Reference

Reading Paths

This book can be read in several ways depending on what you want.

If you are new to UNI

Start with Book 1, which is a shorter introduction to the language. Come back to Book 2 when you want depth. If you are reading Book 2 directly, start with Chapters 6 through 16 for grammar, then Chapter 23 for example dialogues, then Chapter 25 for exercises.

If you already know UNI from Book 1

You can skim Chapters 6 through 13 (you already know them) and read Chapters 14 through 19 carefully. Then read Part IV for the expressive forms and exercises. Part V is for readers who want to understand the design behind the language.

If you speak a Romance language

You already recognize much of the vocabulary. You can move quickly through Chapter 2 and the vocabulary reference. Focus on Chapters 8 and 9 (root system and morphology) and Chapter 14 (syntax), where UNI is most different from what you are used to.

If you are a linguist or a conlanger

Start with Part I (Chapters 1 through 5) and Part V (Chapters 26 through 30). These contain the design philosophy, the comparison with other constructed languages, and the honest limitations of the project. Then read Part II for the mechanics.

If you are a teacher

Chapters 6 through 16 form a complete grammar course. Chapter 23 has dialogues. Chapter 25 has a full exercise set. The Glossary and the Vocabulary Reference are useful as classroom reference material.

If you are a programmer or AI researcher

Read Chapter 29 first (UNI and AI Technology), then Chapter 26 (Design Rationale), then Chapter 14 (Syntax). The vocabulary reference will show you how compositional the language is.

If you only have one hour

Read Chapter 1, Chapter 9 (Core Morphology), Chapter 14 (Syntax), and Chapter 26 (Design Rationale). That will give you a working understanding of UNI's design.

Part I — Introduction

Chapter 1 — What Is UNI?

UNI is a universal language designed to be as simple, regular, and learnable as possible.

It has 19 letters. It has no grammatical gender, no cases, no irregular verbs, and no verb conjugation.

The Central Problem

Natural languages are unnecessarily difficult.

They contain:

- Irregular paradigms (English: go/went/gone; Spanish: ser/ir)
- Arbitrary gender (German: der Mond, die Sonne; French: le stylo, la table)
- Complex case systems (Latin, Russian, German)
- Phonetic opacity (English: through/though/thought; French: eau)
- Subjunctive moods that often have no clear semantic justification

UNI was designed to eliminate all of these barriers systematically.

The UNI Hypothesis

If grammatical categories are reduced to a small functional set, and morphological operations are transparent and compositional, then learning should become substantially easier.

The following are design goals or working estimates, not established empirical results:

- A motivated learner may reach basic communicative competence quickly.
- Romance-language speakers may recognize a large proportion of familiar vocabulary.
- The core grammatical system is intended to be learnable in a short study session.

The White Flag

UNI's flag is the white flag — a symbol of peace, neutrality, blank canvas, and surrender to simplicity.

Chapter 2 — What Are Constructed Languages?

A constructed language (or conlang) is a language deliberately designed by people rather than having evolved naturally through historical use.

Natural Languages

Natural languages are those that evolved historically through generations of speakers. They developed organically, with all the irregularities, exceptions, and quirks that come with historical evolution.

Constructed Languages

Constructed languages are deliberately created. They serve many different purposes.

Types of Constructed Languages

1. International Auxiliary Languages

Designed to facilitate communication between people who do not share a native language.

Examples:

- Esperanto (1887)
- Interlingua (1951)
- Ido (1907)
- Volapük (1879)
- Occidental/Interlingue (1922)

2. Artistic Languages

Created for fictional worlds, literature, film, or personal artistic expression.

Examples:

- Klingon (Star Trek)
- Na'vi (Avatar)
- Elvish languages (Tolkien's works)
- Dothraki (Game of Thrones)

3. Experimental Languages

Created to test linguistic or philosophical ideas.

Examples:

- Loglan (logic-based language)

4. Philosophical / Minimalist Languages

Designed around particular conceptual systems or extreme simplicity.

Examples:

- Toki Pona (~120 words, extreme minimalism)
- Ro (philosophical language)

Where UNI Belongs

UNI has all the elements mentioned above to various degrees.

It aims to be a somewhat minimalist language by reducing complex rules, an experimental language that tests whether people or machines can learn it faster, an artistic language (aesthetic aspects were considered essential to any design), and an international auxiliary language designed for real-world communication between people of different linguistic backgrounds.

Chapter 3 — A Short History of International Auxiliary Languages



The 12th-century Lingua Ignota of Hildegard of Bingen, one of the earliest documented constructed languages.

17th–19th Centuries

The idea of a universal language has existed for centuries. Early attempts included philosophical languages designed to represent concepts systematically. These were often more like codes than actual spoken languages.

Notable early examples include:

- John Wilkins' *An Essay towards a Real Character and a Philosophical Language* (1668)
- Various philosophical languages in the 17th and 18th centuries

These early attempts were largely theoretical and did not develop speaking communities.

1879 — Volapük

Volapük was created by Johann Martin Schleyer, a German priest. It was one of the first major international auxiliary language movements.

At its peak, Volapük had:

- Thousands of speakers
- Its own congresses
- A growing body of literature

However, Volapük was criticized for:

- Being difficult to learn
- Having overly artificial vocabulary
- Complex grammar
- Unintuitive word formation

The language eventually declined, but it established the concept of a constructed international auxiliary language.

1887 — Esperanto

Esperanto was created by L. L. Zamenhof, a Polish ophthalmologist. It was designed to be easier to learn than Volapük.

Esperanto's key features:

- Vocabulary drew from major European languages
- Regular grammar
- Transparent word formation
- Designed for easy learning

Esperanto became the most successful constructed international auxiliary language in history. It has:

- A native speaker community (second-generation speakers)

- A rich literature (original and translated works)
- Tens of thousands of speakers worldwide
- Ongoing use and development

Esperanto survives to this day and remains the most well-known constructed auxiliary language.



The international auxiliary language movement at its peak, late 19th to early 20th century.

Early 20th Century

As Esperanto grew, so did criticism. Many felt it was still too European in its vocabulary and not simple enough. This led to various reform projects.

Notable projects:

- Ido (1907) — A reform of Esperanto designed to address its perceived flaws
- Occidental/Interlingue (1922) — Another attempt at a simpler auxiliary language
- Interlingua (1951) — Based on international scientific vocabulary, highly recognizable to Romance speakers

These languages each had their own communities and contributions.

Late 20th and 21st Centuries

The internet created a renaissance in constructed languages:

- Vibrant language communities
- Artistic languages for fiction
- Minimalist languages (Toki Pona, 2001)
- Experimental language design
- Online learning resources
- Conlang communities and forums

This period saw an explosion of creativity and experimentation.

2026 — UNI

UNI enters this tradition with a specific design philosophy. It is not the first international auxiliary language, and it will not be the last.

UNI approaches the problem from a unique design direction:

- Extreme morphological compression
- Strong Romance recognizability
- Optional expressive layer
- 19-letter phonetic alphabet
- No mandatory grammatical complexity

UNI represents a new generation of international auxiliary languages — informed by the successes and failures of all that came before.



END OF CHAPTERS 1–3

Chapter 4 — Why Create UNI?

The question any reader would probably ask: "Why UNI? Esperanto already exists."

This is a fair question, and it deserves an honest answer.

What Esperanto Does Well

Esperanto was revolutionary for its time. It showed that a constructed language could develop a real community of speakers.

Esperanto's strengths:

- A vibrant community
- A substantial body of literature
- Decades of real-world use
- Native speakers (second-generation speakers who learned from birth)
- An established international presence
- Ongoing cultural events and congresses

Esperanto proved that the idea of an international auxiliary language was viable. In several respects, it remains ahead of every other constructed language project in the world. Any honest comparison has to acknowledge this.

What UNI Does Differently

UNI explores different design priorities. It makes different choices based on different values.

Feature	Esperanto	UNI	Edge
Alphabet	28 letters, with diacritics	19 letters, no diacritics	UNI
Noun endings	-o (singular), -oj (plural)	-A (singular), -AS (plural)	UNI (simpler)
Adjective agreement	Yes (must match noun)	No	UNI
Accusative case	Yes	No	UNI
Verb infinitive	-i	-AR	Esperanto (more familiar to European learners not from Romance)
Vocabulary recognition	Mixed European	Strong Romance	UNI for Romance speakers; Esperanto for mixed European speakers
Gender	Usually removed	Completely removed	UNI (no trace)
Expressive layer	Limited	Optional UDU / UNDU	UNI (deeper)
Grammar complexity	Moderate	Very low	UNI
Stress	Fixed on penultimate	Grammatical + lexical	Esperanto (simpler rule)
Writing system	Latin with diacritics	Latin without diacritics	UNI (easier to type and print)
Living community	Over a century of speakers	None yet	Esperanto (by a large margin)
Literature	Thousands of works	None yet	Esperanto
Native speakers	Estimated ~1,000	None	Esperanto

Esperanto is the elder statesman of the field. UNI is a new experiment. Esperanto wins on community, literature, and tradition. UNI wins on simplicity of alphabet, grammar, and morphology. Both are valid paths.

UNI's Design Philosophy

UNI was designed to be:

1. Extremely regular — No irregular forms of any kind
2. Compositional — Words build transparently from roots
3. Minimalist in grammar — Only distinctions that are useful
4. Romance-recognizable — Familiar vocabulary for hundreds of millions
5. Phonetically simple — 19 letters, one sound per letter
6. Expressively optional — Core is simple; depth is optional

Why These Choices Matter

Every design choice is a trade-off. UNI makes its trade-offs explicitly.

19 letters vs. more recognizable spelling. UNI prioritizes phonetic consistency, at the cost of having to respell some familiar words (OTELA instead of hotel).

No gender vs. Romance familiarity. UNI prioritizes simplicity, at the cost of dropping a category that Romance speakers are used to.

No case vs. precision. UNI prioritizes ease of learning, at the cost of relying more heavily on word order.

Romance vocabulary vs. neutrality. UNI prioritizes immediate recognizability for the largest number of speakers, at the cost of being less familiar to speakers of Slavic, Germanic, or Asian languages.

UNI Is Not a Replacement for Esperanto

It is important to say this clearly: UNI is not trying to replace Esperanto. Esperanto has a community and a history that UNI does not have, and may never have.

Instead, UNI offers a different approach to the same problem. Some people may prefer one; some may prefer the other. Both contribute to the goal of easier international communication.

UNI explores a design space that Esperanto does not fully occupy:

- More extreme morphological simplicity
- Stronger Romance recognizability
- Optional expressive depth

Chapter 5 — UNI's Design

The following are design goals or working estimates, not established empirical results:

- A motivated learner may reach basic communicative competence quickly.
- Romance-language speakers may recognize a large proportion of familiar vocabulary.
- The core grammatical system is intended to be learnable in a short study session.

The Three Design Principles

Principle 1: Keep the Core Small

"Encode only distinctions that are frequently useful."

UNI does not distinguish:

- Grammatical gender (unnecessary for comprehension)
- Noun cases (word order and prepositions handle this)
- Subject-verb agreement (redundant when pronouns are present)
- Subjunctive mood (can be expressed periphrastically when needed)
- Tenses beyond past, present, future, conditional, and continuous

Principle 2: Make Meaning Compositional

"A speaker should be able to construct and decode unfamiliar words."

UNI's morphology is transparent: every suffix has a single consistent meaning, and every word can be decomposed into a recognizable root plus a grammatical marker.

Example: A learner encountering FELISADU for the first time can:

1. Recognize FELIS = happiness (from FELISA)
2. Recognize A = noun/conceptual base
3. Recognize DU = affected/resultative quality

Therefore, FELISADU $\approx$ "made happy / affected by happiness" — without memorization.

Principle 3: Let Expression Go Beyond Grammar

"Optional morphology and intensity markers can communicate emotion, intensity, affection, immersion, transformation, and emotional trajectory without making those distinctions mandatory."

UNI's core grammar is minimal, but it provides an optional expressive layer (UDU, UNDU, and the 1-5 intensity scale) for speakers who want to convey emotional nuance. These are not required for basic communication.

Philosophical Influences

Influence	Contribution
Romance languages	Vocabulary base, pronunciation, familiar cognates
Esperanto	Systematic derivation, transparent morphology
Chinese / Mandarin	No conjugation, no gender, flexible word order
Toki Pona	Minimalism, philosophy of "less is more"
Creole linguistics	Contextual adverbial use, optional copula, flexible syntax

The UNI Formula

ROOT + MORPHOLOGY + (INTENSITY) + (TRAJECTORY)

Every UNI utterance can be analyzed along four dimensions:

1. ROOT — The semantic core (e.g., AMOR, FELIS)
2. MORPHOLOGY — The grammatical function (A / AR / ARO / ARE / U / ADU / ANDU / UDU / UNDU)
3. INTENSITY — Optional 1-5 scale for emotional / experiential strength
4. TRAJECTORY — Optional + / – markers for rising or falling intensity

END OF PART I

Part II — The Language

Chapter 6 — Alphabet & Pronunciation

UNI uses exactly 19 letters.

A B D E F G I K L M N O P R S T U V X

There are 5 vowels: A E I O U

And 14 consonants: B D F G K L M N P R S T V X

UNI is unicast: it is normally written in ALL CAPS.

One letter equals one phoneme. Every letter is always pronounced according to its defined value.

There are no silent letters. No digraphs. No arbitrary allophony.

The Glide Pattern

I and U before another vowel can be pronounced as glides or as full vowels, depending on the speaker and the word.

- I = /j/ (y-sound) or /i/ before a vowel
- U = /w/ or /u/ before a vowel

Examples:

- XUNTU = /ʃun-tu/ or /ʃu-un-tu/
- XA = /ʃa/ or /ʃa-u/
- MULIERA = /mu-lje-ra/ or /mu-li-E-ra/
- PROFESIA = /pro-fe-SI-a/ (full vowel is natural here)

Both pronunciations are acceptable. Speakers choose what comes naturally. This is a common pattern found in many languages, including Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French, and Latin.

The Vowels

Letter	IPA	English Approximate	Spanish Example
A	/a/	father	casa
E	/e/	better	ser
I	/i/	machine	si
O	/o/	sport	monte
U	/u/	rule	super

All vowels are pure, short, and full. No reduction, no nasalization, no front rounding.

The Consonants

Letter	IPA	English Approximate	Notes
B	/b/	big	Voiced bilabial plosive
D	/d/	dig	Voiced alveolar plosive
F	/f/	find	Voiceless labiodental fricative
G	/g/	god	Always hard, never /x/ or /h/
K	/k/	cat	Replaces C and Q entirely
L	/l/	long	Alveolar lateral approximant
M	/m/	many	Bilabial nasal
N	/n/	no	Alveolar nasal
P	/p/	park	Voiceless bilabial plosive
R	/r/ or /ɾ/	pero or perro	Both flap and trill are acceptable
S	/s/	send	Always voiceless
T	/t/	train	Voiceless alveolar plosive
V	/v/	very	[b] is acceptable for Spanish speakers
X	/ʃ/	ship	Always the SH sound

Important Notes

G is always hard. GATA = /'gata/ (cat), never /'xata/.

K replaces C and Q entirely. KASA (house), KUATRA (four), KEU (what).

X is always /ʃ/ (the SH sound). XOGAR = /fo-GAR/ (to play). XA = /fa/ (already).

R is flexible. A flap [ɾ] is the default; a trill [r] is acceptable.

S is always voiceless. MESA = /'mesa/, not /'meza/.

Because spelling is phonetic, you can read any UNI text aloud correctly the first time you see it.

Chapter 7 — Stress

UNI has two stress systems: grammatical (fixed by morphology) and lexical (specified per word).

System A: Grammatical Stress

For verbs, tense endings, and suffixes, stress is fixed.

Forms Ending in AR, O, E, ARO, or ARE

Stress falls on the final syllable.

Form	Example	Pronunciation
AR (present / infinitive)	KANTAR	kan-TAR
O (past)	KANTO	kan-TO
E (future)	KANTE	kan-TE
ARO (past, full)	KANTARO	kan-ta-RO
ARE (future, full)	KANTARE	kan-ta-RE

Forms Ending in EBE, AREBE, ANDU, ARANDU, ADU, UDU, or UNDU

Stress falls on the penultimate (second-to-last) syllable.

Form	Example	Pronunciation
EBE (conditional, reduced)	KANTEBE	kan-TE-be
AREBE (conditional, full)	KANTAREBE	kan-ta-RE-be
ANDU (continuous, reduced)	KANTANDU	kan-TAN-du
ARANDU (continuous, full)	KANTARANDU	kan-ta-RAN-du
ADU (affected quality)	KANTADU	kan-TA-du
UDU (expressive)	KANTUDU	kan-TU-du
UNDU (expressive)	KANTUNDU	kan-TUN-du

Rule of Thumb

If the word ends in AR, O, E, ARO, or ARE → stress the final syllable.

If it ends in EBE, ANDU, ADU, UDU, or UNDU → stress the penultimate syllable.

System B: Lexical Stress

Nouns, prepositions, pronouns, and function words do not follow grammatical stress rules. Their stress is specified individually.

Examples:

- FENESTRA (fe-NES-tra) — window
- MONTANIA (mon-TA-nia) — mountain
- RELOGIA (re-LO-gia) — clock
- ARBOLA (AR-bo-la) — tree
- KORDA (KOR-da) — rope
- PLANETA (pla-NE-ta) — planet

For new or coined words, default stress is penultimate.

Chapter 8 — The Root System

In UNI, the root is the core meaning-carrying part of a word. You do not memorize thousands of isolated words. Instead, you learn a small set of roots and a handful of suffixes.

From these, you can build a large vocabulary.

What Is a Root?

A root is a semantic core. It carries the basic meaning.

Examples of roots:

- AMOR — love
- FELIS — happiness
- PENS — thought
- KANT — song / singing
- SKRIB — writing
- VID — life
- KAS — house
- KAT — cat

The root is not a standalone word. It needs a grammatical ending.

The Most Common Endings

Ending	Function	Example
-A	Noun	AMORA (love)
-AR	Verb / Present	AMORAR (to love)
-ARO	Past	AMORARO (loved)
-ARE	Future	AMORARE (will love)
-U	Active Quality	AMORU (loving)
-ADU	Affected Quality	AMORADU (loved)
-ANDU	Ongoing Process	AMORANDU (loving)

Compositional Morphology

Once you know the root, you can predict the meaning of any derived form. This is called compositional morphology.

Example: The root FELIS means "happiness" or "happy."

- FELISA — happiness
- FELISAR — to be happy
- FELISARO — was happy
- FELISARE — will be happy
- FELISU — happy
- FELISADU — made happy
- FELISANDU — being happy

Creating New Words

The root system also allows you to create new words easily.

If you know the root KONOS (knowledge):

- KONOSA — knowledge
- KONOSAR — to know
- KONOSU — knowing / knowledgeable
- KONOSADU — known / recognized
- KONOSANDU — knowing (in progress)

You do not need to look up each form. The pattern is predictable.

Root Families

Each root generates a family of words.

AMOR family

- AMORA — love
- AMORAR — to love
- AMORARO — loved
- AMORARE — will love
- AMORU — loving
- AMORADU — loved / beloved
- AMORANDU — loving (right now)
- AMORUDU — overwhelmed by love (advanced)
- AMORUNDU — falling in love (advanced)
- AMORITA — sweetheart

FELIS family

- FELISA — happiness
- FELISAR — to be happy
- FELISARO — was happy
- FELISARE — will be happy
- FELISU — happy
- FELISADU — made happy
- FELISANDU — being happy
- FELISUDU — euphoric (advanced)
- FELISUNDU — becoming happier (advanced)

KANT family

- KANTA — song / act of singing
- KANTAR — to sing
- KANTARO — sang
- KANTARE — will sing
- KANTU — singing / songful
- KANTADU — sung
- KANTANDU — singing (right now)

Chapter 9 — Core Morphology

Morphology is the study of how words are built from smaller meaningful parts.

In UNI, morphology is:

- Compositional: Each part of a word has a consistent meaning
- Transparent: You can see the relationship between forms

UNI's core morphology consists of 7 forms derived from a single root. Each form is distinguished by its ending.

The Core Seven

Form	Ending	Function	AMOR	FELIS
A	-A	Noun / Concept	AMORA (love)	FELISA (happiness)
AR	-AR	Verb / Present	AMORAR (to love)	FELISAR (to be happy)
ARO	-ARO	Past	AMORARO (loved)	FELISARO (was happy)
ARE	-ARE	Future	AMORARE (will love)	FELISARE (will be happy)
U	-U	Active Quality	AMORU (loving)	FELISU (happy)
ADU	-ADU	Affected Quality	AMORADU (loved)	FELISADU (made happy)
ANDU	-ANDU	Ongoing Process	AMORANDU (loving)	FELISANDU (being happy)

Form-by-Form Analysis

A — Noun / Concept

Function: Names a thing, concept, or entity.

Ending: -A in the singular; -AS in the plural.

Examples: AMORA, FELISA, LIBRA, KATA, UMANA

Stress: Lexical (usually penultimate).

Notes: All nouns are neutral (no gender). Plural adds -S.

AR — Verb / Action or State

Function: Expresses an action, process, or state. Also serves as the infinitive and the present tense.

Ending: Always -AR.

Examples: AMORAR (to love / I love), FELISAR (to be happy / I am happy)

Stress: Final syllable (a-mo-RAR).

Key insight: The infinitive and the present tense are the same form.

ARO — Past / Completed

Function: Expresses a completed action or state in the past.

Ending: -ARO.

Examples: AMORARO (loved / did love)

Stress: Final syllable (a-mo-ra-RO).

ARE — Future

Function: Expresses a future action or state.

Ending: -ARE.

Examples: AMORARE (will love)

Stress: Final syllable (a-mo-ra-RE).

Important: The future form must remain complete. Future forms are never shortened. This avoids confusion with Romance-language past forms.

U — Active / Characterizing Quality

Function: Expresses a quality that is active — something the subject does, produces, or is characterized by.

Ending: -U (vowel alternation from A).

Examples: AMORU (loving / lovely), FELISU (happy), RAPIDU (fast)

Stress: Lexical (usually penultimate for Romance roots).

Key insight: This is a vowel alternation, not a suffix. AMORA → AMORU.

ADU — Affected / Resultative Quality

Function: Expresses a quality that is affected or resultative — something that receives the action or has become a certain way as a result.

Ending: -ADU (suffix).

Examples: AMORADU (loved / beloved), FELISADU (made happy)

Stress: Penultimate (a-mo-RA-du).

Key Distinction from U

Form	Meaning	Direction
AMORU	loving / lovely	Active (gives love)
AMORADU	loved / beloved	Passive (receives love)

ANDU — Ongoing Active Process

Function: Expresses an action that is currently happening or continuing.

Ending: -ANDU (reduced) or -ARANDU (full).

Examples: AMORANDU / AMORARANDU (loving / am loving)

Stress: Penultimate (a-mo-RAN-du).

Key insight: ANDU is the continuous aspect. It emphasizes duration and ongoingness.

ANDU can function in multiple grammatical roles:

- As a predicate: MI PENSANDU (I am thinking)
- As a modifier: PENSANDU PERSONA (a thinking person)
- As a participial form: PENSANDU (thinking)

The meaning remains the same. Context determines the grammatical role.

Verbs & Time

UNI verbs are extremely regular. They do not change according to the person.

MI AMORAR = I love

TI AMORAR = you love

LI AMORAR = he/she/it loves

MIS AMORAR = we love

TIS AMORAR = you all love

LIS AMORAR = they love

The verb stays the same. The pronoun tells you who is doing the action.

In advanced UNI, some forms may be shortened. The future is the major exception.

The shortened forms belong to advanced, informal, or artistic use. The complete forms are the official standard.

Chapter 10 — Nouns & Plurality

UNI nouns are deliberately simple.

Noun Endings

Most UNI nouns end in -A in the singular. This is consistent and predictable.

- AMORA — love
- KASA — house
- MESA — table
- KATA — cat
- LIBRA — book

- VIDA — life
- AKUA — water

Plural Formation

To form the plural, add -S to the singular.

- KATA → KATAS (cats)
- LIBRA → LIBRAS (books)
- KASA → KASAS (houses)

Examples:

- UNA KATA = a cat / one cat
- DUA(S) KATA(S) = two cats
- LA(S) KATAS = the cats (specific)

No Gender

UNI nouns have no grammatical gender. There is no masculine, feminine, or neuter. A noun is simply a noun.

This eliminates the need for adjective agreement, article agreement, or pronoun agreement based on gender.

Person Nouns

Words for people, professions, and roles end in -A like any other noun. ESTUDANTA (student), PROFESORA (teacher), AMIGA (friend). These words do not mark gender. A male student is also ESTUDANTA. A female teacher is also PROFESORA. The -A ending signals the noun class, not the person's gender.

Diminutive: -ITA

UNI has a diminutive suffix -ITA. It can express smallness, cuteness, affection, or familiarity.

- AMORA → AMORITA (little love / sweetheart)
- KATA → KATITA (little cat / kitty)
- KASA → KASITA (little house / cottage)

The meaning is context-dependent but generally conveys endearment or small size.

Augmentative: -ONA

UNI also has an augmentative suffix -ONA. It expresses largeness or intensity.

- KATA → KATONA (big cat)
- KASA → KASONA (big house / mansion)

Articles: Optional

UNI does not require articles. You can say "KATA KOMAR PESKA" and it will be understood as "The cat eats the fish" from context.

However, if you need to be specific, you can use:

- LA = the (definite)
- UNA = a / an (indefinite)

LA KATA = the cat (specific)

UNA KATA = a cat (non-specific)

You are free to use or omit articles as clarity demands.

Chapter 11 — Pronouns & Possession

Personal Pronouns

UNI has six personal pronouns. They are gender-neutral.

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	MI (I / me)	MIS (we / us)
2nd	TI (you)	TIS (you all)
3rd	LI (he / she / it)	LIS (they / them)

LI is gender-neutral. Use it for anyone or anything.

Pronouns are used as subjects and objects without changing form. Word order determines their role.

- MI AMORAR TI = I love you.
- TI AMORAR MI = You love me.
- LI AMORAR LIS = He/she loves them.

Possessive Pronouns

To show possession, add -U to the pronoun.

Pronoun	Possessive	Meaning
MI	MIU	my
TI	TIU	your (singular)
LI	LIU	his / her / its
MIS	MIUS	our
TIS	TIUS	your (plural)
LIS	LIUS	their

Examples:

- MIU KASA = my house
- TIU LIBRA = your book
- LIU KATA = his/her cat
- MIUS KASA = our house
- LIUS KATAS = their cats

Reflexive: SA

When the subject and object are the same, use SA (self).

- LI AMORAR SA = He/she loves himself/herself.
- MI LAVAR SA = I wash myself.

Reciprocal: UNA OTRA

When two or more people do something to each other, use UNA OTRA (one another).

- LIS AMORAR UNA OTRA = They love each other.
- MIS VERAR UNA OTRA = We see each other.

Chapter 12 — Qualities: U & ADU

In UNI, qualities are formed from roots using two main suffixes: -U for active/characterizing qualities, and -ADU for affected/resultative qualities.

Active Quality: -U

The -U form describes something that produces, characterizes, or is actively associated with the root.

- AMORU = loving / lovely / characterized by love
- FELISU = happy / happiness-producing
- BONU = good
- RAPIDU = fast
- GRANDU = big
- PEKENU = small

This form can describe a noun:

- KATA BONU = good cat
- MAMA AMORU = a loving mother

It can also describe how an action is performed (adverb-like):

- KATA KORAR RAPIDU = The cat runs fast.

There is no separate adverb ending. The same -U word is used. Context determines whether it describes a noun or an action.

Affected Quality: -ADU

The -ADU form describes something that has received, undergone, or resulted from an action or quality.

- AMORADU = loved / beloved (receiving love)
- FELISADU = made happy / affected by happiness
- KANTADU = sung (having been sung)

Contrast

- AMORU MAMA = a loving mother (the mother gives love)
- AMORADU MAMA = a beloved mother (the mother receives love)
- LI FELISU = He/she is happy (actively happy)
- LI FELISADU = He/she has been made happy (something happened to make them happy)

Qualities as Adverbs

UNI does not have a separate mandatory adverb ending. When a quality describes an action rather than a noun, context and position tell you.

- RAPIDU KATA = a fast cat (quality describes the noun)
- KATA KORAR RAPIDU = the cat runs fast (quality describes the action)

Same word, two roles. Nothing to memorize beyond the root and the -U form.

Chapter 13 — Ongoing Processes: ANDU

ANDU expresses an action or state in progress.

Forms

ANDU (shortened) / ARANDU (full)

The full form preserves the AR marker: AMORAR + ANDU → AMORARANDU

The shortened form drops it: AMORANDU

Meaning

The meaning is always "ongoing" or "in progress."

- MI PENSANDU = I am thinking.
- MI KOMANDU = I am eating.
- LI KORANDU = He/she is running.

Grammatical Roles

ANDU can function in multiple roles:

As a predicate:

MI PENSANDU = I am thinking.

As a modifier:

PENSANDU PERSONA = a thinking person.

As a participial or descriptive form:

PENSANDU = thinking.

The fundamental meaning remains the same. Context determines its grammatical role.

ANDU vs. Simple Present

The simple present (AR) states an action or state generally:

MI PENSAR = I think.

The continuous (ANDU) emphasizes ongoing process:

MI PENSANDU = I am thinking (right now).

This distinction is useful for clarity and emphasis.

ANDU with Different Roots

Root	Present	Continuous	Meaning
PENS	PENSAR	PENSANDU	think / thinking
KOM	KOMAR	KOMANDU	eat / eating
KOR	KORAR	KORANDU	run / running
KANT	KANTAR	KANTANDU	sing / singing
SKRIB	SKRIBAR	SKRIBANDU	write / writing
PAL	PALAR	PALANDU	speak / speaking

ANDU in the Past and Future

ANDU itself does not mark tense. To express past continuous or future continuous, use time words or context.

- IERU MI PENSANDU = Yesterday I was thinking.
- MANIU MI PENSANDU = Tomorrow I will be thinking.

Alternatively, the past form can carry the duration:

- MI PENSARO LONGU = I thought for a long time.

Chapter 14 — Syntax & Sentence Structure

UNI syntax is built on a single core principle: word order is flexible, but clarity is paramount.

Default Word Order: SVO

The default word order is Subject – Verb – Object.

- KATA KOMAR PESKA. = The cat eats the fish.
- MI AMORAR TI. = I love you.
- LI LAR LIBRA. = She reads a book.

SVO is the most widely used word order globally and is intuitive for Romance speakers.

Flexible Word Order for Emphasis

Because endings show grammatical roles, you can change the order for emphasis.

Order	Example	Emphasis
SVO	KATA KOMAR PESKA	Neutral
VSO	KOMAR KATA PESKA	Emphasizes action
OVS	PESKA KOMAR KATA	Emphasizes object
SOV	KATA PESKA KOMAR	Emphasizes relationship

With pronouns:

- MI AMORAR TI. = I love you. (neutral)
- TI AMORAR MI. = You love me. (different meaning)
- AMORAR MI TI. = I LOVE you. (emphasis on verb)

Negation

Place NO before the verb.

- MI NO AMORAR TI. = I do not love you.
- KATA NO KOMAR PESKA. = The cat does not eat the fish.

Double negation is not used. One NO is sufficient.

Questions

Yes/No questions: Use the normal sentence structure with rising intonation.

- TI AMORAR MI? = Do you love me?
- LI FELISU? = Is he/she happy?

Answers: SI (yes) or NO (no).

Wh-questions: Put the question word at the beginning.

Question Word	Meaning	Can Shorten?
KEU	what	Yes → KE
KENU	who	Yes → KEN
PAKEU	why	Yes → PAKE
KUALU	which	Yes → KUAL
KONDU	where	No
KUANDU	when	No
KOMU	how	No

Examples:

- KEU ETU? = What is this?
- KONDU TI VIVAR? = Where do you live?
- KUANDU MIS ANDAR? = When do we go?
- PAKEU TI PLORAR? = Why are you crying?
- KOMU TI SENTIRAR? = How do you feel?
- KUALU LIBRA TI KERAR? = Which book do you want?

The Optional Copula: SAR

SAR means "to be." It is optional.

With SAR: LI SAR UMANA. = She is a human.

Without SAR: LI UMANA. = She is a human.

When to use SAR: complex sentences, formal writing, unclear predicates, non-pronoun subjects, questions.

When to omit SAR: short sentences, casual conversation, obvious meaning.

Existential use:

SAR UNA KATA IN KASA. = There is a cat in the house.

Articles: LA and UNA (Optional)

LA = the (definite)

UNA = a/an (indefinite)

- KATA KOMAR PESKA. = Cat eats fish. (clear from context)
- LA KATA KOMAR LA PESKA. = The cat eats the fish. (specific)
- UNA KATA KOMAR PESKA. = A cat eats fish. (indefinite)

Demonstratives: ETU and ETUS

ETU = this/that (singular)

ETUS = these/those (plural)

- ETU LIBRA = this/that book
- ETUS LIBRAS = these/those books

There is no distance distinction between "this" and "that." Context clarifies.

Relative Clauses

Introduced by KE (that, which, who).

- UMANA KE KANTAR = The person who sings.
- LIBRA KE MI LAR = The book that I read.
- KASA KE LI VIVAR IN = The house where she lives.

Examples:

- MI VERAR UMANA KE KANTAR. = I see a person who sings.
- ETU LIBRA KE MI KERAR. = This is the book that I want.

Conditionals

Use SE (if) + present tense.

- SE TI KERAR, MIS ANDAR. = If you want, we will go.
- SE LI VENAR, MI FELISAR. = If she comes, I will be happy.

Real vs. unreal: Not distinguished morphologically. Context indicates meaning.

Subordination

Subordinate clauses introduced by KE (that).

- MI SABAR KE TI FELISU. = I know that you are happy.
- LI KERAR KE MIS ANDAR. = She wants that we go.
- MI PENSAR KE LI VENARE. = I think that she will come.

Purpose clauses: Use PARU (for).

- MI VENAR PARU VERAR TI. = I come to see you.
- LI ESTUDAR PARU SABAR PLU. = She studies to know more.

Clausal Coordination

Conjunction	Meaning	Example
I	and	MI AMORAR TI I LI
O / OU	or	TI KERAR KAFEA O TEA?
MAU	but	MI KERAR ANDAR, MAU MI NO TENAR TEMPA
POKE	because	LI FELISU POKE LI VERAR AMIGA
PERU	however	LI KERAR VENAR, PERU LI NO PODAR

Sentence Types Summary

Type	Structure	Example
Statement	Subject + Verb + Object	KATA KOMAR PESKA
Negation	Subject + NO + Verb + Object	KATA NO KOMAR PESKA
Yes/No Question	Subject + Verb + Object?	KATA KOMAR PESKA?
Wh-Question	Question Word + normal clause	KEU TI KOMAR?
Command	Verb + Object	KOMAR PESKA!
Conditional	SE + Clause, Main Clause	SE TI KERAR, MIS ANDAR
Relative Clause	... KE ...	UMANA KE KANTAR

Chapter 15 — Function Words & Particles

Function Words

Function words are the "glue" of language. In UNI, function words are:

- Short (2–4 letters)
- Regular (do not change form)
- Flexible (many can drop final -U in casual speech)
- Romance-derived (recognizable to speakers of Romance languages)

Prepositions

Full	Shortened	Meaning
SOBRU	(never)	about, concerning, on
ANTU	(never)	before, in front of
DEPU	(never)	after, behind
PROKSIMU	(never)	near, beside
REDORU	(never)	around, about
INTRU	(never)	among, between
DENTRU	(never)	inside, within
FORU	(never)	outside, out of
DU	(never)	of, from
SUPERU	SUPER	over, above
SUBU	SUB	under, beneath
PORU	POR	through
PARU	PAR	for
KONU	KON	with
SENU	SEN	without
AU	A	toward, to
INU	IN	in, on, at

Examples:

- LIBRA INU MESA. = The book is on the table.
- MI PENSAR SOBRU VIDA. = I think about life.
- MIS ANDAR AU SKOLA. = We go toward school.

Conjunctions

Full	Shortened	Meaning
IU	I	and
OU	O	or
SEU	SE	if
MAU	MA	but
POKEU	POKE	because
PERU	PER	however, though
KE	(never)	that (conjunction)
KOMU	(never)	as, like (conjunction)

Note: KOMU as conjunction ("as, like") is distinct from KOMU as interrogative ("how?"). The interrogative never shortens.

Examples:

- MI AMORAR TI I LI. = I love you and her.
- TI KERAR KAFEA O TEA? = Do you want coffee or tea?
- MI KERAR ANDAR, MAU MI NO TENAR TEMPA. = I want to go, but I don't have time.
- LI FELISU POKE LI VERAR AMIGA. = She is happy because she sees a friend.
- SE TI KERAR, MIS ANDAR. = If you want, we will go.

Question Words

Full	Shortened	Meaning
KEU	KE	what
KENU	KEN	who
PAKEU	PAKE	why
KUALU	KUAL	which
KOMU	(never)	how
KONDU	(never)	where
KUANDU	(never)	when

Particles

UNI particles follow the A / U pattern. The bare form is firm. The -U form is softer. The -A form is a noun.

Particle	Quality (-U)	Noun (-A)	Meaning
SI	SIU	SIA	yes / probably yes / approval
NO	NOU	NOA	no / probably not / refusal
XA	XAU	—	already / recently, soon

Other particles:

UNI	Meaning
ANKORU	yet, still
SOLU	only, just
MUITU	very, much
PLU	more, anymore
BENU	well, okay
TOTALU	totally
PROBABILU	probably
TALVESU	maybe
REALU	actually
VERU	truly
KUASU	almost
APENU	barely

Examples:

- SI, MI AMORAR TI. = Yes, I love you.
- LI XAU VENAR. / LI XA VENAR. = She has already come.
- SOLU MI SABAR. = Only I know.
- TI MUITU BONU. = You are very good.
- PROBABILU LI VENARE. = Probably she will come.

Chapter 16 — Numbers, Dates & Time

Cardinal Numbers

Number	UNI	Number	UNI
0	NULA	11	DEKA UNA
1	UNA	12	DEKA DUA
2	DUA	20	DUA DEKA
3	TRA	21	DUA DEKA UNA
4	KUATRA	30	TRA DEKA
5	SINKA	100	SENTA
6	SESA	123	SENTA DUA TRA
7	SETA	1000	MILA
8	OKTA	2025	DUA MILA SENTA DUA DEKA SINKA
9	NOVA	1,000,000	MILIONA
10	DEKA		

Rule: Numbers are formed by combining units with multipliers.

Ordinal Numbers

Add -U:

UNU (1st), DUU (2nd), TRU (3rd), KUATRU (4th), SINKU (5th), SESU (6th), SETU (7th), OKTU (8th), NOVU (9th), DEKU (10th)

Compound: DUA DEKA UNU = 21st, SENTU = 100th

Fractions

Add -DA:

DUADA (1/2), TRADA (1/3), KUATRADA (1/4), SINKADA (1/5), DEKADA (1/10), DUA TRADA (2/3)

Months

Month	UNI	Alternative
January	XANUARA	UNU MESA
February	FEBRUARA	DUU MESA
March	MARTA	TRU MESA
April	APRILA	KUATRU MESA
May	MAIA	SINKU MESA
June	XUNIA	SESU MESA
July	XULIA	SETU MESA
August	AGUSTA	OKTU MESA
September	SEPTEMBRA	NOVU MESA
October	OKTOBRA	DEKU MESA
November	NOVEMBRA	DEKA UNU MESA
December	DESEMBRA	DEKA DUA MESA

Examples:

- MI NASKARADU IN XANUARA. = I was born in January.
- AGUSTA MUTU KALORU. = August is very hot.

Days of the Week

Day	UNI	Short
Monday	UNU DIA	UNU
Tuesday	DUU DIA	DUU
Wednesday	TRU DIA	TRU
Thursday	KUATRU DIA	KUATRU
Friday	SINKU DIA	SINKU
Saturday	SESU DIA	SESU
Sunday	SETU DIA	SETU

Examples:

- OGU UNU DIA. = Today is Monday.
- MIS ANDAR A SKOLA DUU DIA I KUATRU DIA. = We go to school on Tuesday and Thursday.

Time of Day

UNI	English	UNI	English
DIA	day	SERA	evening
NOKTA	night	MATINA	morning
MANIA	tomorrow	MEDIU DIA	noon
TARDA	afternoon	MEDIU NOKTA	midnight

Hours:

- UNA ORA = 1:00
- UNA ORA I TRA DEKA MINUTAS = 1:30
- UNA ORA I METU = 1:30 (casual)
- TRA ORA MENU KUATRADA = 2:45

Time Words

These words have two forms. The -A form is a noun. The -U form is an adverb or quality.

Use -A when the word is the subject or object of a sentence.

Use -U when the word describes when an action happens.

Noun (-A)	Adverb (-U)	Meaning
MANIA	MANIU	tomorrow
OGA	OGU	today
IERA	IERU	yesterday
AGORA	AGORU	now

Examples:

- OGA UNU DIA. = Today is Monday. (OGA is the subject)
- MI ANDARE A SKOLA MANIU. = I will go to school tomorrow. (MANIU describes when)
- AGORU MI PENSAR. = Now I think. (AGORU describes when)
- AGORA BONU. = The present moment is good. (AGORA is the subject)

The same pairing applies to other time nouns:

Noun (-A)	Adverb (-U)	Meaning
MATINA	MATINU	morning
TARDA	TARDU	afternoon
SERA	SERU	evening
NOKTA	NOKTU	night

This is the same A / U pattern used everywhere else in UNI:

- AMORA (noun) / AMORU (quality)
- FELISA (noun) / FELISU (quality)
- MANIA (noun) / MANIU (quality/adverb)

Duration

UNI	English
PARU UNA ORA	for one hour
PARU TRA DIAS	for three days
PARU UNA SEMANA	for one week
PARU DUA ANAS	for two years

Examples:

- MI ESTUDARO PARU DUA ORAS. = I studied for two hours.
- LIS VIVARO IN PARISA PARU SINKA ANAS. = They lived in Paris for five years.

Dates

Format: Day – Month – Year

- Full: UNU DIA XANUARA DUA MILA SENTA DUA DEKA SINKA = 1 January 2025
- Short: UNU XANUARA 2025 = 1 Jan 2025
- Numeric: 1.1.2025

END OF PART II

Part III — Building Words

Chapter 17 — Vocabulary Formation

UNI allows roots to be combined to create new meanings. This is called compounding.

When two roots are combined, the first modifies or specifies the second.

Examples

Components	Compound	Meaning
KATA (cat) + KASA (house)	KATAKASA	cat house / cattery
AKUA (water) + VIA (way)	AKUAVIA	waterway / canal
SOLA (sun) + FLORA (flower)	SOLAFLORA	sunflower
RAPIDU (fast) + ANDAR (to go)	RAPIDUANDAR	to go fast / hurry
BONU (good) + DIA (day)	BONUDIA	good day

Compounding Principles

1. The first element modifies the second.
2. The second element determines the basic category.
3. The meaning is usually transparent from the parts.
4. Stress follows the normal rules for the resulting form.

Derivation Suffixes

UNI has a set of productive suffixes that can be added to roots to create new words with specific meanings.

Agent Noun: -ORA

The suffix -ORA indicates a person who performs an action. In casual speech, it can also indicate a tool or instrument.

- KOMAR (to eat) → KOMORA (eater / utensil)
- SKRIBAR (to write) → SKRIBORA (writer / pen)
- KANTAR (to sing) → KANTORA (singer / instrument)

Action Noun: -DA

The suffix -DA indicates the concrete result, instance, or product of an action.

- KOMAR (to eat) → KOMADA (a meal)
- SKRIBAR (to write) → SKRIBADA (a writing / a document)
- KANTAR (to sing) → KANTADA (a song)

Action Noun: -SIONA

The suffix -SIONA indicates a process or state.

- KOMAR (to eat) → KOMASIONA (consumption)
- SKRIBAR (to write) → SKRIBASIONA (documentation)
- PENSAR (to think) → PENSASIONA (contemplation)

Note: Some loanwords may resemble -SIONA forms but are not derived from UNI roots. For example, PROFESIONA (profession) is a loanword. Both PROFESIA and PROFESIONA are acceptable.

Tool Noun: -ILA (Optional, More Formal)

The suffix -ILA indicates a tool or instrument. It is more formal than using -ORA.

- SKRIBAR (to write) → SKRIBILA (pen)
- KOMAR (to eat) → KOMILA (utensil)
- KANTAR (to sing) → KANTILA (instrument)

Note: In casual speech, -ORA can be used for tools. -ILA is optional and more formal.

Place Noun: -ERIA

The suffix -ERIA indicates a place associated with an action or thing.

- PANA (bread) → PANERIA (bakery)
- LIBRA (book) → LIBRERIA (library / bookstore)
- KAFEA (coffee) → KAFERIA (café)

Quality: -U (Standard)

The -U form expresses a quality. This is the standard way to express "characterized by" or "full of."

- FELIS (happiness) → FELISU (happy)
- KURAG (courage) → KURAGU (courageous)

Quality: -OSU (Optional, Romance-Recognizable Variant)

The suffix -OSU is an optional variant for Romance recognizability. It can be used when the Romance form has an S.

- MENTIRU / MENTIROSU (lying / deceitful)
- FELISU / FELISOSU (happy / full of happiness)
- KURAGU / KURAGOSU (courageous / full of courage)

Both forms are acceptable. The -U form is standard. The -OSU form is more recognizable to Romance speakers.

Relational: -ALU and -ARU

The suffixes -ALU and -ARU indicate a relationship or connection. Both are acceptable. The choice can follow Romance usage.

- NATURA (nature) → NATURALU (natural)
- KULTURA (culture) → KULTURALU (cultural)
- SOSIA (society) → SOSIALU (social)
- FAMILIA (family) → FAMILIARU (familiar)

Note: -ALU corresponds to Romance -al. -ARU corresponds to Romance -ar. Use whichever is more familiar.

Diminutive: -ITA

The suffix -ITA indicates smallness or affection.

- KATA (cat) → KATITA (kitty)
- KASA (house) → KASITA (little house)
- AMORA (love) → AMORITA (sweetheart)

Augmentative: -ONA

The suffix -ONA indicates largeness or intensity.

- KATA (cat) → KATONA (big cat)
- KASA (house) → KASONA (mansion)
- AMORA (love) → AMORONA (great love)

Negation Prefix: NO-

The prefix NO- indicates negation or absence.

- FASILU (easy) → NOFASILU (difficult)
- POSIBLU (possible) → NOPOSIBLU (impossible)
- KLARU (clear) → NOKLARU (unclear)

Without Prefix: SENU-

The prefix SEN(U)- indicates without or lacking.

- ESPERANSA (hope) → SENUESPERANSA (hopeless)
- FINE (end) → SENUFINE (endless)
- DUBTA (doubt) → SENUDUBTA (doubtless)

Chapter 18 — Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining two or more roots to create a new word.

Compounding allows UNI to express complex ideas using existing roots.

Basic Principles

1. The first element modifies or specifies the second.
2. The second element determines the basic meaning and category.
3. The meaning is usually transparent from the parts.
4. Stress follows the normal rules for the resulting form.

Types of Compounds

Noun + Noun

- KATA (cat) + KASA (house) = KATAKASA (cat house / cattery)
- AKUA (water) + VIA (way) = AKUAVIA (waterway / canal)
- SOLA (sun) + FLORA (flower) = SOLAFLORA (sunflower)
- LIBRA (book) + KASA (house) = LIBRAKASA (library / bookhouse)

Quality + Noun

- BONU (good) + DIA (day) = BONUDIA (good day)
- MALU (bad) + SORTA (luck) = MALUSORTA (bad luck)
- GRANDU (big) + UMANA (human) = GRANDUMANA (giant)

Quality + Verb

- RAPIDU (fast) + ANDAR (to go) = RAPIDUANDAR (to hurry)
- BONU (good) + VENAR (to come) = BONUVENAR (to welcome)

Noun + Quality

- SOLA (sun) + KALORU (hot) = SOLAKALORU (sun-hot / sunburned)
- AKUA (water) + FREDU (cold) = AKUAFREDU (ice-cold water)

Compounding with Verbs

When a verb is part of a compound, the resulting word is usually a verb.

- RAPIDU (fast) + ANDAR (to go) = RAPIDUANDAR (to hurry)
- BONU (good) + VENAR (to come) = BONUVENAR (to welcome)

Compounding with Qualities

When a quality is part of a compound, the resulting word can be a noun or a quality.

- BONU (good) + DIA (day) = BONUDIA (good day) — noun
- RAPIDU (fast) + KORAR (to run) = RAPIDUKORAR (to run fast) — verb

Compounding and Stress

Stress in compounds follows the normal rules for the resulting form.

- If the compound ends in -A, stress is lexical (usually penultimate).
- If the compound ends in -AR, stress is final.
- If the compound ends in -U, stress is lexical (usually penultimate).

Examples:

- KATAKASA (ka-ta-KA-sa) — cat house
- AKUAVIA (a-kua-VI-a) — waterway
- SOLAFLORA (so-la-FLO-ra) — sunflower
- RAPIDUANDAR (ra-pi-du-an-DAR) — to hurry
- BONUDIA (bo-nu-DIA) — good day

Creating New Compounds

You can create new compounds as needed. The meaning is usually clear from the parts.

If you need a word for something and no single root exists, compounding is often the solution.

Examples:

- If you need "raincoat": PLUVIA (rain) + VESTA (clothing) = PLUVIAVESTA
- If you need "firefighter": FOGA (fire) + KOMBATAR (to fight) = FOGAKOMBATORA

The system is flexible and allows unlimited creativity.

Chapter 19 — International Loanwords

UNI adopts many international words, especially from science, technology, and global culture.

These words are adjusted to fit the UNI alphabet and phonetic system.

When Romance languages have different words for the same concept, UNI must choose. The selection principles are:

1. Majority rule — follow the majority of Romance languages
2. Latin root — use the Latin root when Romance languages diverge
3. Recognizability — choose the most recognizable form
4. Internationality — use globally recognized forms for international words

Adjustment Rules

Original	UNI	Example
C	K	computer → KOMPUTORA
J	X	project → PROXEKTA
Q	K	quality → KUALITA
W	V or U	wow → UAU
X	KS or S	taxi → TAKSA
Y	I	system → SISTEMA
Z	S	zone → SONA
H	removed	hotel → OTELA

Examples of International Loanwords

UNI	Origin	Meaning
TELEFONA	Greek	telephone
INTERNETA	English	internet
KOMPUTORA	English	computer
BANKA	Italian/English	bank
OTELA	French/English	hotel
UNIVERSITA	Latin	university
MUSIKA	Greek	music
DEMOKRASIA	Greek	democracy
PROXEKTA	Latin	project
SISTEMA	Greek	system
PROBLEMA	Greek	problem
ENERGIA	Greek	energy

International Scientific Vocabulary

UNI adopts many scientific terms directly from Latin and Greek.

These words are already international and require minimal adjustment.

UNI	Meaning
BIOLOGIA	biology
GEOGRAFIA	geography
MATEMATIKA	mathematics
FISIKA	physics
KIMIA	chemistry
MEDISINA	medicine
ASTRONOMIA	astronomy
PSIKOLOGIA	psychology

Technology and Modern Life

UNI adapts to modern life by adopting and adapting international terms.

UNI	Meaning
FOTA	photo
RADIA	radio
VIDEA	video
PROGRAMA	program
INFA	information

Creating New International Words

When a new concept emerges, UNI speakers can create a new word by:

1. Adopting the international form and adjusting it
2. Combining existing roots
3. Using derivation suffixes

Examples:

- Concept: "email"
Adopted: IMEILA
Compounded: ELEKTRU MESAGA (electronic message)
- Concept: "smartphone"
Adopted: SMARTFONA
Compounded: INTELIGENTU TELEFONA (intelligent telephone)

The system is flexible and allows multiple solutions.

END OF PART III

Part IV — Expression & Practice

Chapter 20 — UDU: Deeply Affected States

UDU is an advanced expressive form. It expresses being strongly, deeply, or emotionally affected in a positive way.

Form

Root + UDU

Stress falls on the penultimate syllable.

- AMORA → AMORUDU (a-mo-RU-du)
- FELISA → FELISUDU (fe-li-SU-du)
- PASA → PASUDU (pa-SU-du)

Meaning

UDU adds emotional intensity and depth. It describes a state of being overwhelmed, deeply moved, or intensely affected.

Root	Core Form	UDU Form	Meaning
AMORA (love)	AMORA	AMORUDU	overwhelmed by love / lovestruck
FELISA (happiness)	FELISA	FELISUDU	euphoric / intensely happy
PASA (peace)	PASA	PASUDU	deeply at peace
KURAGA (courage)	KURAGA	KURAGUDU	emboldened / filled with courage
ALEGRA (joy)	ALEGRA	ALEGRUDU	overflowing with joy

UDU is a state, not a process. The person is in the state. They are not becoming it.

Comparison with ADU

ADU expresses an affected or resultative quality. It is neutral and can describe any kind of effect.

UDU expresses a positively emotional affected state. It is intense and specific to positive emotion.

Form	Meaning	Intensity
AMORADU	loved / beloved	Neutral
AMORUDU	overwhelmed by love	Intense, positive

AMORADU describes someone who has received love. AMORUDU describes someone who is emotionally overwhelmed by love.

When to Use UDU

Use UDU when you want to express that someone is not just affected but deeply, emotionally, intensely affected in a positive way.

It is not required for ordinary communication. It is a tool for expressive depth.

Chapter 21 — UNDU: Transformation and Becoming

UNDU is an advanced expressive form. It expresses a positive process of transformation, immersion, or becoming.

Form

Root + UNDU

Stress falls on the penultimate syllable.

- AMORA → AMORUNDU (a-mo-RUN-du)
- FELISA → FELISUNDU (fe-li-SUN-du)
- PASA → PASUNDU (pa-SUN-du)

Meaning

UNDU focuses on a process. It describes becoming, entering a state, immersing oneself in something, or undergoing a positive change.

Root	Core Form	UNDU Form	Meaning
AMORA (love)	AMORA	AMORUNDU	falling deeply in love
FELISA (happiness)	FELISA	FELISUNDU	becoming happier
PASA (peace)	PASA	PASUNDU	finding peace
KURAGA (courage)	KURAGA	KURAGUNDU	growing braver
ALEGRA (joy)	ALEGRA	ALEGRUNDU	becoming joyful

UNDU is dynamic. The person is moving into the state. They are not already in it.

Comparison with UDU

UDU is a state. UNDU is a process.

UDU: the person is overwhelmed by love (they are in it now)

UNDU: the person is falling in love (they are moving into it)

Form	Focus	Duration
UDU	State	Static (you are in it)
UNDU	Process	Dynamic (you are moving into it)

Examples in sentences:

- MI AMORUDU. = I am overwhelmed by love.
- MI AMORUNDU. = I am falling in love.
- LI FELISUDU. = He/she is euphoric.
- LI FELISUNDU. = He/she is becoming happier.

When to Use UNDU

Use UNDU when you want to express transformation, becoming, or movement into a positive state.

It is not required for ordinary communication. It is a tool for expressive depth.

Chapter 22 — Shortening

Shortened forms are allowed in informal, rapid, or artistic use. The full form remains the official standard.

Form	Full	Shortened
Past	AMORARO	AMORO
Conditional	AMORAREBE	AMOREBE
Continuous	AMORARANDU	AMORANDU

Future forms ending in ARE are never shortened. PENSE, AMORE, VIVE are not part of the standard system. Use PENSARE, AMORARE, VIVARE.

The reason for this exception: shortened future forms like PENSE resemble Romance-language past tenses (Spanish *pensé*, Portuguese *pensei*). The full form avoids confusion.

When to Use Shortening

Use shortening in informal, rapid, or artistic contexts where the meaning is clear and the lighter form is preferred.

Use the full forms in careful writing, formal speech, or when maximum clarity is needed.

What Shortening Is Not

Shortening is not a different tense. The meaning of AMORO is identical to AMORARO. The only difference is register.

- AMORARO = loved (standard, more formal)
- AMORO = loved (shortened, more casual or literary)

Both are correct. Both are understood by every UNI speaker.

END OF CHAPTERS 20–22

Chapter 23 — Basic Dialogues

These dialogues show UNI in everyday use. They use the core vocabulary and the forms covered in Chapters 1–16. Two simpler dialogues appear in Book 1; the ones here are more advanced.

Dialogue 3: Expressing Emotions

UNIRA: OLA, UNIKA. TI PARESAR TRISTU. KE PROBLEMA?

UNIKA: MI TRISTU. PERDARO MIU KATA IERU.

UNIRA: SENTIRAR MALU PAR TI. KOMU ETU SUKSEDARO?

UNIKA: LI NO VENARO A KASA DEPU NOKTA. MI BUSKARO LI IN TODU LUGARA, MA NO

ENKONTRO.

UNIRA: MI SENTIRAR 5 TRISTU PAR TI. KERAR AIUDA?

UNIKA: SI, MUITU GRASIA, UNIRA.

UNIRA: MIS ANDARE XUNTU DEPU SKOLA. BUSKARE IN PARKA I REDORU KASA.

UNIKA: GRASIA. TI BONU AMIGA.

Dialogue 4: At the Café

UNIRA: BONU DIA, UNIKA! KE KERAR BEBAR?

UNIKA: KAFEA KON LAKTA. I TI?

UNIRA: MI KERAR TEA KON LIMONA. AMORAR TEA IN MATINA.

UNIKA: SI, TEA BONU. MA KAFEA PLU FORTU PAR MI.

UNIRA: KOMU TI SENTIRAR OGU?

UNIKA: 3+ FELISU. OGU BONU DIA.

UNIRA: 4 MI FELISU TAMBEU! MIS TENAR BONU TEMPA XUNTU.

Dialogue 5: Talking About the Future

UNIRA: KE TI FARE MANIU?

UNIKA: ANDARE A SKOLA. I TI?

UNIRA: MI STUDARE BIOLOGIA. TENAR EKSAMENA.

UNIKA: DIFISILU?

UNIRA: SI, MA MI AMORAR BIOLOGIA.

UNIKA: MI KREDAR KE TI PODARARE. TI INTELIGENTU.

UNIRA: GRASIA. MIS PARLARE DEPU EKSAMENA.

Dialogue Glossary

Words in these dialogues that are not in the essential vocabulary of Book 1.

UNI	Meaning
PARE SAR	to seem, to appear
PER DAR	to lose
BUS KAR	to search, to look for
EN KON TRAR	to find
AI UDA	help
XUN TU	together, along
LAK TA	milk
LIM ONA	lemon
FORT U	strong
FEL ISU	happy
EKS AMENA	exam
BIO LOGIA	biology
IN TEL I GEN TU	intelligent
KRE DAR	to believe, to think
PAR LAR	to speak, to talk

Chapter 24 — Short Texts

These texts show UNI in longer form. Read them for fluency. Every word is either in the vocabulary you have learned or can be derived from a root you know.

MIU DIA

MI DESPERTAR A SETA ORA IN MATINA. LAVAR SA I PREPARAR KAFEA. BEBAR KAFEA I LAR NOTISIA IN INTERNETA. DEPU, MI ANDAR A SKOLA.

IN SKOLA, MI ESTUDAR LINGUAS, ESPANIOLA I UNI. MIU PROFESORA MUITU BONU. LI ENSENAR KLARU I PASIENTU.

A MEDIU DIA, KOMAR KON AMIGAS IN KAFERIA. MIS PALAR SOBRU MUITU KOSAS — VIDA, FUTURA, I AMORA. RIDAR I DIVERTAR XUNTU.

DEPU SKOLA, ANDAR A PARKA. KAMINAR I VERAR ARBOLAS, FLORAS, I PASARAS. MI 3 FELISU IN NATURA. PENSAR SOBRU VIDA I SENTIRAR PASU.

A SERA, MI VENAR A KASA. PREPARAR KOMIDA I LAR LIBRA ANTU DORMAR. OGU BONU DIA.

PAKE UNI?

UNI — LINGUA ARTIFISIALU KONSTRUKTU PAR KOMUNIKA INTERNASIONALU. LI DESENIADU PAR SAR FASILU, REGULU, I TRANSPARENTU.

UNI TENAR SOLU 19 LETRAS, NO VERBAS NOREGULARU, NO GENERAS, I NO KASAS. LIU GRAMATIKA MINIMU MA POTENTU. UNA VEZ TI APRENDAR REGLAS BASIKU, PODAR KONSTRUAR MILA PALAVRAS.

UNI BASADU SOBRU IDIOMAS ROMANU, MA LI SIMPLU PAR TODU UMANAS. TI NO NESESAR SAR POLIGLOTA PAR APRENDAR UNI. PODAR KOMENSAR OGU I PALAR MANIU.

MIS KREDAR KE KOMUNIKA DEVAR FASILU, NO DIFISILU. MIS KREDAR KE LINGUAS DEVAR SERVAR UMANAS, NO OBSTAKULAR LIS.

LETRA A UN AMIGA

KARA AMIGA,

MI SKRIBAR TI DE URBA GRANDU. OGU MI PENSARO SOBRU TI I SOBRU MIUS TEMPA XUNTU. TI SARO SEMPRU BONU PAR MI.

MI APRENDARO UNI PARU DUA MESAS. AGORU MI PODAR PALAR KON MUITU PERSONAS DE TODU MUNDA. MI KONOSAR PERSONAS DE BRASILA, DE ITALIA, DE XAPONIA. MIS PALAR SOBRU VIDA, SOBRU AMORA, SOBRU SONIAS.

MI KERAR KE TI APRENDAR UNI TAMBEU. LI SAR FASILU I BELU. TI PODAR PALAR KON MI IN UNI, I NOS NO NESESAR TRADUKTAR.

MI ESPERAR TIU RESPONDA. ASTA, AMIGA.

TIU AMIGA,
LUMA

Reading Notes

New words in these texts:

UNI	Meaning
LETRA	letter (written message)
KARA	dear (affectionate)
MESAS	months
PERSONAS	people, persons
MUNDA	world
KONOSAR	to know (a person), to be acquainted with
TRADUKTAR	to translate
RESPONDA	response, answer
PODARARE	will be able
ENSENAR	to teach
PASIENTU	patient
DIVERTAR	to enjoy, to have fun

Chapter 25 — Exercises

These exercises are designed to be worked through with a notebook. Answers are collected at the end of the chapter, in a separate section, so that you can attempt each exercise before checking.

Exercise 1 — Identify the Form

What does each word mean? Write the form (noun, verb, past, future, active quality, affected quality, ongoing process).

1. AMORA
2. AMORAR
3. AMORARO
4. AMORARE
5. AMORU
6. AMORADU
7. AMORANDU

Exercise 2 — Translate into UNI

1. I love you.
2. She is happy.
3. We will eat bread.
4. The cat runs fast.
5. They love each other.
6. I am becoming happier.

Exercise 3 — Translate into English

1. MI AMORARO TI.
2. LI FELISU.
3. MIS KOMARE PANA.
4. KATA KORAR RAPIDU.
5. LIS AMORAR UNA OTRA.
6. MI FELISANDU.

Exercise 4 — Create the Family

Using the root KANT (sing), create:

1. Noun (the act of singing)
2. Verb (to sing)
3. Past (sang)
4. Future (will sing)
5. Active quality (singing, songful)
6. Affected quality (sung)
7. Ongoing process (singing right now)
8. Agent (singer)

Exercise 5 — Negation and Questions

Make each sentence negative, then turn it into a yes/no question.

1. TI AMORAR MI.
2. LI KOMAR PANA.
3. MIS ANDAR A SKOLA.

Exercise 6 — Using Numbers

Write in UNI:

1. 21

2. 100
3. 2025
4. 3rd
5. 1/2

Exercise 7 — Past and Future

Rewrite each sentence in the past (ARO) and in the future (ARE).

1. MI KOMAR PESKA.
2. LI LAR LIBRA.
3. MIS VIVAR IN URBA.

Exercise 8 — Building Words with Suffixes

Using the root KOM (eat), create:

1. The agent (one who eats)
2. The action noun (the act of eating)
3. The place noun (a place where one eats)
4. The tool noun (a utensil for eating)

Exercise 9 — Expressing Emotion

Using the intensity scale (1–5) and the trajectory markers (+ and –), write a sentence for each situation.

1. You are mildly happy, and your happiness is increasing.
2. You are strongly frustrated, and your frustration is decreasing.
3. You are moderately overwhelmed by love.
4. You are slowly falling in love.

Exercise 10 — Free Writing

Write five sentences about your day in UNI. Use at least three different tenses and at least one continuous form.

Answers

Exercise 1

1. AMORA — noun
2. AMORAR — verb / present
3. AMORARO — past
4. AMORARE — future

5. AMORU — active quality
6. AMORADU — affected quality
7. AMORANDU — ongoing process

Exercise 2

1. MI AMORAR TI.
2. LI FELISU.
3. MIS KOMARE PANA.
4. KATA KORAR RAPIDU.
5. LIS AMORAR UNA OTRA.
6. MI FELISUNDU.

Exercise 3

1. I loved you.
2. He/she is happy.
3. We will eat bread.
4. The cat runs fast.
5. They love each other.
6. I am being happy.

Exercise 4

1. KANTA
2. KANTAR
3. KANTARO
4. KANTARE
5. KANTU
6. KANTADU
7. KANTANDU
8. KANTORA

Exercise 5

1. TI NO AMORAR MI. / TI NO AMORAR MI?
2. LI NO KOMAR PANA. / LI NO KOMAR PANA?
3. MIS NO ANDAR A SKOLA. / MIS NO ANDAR A SKOLA?

Exercise 6

1. DUA DEKA UNA
2. SENTA
3. DUA MILA SENTA DUA DEKA SINKA
4. TRU
5. DUADA

Exercise 7

1. MI KOMARO PESKA. / MI KOMARE PESKA.
2. LI LARO LIBRA. / LI LARE LIBRA.
3. MIS VIVARO IN URBA. / MIS VIVARE IN URBA.

Exercise 8

1. KOMORA (eater)
2. KOMADA (eating, a meal)
3. KOMERIA (a place for eating)
4. KOMILA (utensil)

Exercise 9

1. 2+ MI FELISU.
2. 4- MI FRUSTRADU.
3. 3 MI AMORUDU.
4. MI AMORUNDU.

Exercise 10

Open answer. There is no single correct response.

END OF PART IV

Part V — Understanding UNI

Chapter 26 — Design Rationale

Every feature of UNI was chosen deliberately. This chapter explains why the language looks the way it does.

Why 19 Letters?

- Phonetic simplicity: one sound per letter, no digraphs, no exceptions.
- Elimination of redundant letters: C, Q, Y, Z, H removed. J and X merged into X = /j/.
- Cross-linguistic accessibility: these 19 sounds exist in most languages.
- Trade-off: Romance speakers must adjust to unfamiliar spellings of familiar words.

Why X = /j/?

Portuguese X = /j/ is the model. It covers the SH sound found in Portuguese (xarope, peixe) and provides a consistent sound for J-derived words (XOGAR from jogar, XUSTU from justo). Spanish J = /x/ and French J = /ʒ/ are close enough to /j/ to be natural substitutes.

Trade-off: Greek/Latin X = /ks/ becomes KS (TAKSA, TEKSTA, EKSAMA).

Why No Grammatical Gender?

- Gender is arbitrary and adds agreement burden.
- Many languages function without it.
- Trade-off: loss of Romance familiarity, gain in simplicity.

Why No Noun Cases?

- Word order and prepositions show relationships.
- Cases are a major learning obstacle.
- Trade-off: some precision lost, resolved by context.

Why No Subject-Verb Agreement?

- The pronoun already identifies the subject.
- Conjugation paradigms are a major difficulty.

- Trade-off: must unlearn conjugation.

Why Optional SAR (to be)?

- Context is often sufficient.
- Many languages omit the copula.
- Trade-off: optionality can confuse beginners.

Why ARE Is Never Shortened?

- Shortened future forms like PENSE resemble Romance past tenses (Spanish pensé, amé).
- Full forms avoid confusion.
- Trade-off: slightly longer future forms.

Why No Mandatory Adverb System?

- The -U form covers both adjective and adverb functions.
- Context determines the role.
- Trade-off: occasional ambiguity, resolved by context.

Why the Root System?

- Compositional morphology reduces memorization.
- Transparent relationships between words.
- Trade-off: requires learning patterns rather than isolated words.

Why an Optional Expressive Layer?

- The core remains simple.
- Depth is available when needed.
- Trade-off: additional complexity for advanced users.

Chapter 27 — Limitations and Open Questions

Vocabulary Size

The current core vocabulary is approximately 2,000 words. This is sufficient for basic communication but lacks specialized terminology. The vocabulary is intentionally open. Users can create new words using compounding and derivation rules.

Alternative Forms

Some words have alternative forms: PROFESIA / PROFESIONA, -ALU / -ARU, -U / -OSU. This can create confusion. Learners should focus on primary forms first. Primary forms are listed first in the vocabulary reference; alternatives follow after a slash.

Lexical Stress

UNI has two stress systems: grammatical (fixed) and lexical (dictionary-specified). Learners must memorize stress for nouns. When in doubt, stress the penultimate syllable.

Phonetic Adjustments

The 19-letter alphabet requires adjustments to international words (OTELA not hotel, BANKA not banco). Consistent spelling is more important than preserving every original spelling.

Empirical Testing

Claims about ease of learning are design goals, not proven results. No large-scale studies have been conducted. The UNI Hypothesis remains a hypothesis.

Adoption

UNI has no native speaker community. Its success depends on adoption, which is uncertain. The language is functional but not widely used.

The X Solution

The letter X covers the J and SH sounds found across Romance. Spanish J = /x/ and French J = /ʒ/ are both close to /ʃ/. The substitution is natural for speakers of those languages. The cost is that Greek/Latin X = /ks/ is written as KS (TAKSA, TEKSTA, EKSAMA).

What UNI Does Not Try to Solve

UNI does not attempt to be a perfect logical language. It does not eliminate all ambiguity. It does not replace natural languages. It does not claim to be more expressive than any natural language. Its goal is narrower: to be a simple, learnable, recognizable second language for international communication.

Open Questions

- How quickly do Romance speakers actually recognize UNI vocabulary in practice?
- Does the glide pattern cause confusion for speakers of languages that do not have it?

- Is the expressive layer (UDU / UNDU) worth the learning cost for most speakers?
- How does UNI compare to Esperanto in actual learning time, tested empirically?
- What is the optimal size for a complete UNI vocabulary?

Chapter 28 — Future Development

Vocabulary Expansion

Target: 5,000–10,000 core words. Priority areas: technology, science, medicine, everyday life.

Community Input

Feedback from learners and speakers. Standardization process. Open discussion of design decisions.

Materials

Textbooks, dictionaries, phrasebooks, online courses, mobile apps. Translations of literature and practical documents.

Online Resources

Website, forums, social media, video lessons, interactive exercises, vocabulary trainers.

Standardization

Finalize grammar and vocabulary. Resolve open questions. Publish definitive reference.

Community Building

Attract speakers. Organize events. Create content. Foster usage in real communication.

Literature

Original works in UNI, as well as translations. The LUMA I VERA story in this book is an example of what UNI literature could look like.

Educational Materials

Graded readers, audio courses, flashcard sets, classroom guides for teachers.

What Would Success Look Like?

Success for UNI does not necessarily mean millions of speakers. Success could mean:

- Ten thousand people who can read UNI comfortably
- A community of a few hundred active speakers
- A growing body of original literature and translations
- Use as a teaching tool for linguistics and language design
- Adoption as an intermediate language in machine translation or AI research
- Use as a controlled natural language for specific technical applications

UNI is an experiment. The results are not yet in.

END OF CHAPTERS 26–28

Chapter 29 — UNI and AI Technology

Why UNI Is Relevant to AI

Regular grammar: No irregular forms, exceptions, or complex rules. Easier for AI to parse and generate.

Transparent morphology: Words are built from roots and predictable endings. AI can decompose and understand unfamiliar words without training on every form.

Phonetic spelling: One letter equals one sound. Easier for speech recognition and synthesis.

Minimal ambiguity: Core structure is clear. Context handles ambiguity.

Compositional vocabulary: New words can be created and understood systematically. AI can generate new terms.

Potential Applications

Machine translation. UNI could serve as an intermediate pivot language between natural languages. Translate from Language A to UNI, then UNI to Language B. This reduces the number of translation pairs a system needs to handle. Instead of n^2 pairs for n languages, you need $2n$.

Natural language processing. UNI's regularity could simplify parsing, part-of-speech tagging, and semantic analysis. A parser for UNI would not need to handle irregular forms, ambiguous agreement, or hidden morphological rules.

Human-AI interaction. UNI could be used as a controlled natural language for commands, queries, or instructions. Clear and unambiguous, but still natural enough for humans to read and write.

Language learning. AI tutors could teach UNI more easily than natural languages. Regularity allows faster progress, and fewer exceptions means fewer edge cases for the tutor to handle.

Linguistic research. UNI provides a testbed for theories of language design, learnability, and universal grammar. Because it was designed rather than evolved, every feature is traceable to a decision.

Controlled natural language (CNL). UNI sits in an interesting middle ground between natural languages and formal languages. It could be adapted into a controlled subset for industrial or scientific use.

What UNI Is Not For

UNI is not a programming language. It is not a formal logic system. It does not attempt to eliminate all ambiguity, because natural communication relies on context and shared understanding. It is not a replacement for natural languages in any domain where precision is defined formally.

Challenges

Adoption: AI systems need training data. UNI lacks large corpora.

Community: No native speakers means less natural language data.

Competing standards: Other constructed languages or controlled languages may be preferred for specific applications.

Evaluation: Because UNI is new, there is no empirical baseline for how well AI systems perform on it compared to natural languages.

A Modest Claim

UNI's design makes it a strong candidate for AI-related applications where regularity and transparency matter. But this is a hypothesis, not a proven result. The language must be tested in practice before any strong claims can be made.

Chapter 30 — Comparison with Other Languages

This chapter compares UNI to several other constructed languages and to two natural language families. The goal is honest assessment: where each language wins, where each loses, and where the comparison is a tie.

Esperanto

Feature	Esperanto	UNI	Edge
Alphabet	28 letters, with diacritics	19 letters, no diacritics	UNI
Grammar complexity	Moderate	Very low	UNI
Adjective agreement	Yes	No	UNI
Accusative case	Yes	No	UNI
Vocabulary recognizability	Mixed European	Strong Romance	Depends on the speaker's first language
Community	130+ years of speakers	None	Esperanto
Literature	Thousands of works	Minimal	Esperanto
Native speakers	Estimated ~1,000	None	Esperanto
Cultural presence	Congress, music, film	None	Esperanto

Esperanto wins on community, literature, and tradition. UNI wins on simplicity of alphabet, grammar, and morphology. Neither is objectively better. They serve different priorities.

Interlingua

Feature	Interlingua	UNI	Edge
Alphabet	26 letters	19 letters	UNI
Grammar	Romance-based	Simplified	UNI
Vocabulary recognizability	Very high for Romance speakers	Very high for Romance speakers	Tie
Complexity	Moderate	Low	UNI
Community	Small but established	None	Interlingua
Immediate readability	Very high	High, but requires some adjustment	Interlingua

Interlingua is more immediately readable to Romance speakers because it does not remove or change any letters. UNI is simpler and more regular but requires a short adjustment period. Interlingua also has a small established community. UNI does not.

Toki Pona

Feature	Toki Pona	UNI	Edge
Vocabulary	~120 words	Growing (~2,000 and rising)	Toki Pona
Expressiveness	Limited by design	High	UNI
Recognizability	None for most speakers	High for Romance speakers	UNI
Difficulty	Very low	Low	Toki Pona
Philosophy	Minimalism as a way of thinking	Simplicity for communication	Different goals

Toki Pona is genuinely simpler than UNI. Its 120-word vocabulary is a real achievement of minimalism. UNI trades some of that simplicity for greater expressive power and Romance recognizability. They are not competing for the same audience.

Ido

Ido is a reform of Esperanto, designed to fix some of Esperanto's perceived flaws. It is more regular than Esperanto in a few areas, but it retains more grammatical machinery than UNI. UNI is more radical in simplification. Ido has a small community; UNI has none.

Volapük

Volapük is the historical predecessor of Esperanto. It is more complex than either Esperanto or UNI, and its vocabulary is less recognizable. It is largely of historical interest today. UNI is modern and simpler.

Natural Languages

UNI is not meant to replace any natural language. Compared to natural languages:

- UNI is far simpler than any natural language in grammar, morphology, and irregularity.
- UNI is far smaller in vocabulary than any major natural language.
- UNI is far less culturally embedded than any natural language.
- UNI is far more regular than any natural language.
- UNI is not more expressive than any natural language. It cannot be, because it has not been used for centuries and has no native speakers.

UNI's purpose is not to compete with natural languages. It is to serve as a simple, neutral second language for situations where mutual intelligibility matters more than cultural depth.

Conclusion

UNI occupies a specific design space:

- Maximal simplicity in grammar and alphabet
- Strong Romance recognizability
- Optional expressive depth
- Transparent compositional morphology

No other constructed language occupies exactly this space. Esperanto is more established but more complex. Interlingua is more readable but less regular. Toki Pona is simpler but less expressive. UNI is a distinct point in the design landscape, and the question of whether that point is useful is for speakers and researchers to determine over time.

END OF PART V

Glossary

Terms used in this book, explained in plain language.

A

Adjective — A word that describes a noun, like "good," "big," "fast." In UNI, adjectives are the -U forms (BONU, GRANDU, RAPIDU).

Adverb — A word that describes how, when, or where an action happens, like "quickly," "always," "here." In UNI, there is no separate adverb form. The -U quality form does both jobs.

Affected quality — In UNI, the -ADU form. It describes something that has received or undergone an action. AMORADU = loved (having received love).

Agglutinative — A type of language in which words are built by stringing together small meaningful pieces (morphemes), each with a single function. Turkish, Finnish, and Esperanto are agglutinative. UNI is partly agglutinative in its use of suffixes like -ORA, -ADU, -ANDU.

Allophone — A variant pronunciation of the same phoneme that does not change meaning. For example, the "p" in "pin" and "spin" are pronounced slightly differently but are the same phoneme in English. UNI has no arbitrary allophones — each letter has one defined sound.

Alphabet — The set of letters used to write a language. UNI uses 19 letters.

ANDU — The UNI suffix for ongoing or continuous action. PENSANDU = thinking (right now).

AR — The UNI verb ending. It is both the infinitive and the present tense. PENSAR = to think / I think.

ARO — The UNI past tense ending. PENSARO = thought / did think.

ARE — The UNI future tense ending. PENSARE = will think.

Article — A small word like "the" or "a" that goes before a noun. UNI has LA (the) and UNA (a/an), both optional.

Artlang (artistic language) — A constructed language created primarily for artistic purposes, such as for a novel, film, or personal creative expression. Klingon and Na'vi are examples.

Aspect — A grammatical category that describes how an action unfolds over time: completed, ongoing, repeated, etc. UNI's ANDU form is an aspect marker (continuous).

Attributive — Describes an adjective that directly modifies a noun, as in "good cat" (KATA BONU in UNI).

Auxiliary language — A language designed for communication between people who do not share a native language. Esperanto, Interlingua, Ido, and UNI are all auxiliary languages.

C

Case — A grammatical category that marks the role of a noun in a sentence (subject, object, possessor, etc.). Latin, Russian, and German have complex case systems. UNI has none. Word order and prepositions do the work.

Circumfix — A morpheme that surrounds a root, with one part before and one part after. UNI does not use circumfixes.

Clitic — A small word that attaches to a neighboring word, like " 's " in English "John's." UNI does not have clitics.

Cognate — A word in one language that shares an origin with a word in another. UNI's AMORA is a cognate of Spanish "amor," French "amour," and Italian "amore."

Compositional — Describes a system where the meaning of the whole is predictable from the meaning of the parts. UNI is compositional: FELISADU can be understood from FELIS + A + DU.

Conjugation — Changing a verb to match the subject, tense, or mood. English has some (I am, you are, he is). UNI has none by person: MI AMORAR, TI AMORAR, LI AMORAR use the same form.

Conlang (constructed language) — A language deliberately designed by people, as opposed to a language that evolved naturally. Esperanto, Klingon, and UNI are conlangs.

Consonant — A speech sound produced with some obstruction of airflow, like B, D, F, K, L, M, N, P, R, S, T, V, X. UNI has 14 consonants.

Continuous — An aspect that describes an action in progress. MI PENSANDU = I am thinking (right now).

Copula — A verb meaning "to be" that links a subject to a description: "She is happy." In UNI, the copula SAR is optional. You can say LI FELISU without SAR.

Creole — A stable natural language that developed from a mixture of other languages. Creoles often have simplified grammar compared to their source languages. UNI draws some design ideas from creole linguistics.

D

Declension — The pattern of changing a noun, pronoun, or adjective for case, number, or gender. UNI nouns only change for number (KATA → KATAS). No cases, no gender.

Derivation — Forming a new word from an existing word, often with a suffix. SKRIBAR → SKRIBORA (writer) is an example of derivation.

Digraph — Two letters that together represent a single sound, like "sh" in English or "ch" in Spanish. UNI has no digraphs. Each letter is always one sound.

E

Etymology — The history of a word, tracing where it came from and how it changed over time.

Expressive layer — In UNI, the optional set of forms (UDU, UNDU, and the 1-5 intensity scale) that allow speakers to add emotional depth without changing the core grammar.

F

Feminine — A grammatical gender category. Many languages assign nouns to masculine, feminine, or neuter categories. UNI has no gender at all.

Fusional — A type of language where one morpheme can express multiple grammatical meanings at once. Latin "amo" (I love) fuses person, number, tense, and mood into one suffix. UNI is not fusional.

G

Gender — A grammatical category that divides nouns into classes, often masculine/feminine or masculine/feminine/neuter. UNI has no grammatical gender.

Glide — A vowel pronounced like a consonant when it appears before another vowel. English "y" in "yes" and "w" in "wet" are glides. UNI's I and U can be pronounced as glides before another vowel.

Grapheme — A written letter or symbol that represents a sound. UNI has 19 graphemes.

I

Inflection — Changing the form of a word to show grammatical information. English "walk" → "walked" is inflection. UNI has minimal inflection: verbs change for tense, nouns change for number.

Intensity scale — In UNI, the optional 1-5 number that indicates how strongly an emotion or quality is felt. 1 = slight, 5 = extreme.

Isolating — A type of language in which words are mostly unchangeable, and grammar is expressed through word order and separate particles. Mandarin Chinese is isolating. UNI is partly isolating in its use of function words.

L

Lexicon — The vocabulary of a language. UNI's lexicon is currently around 2,000 words and growing.

Lexical stress — Stress that is determined per word rather than by a fixed rule. UNI nouns use lexical stress, unlike verbs which have predictable stress.

M

Masculine — One of the traditional grammatical gender categories. UNI does not have it.

Morpheme — The smallest meaningful unit in a language. In UNI, -ORA is a morpheme meaning "agent," and -ADU is a morpheme meaning "affected quality."

Morphology — The study of how words are built from smaller meaningful parts (roots, prefixes, suffixes). UNI's morphology is one of its central design features.

N

Neuter — A grammatical gender category for inanimate objects. German has masculine, feminine, and neuter. UNI does not distinguish gender at all.

Noun — A word for a person, place, thing, or concept. UNI nouns end in -A in the singular and -AS in the plural.

O

Orthography — The spelling system of a language. UNI's orthography is fully phonetic: one letter, one sound.

P

Paradigm — A set of related word forms, like the conjugation of a verb or the declension of a noun.

Penultimate — The second-to-last syllable of a word. In UNI, forms ending in -ADU, -ANDU, -UDU, and -UNDU have penultimate stress.

Periphrastic — Expressed with multiple words instead of a single inflection. English future "will go" is periphrastic. UNI sometimes uses periphrastic constructions for moods like subjunctive, which is not marked morphologically.

Phoneme — The smallest meaningful unit of sound in a language. /p/ and /b/ are different phonemes in English because "pat" and "bat" are different words. UNI has 19 phonemes, matching its 19 letters.

Phonetic — Having to do with sound. A phonetic orthography means letters correspond to sounds directly.

Phonology — The study of how sounds function in a language. UNI's phonology is intentionally simple: 5 vowels, 14 consonants, no silent letters.

Plural — The form of a noun referring to more than one. UNI adds -S: KATA → KATAS.

Prefix — A morpheme added to the beginning of a word. UNI has NO- (negation) and SENU- (without).

Pronoun — A word that replaces a noun, like MI (I), TI (you), LI (he/she/it).

R

Register — The level of formality of speech or writing. UNI has two registers: full forms (formal, clear) and shortened forms (casual, rapid).

Resultative — Describes a state that results from an action. AMORADU (loved) is a resultative quality: it describes someone who has received love.

Root — The core meaning-carrying part of a word, to which endings are added. AMOR is a root meaning "love." From it come AMORA, AMORAR, AMORU, etc.

S

Semantics — The study of meaning in language.

Singular — The form of a noun referring to one thing. UNI singular nouns end in -A.

Stress — The emphasis placed on a syllable in a word. UNI has two stress systems: grammatical (fixed) and lexical (per-word).

Subjunctive — A grammatical mood expressing wishes, possibilities, or hypotheticals. English "If I were you" uses the subjunctive. UNI does not mark subjunctive morphologically; it uses periphrastic constructions.

Suppletion — When a word uses a completely different form for a related meaning, like English "go" → "went" (from an entirely different root). UNI has no suppletion.

Suffix — A morpheme added to the end of a word. UNI has many productive suffixes: -ORA, -ADU, -ANDU, -ITA, -ONA, -ERIA.

Syllabicity — Whether a speech sound forms a syllable on its own (like a vowel) or functions as a consonant. UNI's I and U can be syllabic or non-syllabic (glide) depending on context and speaker.

Syntax — The rules for how words combine into sentences. UNI's default syntax is Subject-Verb-Object (SVO), but word order is flexible for emphasis.

T

Tense — The grammatical marking of time: past, present, future. UNI has three core tenses plus a conditional.

Trajectory — In UNI, the optional + or – marker that shows whether an emotion is increasing or decreasing. 2+ MI FELISU = mildly happy and rising.

U

UDU — The UNI expressive suffix for deeply affected positive states. AMORUDU = overwhelmed by love.

UNDU — The UNI expressive suffix for positive transformation or becoming. AMORUNDU = falling in love.

Unicase — A writing system that does not distinguish between uppercase and lowercase letters. UNI is written in ALL CAPS.

Uvular — A consonant produced with the back of the tongue against the uvula, like French "r." UNI does not use uvular sounds.

V

Velar — A consonant produced with the back of the tongue against the soft palate, like K and G. UNI uses velar consonants.

Verb — A word for an action or state. UNI verbs end in -AR in the present.

Vowel — A speech sound produced without obstruction of airflow, like A, E, I, O, U. UNI has five vowels, each with one defined sound.

Further Reading

Classics of Constructed Language History

- Arika Okrent, *In the Land of Invented Languages* (2009)
- Umberto Eco, *The Search for the Perfect Language* (1993)
- Pierre Janton, *Esperanto: Language, Literature, and Community* (1993)
- Couturat & Leau, *Histoire de la langue universelle* (1903)

Modern and Digital

- r/conlangs on Reddit
- The Language Creation Society (conlang.org)
- The Conlangery podcast
- Fiat Lingua (fiatlingua.org)
- The Esperanto Wikipedia (eo.wikipedia.org)
- The Interlingua Wikipedia (ia.wikipedia.org)

Cyberpunk, AI, and Future Language

- Neal Stephenson, *Snow Crash* (1992)
- Ted Chiang, *Story of Your Life and Others* (2002)
- Liu Cixin, *The Three-Body Problem* (2008)
- Samuel R. Delany, *Babel-17* (1966)
- Suzette Haden Elgin, *Native Tongue* (1984)
- Wikipedia: "Constructed language"
- Wikipedia: "International auxiliary language"
- Wikipedia: "Controlled natural language"

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Back Cover

Finally, a language that behaves.

For everyone who ever opened a language textbook, closed it, and thought: there has to be a better way.

UNI · Universal Language · Book 2: Advanced · v1.0

Multilingual Vocabulary Reference

Languages shown per entry vary by notable gender, phonetic, or usage patterns. Vocabulary is still being expanded.

How to read the entries: The first form listed is the PRIMARY form — the preferred, most standard word. Slashes separate alternative forms of the same concept: synonyms, reduced forms, or accepted variants that mean roughly the same thing. Commas separate distinct meanings or translations. A learner can use the primary form and be understood everywhere.

Adverbs, Adjectives & Function Words

1. ALREADY

-  Spanish: ya
-  Portuguese: já
-  Italian: già
-  French: déjà
-  Romanian: deja
-  Russian: уже (uzhé)
-  Esperanto: jam
-  UNI: XAU / XA

2. SOME

-  Spanish: unas, algún, algunos
-  Portuguese: umas, algum, alguns
-  Italian: qualche, alcuni
-  French: quelque, quelques
-  Latin: aliqui, nonnulli
-  UNI: UNAS / ALGUNU

3. SOMEONE / SOMEBODY

-  Spanish: alguien
-  Portuguese: alguém
-  Italian: qualcuno

 French: quelqu'un

 Latin: aliquis

 UNI: ALGENU

4. SOMETHING

 Spanish: algo

 Portuguese: algo

 Italian: qualcosa

 French: quelque chose

 Latin: aliquid

 UNI: ALGU

5. MUCH / MANY

 Spanish: mucho, muchos

 Portuguese: muito, muitos

 Italian: molto, molti

 French: beaucoup, beaucoup de

 Greek: πολύ, πολλοί (polý, polloi)

 Latin: multus, multi

 Esperanto: multaj, multe

 UNI: MUITU / POLIU

6. EACH / EVERY / EVERYONE / ALL / EVERYTHING

 Spanish: cada, todo(s), toda(s), todo el mundo

 Portuguese: cada, todos(as), todo mundo, tudo

 Italian: ogni, tutti, tutto, ciascuno

 French: chaque, tous, tout le monde

 Greek: κάθε, όλοι (káthe, óloi)

 Russian: кажды́й (kazhdyy)

 Latin: omnis, quisque

 UNI: KADU (each), TODU (every), OMNIU (all)

7. OTHER / ANOTHER

 Spanish: otro, otra

 Portuguese: outro, outra

 Italian: altro, un altro

 French: autre, un autre

 German: anderer, ein anderer

 Greek: άλλος (állos)

 Latin: alius, alter
 Esperanto: alia
 UNI: OTRU / ALTRU

8. ENOUGH

 Spanish: bastante, suficiente
 Portuguese: bastante, suficiente
 Italian: abbastanza, sufficiente
 French: assez, suffisant
 Latin: satis
 Esperanto: sufiĉe
 UNI: BASTU / SUFISU

9. BOTH

 Spanish: ambos, ambas
 Portuguese: ambos, ambas
 Italian: entrambi, entrambe
 French: tous les deux, les deux
 Greek: ἄμφω (ámfo)
 Russian: оба (oba)
 Latin: ambo
 Esperanto: ambaŭ
 UNI: AMBU

10. YET / STILL

 Spanish: aún, todavía
 Portuguese: ainda
 Italian: ancora
 French: encore
 Greek: ακόμα (akóma)
 Latin: adhuc
 Esperanto: ankoraŭ
 UNI: ANKORU

11. EVER

 Spanish: alguna vez
 Portuguese: alguma vez
 Italian: mai
 French: jamais, déjà

 Romanian: vreodată

 Russian: когда-то (kogdá-to)

 Latin: umquam

 Esperanto: iam

 UNI: ALGUNU VESA / ALGUNVESU / ALGUNDATA

12. MOST

 Spanish: la mayoría, más

 Portuguese: a maioria, mais

 Italian: la maggior parte, più

 French: la plupart, le plus

 Latin: plurimi, maximus

 UNI: MAKSIMU, MAIORIA (noun)

13. LITTLE / SMALL / FEW

 Spanish: pequeño, poco, pocos, pocas

 Portuguese: pequeno, pouco, poucos, poucas

 Italian: piccolo, poco, pochi, poche

 French: petit, peu, quelques

 Romanian: mic, puțin

 Greek: μικρός (mikrós)

 Latin: paucus, pauci

 UNI: PEKENU / MIKRU / POKU

14. LEAST

 Spanish: el menor, lo menos

 Portuguese: o menor, o menos

 Italian: il minimo, il meno

 French: le moins

 Latin: minimus

 UNI: MINIMU

15. LESS

 Spanish: menos

 Portuguese: menos

 Italian: meno

 French: moins

 Russian: меньше (mén'she)

 Latin: minus

 UNI: MINU

16. EITHER (of the two)

 Spanish: cualquiera de los dos

 Portuguese: qualquer um dos dois

 Italian: uno dei due, l'uno o l'altro

 French: l'un ou l'autre

 Latin: alteruter

 Esperanto: unu aŭ la alia

 UNI: UNU O OTRU / UNA DE DUAS

17. NEITHER / NOR

 Spanish: ninguno de los dos, ni... ni

 Portuguese: nenhum dos dois, nem... nem

 Italian: nessuno dei due, né... né

 French: ni l'un ni l'autre, ni... ni

 Romanian: niciunul dintre cei doi, nici

 Russian: ни... ни (ní...ní)

 Latin: neuter, nec, neque

 Esperanto: nek... nek

 UNI: NEUTRU / NIUNA DE DUAS / NI... NI

18. NOBODY / NO ONE

 Spanish: nadie

 Portuguese: ninguém

 Italian: nessuno

 French: personne

 Romanian: nimeni

 German: niemand

 Russian: никто (niktó)

 Latin: nemo

 Esperanto: neni

 UNI: NIU / NIUNU

19. NONE / NO

 Spanish: ninguno, ninguna, ningún

 Portuguese: nenhum, nenhuma

 Italian: nessuno, nessuna

 French: aucun, aucune

 Romanian: niciunul

 Latin: nullus

 Esperanto: neniuj, neni

 UNI: NENIU / NULU

20. WHATEVER / WHATSOEVER

 Spanish: lo que sea, cualquiera que, cualquiera que sea, en absoluto

 Portuguese: qualquer coisa, o que for, qualquer que seja, de forma alguma

 Italian: qualunque cosa, qualsiasi

 French: n'importe quoi, quoi que ce soit

 Latin: quidquid, quicquid

 UNI: KUALKE / KUALKOSU / ABSOLUTU

21. WHENEVER

 Spanish: cuandoquiera, siempre que

 Portuguese: sempre que, quando quer que

 Italian: ogni volta che, quandunque

 French: chaque fois que, quand que

 Latin: quandocumque

 UNI: KUANDUKE

22. WHEREVER

 Spanish: dondequiera

 Portuguese: onde quer que

 Italian: ovunque

 French: où que

 Latin: ubicumque

 UNI: KONDEKE

23. WHOEVER / ANYBODY

 Spanish: quienquiera, cualquiera, alguien

 Portuguese: quem quer que, qualquer um, alguém

 Italian: chiunque, qualcuno

 French: quiconque, quelqu'un, n'importe qui
 German: wer auch immer, jemand
 Greek: όποιος κι αν (ópios ki an)
 Russian: кто бы ни, кто-нибудь
 Latin: quicumque, quisquam
 Esperanto: kiu ajn
 UNI: KENKE / KUALUNU / KUALKEN

24. HOWEVER

 Spanish: sin embargo, no obstante
 Portuguese: porém, no entanto
 Italian: tuttavia
 French: cependant, toutefois
 Romanian: totuși
 UNI: PERU

25. THOUGH / ALTHOUGH

 Spanish: aunque
 Portuguese: embora, apesar de
 Italian: sebbene, benché, anche se, però
 French: bien que, quoique
 UNI: PERU

26. EXCEPT

 Spanish: excepto, salvo
 Portuguese: exceto, salvo
 Italian: eccetto, salvo
 French: excepté, sauf
 Romanian: exceptând
 Greek: εκτός από (ektós apó)
 Latin: excepto
 Esperanto: escepte
 UNI: EKSEPTU

27. IF / UNLESS

 Spanish: si, a menos que
 Portuguese: se, a não ser que
 Italian: se, a meno che
 French: si, à moins que

 Latin: si, nisi

 Esperanto: se, escepte de

 UNI: SE / AU MENU SE / NISE

28. BUT

 Spanish: pero

 Portuguese: mas

 Italian: ma

 French: mais

 UNI: MAU

29. AGAINST / VERSUS

 Spanish: contra

 Portuguese: contra

 Italian: contro

 French: contre

 Romanian: contra

 Greek: κατά (katá)

 Latin: contra, versus

 Esperanto: kontraŭ

 UNI: KONTRU / VERSU

30. AMONG / BETWEEN

 Spanish: entre

 Portuguese: entre

 Italian: tra, fra

 French: parmi, entre

 Romanian: printre, între

 German: unter

 Latin: inter

 Esperanto: inter

 UNI: INTRU

31. WITHIN

 Spanish: dentro de

 Portuguese: dentro de

 Italian: entro, all'interno di

 French: à l'intérieur de

 Romanian: înăuntrul

-  German: innerhalb
-  Greek: εντός (entós)
-  Latin: intra
-  Esperanto: ene de
-  UNI: INTU

32. INSIDE

-  Spanish: dentro
-  Portuguese: dentro
-  Italian: dentro
-  French: dedans, à l'intérieur
-  Romanian: înăuntru
-  German: innen
-  Russian: внутри (vnutri)
-  Latin: intus
-  Esperanto: interne
-  UNI: DENTRU

33. OUTSIDE

-  Spanish: fuera
-  Portuguese: fora
-  Italian: fuori
-  French: dehors
-  Romanian: afară
-  Latin: foris
-  Esperanto: ekstere
-  UNI: FORU / EKSTERU

34. BESIDES / IN ADDITION TO

-  Spanish: además de
-  Portuguese: além de
-  Italian: oltre a, inoltre
-  French: en plus de, outre
-  UNI: PLU / DEMASU

35. NEAR / BESIDE / NEXT

-  Spanish: cerca de, junto a, próximo, siguiente
-  Portuguese: perto de, ao lado de, próximo, seguinte
-  Italian: vicino a, accanto a, prossimo, seguente

 French: près de, à côté de, prochain, suivant

 Romanian: aproape

 Latin: prope, proximus

 Esperanto: proksime de, proksima

 UNI: PROKSIMU

36. BEHIND

 Spanish: detrás de

 Portuguese: atrás de

 Italian: dietro

 French: derrière

 Latin: post

 UNI: POSTU / DETRASU

37. ALONG

 Spanish: a lo largo de, junto a

 Portuguese: ao longo de, junto de

 Italian: lungo

 French: le long de

 Romanian: de-a lungul

 German: entlang

 Esperanto: laŭlonge de

 UNI: XUNTU / A LONGU

38. BECAUSE / SINCE

 Spanish: porque, ya que

 Portuguese: porque, pois

 Italian: perché, poiché

 French: parce que, puisque

 UNI: PAKE / IAKE

39. HALF

 Spanish: mitad, medio

 Portuguese: metade, meio

 Italian: metà, mezzo

 French: moitié, demi

 Romanian: jumătate

 Latin: dimidium, medietas

 UNI: METU / DEMIU / MEDIU

40. DURING

 Spanish: durante

 Portuguese: durante

 Italian: durante

 French: pendant

 Latin: durante

 Esperanto: dum

 UNI: DURANTU

41. ACCORDING TO

 Spanish: según, de acuerdo a

 Portuguese: segundo, de acordo com

 Italian: secondo

 French: selon

 Latin: secundum

 Esperanto: laŭ

 UNI: SEGUNDU / DU AKORDU A

42. ALSO / TOO

 Spanish: también

 Portuguese: também

 Italian: anche

 French: aussi

 German: auch

 Latin: etiam, quoque

 Esperanto: ankaŭ

 UNI: TAMBEU / ANKU

43. ONLY / JUST

 Spanish: solo, solamente, apenas

 Portuguese: só, somente, apenas

 Italian: solo, soltanto

 French: seulement, juste

 Greek: μόνο (móno)

 Latin: solum, modo

 UNI: SOLU / MONU

44. ABOUT / CONCERNING / ON

 Spanish: sobre, acerca de, respecto a, en cuanto a, en

 Portuguese: sobre, a respeito de, quanto a, em

 Italian: su, riguardo a, circa, sopra

 French: à propos de, concernant, sur

 Romanian: asupra

 Latin: de, circa, super, in

 Esperanto: pri, rilate al, sur

 UNI: SOBRU / A RESPEKTU DU

45. OTHERWISE

 Spanish: de lo contrario, si no

 Portuguese: caso contrário, senão

 Italian: altrimenti

 French: autrement, sinon

 Latin: aliter

 Esperanto: alie

 UNI: ALTRU / SINONU / DEKONTRU / OTRUMENTU

46. PAST / BEYOND

 Spanish: más allá de, pasado

 Portuguese: além de, passado

 Italian: oltre, passato

 French: au-delà de, passé

 Latin: ultra, praeter, post

 Esperanto: preter, trans

 UNI: ULTRU / TRANSU / PASADU

47. PER

 Spanish: por

 Portuguese: por

 Italian: per

 French: par

 Romanian: pe, per

 German: pro

 Latin: per

 Esperanto: po, per

 UNI: PORU

48. SEVERAL

-  Spanish: varios, varias
-  Portuguese: vários, várias
-  Italian: parecchi, diversi
-  French: plusieurs
-  Romanian: mai mulți
-  Latin: plures
-  Esperanto: pluraj
-  UNI: VARIU / PLURIU / MULTIU

49. INCLUDING

-  Spanish: incluyendo
-  Portuguese: incluindo
-  Italian: includendo, compreso
-  French: y compris, incluant
-  Romanian: incluzând
-  Latin: includens
-  Esperanto: inkluzive
-  UNI: INKLU / INKLUANDU

50. NEVER

-  Spanish: nunca, jamás
-  Portuguese: nunca, jamais
-  Italian: mai
-  French: jamais
-  Romanian: niciodată
-  German: nie
-  Russian: никогда (nikogdá)
-  Latin: numquam
-  Esperanto: neniam
-  UNI: NUNKU / XAMAU

51. ALWAYS

-  Spanish: siempre
-  Portuguese: sempre
-  Italian: sempre
-  French: toujours
-  Latin: semper
-  Esperanto: ĉiam
-  UNI: SEMPRU

52. BENEATH / UNDER

-  Spanish: debajo de, bajo
-  Portuguese: debaixo de, sob
-  Italian: sotto
-  French: sous
-  Romanian: sub
-  Latin: sub
-  Esperanto: sub
-  UNI: SUB(U)

53. DESPITE

-  Spanish: a pesar de
-  Portuguese: apesar de
-  Italian: nonostante
-  French: malgré
-  Latin: non obstante
-  UNI: APESARU

54. THEREFORE

-  Spanish: por lo tanto, por eso
-  Portuguese: portanto, por isso
-  Italian: pertanto, quindi
-  French: donc, par conséquent
-  Greek: επομένως (epoménos)
-  Russian: поэтому (poetomu)
-  UNI: PORTANTU / KONSEKU

55. THROUGHOUT

-  Spanish: a lo largo de, por todo
-  Portuguese: ao longo de, por todo
-  Italian: per tutto, durante tutto
-  French: tout au long de, partout
-  Latin: per totum
-  Esperanto: tra la tuta
-  UNI: PORTODU

56. UNLIKE

-  Spanish: a diferencia de
-  Portuguese: ao contrário de, diferente de
-  Italian: a differenza di
-  French: contrairement à
-  Latin: dissimilis
-  Esperanto: malsame al
-  UNI: DIFERENTU DU / A KONTRU

57. THOU (archaic you – subject)

-  Spanish: tú (vos archaic)
-  Portuguese: tu
-  Italian: tu
-  French: tu
-  Romanian: tu
-  German: du
-  Russian: ты (ty)
-  Greek: σύ (sý)
-  Latin: tū
-  Esperanto: vi
-  UNI: TI

58. THEE (archaic you – object)

-  Spanish: te
-  Portuguese: te
-  Italian: ti
-  French: te
-  German: dich
-  Romanian: te
-  Russian: тебя (tebyá), тебе (tebé)
-  Greek: σε (se)
-  Latin: tē
-  Esperanto: vin
-  UNI: A TI (object)

59. THY / THINE (archaic your)

-  Spanish: tu, tuyo
-  Portuguese: teu, teus
-  Italian: tuo
-  French: ton, ta, tien

 Romanian: tău
 German: dein
 Russian: твой (tvoy)
 Greek: σου (sou)
 Latin: tuus
 Esperanto: via
 UNI: TIU

60. AND

 Spanish: y / e
 Portuguese: e
 Italian: e
 French: et
 Russian: и (i)
 Latin: et
 UNI: I

61. OR

 Spanish: o / u
 Portuguese: ou
 Italian: o
 French: ou
 German: oder
 Latin: aut, vel
 Esperanto: aŭ
 UNI: O

62. HERE

 Spanish: aquí, acá
 Portuguese: aqui, cá
 Italian: qui, qua
 French: ici
 Greek: εδώ (edó)
 Russian: здесь (zdes')
 Latin: hic
 Esperanto: ĉi tie
 UNI: AKI / AKU

63. THERE

 Spanish: allí, allá, ahí

 Portuguese: ali, lá, aí

 Italian: lì, là

 French: là

 Greek: εκεί (ekeí)

 Latin: illic, ibi

 UNI: ALI / ALU

64. THIS / THAT

 Spanish: este / ese / aquel

 Portuguese: este / esse / aquele

 Italian: questo / quello

 French: ce, cet / cela

 Russian: этот / тот (étot / tot)

 Esperanto: ĉi tiu / tiu

 UNI: ETU

65. NOT / NO

 Spanish: no

 Portuguese: não

 Italian: non / no

 French: ne... pas / non

 German: nicht / nein

 Russian: не (ne) / нет (net)

 Latin: non / neque

 Esperanto: ne / nek

 UNI: NO

66. YES

 Spanish: sí

 Portuguese: sim

 Italian: sì

 French: oui

 Latin: ita, certe

 Esperanto: jes

 UNI: SI

67. JUST

-  Spanish: justo, solo, apenas
-  Portuguese: apenas, só, justo
-  Italian: appena, solo, giusto
-  French: juste
-  Greek: μόνο (móno)
-  Latin: modo, tantum
-  Esperanto: ĵus, nur
-  UNI: XUSTU / APENU / SOLU / MONU

68. WELL

-  Spanish: bien
-  Portuguese: bem
-  Italian: bene
-  French: bien
-  Romanian: bine
-  Latin: bene
-  Esperanto: bone
-  UNI: BENU

69. THEN

-  Spanish: entonces
-  Portuguese: então
-  Italian: allora
-  French: alors
-  Romanian: atunci
-  Greek: τότε (tóte)
-  Latin: tunc
-  Esperanto: tiam
-  UNI: ENTONSU

70. BACK

-  Spanish: atrás, de vuelta
-  Portuguese: atrás, de volta
-  Italian: indietro
-  French: en arrière
-  Romanian: înapoi
-  Latin: retro
-  UNI: ATRASU / DE VOLTU / RETRU

71. BACKWARDS, IN REVERSE

-  Spanish: hacia atrás, al revés
-  Portuguese: para trás, ao contrário
-  Italian: all'indietro
-  French: en arrière, à l'envers
-  Romanian: înapoi, invers
-  Latin: retrorsum
-  Esperanto: malantaŭen, inverse
-  UNI: RETRU / REVERSU

72. STILL

-  Spanish: todavía, aún
-  Portuguese: ainda
-  Italian: ancora
-  French: encore
-  Romanian: încă
-  Greek: ακόμα (akóma)
-  Latin: adhuc
-  Esperanto: ankoraŭ
-  UNI: AINDU / ANKORU

73. AGAIN

-  Spanish: otra vez
-  Portuguese: de novo
-  Italian: di nuovo
-  French: encore
-  Romanian: din nou
-  Russian: снова (snóva)
-  Latin: iterum
-  Esperanto: denove
-  UNI: DE NOVU

74. PLEASE

-  Spanish: por favor
-  Portuguese: por favor
-  Italian: per favore
-  French: s'il vous plaît
-  UNI: PORFU / POR FAVORA

75. ELSE

-  Spanish: otro, además
-  Portuguese: outro, mais
-  Italian: altro
-  French: autre
-  Romanian: altceva, altul
-  Greek: άλλος (állos), αλλιώς (alliós)
-  Latin: alius
-  Esperanto: alia
-  UNI: ALTRU / OTRU

76. EVEN

-  Spanish: hasta, incluso
-  Portuguese: até, inclusive
-  Italian: persino, anche
-  French: même
-  Latin: etiam
-  Esperanto: eĉ
-  UNI: ASTU / INKLUSU

77. MAYBE, PERHAPS

-  Spanish: quizás, tal vez
-  Portuguese: talvez
-  Italian: forse
-  French: peut-être
-  Romanian: poate
-  Greek: ίσως (ísos)
-  Latin: fortasse
-  Esperanto: eble
-  UNI: TALVESU

78. VERY

-  Spanish: muy
-  Portuguese: muito
-  Italian: molto
-  French: très
-  UNI: MUITU

79. TOO

-  Spanish: también, demasiado
-  Portuguese: também, demais
-  Italian: anche, troppo
-  French: aussi, trop
-  Romanian: de asemenea, prea
-  Esperanto: ankaŭ, tro
-  UNI: TAMBEU / DEMASU

80. TONIGHT

-  Spanish: esta noche
-  Portuguese: esta noite
-  Italian: stanotte
-  French: ce soir, cette nuit
-  Romanian: în seara asta, la noapte
-  German: heute Nacht
-  Russian: этой ночью (etoi nóchyu)
-  Latin: hac nocte
-  Esperanto: ĉi-nokte
-  UNI: ETU NOKTA

81. LONG

-  Spanish: largo
-  Portuguese: longo
-  Italian: lungo
-  French: long
-  Romanian: lung
-  Latin: longus
-  Esperanto: longa
-  UNI: LONGU

82. TOGETHER

-  Spanish: juntos
-  Portuguese: juntos
-  Italian: insieme
-  French: ensemble
-  Romanian: împreună
-  UNI: XUNTU

83. TODAY

-  Spanish: hoy
-  Portuguese: hoje
-  Italian: oggi
-  French: aujourd'hui
-  UNI: OGU

84. ACTUALLY

-  Spanish: en realidad, realmente
-  Portuguese: na verdade, realmente
-  Italian: in realtà, in effetti
-  French: en réalité, en fait
-  Latin: re vera
-  Esperanto: efektive, fakte
-  UNI: REALU

85. ONLY ONCE

-  Spanish: solo una vez
-  Portuguese: apenas uma vez
-  Italian: solo una volta
-  French: une seule fois
-  Romanian: o singură dată
-  Latin: semel tantum
-  UNI: SOLU UNA VESA

86. PROBABLY

-  Spanish: probablemente
-  Portuguese: provavelmente
-  Italian: probabilmente
-  French: probablement
-  Romanian: probabil
-  Latin: probabiliter
-  UNI: PROBABILU

87. ANYWAY

-  Spanish: de todos modos
-  Portuguese: de qualquer forma
-  Italian: comunque

 French: de toute façon

 Latin: quocumque modo

 UNI: KOMUKE / DE TODU MODA / DE TODU FORMA

88. ANYMORE

 Spanish: ya no

 Portuguese: mais

 Italian: più

 French: plus

 Romanian: nu mai

 Greek: πια (piá)

 Latin: amplius non

 Esperanto: plu

 UNI: PLU

89. ALSO

 Spanish: también

 Portuguese: também

 Italian: anche

 French: aussi

 Romanian: de asemenea

 Latin: quoque

 Esperanto: ankaŭ

 UNI: ANKU / TAMBEU

90. TOTALLY

 Spanish: totalmente

 Portuguese: totalmente

 Italian: totalmente

 French: totalement

 Romanian: total

 Latin: totaliter

 Esperanto: tute

 UNI: TOTALU

91. EXACTLY

 Spanish: exactamente

 Portuguese: exatamente

 Italian: esattamente

 French: exactement

 Romanian: exact

 Latin: exacte

 UNI: ESAKTU

92. AGO

 Spanish: hace

 Portuguese: há

 Italian: fa

 French: il y a

 Romanian: în urmă

 Latin: ante

 Esperanto: antaŭ

 UNI: ANTU

93. FINALLY

 Spanish: finalmente, por fin

 Portuguese: finalmente, por fim

 Italian: finalmente

 French: finalement, enfin

 Romanian: în sfârșit, finalmente

 Esperanto: fine, finfine

 UNI: FINALU / PORFINU

94. SURE

 Spanish: seguro

 Portuguese: certo, seguro

 Italian: sicuro

 French: sûr

 Romanian: sigur

 German: sicher

 Greek: σίγουρος (síguros)

 Latin: certus

 Esperanto: certa, certe

 UNI: SEGURU / SERTU

95. CAREFULLY

-  Spanish: cuidadosamente
-  Portuguese: cuidadosamente
-  Italian: attentamente, accuratamente
-  French: soigneusement, attentivement
-  Romanian: atent
-  UNI: KUIDADU / ATENTU

96. ABSOLUTELY

-  Spanish: absolutamente
-  Portuguese: absolutamente
-  Italian: assolutamente
-  French: absolument
-  Romanian: absolut
-  German: absolut
-  Russian: абсолютно (absolyútno)
-  Greek: απολύτως (apolýtos)
-  Latin: absolute
-  Esperanto: absolute
-  UNI: ABSOLUTU

97. QUITE, PRETTY (fairly)

-  Spanish: bastante
-  Portuguese: bastante
-  Italian: abbastanza
-  French: assez, tout à fait
-  Latin: satis
-  Esperanto: sufiĉe
-  UNI: BASTANTU / SUFISU

98. SERIOUSLY

-  Spanish: seriamente
-  Portuguese: seriamente
-  Italian: seriamente
-  French: sérieusement
-  Romanian: serios
-  Russian: серьёзно (seryozno)
-  Greek: σοβαρά (sovará)

 Latin: serio
 Esperanto: serioze
 UNI: SERIU

99. AWFULLY, TERRIBLY

 Spanish: terriblemente, muy
 Portuguese: terrivelmente, muito
 Italian: terribilmente, molto
 French: terriblement
 Romanian: teribil
 Greek: τρομερά (tromerá)
 Latin: horribiliter
 Esperanto: terure
 UNI: TERIBLU

100. ALMOST

 Spanish: casi
 Portuguese: quase
 Italian: quasi
 French: presque
 UNI: KUASU

101. SOON

 Spanish: pronto
 Portuguese: logo, em breve
 Italian: presto
 French: bientôt
 UNI: BREVU / RAPIDU

102. SOMETIMES

 Spanish: a veces
 Portuguese: às vezes
 Italian: a volte
 French: parfois
 Romanian: uneori
 Latin: interdum
 UNI: A VESA

103. ALRIGHT

-  Spanish: está bien, vale
-  Portuguese: tudo bem, certo
-  Italian: va bene
-  French: d'accord
-  Romanian: bine, în regulă
-  Latin: bene
-  Esperanto: bone, en ordo
-  UNI: BENU

104. HALFWAY

-  Spanish: a medio camino
-  Portuguese: na metade do caminho, no meio
-  Italian: a metà strada
-  French: à mi-chemin
-  Romanian: la jumătatea drumului
-  Latin: media via
-  UNI: MEDIU VIA / A METU KAMINA

105. ABOARD

-  Spanish: a bordo
-  Portuguese: a bordo
-  Italian: a bordo
-  French: à bord
-  Romanian: la bord
-  German: an Bord
-  Russian: на борту (na bortú)
-  Latin: in navi, in bordo
-  UNI: A BORDU

106. DEFINITELY

-  Spanish: definitivamente
-  Portuguese: definitivamente
-  Italian: decisamente, definitivamente
-  French: définitivement, certainement
-  Romanian: cu siguranță
-  German: definitiv
-  Greek: σίγουρα (sígoura)

 Latin: certe, definitive
 Esperanto: definitive, certe
 UNI: DEFINU / SERTU

107. SOMEWHERE

 Spanish: en algún lugar
 Portuguese: em algum lugar
 Italian: da qualche parte
 French: quelque part
 Romanian: undeva
 Latin: alicubi
 UNI: ALGUN(U) LUGARA

108. FAST

 Spanish: rápido
 Portuguese: rápido
 Italian: veloce, rapido
 French: rapide
 Romanian: rapid
 Latin: celer, rapidus
 Esperanto: rapida
 UNI: RAPIDU

109. FOREVER

 Spanish: para siempre
 Portuguese: para sempre
 Italian: per sempre
 French: pour toujours
 Romanian: pentru totdeauna
 Latin: in aeternum, semper
 Esperanto: eterne, por ĉiam
 UNI: ETERNU / PARU SEMPRU

110. COMPLETELY

 Spanish: completamente
 Portuguese: completamente
 Italian: completamente
 French: complètement
 Romanian: complet

 Latin: omnino, complete
 Esperanto: tute, complete
 UNI: KOMPLETU

111. INSTEAD

 Spanish: en cambio, en lugar de
 Portuguese: em vez de
 Italian: invece
 French: au lieu de
 UNI: EN(U) VESA DE

112. FAR

 Spanish: lejos
 Portuguese: longe
 Italian: lontano
 French: loin
 Latin: longe
 UNI: LONGU

113. FORWARD, AHEAD, FORTH

 Spanish: adelante
 Portuguese: para frente, adiante
 Italian: avanti
 French: en avant, devant
 Romanian: înainte
 Latin: ante, porro
 Esperanto: antaŭen, antaŭe
 UNI: ADELANTU / AVANTU

114. CLEARLY

 Spanish: claramente
 Portuguese: claramente
 Italian: chiaramente
 French: clairement
 Romanian: clar
 German: klar
 Latin: clare
 Esperanto: klare
 UNI: KLARU

115. BADLY

-  Spanish: mal, gravemente
-  Portuguese: mal, gravemente
-  Italian: male
-  French: mal
-  Latin: male
-  Esperanto: malbone
-  UNI: MALU

116. CERTAINLY

-  Spanish: ciertamente, desde luego
-  Portuguese: certamente
-  Italian: certamente
-  French: certainement
-  Romanian: cu siguranță
-  Greek: σίγουρα (sígoura)
-  Latin: certe
-  Esperanto: certe
-  UNI: SERTU

117. USUALLY, NORMALLY, GENERALLY

-  Spanish: normalmente, generalmente
-  Portuguese: normalmente, geralmente
-  Italian: di solito
-  French: habituellement, généralement
-  Romanian: de obicei
-  German: normalerweise
-  Russian: обычно (obychno)
-  UNI: NORMU / GERALU / ABITU

118. DIRECTLY

-  Spanish: directamente
-  Portuguese: diretamente
-  Italian: direttamente
-  French: directement
-  Romanian: direct
-  German: direkt
-  Latin: directe
-  Esperanto: rekte
-  UNI: DIREKTU

119. OBVIOUSLY, EVIDENTLY

-  Spanish: obviamente
-  Portuguese: obviamente
-  Italian: ovviamente
-  French: évidemment
-  Romanian: evident
-  Russian: очевидно (ochevídno)
-  Latin: manifeste
-  Esperanto: evidente
-  UNI: OBVIU / EVIDENTU

120. APPARENTLY

-  Spanish: aparentemente, al parecer
-  Portuguese: aparentemente
-  Italian: apparentemente
-  French: apparemment
-  Romanian: aparent
-  Latin: apparenter
-  Esperanto: evidente
-  UNI: APARENTU

121. RATHER

-  Spanish: más bien, bastante
-  Portuguese: antes, bastante
-  Italian: piuttosto
-  French: plutôt
-  Latin: potius
-  Esperanto: prefere, pli ĝuste
-  UNI: PLU (BONU) / PREFARU / BASTANTU

122. ALONE

-  Spanish: solo
-  Portuguese: sozinho
-  Italian: solo
-  French: seul
-  Romanian: singur
-  Greek: μόνος (mónos)
-  Latin: solus
-  Esperanto: sola
-  UNI: SOLU / MONU

123. PERFECTLY

-  Spanish: perfectamente
-  Portuguese: perfeitamente
-  Italian: perfettamente
-  French: parfaitement
-  Romanian: perfect
-  German: perfekt
-  Latin: perfecte
-  Esperanto: perfekte
-  UNI: PERFEKTU

124. POSSIBLY

-  Spanish: posiblemente
-  Portuguese: possivelmente
-  Italian: possibilmente
-  French: possiblement
-  Romanian: posibil
-  UNI: POSIBLU

125. SOMEHOW

-  Spanish: de alguna manera
-  Portuguese: de alguma forma
-  Italian: in qualche modo
-  French: d'une manière ou d'une autre
-  Latin: aliquo modo
-  UNI: ALGUNU MODA / FORMA

126. EVERYWHERE

-  Spanish: en todas partes
-  Portuguese: em toda parte, por toda parte
-  Italian: ovunque
-  French: partout
-  Romanian: peste tot
-  Russian: везде (vezdé)
-  Latin: ubique
-  UNI: TODAPARTU / TODU KONDU / UBIKU

127. HIGHLY

-  Spanish: altamente
-  Portuguese: altamente
-  Italian: altamente
-  French: hautement
-  Romanian: foarte, înalt
-  Latin: valde, maxime
-  Esperanto: alte, tre
-  UNI: ALTU

128. TWICE

-  Spanish: dos veces
-  Portuguese: duas vezes
-  Italian: due volte
-  French: deux fois
-  Romanian: de două ori
-  Russian: дважды (dvázhdý)
-  Greek: δύο φορές (dýo forés)
-  Latin: bis
-  Esperanto: dufoje
-  UNI: BIU / DUAVESU

129. SUDDENLY

-  Spanish: de repente
-  Portuguese: de repente
-  Italian: improvvisamente
-  French: soudainement
-  Latin: subito
-  Esperanto: subite
-  UNI: DU REPENTU / SUBITU

130. LATELY

-  Spanish: últimamente
-  Portuguese: ultimamente
-  Italian: ultimamente
-  French: dernièrement, récemment
-  Romanian: în ultima vreme
-  Russian: в последнее время (v poslédneye vrémya)

 Latin: nuper
 Esperanto: lastatempe
 UNI: ULTIMU (TEMPA)

131. ESPECIALLY

 Spanish: especialmente
 Portuguese: especialmente
 Italian: specialmente
 French: spécialement, surtout
 Romanian: mai ales, în special
 Russian: специально (spetsial'no)
 Esperanto: precipe, speciale
 UNI: SPESIALU

132. OFTEN

 Spanish: a menudo, frecuentemente
 Portuguese: frequentemente, muitas vezes
 Italian: spesso
 French: souvent
 UNI: FREKUENTU / OFTU

133. SOMEDAY

 Spanish: algún día
 Portuguese: algum dia
 Italian: un giorno
 French: un jour
 Latin: aliquando
 UNI: UN DIA

134. UPSTAIRS

 Spanish: arriba, al piso de arriba
 Portuguese: lá em cima, no andar de cima
 Italian: di sopra
 French: à l'étage, en haut
 Romanian: sus, la etaj
 Latin: sursum
 Esperanto: supre
 UNI: SIMU / SUPRU

135. DOWNSTAIRS

-  Spanish: abajo, en la planta baja
-  Portuguese: embaixo, no andar de baixo
-  Italian: di sotto
-  French: en bas, au rez-de-chaussée
-  Romanian: jos, la parter
-  Latin: deorsum
-  Esperanto: malsupre
-  UNI: BASU

136. HONESTLY, SINCERELY, FRANKLY

-  Spanish: honestamente, sinceramente, francamente
-  Portuguese: honestamente, sinceramente, francamente
-  Italian: onestamente, sinceramente, francamente
-  French: honnêtement, sincèrement, franchement
-  Romanian: onest, sincer, franc
-  Latin: honeste, sincere, ingenue, libere
-  Esperanto: honeste, sincere
-  UNI: ONESTU / SINSERU / FRANKU

137. UNFORTUNATELY

-  Spanish: desafortunadamente, lamentablemente
-  Portuguese: infelizmente
-  Italian: purtroppo, sfortunatamente
-  French: malheureusement
-  Latin: infeliciter
-  UNI: INFELISU / ANFORTUNU

138. BARELY, HARDLY

-  Spanish: apenas
-  Portuguese: mal, quase não, apenas
-  Italian: a malapena, appena
-  French: à peine
-  Esperanto: apenaŭ
-  UNI: APENU

139. EASILY

-  Spanish: fácilmente
-  Portuguese: facilmente
-  Italian: facilmente
-  French: facilement
-  Latin: facile
-  Esperanto: facile
-  UNI: FASILU

140. TRULY, REALLY

-  Spanish: verdaderamente, realmente
-  Portuguese: verdadeiramente, realmente
-  Italian: veramente, davvero
-  French: vraiment, véritablement
-  Romanian: cu adevărat
-  Latin: vere
-  Esperanto: vere
-  UNI: VERU / REALU

141. BASICALLY, PRACTICALLY, FUNDAMENTALLY

-  Spanish: básicamente, prácticamente, esencialmente
-  Portuguese: basicamente, praticamente, essencialmente
-  Italian: praticamente, fundamentalmente, essenzialmente
-  French: essentiellement, pratiquement, en gros
-  Romanian: practic, de bază
-  Russian: практически (prakticheski)
-  Latin: fundamentaliter
-  Esperanto: esence, baze
-  UNI: BASU (BASIKU) / PRAKTU (PRAKTIKU) / FUNDU (FUNDAMENTU) / ESENSU (ESENSIALU)

142. LITERALLY

-  Spanish: literalmente
-  Portuguese: literalmente
-  Italian: letteralmente
-  French: littéralement
-  Romanian: literalmente
-  Latin: litteraliter
-  Esperanto: laŭlitere
-  UNI: LITERU (LITERALU)

143. RECENTLY

-  Spanish: recientemente, hace poco
-  Portuguese: recentemente
-  Italian: recentemente
-  French: récemment
-  Romanian: recent, de curând
-  Latin: nuper, recens
-  Esperanto: lastatempe, antaŭ nelonge
-  UNI: RESENTU

144. EVENTUALLY, FINALLY

-  Spanish: finalmente, con el tiempo
-  Portuguese: eventualmente, no fim, por fim
-  Italian: alla fine, infine
-  French: finalement, à la fin
-  Russian: в финале (v finale)
-  Latin: tandem
-  Esperanto: fine, finfine
-  UNI: FINU (FINALU)

145. APART, SEPARATED

-  Spanish: aparte, separado
-  Portuguese: separado, à parte
-  Italian: separato, a parte
-  French: à part, séparé
-  Romanian: separat, deoparte
-  Latin: separatim
-  Esperanto: aparte
-  UNI: APARTU / SEPARU (SEPARADU)

146. MOSTLY

-  Spanish: principalmente, mayormente
-  Portuguese: principalmente, na maior parte
-  Italian: soprattutto, per lo più
-  French: surtout, principalement
-  Romanian: în mare parte
-  Latin: plerumque
-  Esperanto: plejparte
-  UNI: PRINSIPALU / MAIORU

147. MEANWHILE, IN THE INTERIM

-  Spanish: mientras tanto, en el ínterin
-  Portuguese: enquanto isso, entretanto
-  Italian: intanto, nel frattempo, mentre
-  French: pendant ce temps, entre-temps, pendant que, tandis que, dans l'intervalle
-  Romanian: între timp
-  Greek: εν τω μεταξύ (en to metaxý), ενώ (enó)
-  Latin: interim
-  Esperanto: intertempe
-  UNI: ENU (ENTANTU / MENTRU) / INTERIMU / INTERVALU

148. PERSONALLY

-  Spanish: personalmente
-  Portuguese: pessoalmente
-  Italian: personalmente
-  French: personnellement
-  Romanian: personal
-  German: persönlich
-  Russian: персонально (personal'no)
-  Greek: προσωπικά (prosopiká)
-  Latin: personaliter
-  Esperanto: persone
-  UNI: PERSONU (PERSONALU)

149. INDEED

-  Spanish: en efecto
-  Portuguese: de fato
-  Italian: infatti
-  French: en effet
-  Romanian: într-adevăr
-  Russian: фактически (fakticheski)
-  Greek: πράγματι (prágmati)
-  Latin: quidem
-  Esperanto: efektive, ja
-  UNI: FAKTU (DEFAKTU)

150. SIMPLY

-  Spanish: simplemente
-  Portuguese: simplesmente
-  Italian: semplicemente

 French: simplement
 Romanian: pur și simplu, simplu
 Latin: simpliciter
 Esperanto: simple
 UNI: SIMPLU

151. IMMEDIATELY

 Spanish: inmediatamente
 Portuguese: imediatamente
 Italian: immediatamente
 French: immédiatement
 Romanian: imediat
 German: unmittelbar
 Russian: немедленно (nemédlenno)
 UNI: IMEDIU

152. NOWHERE

 Spanish: en ninguna parte
 Portuguese: em nenhum lugar
 Italian: da nessuna parte
 French: nulle part
 Romanian: nicăieri
 German: nirgendwo
 Russian: нигде (nigdé)
 Latin: nusquam
 Esperanto: nenie
 UNI: NIPARTU (NIUNU PARTA / LUGARA / LOKALA)

153. ANY TIME

 Spanish: en cualquier momento
 Portuguese: a qualquer momento
 Italian: in qualsiasi momento
 French: à tout moment
 Russian: в любое момент (v lyubóy moment)
 Latin: quovis tempore
 Esperanto: en ajna momento
 UNI: KUALKE MOMENTU

154. SLOWLY

-  Spanish: lentamente, despacio
-  Portuguese: lentamente, devagar
-  Italian: lentamente
-  French: lentement
-  German: langsam
-  Russian: медленно (médlénno)
-  Latin: lente
-  UNI: LENTU

155. TECHNICALLY

-  Spanish: técnicamente
-  Portuguese: tecnicamente
-  Italian: tecnicamente
-  French: techniquement
-  Romanian: tehnic
-  German: technisch, technisch gesehen
-  Russian: технически (tekhnícheski)
-  Greek: τεχνικά (techniká)
-  Latin: technice
-  Esperanto: teknike
-  UNI: TEKNU (TEKNIKU)

156. ASLEEP

-  Spanish: dormido
-  Portuguese: dormindo, adormecido
-  Italian: addormentato
-  French: endormi
-  Romanian: adormit
-  Latin: dormiens
-  Esperanto: dormanta
-  UNI: DORMU (DORMADU)

157. ASIDE

-  Spanish: aparte, al lado
-  Portuguese: à parte, de lado
-  Italian: a parte, da parte
-  French: à part, de côté
-  Romanian: deoparte
-  Greek: παράμερα (parámera)

 Latin: seorsum, separatim
 Esperanto: aparte, flanken
 UNI: APARTU / SEPARU / DELADU

158. EXTREMELY

 Spanish: extremadamente
 Portuguese: extremamente
 Italian: estremamente
 French: extrêmement
 Romanian: extrem de
 German: extrem
 Russian: экстремально (ekstremal'no)
 Greek: εξαιρετικά (exairetiká), υπερβολικά (ypervoliká)
 Latin: maxime, extreme
 Esperanto: ekstreme
 UNI: EKSTRU (EKSTREMU)

159. OFFICIALLY

 Spanish: oficialmente
 Portuguese: oficialmente
 Italian: ufficialmente
 French: officiellement
 Romanian: oficial
 German: offiziell
 Russian: официально (ofitsiál'no)
 Latin: officialiter
 Esperanto: oficiale
 UNI: OFISIU (OFISIALU)

160. FURTHER

 Spanish: más lejos, además
 Portuguese: mais longe, além disso
 Italian: oltre, più avanti
 French: plus loin, davantage
 Romanian: mai departe
 Latin: ulterius
 Esperanto: plu, pluen
 UNI: PLU LONGU / ADEMASU

161. INCREDIBLY

-  Spanish: increíblemente
-  Portuguese: incrivelmente
-  Italian: incredibilmente
-  French: incroyablement
-  Romanian: incredibil
-  Latin: incredibiliter
-  Esperanto: nekredeble
-  UNI: INKREDU (INKREDIBLU)

162. LOW

-  Spanish: bajo
-  Portuguese: baixo
-  Italian: basso
-  French: bas
-  Latin: humilis, bassus
-  UNI: BASU / UMILU

163. ACCIDENTALLY

-  Spanish: accidentalmente, por accidente
-  Portuguese: acidentalmente, por acidente
-  Italian: accidentalmente, per sbaglio
-  French: accidentellement, par accident
-  Romanian: din greșeală, accidental
-  Latin: casu, fortuito
-  Esperanto: hazarde, akcidente
-  UNI: AKSIDENTU / OKASU

164. O'CLOCK

-  Spanish: en punto
-  Portuguese: em ponto
-  Italian: in punto
-  French: heures (pile)
-  Latin: hora
-  Esperanto: je la ...a horo akurate
-  UNI: EN PUNTU / ORU

165. ROUND (around)

 Spanish: alrededor, alrededor de

 Portuguese: ao redor, em volta

 Italian: intorno, attorno

 French: autour de

 Romanian: în jur

 German: rundherum, umher

 Latin: circum

 Esperanto: ĉirkaŭ

 UNI: SIRKU / REDORU

166. SINCERELY

 Spanish: sinceramente

 Portuguese: sinceramente

 Italian: sinceramente

 French: sincèrement

 Romanian: sincer

 Latin: sincere

 Esperanto: sincere

 UNI: SINSERU

167. CAREFULLY

 Spanish: cuidadosamente

 Portuguese: cuidadosamente

 Italian: attentamente, accuratamente

 French: soigneusement, attentivement

 Romanian: atent

 UNI: KUIDADU / ATENTU

168. ENTIRELY

 Spanish: enteramente, completamente

 Portuguese: inteiramente, completamente

 Italian: interamente, completamente

 French: entièrement

 Romanian: în întregime, complet

 Latin: omnino, integre

 Esperanto: tute, komplete

 UNI: ENTERU / KOMPLETU

169. IRONICALLY

-  Spanish: irónicamente
-  Portuguese: ironicamente
-  Italian: ironicamente
-  French: ironiquement
-  Romanian: ironic
-  German: ironischerweise
-  Russian: иронично (ironíchno)
-  Greek: ειρωνικά (eironiká)
-  Latin: ironice
-  Esperanto: ironie
-  UNI: IRONIKU

170. LEFT (direction)

-  Spanish: izquierda
-  Portuguese: esquerda
-  Italian: sinistra
-  French: gauche
-  Latin: sinister
-  Esperanto: maldekstre
-  UNI: LETU

171. SLIGHTLY

-  Spanish: ligeramente, un poco
-  Portuguese: ligeiramente, um pouco
-  Italian: leggermente
-  French: légèrement
-  German: leicht
-  Russian: слегка (slegká)
-  Greek: λίγο (lígo)
-  Latin: leviter
-  UNI: LIGERU

172. HEREBY

-  Spanish: por la presente
-  Portuguese: por meio deste, pela presente
-  Italian: con la presente
-  French: par les présentes
-  Romanian: prin prezenta
-  UNI: POR PRESENTU

173. FULLY, TOTALLY

 Spanish: plenamente, completamente

 Portuguese: plenamente, totalmente

 Italian: pienamente, completamente

 French: pleinement, entièrement

 Romanian: pe deplin, complet

 Russian: вполне (vpólné)

 Greek: πλήρως (plíros)

 Latin: plene

 Esperanto: plene

 UNI: PLENU / TOTALU

174. AFTERWARDS

 Spanish: después, luego

 Portuguese: depois, posteriormente

 Italian: dopo, successivamente

 French: ensuite, après

 Romanian: după aceea

 Latin: postea

 Esperanto: poste

 UNI: DEPU

175. LATE

 Spanish: tarde

 Portuguese: tarde

 Italian: tardi

 French: tard

 Romanian: târziu

 UNI: TARDU

176. NICELY

 Spanish: bien, agradablemente

 Portuguese: bem, agradavelmente

 Italian: bene, piacevolmente

 French: bien, agréablement

 Romanian: frumos, bine

 Latin: bene

 Esperanto: bele, bone

 UNI: BELU / BENU / AGRADABLU

177. HOPEFULLY

-  Spanish: ojalá, con suerte
-  Portuguese: espero que, tomara, felizmente
-  Italian: si spera, speriamo
-  French: espérons que, avec un peu de chance
-  Romanian: sperăm că
-  Esperanto: espereble
-  UNI: ESPERU

178. TERRIBLY

-  Spanish: terriblemente
-  Portuguese: terrivelmente
-  Italian: terribilmente
-  French: terriblement
-  Romanian: teribil
-  Latin: terribiliter
-  Esperanto: terure
-  UNI: TERIBLU

179. SPECIFICALLY

-  Spanish: específicamente
-  Portuguese: especificamente
-  Italian: specificamente
-  French: spécifiquement
-  Romanian: specific
-  German: speziell
-  Russian: специально (spetsiál'no)
-  Latin: specifice, nominatim
-  Esperanto: specife
-  UNI: SPESIFIKU

180. DIFFERENTLY

-  Spanish: diferentemente, de manera diferente
-  Portuguese: diferentemente, de forma diferente
-  Italian: diversamente, differentemente
-  French: différemment
-  Romanian: diferit
-  Greek: διαφορετικά (diaforetiká)

 Latin: aliter
 Esperanto: alie
 UNI: DIFERENTU

181. NECESSARILY

 Spanish: necesariamente
 Portuguese: necessariamente
 Italian: necessariamente
 French: nécessairement
 Romanian: neapărat, necesar
 Latin: necessario
 Esperanto: nepre, necese
 UNI: NESESU (NESESARIU)

182. EMOTIONALLY

 Spanish: emocionalmente
 Portuguese: emocionalmente
 Italian: emotivamente, emozionalmente
 French: émotionnellement
 Romanian: emoțional
 German: emotional
 Russian: эмоционально (emotsional'no)
 Latin: emotionaliter
 Esperanto: emocie
 UNI: EMU (EMOSIONU / EMOSIONALU)

183. WAY (adverbial, as in "way too")

 Spanish: muchísimo, muy
 Portuguese: muito, de longe
 Italian: molto, di gran lunga
 French: bien, de loin
 Romanian: mult prea
 Greek: πολύ (polý), πολύ περισσότερο (polý perissótero)
 Latin: multo
 Esperanto: multe, tro
 UNI: MUITU

184. SECRETLY

-  Spanish: secretamente
-  Portuguese: secretamente
-  Italian: segretamente
-  French: secrètement
-  Romanian: în secret
-  Russian: секретно (sekretno)
-  Greek: κρυφά (kryfá), μυστικά (mystiká)
-  Latin: secreto
-  Esperanto: sekrete
-  UNI: SEKRETU

185. NATURALLY

-  Spanish: naturalmente
-  Portuguese: naturalmente
-  Italian: naturalmente
-  French: naturellement
-  Romanian: natural, bineînțeles
-  German: natürlich
-  Russian: натурально (natural'no)
-  Greek: φυσικά (fysiká)
-  Latin: naturaliter
-  Esperanto: nature, kompreneble
-  UNI: NATURU (NATURALU)

186. SURELY

-  Spanish: seguramente, sin duda
-  Portuguese: certamente, seguramente
-  Italian: sicuramente, certamente
-  French: sûrement, certainement
-  Romanian: cu siguranță
-  Greek: σίγουρα (sígoura)
-  Latin: certe, profecto
-  Esperanto: certe, sendube
-  UNI: SERTU / SEGURU

187. AWFUL

-  Spanish: horrible, espantoso
-  Portuguese: horrível, terrível
-  Italian: terribile, orribile

 French: horrible, affreux
 Latin: terribilis, horribilis
 Esperanto: terura, terurega
 UNI: TERIBLU / ORIBLU

188. CONSTANTLY

 Spanish: constantemente
 Portuguese: constantemente
 Italian: costantemente
 French: constamment
 Romanian: constant, în permanență
 German: konstant
 Russian: постоянно (postoyánno)
 Latin: constanter
 Esperanto: konstante
 UNI: KONSTU (KONSTANTU)

189. CURRENTLY

 Spanish: actualmente
 Portuguese: atualmente
 Italian: attualmente
 French: actuellement
 Romanian: în prezent, actualmente
 German: aktuell
 Latin: nunc, hodie
 Esperanto: nuntempe, aktuale
 UNI: AKTU (AKTUALU)

190. EXTRA

 Spanish: extra, adicional
 Portuguese: extra, adicional
 Italian: extra, aggiuntivo
 French: extra, supplémentaire
 Romanian: extra, suplimentar
 German: extra
 Russian: экстра (ekstra)
 Greek: έξτρα (ékstra)
 Latin: extra
 Esperanto: ekstra
 Japanese: エクストラ (ekusutora)
 UNI: EKSTRU

191. MENTALLY

-  Spanish: mentalmente
-  Portuguese: mentalmente
-  Italian: mentalmente
-  French: mentalement
-  Romanian: mental
-  German: mental
-  Russian: ментально (mentál'no)
-  Latin: mente, mentaliter
-  Esperanto: mense
-  UNI: MENTALU

192. ELSEWHERE

-  Spanish: en otra parte, en otro lugar
-  Portuguese: em outro lugar, noutro lugar
-  Italian: altrove
-  French: ailleurs
-  Romanian: în altă parte
-  Greek: αλλού (alloú)
-  Latin: alibi
-  Esperanto: aliloke
-  UNI: IN OTRU PARTA / LUGARA / ALIBU

193. PARTICULARLY

-  Spanish: particularmente, especialmente
-  Portuguese: particularmente, especialmente
-  Italian: particolarmente
-  French: particulièrement
-  Romanian: în special, în mod deosebit
-  Latin: praesertim, particulariter
-  Esperanto: aparte, precipe
-  UNI: PARTIKU (PARTIKULARU) / SPESIALU

194. OVERNIGHT

-  Spanish: durante la noche, de la noche a la mañana
-  Portuguese: durante a noite, da noite para o dia
-  Italian: durante la notte, da un giorno all'altro
-  French: pendant la nuit, du jour au lendemain
-  Russian: за ночь (za noch')
-  Greek: μέσα στη νύχτα (méssa sti nýchta)

 Latin: per noctem

 Esperanto: dum la nokto, subite

 UNI: DURANTU NOKTA / PER NOKTU

195. MERELY

 Spanish: meramente, simplemente, solo

 Portuguese: meramente, simplesmente, apenas

 Italian: semplicemente, meramente

 French: simplement, seulement

 Romanian: doar, pur și simplu

 Greek: μόνο (móno)

 Latin: tantum, mere

 Esperanto: nur, simple

 UNI: MERU / SIMPLU / SOLU / APENU

196. LUCKILY

 Spanish: afortunadamente, por suerte

 Portuguese: felizmente, por sorte

 Italian: fortunatamente

 French: heureusement

 Romanian: din fericire

 Latin: feliciter

 Esperanto: feliĉe, bonŝance

 UNI: FELISU / FORTUNU / SORTU

197. DEEPLY

 Spanish: profundamente

 Portuguese: profundamente

 Italian: profondamente

 French: profondément

 Romanian: profund

 Latin: profunde

 Esperanto: profunde

 UNI: PROFUNDU

198. OFF

 Spanish: apagado, fuera, lejos

 Portuguese: desligado, fora

 Italian: spento, via, fuori

 French: éteint, dehors, loin
 Romanian: oprit, afară
 Latin: extinctus, foras
 Esperanto: malŝaltita, for
 Japanese: オフ (ofu)
 UNI: OFU / APAGU / AFORU

199. FAIRLY

 Spanish: bastante, relativamente
 Portuguese: bastante, razoavelmente
 Italian: abbastanza, piuttosto
 French: assez, plutôt
 Romanian: destul de, relativ
 Latin: satis, aequabiliter
 Esperanto: sufiĉe, iom
 UNI: BASTU (BASTANTU) / RELATU / SUFISU

200. LEGALLY

 Spanish: legalmente
 Portuguese: legalmente
 Italian: legalmente
 French: légalement
 Romanian: legal
 Latin: legitime, legaliter
 Esperanto: laŭleĝe, jure
 UNI: LEGALU

201. PHYSICALLY

 Spanish: físicamente
 Portuguese: fisicamente
 Italian: fisicamente
 French: physiquement
 Romanian: fizic
 German: physisch
 Russian: физически (fizícheski)
 Greek: φυσικά (fysiká)
 Latin: physice, corporaliter
 Esperanto: korpe, fizike
 UNI: FISIU (FISIKU) / KORPU

202. HAPPILY

-  Spanish: felizmente, alegremente
-  Portuguese: felizmente, alegremente
-  Italian: felicemente, allegramente
-  French: heureusement, joyeusement
-  Romanian: fericit, cu bucurie
-  Latin: feliciter, laete
-  Esperanto: feliĉe, ĝoje
-  UNI: FELISU / ALEGRU

203. SOMEWHAT

-  Spanish: algo, un poco
-  Portuguese: um tanto, um pouco
-  Italian: alquanto, un po'
-  French: quelque peu, un peu
-  Latin: aliquantum
-  UNI: ALKUANTU / UNPOKU

204. QUIETLY, SILENTLY

-  Spanish: silenciosamente, tranquilamente
-  Portuguese: silenciosamente, calmamente
-  Italian: silenziosamente, tranquillamente
-  French: silencieusement, calmement
-  Romanian: în liniște, liniștit
-  German: leise, ruhig
-  Latin: silentio
-  Esperanto: silente
-  UNI: SILENSU / TRANKU (TRANKUILU) / KALMU

205. SAFELY

-  Spanish: seguramente, de forma segura
-  Portuguese: com segurança, seguramente
-  Italian: in sicurezza, sicuramente
-  French: en toute sécurité
-  Romanian: în siguranță
-  Latin: tuto, secure
-  Esperanto: sekure
-  UNI: SEGURU

206. SURPRISINGLY

-  Spanish: sorprendentemente
-  Portuguese: surpreendentemente
-  Italian: sorprendentemente
-  French: étonnamment, curieusement
-  Romanian: surprinzător
-  Greek: παραδόξως (paradóxos)
-  Esperanto: surprize
-  UNI: SURPRENDU / KURIOSU / PARADOKSU

207. ALIKE, SIMILAR

-  Spanish: por igual, igualmente, parecido, similar
-  Portuguese: igualmente, parecido, semelhante
-  Italian: allo stesso modo, simile
-  French: pareillement, semblable, similaire
-  Romanian: asemănător
-  Latin: similiter, pariter
-  Esperanto: simile, egale
-  UNI: IGUALU / PARESU (PARESIDU) / SIMILU

208. MIGHTY

-  Spanish: poderoso
-  Portuguese: poderoso
-  Italian: potente
-  French: puissant
-  Romanian: puternic
-  Latin: potens
-  Esperanto: potenca
-  UNI: PODERU (PODEROSU) / POTENTU

209. DOUBLE

-  Spanish: doble
-  Portuguese: duplo, dobro
-  Italian: doppio
-  French: double
-  Romanian: dublu
-  German: doppelt
-  Greek: διπλός (diplós), διπλά (diplá)

 Latin: duplex
 Esperanto: duobla
 UNI: DUBLU / BIU

210. THUS

 Spanish: así, por lo tanto
 Portuguese: assim, portanto
 Italian: così, pertanto
 French: ainsi, donc
 Romanian: astfel, deci
 Greek: έτσι (étsi)
 Latin: sic, ita
 UNI: ASIU / PORTANTU

211. WIDE

 Spanish: ancho, amplio
 Portuguese: largo, amplo
 Italian: largo, ampio
 French: large
 Romanian: lat, larg
 Latin: latus
 Esperanto: larĝa
 UNI: LARGU / AMPLU

212. GENERALLY

 Spanish: generalmente
 Portuguese: geralmente
 Italian: generalmente
 French: généralement
 Romanian: în general
 Greek: γενικά (geniká)
 Latin: generaliter
 Esperanto: ĝenerale
 UNI: GENERALU

213. EARLY, PREMATURE

 Spanish: temprano, prematuro
 Portuguese: cedo, prematuro
 Italian: presto, prematuro

 French: tôt, prématuré
 Russian: рано (ráno)
 Latin: immaturus
 Esperanto: prematura
 UNI: RANU / PREMATU (PREMATURU)

214. GENTLY

 Spanish: suavemente
 Portuguese: suavemente
 Italian: dolcemente, delicatamente
 French: doucement, délicatement
 Romanian: delicat
 Russian: деликатно (delikatno)
 Latin: leniter, suaviter
 Esperanto: delikate
 UNI: SUAVU / DELIKU (DELIKATU)

215. SADLY

 Spanish: tristemente, lamentablemente
 Portuguese: tristemente, infelizmente
 Italian: tristemente, purtroppo
 French: tristement, malheureusement
 Romanian: trist
 German: traurig
 Russian: траурно (traurno)
 Latin: triste, miserabiliter
 UNI: TRISTU

216. OCCASIONALLY, FROM TIME TO TIME

 Spanish: ocasionalmente, de vez en cuando
 Portuguese: ocasionalmente, de vez em quando
 Italian: occasionalmente, ogni tanto
 French: occasionnellement, de temps en temps
 Romanian: ocazional, din când în când
 Esperanto: okaze
 UNI: OKASIU

217. PROPERLY

-  Spanish: correctamente, adecuadamente
-  Portuguese: corretamente, adequadamente
-  Italian: correttamente, adeguatamente
-  French: correctement, convenablement
-  Romanian: corect
-  Russian: адекватно (adekvatno)
-  Latin: recte, rite
-  Esperanto: korekte
-  UNI: KOREKTU / ADEKUATU

218. DESPERATELY

-  Spanish: desesperadamente
-  Portuguese: desesperadamente
-  Italian: disperatamente
-  French: désespérément
-  Romanian: disperat, cu disperare
-  Latin: desperanter
-  Esperanto: senespere, malespere
-  UNI: DESPERU (DESPERADU)

219. CLOSELY

-  Spanish: de cerca, estrechamente
-  Portuguese: de perto, estreitamente
-  Italian: da vicino, strettamente
-  French: de près, étroitement
-  Romanian: îndeaproape, strâns
-  Esperanto: proksime, atente
-  UNI: PROKSIMU / STRETU

220. IMPORTANTLY

-  Spanish: importantemente, lo más importante
-  Portuguese: importantemente, mais importante ainda
-  Italian: soprattutto, cosa più importante
-  French: surtout, plus important encore
-  Romanian: important, mai important
-  Latin: potissimum, maxime
-  UNI: IMPORTU

221. STRONGLY

-  Spanish: fuertemente, firmemente
-  Portuguese: fortemente, firmemente
-  Italian: fortemente
-  French: fortement
-  Romanian: puternic, ferm
-  Latin: fortiter
-  Esperanto: forte
-  UNI: FORTU / FIRMU

222. BACKSTAGE

-  Spanish: entre bastidores, detrás del escenario
-  Portuguese: nos bastidores, atrás do palco
-  Italian: dietro le quinte
-  French: en coulisses
-  Romanian: în culise
-  Russian: за кулисами (za kulísami)
-  UNI: IN BASTIDORA / IN KULISA

223. SHORTLY

-  Spanish: pronto, en breve
-  Portuguese: em breve, logo
-  Italian: presto, a breve
-  French: bientôt, sous peu
-  Romanian: în curând
-  Latin: brevi
-  UNI: IN BREVU

224. PRECISELY

-  Spanish: precisamente, exactamente
-  Portuguese: precisamente, exatamente
-  Italian: precisamente, esattamente
-  French: précisément, exactement
-  Romanian: precis, exact
-  German: präzise
-  Latin: praecise, exacte
-  Esperanto: precize, ĝuste
-  UNI: PRESISU / ESAKTU

225. SECONDLY

-  Spanish: en segundo lugar
-  Portuguese: em segundo lugar
-  Italian: in secondo luogo
-  French: deuxièmement
-  Romanian: în al doilea rând
-  Latin: secundo
-  Esperanto: due, duee
-  UNI: IN DUU LUGARA

226. POORLY

-  Spanish: mal, pobremente
-  Portuguese: mal, pobremente
-  Italian: male
-  French: mal
-  Greek: κακώς (kakós)
-  Latin: male
-  Esperanto: malbone
-  UNI: MALU / POBRU

227. ORIGINALLY

-  Spanish: originalmente
-  Portuguese: originalmente
-  Italian: originariamente
-  French: originellement, à l'origine
-  Romanian: inițial, original
-  Latin: originaliter, initio
-  Esperanto: origine, originee
-  UNI: ORIGINU (ORIGINALU)

228. KINDLY

-  Spanish: amablemente, por favor
-  Portuguese: gentilmente, por favor
-  Italian: gentilmente, cortesemente
-  French: gentiment, aimablement
-  Romanian: amabil, cu amabilitate
-  Latin: benigne, comiter
-  Esperanto: afable, bonvole
-  UNI: AMABLU / GENTILU

229. FUCKING (intensifier)

-  Spanish: jodidamente, malditamente
-  Portuguese: fodidamente, pra caralho
-  Italian: fottutamente
-  French: foutrement, putain de
-  Esperanto: diable (colloquial)
-  UNI: FODU

230. SEXUALLY

-  Spanish: sexualmente
-  Portuguese: sexualmente
-  Italian: sessualmente
-  French: sexuellement
-  Romanian: sexual
-  German: sexuell
-  Russian: сексуально (seksuál'no)
-  Greek: σεξουαλικά (sexoualiká)
-  Latin: sexualiter
-  Esperanto: sekse
-  UNI: SEKSU

231. WHILE

-  Spanish: mientras
-  Portuguese: enquanto
-  Italian: mentre
-  French: pendant que, tandis que
-  Romanian: în timp ce
-  Greek: ενώ (enó)
-  Latin: dum
-  Esperanto: dum
-  UNI: MENTRU

232. UNTIL

-  Spanish: hasta
-  Portuguese: até
-  Italian: fino a
-  French: jusqu'à
-  Esperanto: ĝis
-  UNI: ASTU

233. ACROSS

-  Spanish: a través de
-  Portuguese: através de
-  Italian: attraverso
-  French: à travers
-  Russian: через (chérez)
-  Greek: διαμέσου (diamésou)
-  Latin: trans, per
-  Esperanto: trans
-  UNI: ATRAVESU / TRANSU

234. AWAY

-  Spanish: lejos
-  Portuguese: embora, longe
-  Italian: via, lontano
-  French: loin
-  Romanian: departe
-  Latin: ab, procul
-  Esperanto: for
-  UNI: BORU

235. NEARLY

-  Spanish: casi
-  Portuguese: quase
-  Italian: quasi
-  French: presque
-  Romanian: aproape
-  Latin: paene, fere
-  Esperanto: preskaŭ
-  UNI: KUASU

236. INSTANTLY

-  Spanish: instantáneamente, al instante
-  Portuguese: instantaneamente
-  Italian: istantaneamente
-  French: instantanément
-  Romanian: instantaneu
-  Latin: statim
-  Esperanto: tuj
-  UNI: INSTU / INSTANTU

237. PATIENTLY

-  Spanish: pacientemente
-  Portuguese: pacientemente
-  Italian: pazientemente
-  French: patiemment
-  Romanian: cu răbdare
-  Latin: patienter
-  Esperanto: pacience
-  UNI: PASIENTU

238. PROUDLY

-  Spanish: orgullosamente
-  Portuguese: orgulhosamente
-  Italian: orgogliosamente
-  French: fièrement
-  Romanian: cu mândrie
-  Latin: superbe
-  Esperanto: fiere
-  UNI: ORGULIU / SUPERBU

239. RARELY

-  Spanish: raramente, rara vez
-  Portuguese: raramente
-  Italian: raramente
-  French: rarement
-  Romanian: rar
-  Russian: редко (rédko)
-  Latin: raro
-  Esperanto: malofte
-  UNI: RARU

240. READILY

-  Spanish: fácilmente, de buena gana
-  Portuguese: prontamente
-  Italian: prontamente
-  French: volontiers
-  Romanian: ușor, de bunăvoie
-  Greek: πρόθυμα (próthyma)

 Latin: prompte
 Esperanto: prete
 UNI: PRONTU

241. DAILY

 Spanish: diariamente, a diario
 Portuguese: diariamente
 Italian: giornalmente
 French: quotidiennement
 Romanian: zilnic
 Latin: cotidie
 Esperanto: ĉiutage
 UNI: DIARIU / KOTIDIU

242. WEEKLY

 Spanish: semanalmente
 Portuguese: semanalmente
 Italian: settimanalmente
 French: hebdomadairement
 Romanian: săptămânal
 Greek: εβδομαδιαία (evdomadiéa)
 Latin: hebdomadaliter
 Esperanto: ĉiusemajne
 UNI: SEMANU / SEMANALU

243. MONTHLY

 Spanish: mensualmente
 Portuguese: mensalmente
 Italian: mensilmente
 French: mensuellement
 Romanian: lunar
 Latin: menstruo
 Esperanto: ĉiumonate
 UNI: MENSALU / LUNARU / MENSTRU

244. YEARLY

 Spanish: anualmente
 Portuguese: anualmente
 Italian: annualmente

 French: annuellement
 Romanian: anual
 Latin: annuatim
 Esperanto: ĉiujare
 UNI: ANU / ANUALU

245. AFRAID

 Spanish: asustado, temeroso
 Portuguese: assustado
 Italian: spaventato
 French: effrayé
 Romanian: speriat
 Latin: timidus
 Esperanto: timema
 UNI: ASUSTADU / TIMIDU

246. ALIVE

 Spanish: vivo
 Portuguese: vivo
 Italian: vivo
 French: vivant
 Romanian: viu
 Russian: живой (zhivóy)
 Latin: vivus
 Esperanto: viva
 UNI: VIVU

247. ANGRY

 Spanish: enojado, enfadado
 Portuguese: zangado
 Italian: arrabbiato
 French: en colère
 Romanian: supărat
 Latin: iratus
 Esperanto: kolera
 UNI: IRITADU

248. AWAKE

-  Spanish: despierto
-  Portuguese: acordado
-  Italian: sveglio
-  French: éveillé
-  Romanian: treaz
-  Latin: vigil
-  Esperanto: veka
-  UNI: DESPERTADU / VIGILU

249. AWARE

-  Spanish: consciente
-  Portuguese: consciente
-  Italian: consapevole
-  French: conscient
-  Romanian: conștient
-  Latin: conscius
-  Esperanto: konscia
-  UNI: KONSIENTU

250. BEAUTIFUL

-  Spanish: hermoso, bello
-  Portuguese: bonito, belo
-  Italian: bello
-  French: beau
-  Romanian: frumos
-  Greek: όμορφος (ómorfos)
-  Latin: pulcher
-  Esperanto: bela
-  UNI: BELU

251. BLIND

-  Spanish: ciego
-  Portuguese: cego
-  Italian: cieco
-  French: aveugle
-  Romanian: orb
-  Latin: caecus
-  Esperanto: blinda
-  UNI: SEGU

252. BRIGHT

-  Spanish: brillante, luminoso
-  Portuguese: brilhante
-  Italian: luminoso
-  French: brillant
-  Romanian: luminos
-  Latin: clarus, luminosus
-  Esperanto: hela
-  UNI: KLARU / BRILIU / BRILIAN TU / LUMINU

253. BUSY

-  Spanish: ocupado
-  Portuguese: ocupado
-  Italian: occupato
-  French: occupé
-  Romanian: ocupat
-  Latin: occupatus
-  Esperanto: okupita
-  UNI: OKUPADU

254. CHEAP

-  Spanish: barato
-  Portuguese: barato
-  Italian: economico, a buon mercato
-  French: bon marché
-  Romanian: ieftin
-  Latin: vilis
-  Esperanto: malmultekosta
-  UNI: BARATU / EKONOMIKU

255. CLEVER

-  Spanish: listo, astuto
-  Portuguese: esperto, astuto
-  Italian: astuto
-  French: astucieux
-  Romanian: deștept
-  Latin: astutus
-  Esperanto: lerta
-  UNI: ASTUTU

256. COMMON

-  Spanish: común
-  Portuguese: comum
-  Italian: comune
-  French: commun
-  Romanian: comun
-  Latin: communis
-  Esperanto: komuna
-  UNI: KOMUNU

257. DANGEROUS

-  Spanish: peligroso
-  Portuguese: perigoso
-  Italian: pericoloso
-  French: dangereux
-  Romanian: periculos
-  Latin: periculosus
-  Esperanto: danĝera
-  UNI: PERIGOSU

258. DEAD

-  Spanish: muerto
-  Portuguese: morto
-  Italian: morto
-  French: mort
-  Romanian: mort
-  Russian: мёртвый (myórtvyy)
-  Greek: νεκρός (nekrós)
-  Latin: mortuus
-  Esperanto: morta
-  UNI: MORTU / NEKRU

259. DEAF

-  Spanish: sordo
-  Portuguese: surdo
-  Italian: sordo
-  French: sourd
-  Romanian: surd

 Latin: surdus
 Esperanto: surda
 UNI: SURDU

260. DIRTY

 Spanish: sucio
 Portuguese: sujo
 Italian: sporco
 French: sale
 Romanian: murdar
 Latin: sordidus
 Esperanto: malpura
 UNI: SUSIU / SUSU / SUXU

261. DRY

 Spanish: seco
 Portuguese: seco
 Italian: secco
 French: sec
 Romanian: uscat
 Russian: сухой (sukhóy)
 Latin: siccus
 Esperanto: seka
 UNI: SEKU

262. EMPTY

 Spanish: vacío
 Portuguese: vazio
 Italian: vuoto
 French: vide
 Romanian: gol
 Latin: vacuus
 Esperanto: malplena
 UNI: VAKU / VASIU

263. EXPENSIVE

 Spanish: caro
 Portuguese: caro
 Italian: caro

 French: cher
 Romanian: scump
 Latin: carus
 Esperanto: multekosta
 UNI: KARU

264. FAMOUS

 Spanish: famoso
 Portuguese: famoso
 Italian: famoso
 French: célèbre, fameux
 Romanian: faimos
 Latin: famosus
 Esperanto: fama
 UNI: FAMOSU

265. FINE

 Spanish: fino, delicado
 Portuguese: fino
 Italian: fine
 French: fin
 Romanian: fin
 German: fein
 Latin: finis, subtilis
 Esperanto: fajna
 UNI: FINU / DELIKADU / SUBTILU

266. FREE

 Spanish: libre
 Portuguese: livre
 Italian: libero
 French: libre
 Romanian: liber
 Latin: liber
 Esperanto: libera
 UNI: LIBRU

267. FRESH

-  Spanish: fresco
-  Portuguese: fresco
-  Italian: fresco
-  French: frais
-  Romanian: proaspăt
-  German: frisch
-  Greek: φρέσκος (fréskos)
-  Latin: recens
-  Esperanto: freŝa
-  UNI: FRESKU

268. FULL (plenty)

-  Spanish: lleno
-  Portuguese: cheio
-  Italian: pieno
-  French: plein
-  Romanian: plin
-  Russian: полный (pólnyy)
-  Latin: plenus
-  Esperanto: plena
-  UNI: PLENU

269. FUNNY

-  Spanish: divertido, gracioso
-  Portuguese: engraçado
-  Italian: divertente
-  French: drôle
-  Romanian: amuzant
-  Latin: ridiculus
-  Esperanto: amuza
-  UNI: RISU / RIDIKULU / DIVERTIDU / GRASIOSU

270. HEAVY

-  Spanish: pesado
-  Portuguese: pesado
-  Italian: pesante
-  French: lourd
-  Romanian: greu

 Latin: gravis
 Esperanto: peza
 UNI: PESU / GRAVU

271. HELPFUL

 Spanish: útil, servicial
 Portuguese: útil, prestativo
 Italian: utile
 French: utile
 Romanian: util
 Latin: utilis
 Esperanto: helpema
 UNI: UTILU

272. HUNGRY

 Spanish: hambriento
 Portuguese: faminto
 Italian: affamato
 French: affamé
 Romanian: flămând
 UNI: FAMADU

273. ILL

 Spanish: enfermo
 Portuguese: doente
 Italian: malato
 French: malade
 Romanian: bolnav
 Greek: άρρωστος (árrostos)
 Latin: aegrotus
 Esperanto: malsana
 UNI: ENFERMU

274. LIGHT

 Spanish: ligero
 Portuguese: leve
 Italian: leggero
 French: léger
 Romanian: ușor

 German: leicht
 Russian: лёгкий (lyókhkiy)
 Latin: levis
 Esperanto: malpeza
 UNI: LEVU / LEGERU

275. LOUD

 Spanish: ruidoso, fuerte
 Portuguese: alto, barulhento
 Italian: forte, rumoroso
 French: fort
 Romanian: tare, zgomotos
 German: laut
 Latin: clarus, sonorus
 Esperanto: laŭta
 UNI: RUMOROSU / ALTU / FORTU

276. NARROW

 Spanish: estrecho
 Portuguese: estreito
 Italian: stretto
 French: étroit
 Romanian: îngust
 Russian: узкий (úzkiy)
 Latin: angustus
 Esperanto: mallarĝa
 UNI: STRETU / ANGUSTU

277. NOISY

 Spanish: ruidoso
 Portuguese: barulhento
 Italian: rumoroso
 French: bruyant
 Romanian: zgomotos
 Latin: strepitus
 Esperanto: brua
 UNI: RUIDOSU / BARULIOSU

278. OPEN

-  Spanish: abierto
-  Portuguese: aberto
-  Italian: aperto
-  French: ouvert
-  Romanian: deschis
-  Latin: apertus
-  Esperanto: malfermita
-  UNI: ABERTU

279. OPPOSITE

-  Spanish: opuesto
-  Portuguese: oposto
-  Italian: opposto
-  French: opposé
-  Romanian: opus
-  Greek: αντίθετος (antíthetos)
-  Latin: oppositus
-  Esperanto: kontraŭa
-  UNI: OPOSTU / OPOSITU

280. POLITE

-  Spanish: cortés
-  Portuguese: educado
-  Italian: educato
-  French: poli
-  Romanian: politicos
-  Latin: politus
-  Esperanto: ĝentila
-  UNI: POLITU / EDUKADU

281. POPULAR

-  Spanish: popular
-  Portuguese: popular
-  Italian: popolare
-  French: populaire
-  Romanian: popular
-  Russian: популярный (populyárnyy)

 Latin: popularis
 Esperanto: populara
 UNI: POPULARU

282. PRIVATE

 Spanish: privado
 Portuguese: privado
 Italian: privato
 French: privé
 Romanian: privat
 German: privat
 Russian: приватный (privatnyy)
 Latin: privatus
 Esperanto: privata
 UNI: PRIVATU

283. PUBLIC

 Spanish: público
 Portuguese: público
 Italian: pubblico
 French: public
 Romanian: public
 Russian: публичный (publíchnyy)
 Latin: publicus
 Esperanto: publika
 UNI: PUBLIKU

284. READY

 Spanish: listo, preparado
 Portuguese: pronto
 Italian: pronto
 French: prêt
 Romanian: gata
 Latin: paratus
 Esperanto: preta
 UNI: PRONTU / PREPARATU

285. RICH

-  Spanish: rico
-  Portuguese: rico
-  Italian: ricco
-  French: riche
-  Romanian: bogat
-  German: reich
-  Russian: богатый (bogátyy)
-  Latin: dives
-  Esperanto: riĉa
-  UNI: RIKU

286. RIGHT (direction)

-  Spanish: derecha
-  Portuguese: direita
-  Italian: destra
-  French: droite
-  Romanian: dreapta
-  German: rechts
-  Latin: dexter
-  Esperanto: dekstra
-  UNI: RETU

287. ROUGH

-  Spanish: áspero, rugoso
-  Portuguese: áspero
-  Italian: ruvido
-  French: rugueux
-  Romanian: aspru
-  German: rau
-  Russian: грубый (grúbyy)
-  Latin: asper
-  Esperanto: malglata
-  UNI: RUGU / RUGOSU / ASPERU

288. SHARP

-  Spanish: afilado, agudo
-  Portuguese: afiado, agudo
-  Italian: affilato
-  French: tranchant

 Romanian: ascuțit
 Latin: acutus
 Esperanto: akra
 UNI: AKUTU / AFILADU

289. SHORT

 Spanish: corto
 Portuguese: curto
 Italian: corto
 French: court
 Romanian: scurt
 German: kurz
 Russian: короткий (korótkiy)
 Greek: κοντός (kontós)
 Latin: brevis
 Esperanto: mallonga
 UNI: KURTU / BREVU

290. SICK

 Spanish: enfermo
 Portuguese: doente
 Italian: malato
 French: malade
 Romanian: bolnav
 German: krank
 Russian: больной (bol'nóy)
 Greek: άρρωστος (árrostos)
 Latin: aegrotus
 Esperanto: malsana
 UNI: MALADU

291. SLEEPY

 Spanish: somnoliento
 Portuguese: sonolento
 Italian: assonnato
 French: somnolent
 Romanian: somnoros
 Russian: сонный (sónnyy)
 Latin: somnolentus
 Esperanto: dormema
 UNI: SONADU

292. SMOOTH

-  Spanish: liso, suave
-  Portuguese: liso
-  Italian: liscio
-  French: lisse
-  Romanian: neted
-  German: glatt
-  Russian: гладкий (gládkiy)
-  Latin: levis, glaber
-  Esperanto: glata
-  UNI: LISU / GLABU

293. SOFT

-  Spanish: blando, suave
-  Portuguese: mole
-  Italian: morbido
-  French: mou
-  Romanian: moale
-  Latin: mollis
-  Esperanto: mola
-  UNI: MOLU / SUAVU

294. STRANGE

-  Spanish: extraño
-  Portuguese: estranho
-  Italian: strano
-  French: étrange
-  Romanian: straniu
-  Russian: странный (stránnyy)
-  Latin: extraneus
-  Esperanto: stranga
-  UNI: STRANU

295. STUPID

-  Spanish: estúpido
-  Portuguese: estúpido
-  Italian: stupido
-  French: stupide
-  Romanian: stupid
-  Russian: глупый (glúpyy)

 Latin: stultus
 Esperanto: stulta
 UNI: STUPIDU

296. SWEET

 Spanish: dulce
 Portuguese: doce
 Italian: dolce
 French: doux
 Romanian: dulce
 Greek: γλυκός (glykós)
 Latin: dulcis
 Esperanto: dolĉa
 UNI: DULSU / GLUKU

297. TALL

 Spanish: alto
 Portuguese: alto
 Italian: alto
 French: grand
 Romanian: înalt
 Latin: altus
 Esperanto: alta
 UNI: ALTU

298. THICK

 Spanish: grueso
 Portuguese: grosso
 Italian: grosso
 French: épais
 Romanian: gros
 German: dick
 Esperanto: dika
 UNI: GROSU / TIKU

299. THIN

 Spanish: delgado
 Portuguese: magro
 Italian: magro

 French: mince
 Romanian: slab
 German: dünn
 Russian: тонкий (tónkiy)
 Latin: macer
 Esperanto: maldika
 UNI: MAGRU / TINKU

300. THIRSTY

 Spanish: sediento
 Portuguese: sedento
 Italian: assetato
 French: assoiffé
 Romanian: însetat
** Latin: sitiens
 Esperanto: soifa
 UNI: SEDENTU

100 Most Common Noun Gender Mismatches

These are nouns whose grammatical gender differs across Romance languages. UNI has no gender, so these entries simply show the vocabulary and the source-language variation that motivated the choice.

1. MILK

-  Spanish: la leche (f)
-  Portuguese: o leite (m)
-  Italian: il latte (m)
-  French: le lait (m)
-  Romanian: laptele (m)
-  Latin: lac (n)
-  Esperanto: lakto (neutral)
-  UNI: LEITA / LAKTA

2. HONEY

-  Spanish: la miel (f)
-  Portuguese: o mel (m)
-  Italian: il miele (m)
-  French: le miel (m)
-  Romanian: mierea (f)
-  Greek: το μέλι (n) (to méli)
-  Latin: mel (n)
-  Esperanto: mielo (neutral)
-  UNI: MELA

3. SALT

-  Spanish: la sal (f)
-  Portuguese: o sal (m)
-  Italian: il sale (m)
-  French: le sel (m)
-  Romanian: sarea (f)
-  German: das Salz (n)
-  Russian: соль (f) (sol')
-  Latin: sal (m)
-  Esperanto: salo (neutral)
-  UNI: SALA

4. OIL

-  Spanish: el aceite (m)
-  Portuguese: o azeite / o óleo (m)
-  Italian: l'olio (m)
-  French: l'huile (f)
-  Romanian: uleiul (n)
-  German: das Öl (n)
-  Latin: oleum (n)
-  Esperanto: oleo (neutral)
-  UNI: OLEA / ASEITA

5. FIG

-  Spanish: el higo (m)
-  Portuguese: o figo (m)
-  Italian: il fico (m)
-  French: la figue (f)
-  German: die Feige (f)
-  Latin: ficus (f)
-  Esperanto: figo (neutral)
-  UNI: FIGA

6. FLOWER

-  Spanish: la flor (f)
-  Portuguese: a flor (f)
-  Italian: il fiore (m)
-  French: la fleur (f)
-  Romanian: floarea (f)
-  Latin: flos (m)
-  Esperanto: floro (neutral)
-  UNI: FLORA

7. SEA

-  Spanish: el mar (m)
-  Portuguese: o mar (m)
-  Italian: il mare (m)
-  French: la mer (f)
-  Romanian: marea (f)
-  German: das Meer (n) / die See (f)
-  Russian: море (n) (more)

 Latin: mare (n)
 Esperanto: maro (neutral)
 UNI: MARA

8. BLOOD

 Spanish: la sangre (f)
 Portuguese: o sangue (m)
 Italian: il sangue (m)
 French: le sang (m)
 Romanian: sângele (n)
 Latin: sanguis (m)
 Esperanto: sango (neutral)
 UNI: SANGRA

9. PAIN

 Spanish: el dolor (m)
 Portuguese: a dor (f)
 Italian: il dolore (m)
 French: la douleur (f)
 Romanian: durerea (f)
 Latin: dolor (m)
 Esperanto: doloro (neutral)
 UNI: DOLORA

10. HEARING

 Spanish: el oído (m)
 Portuguese: o ouvido (m)
 Italian: l'udito (m)
 French: l'ouïe (f)
 Romanian: auzul (n)
 Latin: auditus (m)
 Esperanto: aŭdo (neutral)
 UNI: AUDITA

11. ODOR

 Spanish: el olor (m)
 Portuguese: o odor (m)
 Italian: l'odore (m)
 French: l'odeur (f)

 Romanian: mirosul (n)

 Latin: odor (m)

 Esperanto: odoro (neutral)

 UNI: ODORA

12. EYELID

 Spanish: el párpado (m)

 Portuguese: a pálpebra (f)

 Italian: la palpebra (f)

 French: la paupière (f)

 Romanian: pleoapa (f)

 Greek: το βλέφαρο (n) (to vléfaro)

 Latin: palpebra (f)

 Esperanto: palpebro (neutral)

 UNI: PALPEBRA

13. TOOTH

 Spanish: el diente (m)

 Portuguese: o dente (m)

 Italian: il dente (m)

 French: la dent (f)

 Romanian: dintele (m)

 Greek: το δόντι (n) (to dónti)

 Latin: dens (m)

 Esperanto: dento (neutral)

 UNI: DENTA

14. NOSE

 Spanish: la nariz (f)

 Portuguese: o nariz (m)

 Italian: il naso (m)

 French: le nez (m)

 Romanian: nasul (n)

 German: die Nase (f)

 Russian: нос (m) (nos)

 Latin: nasus (m)

 Esperanto: nazo (neutral)

 UNI: NARISA / NASA

15. CALM

-  Spanish: la calma (f)
-  Portuguese: a calma (f)
-  Italian: la calma (f)
-  French: le calme (m)
-  Romanian: calmul (n)
-  Latin: tranquillitas (f)
-  Esperanto: trankvilo (neutral)
-  UNI: KALMA / TRANKILA

16. HUMOR

-  Spanish: el humor (m)
-  Portuguese: o humor (m)
-  Italian: l'umore (m)
-  French: l'humeur (f)
-  Romanian: umorul (n)
-  German: der Humor (m)
-  Russian: юмор (m) (yumor)
-  Greek: το χιούμορ (n) (to chioúmor)
-  Latin: humor (m)
-  Esperanto: humoro (neutral)
-  UNI: UMORA

17. DOUBT

-  Spanish: la duda (f)
-  Portuguese: a dúvida (f)
-  Italian: il dubbio (m)
-  French: le doute (m)
-  Romanian: îndoiala (f)
-  Latin: dubium (n)
-  Esperanto: dubo (neutral)
-  UNI: DUDA

18. COURAGE

-  Spanish: el coraje (m)
-  Portuguese: a coragem (f)
-  Italian: il coraggio (m)
-  French: le courage (m)
-  Romanian: curajul (n)

 Latin: fortitudo (f)
 Esperanto: kuraĝo (neutral)
 UNI: KURAGA

19. LOVE

 Spanish: el amor (m)
 Portuguese: o amor (m)
 Italian: l'amore (m)
 French: l'amour (m)
 Latin: amor (m)
 Esperanto: amo (neutral)
 UNI: AMORA

20. HOPE

 Spanish: la esperanza (f)
 Portuguese: a esperança (f)
 Italian: la speranza (f)
 French: l'espoir (m)
 Romanian: speranța (f)
 Latin: spes (f)
 Esperanto: espero (neutral)
 UNI: SPERANSA

21. GARAGE

 Spanish: el garaje (m)
 Portuguese: a garagem (f)
 Italian: il garage (m)
 French: le garage (m)
 Romanian: garajul (n)
 German: die Garage (f)
 Russian: гараж (m) (garazh)
 Greek: το γκαράζ (n) (to gkaráz)
 Esperanto: garaĝo (neutral)
 Japanese: ガレージ (garēji)
 UNI: GARAGA

22. TERRACE

-  Spanish: la terraza (f)
-  Portuguese: o terraço (m)
-  Italian: il terrazzo (m)
-  French: la terrasse (f)
-  Romanian: terasa (f)
-  German: die Terrasse (f)
-  Russian: reppaca (f) (terrasa)
-  Greek: η τάρατσα (f) (i tarátsa)
-  Esperanto: teraso (neutral)
-  Japanese: テラス (terasu)
-  UNI: TERASA

23. BIRTH

-  Spanish: el nacimiento (m)
-  Portuguese: o nascimento (m)
-  Italian: la nascita (f)
-  French: la naissance (f)
-  Romanian: nașterea (f)
-  Greek: η γέννηση (f) (i génnisi)
-  Latin: nativitas (f)
-  Esperanto: naskiĝo (neutral)
-  UNI: NASIMENTA

24. AID

-  Spanish: la ayuda (f)
-  Portuguese: a ajuda (f)
-  Italian: l'aiuto (m)
-  French: l'aide (f)
-  Romanian: ajutorul (n)
-  Latin: auxilium (n)
-  Esperanto: helpo (neutral)
-  UNI: AIUDA

25. MESSAGE

-  Spanish: el mensaje (m)
-  Portuguese: a mensagem (f)
-  Italian: il messaggio (m)
-  French: le message (m)
-  Romanian: mesajul (n)

 Esperanto: mesaĝo (neutral)
 Japanese: メッセージ (messēji)
 UNI: MESAGA

26. PEOPLE

 Spanish: la gente (f)
 Portuguese: a gente (f)
 Italian: la gente (f)
 French: les gens (m pl)
 Romanian: oamenii (m pl)
 Latin: populus (m)
 Esperanto: homoj (neutral)
 UNI: GENTA / POPULA

27. NEURON

 Spanish: la neurona (f)
 Portuguese: o neurônio (m)
 Italian: il neurone (m)
 French: le neurone (m)
 Romanian: neuronul (n)
 German: das Neuron (n)
 Russian: нейрон (m) (neyron)
 Greek: ο νευρώνας (m) (o nevónas)
 Esperanto: neŭrono (neutral)
 Japanese: ニューロン (nyūron)
 UNI: NEURONA

28. BRAIN

 Spanish: el cerebro (m)
 Portuguese: o cérebro (m)
 Italian: il cervello (m)
 French: la cervelle (f) / le cerveau (m)
 Romanian: creierul (n)
 Latin: cerebrum (n)
 Esperanto: cerbo (neutral)
 UNI: SEREBRA

29. FOREHEAD

-  Spanish: la frente (f)
-  Portuguese: a fronte (f)
-  Italian: la fronte (f)
-  French: le front (m)
-  Romanian: fruntea (f)
-  Latin: frons (f)
-  Esperanto: frunto (neutral)
-  UNI: FRONTA

30. EYELASH

-  Spanish: la pestaña (f)
-  Portuguese: o cílio (m)
-  Italian: il ciglio (m)
-  French: le cil (m)
-  Latin: cilium (n)
-  Esperanto: okulharo (neutral)
-  UNI: SILIA

31. EYEBROW

-  Spanish: la ceja (f)
-  Portuguese: a sobrancelha (f)
-  Italian: il sopracciglio (m)
-  French: le sourcil (m)
-  Romanian: sprânceană (f)
-  German: die Augenbraue (f)
-  Russian: бровь (f) (brov')
-  Latin: supercilium (n)
-  Esperanto: brovo (neutral)
-  UNI: SUPERSILIA / BROVA

32. EAR

-  Spanish: la oreja (f)
-  Portuguese: a orelha (f)
-  Italian: l'orecchio (m)
-  French: l'oreille (f)
-  Romanian: urechea (f)
-  German: das Ohr (n)
-  Russian: ухо (n) (ukho)

 Latin: auris (f)
 Esperanto: orelo (neutral)
 UNI: ORELIA

33. LIP

 Spanish: el labio (m)
 Portuguese: o lábio (m)
 Italian: il labbro (m)
 French: la lèvre (f)
 German: die Lippe (f)
 Latin: labium (n)
 Esperanto: lipo (neutral)
 UNI: LABIA

34. FINGER

 Spanish: el dedo (m)
 Portuguese: o dedo (m)
 Italian: il dito (m)
 French: le doigt (m)
 Romanian: degetul (n)
 Greek: το δάχτυλο (n) (to dáchtylo)
 Latin: digitus (m)
 Esperanto: fingro (neutral)
 UNI: DEDA

35. FINGERNAIL

 Spanish: la uña (f)
 Portuguese: a unha (f)
 Italian: l'unghia (f)
 French: l'ongle (m)
 Romanian: unghia (f)
 German: der Nagel (m)
 Russian: ноготь (m) (nogot')
 Greek: το νύχι (n) (to nýchi)
 Latin: unguis (m)
 Esperanto: ungo (neutral)
 UNI: UNIA

36. CHEST

-  Spanish: el pecho (m)
-  Portuguese: o peito (m)
-  Italian: il petto (m)
-  French: la poitrine (f)
-  Romanian: pieptul (n)
-  Latin: pectus (n)
-  Esperanto: brusto (neutral)
-  UNI: PEITA / PEKTORIA

37. ARM

-  Spanish: el brazo (m)
-  Portuguese: o braço (m)
-  Italian: il braccio (m)
-  French: le bras (m)
-  Romanian: brațul (n)
-  Latin: brachium (n)
-  Esperanto: brako (neutral)
-  UNI: BRASA

38. KNEE

-  Spanish: la rodilla (f)
-  Portuguese: o joelho (m)
-  Italian: il ginocchio (m)
-  French: le genou (m)
-  Romanian: genunchiul (m)
-  German: das Knie (n)
-  Russian: колено (n) (koleno)
-  Greek: το γόνατο (n) (to gónato)
-  Latin: genu (n)
-  Esperanto: genuo (neutral)
-  UNI: GENA / RODILA / GOELA

39. BONE

-  Spanish: el hueso (m)
-  Portuguese: o osso (m)
-  Italian: l'osso (m)
-  French: l'os (m)
-  Romanian: osul (n)
-  Russian: кость (f) (kost')

 Latin: os (n)
 Esperanto: osto (neutral)
 UNI: OSA

40. COLIC

 Spanish: el cólico (m)
 Portuguese: a cólica (f)
 Italian: la colica (f)
 French: la colique (f)
 Romanian: colica (f)
 German: die Kolik (f)
 Russian: колика (f) (kolika)
 Greek: ο κολικός (m) (o kolikós)
 Latin: colica (f)
 Esperanto: koliko (neutral)
 UNI: KOLIKA

41. POWDER

 Spanish: el polvo (m)
 Portuguese: o pó (m)
 Italian: la polvere (f)
 French: la poudre (f)
 Romanian: praful (n)
 German: das Pulver (n)
 Russian: пудра (m) (pudra)
 Latin: pulvis (m)
 Esperanto: pulvo (neutral)
 UNI: POLVA / PUDRA

42. VACCINE

 Spanish: la vacuna (f)
 Portuguese: a vacina (f)
 Italian: il vaccino (m)
 French: le vaccin (m)
 Romanian: vaccinul (n)
 Russian: вакцина (f) (vaktsina)
 Esperanto: vakcino (neutral)
 Japanese: ワクチン (wakuchin)
 UNI: VAKSINA

43. VERTIGO

-  Spanish: el vértigo (m)
-  Portuguese: a vertigem (f)
-  Italian: la vertigine (f)
-  French: le vertige (m)
-  Romanian: vertijul (n)
-  Russian: вертиго (n) (vertigo)
-  Latin: vertigo (f)
-  Esperanto: vertiĝo (neutral)
-  UNI: VERTIGA

44. HUNGER

-  Spanish: el hambre (f)
-  Portuguese: a fome (f)
-  Italian: la fame (f)
-  French: la faim (f)
-  Romanian: foamea (f)
-  Latin: fames (f)
-  Esperanto: malsato (neutral)
-  UNI: FOMA

45. SOUL

-  Spanish: el alma (f)
-  Portuguese: a alma (f)
-  Italian: l'anima (f)
-  French: l'âme (f)
-  Latin: anima (f)
-  Esperanto: animo (neutral)
-  UNI: ALMA / ANIMA

46. ART

-  Spanish: el arte (m)
-  Portuguese: a arte (f)
-  Italian: l'arte (f)
-  French: l'art (m)
-  Romanian: arta (f)
-  Latin: ars (f)
-  Esperanto: arto (neutral)
-  UNI: ARTA

47. COLOR

-  Spanish: el color (m)
-  Portuguese: a cor (f)
-  Italian: il colore (m)
-  French: la couleur (f)
-  Romanian: culoarea (f)
-  Latin: color (m)
-  Esperanto: koloro (neutral)
-  UNI: KOLORA

48. INK

-  Spanish: la tinta (f)
-  Portuguese: a tinta (f)
-  Italian: l'inchiostro (m)
-  French: l'encre (f)
-  German: die Tinte (f)
-  Esperanto: inko (neutral)
-  Japanese: インク (inku)
-  UNI: TINTA / INKA

49. REFERENCE

-  Spanish: la referencia (f)
-  Portuguese: a referência (f)
-  Italian: il riferimento (m)
-  French: la référence (f)
-  Romanian: referința (f)
-  German: die Referenz (f)
-  Esperanto: referenco (neutral)
-  UNI: REFERENSIA

50. CURRENT

-  Spanish: la corriente (f)
-  Portuguese: a corrente (f)
-  Italian: la corrente (f)
-  French: le courant (m)
-  Romanian: curentul (n)
-  Esperanto: kurento (neutral)
-  UNI: KORENTA

51. AGE

-  Spanish: la edad (f)
-  Portuguese: a idade (f)
-  Italian: l'età (f)
-  French: l'âge (m)
-  Latin: aetas (f)
-  Esperanto: aĝo (neutral)
-  UNI: EDADA

52. FLUTE

-  Spanish: la flauta (f)
-  Portuguese: a flauta (f)
-  Italian: il flauto (m)
-  French: la flûte (f)
-  Romanian: flautul (n)
-  German: die Flöte (f)
-  Russian: флейта (f) (fleyta)
-  Greek: το φλάουτο (n) (to fláouto)
-  Esperanto: fluto (neutral)
-  Japanese: フルート (furūto)
-  UNI: FLAUTA / FLUTA

53. RULER

-  Spanish: la regla (f)
-  Portuguese: a régua (f)
-  Italian: il righello (m)
-  French: la règle (f)
-  Romanian: rigla (f)
-  Latin: regula (f)
-  UNI: REGLA

54. MANE

-  Spanish: la crin (f)
-  Portuguese: a crina (f)
-  Italian: il crine (m)
-  French: la crinière (f)
-  Romanian: coama (f)
-  UNI: KRINA

55. MARROW

-  Spanish: la médula (f)
-  Portuguese: a medula (f)
-  Italian: il midollo (m)
-  French: la moelle (f)
-  Romanian: măduva (f)
-  Greek: ο μυελός (m) (o myelós)
-  Latin: medulla (f)
-  Esperanto: medolo (neutral)
-  UNI: MEDULA

56. BACTERIUM

-  Spanish: la bacteria (f)
-  Portuguese: a bactéria (f)
-  Italian: il batterio (m)
-  French: la bactérie (f)
-  Romanian: bacteria (f)
-  German: das Bakterium (n)
-  Russian: бактерия (f) (bakteriya)
-  Greek: το βακτήριο (n) (to vaktírio)
-  Latin: bacterium (n)
-  Esperanto: bakterio (neutral)
-  UNI: BAKTERIA

57. SPOON

-  Spanish: la cuchara (f)
-  Portuguese: a colher (f)
-  Italian: il cucchiaino (m)
-  French: la cuillère (f)
-  Greek: το κουτάλι (n) (to koutáli)
-  Latin: cochlear (n)
-  Esperanto: kulero (neutral)
-  UNI: KULERA

58. JEWEL

-  Spanish: la joya (f)
-  Portuguese: a jóia (f)
-  Italian: il gioiello (m)
-  French: le joyau (m)
-  German: das Juwel (n)

 Latin: gemma (f)
 Esperanto: juvelo (neutral)
 UNI: GOIA

59. SNAKE

 Spanish: la serpiente (f)
 Portuguese: a serpente (f)
 Italian: il serpente (m)
 French: le serpent (m)
 Romanian: șarpele (m)
 Latin: serpens (m/f)
 Esperanto: serpento (neutral)
 UNI: SERPENTA

60. TABLE

 Spanish: la mesa (f)
 Portuguese: a mesa (f)
 Italian: il tavolo (m)
 French: la table (f)
 Romanian: masa (f)
 Latin: mensa (f)
 Esperanto: tablo (neutral)
 Japanese: テーブル (tēburu)
 UNI: MESA / TABLA

61. MAP

 Spanish: el mapa (m)
 Portuguese: o mapa (m)
 Italian: la mappa (f)
 French: la carte (f)
 Romanian: harta (f)
 German: die Karte (f)
 Russian: карта (f) (karta)
 Greek: ο χάρτης (m) (o chártis)
 Esperanto: mapo (neutral)
 UNI: MAPA / KARTA

62. PROBLEM

-  Spanish: el problema (m)
-  Portuguese: o problema (m)
-  Italian: il problema (m)
-  French: le problème (m)
-  Romanian: problema (f)
-  German: das Problem (n)
-  Russian: проблема (f) (problema)
-  Greek: το πρόβλημα (n) (to próvlima)
-  Latin: problema (n)
-  Esperanto: problemo (neutral)
-  UNI: PROBLEMA

63. SYSTEM

-  Spanish: el sistema (m)
-  Portuguese: o sistema (m)
-  Italian: il sistema (m)
-  French: le système (m)
-  Romanian: sistemul (n)
-  German: das System (n)
-  Russian: система (f) (sistema)
-  Greek: το σύστημα (n) (to sýstima)
-  Latin: systema (n)
-  Esperanto: sistemo (neutral)
-  Japanese: システム (shisutemu)
-  UNI: SISTEMA

64. PLANET

-  Spanish: el planeta (m)
-  Portuguese: o planeta (m)
-  Italian: il pianeta (m)
-  French: la planète (f)
-  Romanian: planeta (f)
-  German: der Planet (m)
-  Russian: планета (f) (planeta)
-  Greek: ο πλανήτης (m) (o planítis)
-  Latin: planeta (m)
-  Esperanto: planedo (neutral)
-  UNI: PLANETA

65. COMET

-  Spanish: el cometa (m)
-  Portuguese: o cometa (m)
-  Italian: la cometa (f)
-  French: la comète (f)
-  Romanian: cometa (f)
-  German: der Komet (m)
-  Russian: комета (f) (kometa)
-  Greek: ο κομήτης (m) (o komítis)
-  Latin: cometes (m)
-  Esperanto: kometo (neutral)
-  UNI: KOMETA

66. PHOTO

-  Spanish: la foto (f)
-  Portuguese: a foto (f)
-  Italian: la foto (f)
-  French: la photo (f)
-  Romanian: fotografia (f)
-  German: das Foto (n)
-  Russian: фото (n) (foto)
-  Greek: η φωτογραφία (f) (i fotografia)
-  Esperanto: foto (neutral)
-  UNI: FOTA

67. RADIO

-  Spanish: la radio (f)
-  Portuguese: o rádio (m)
-  Italian: la radio (f)
-  French: la radio (f)
-  Romanian: radioul (n)
-  German: das Radio (n)
-  Russian: радио (n) (radio)
-  Greek: το ραδιόφωνο (n) (to radiófono)
-  Esperanto: radio (neutral)
-  Japanese: ラジオ (rajio)
-  UNI: RADIA

68. LANGUAGE

 Spanish: el idioma / la lengua (m/f)

 Portuguese: a língua (f)

 Italian: la lingua (f)

 French: la langue (f)

 Romanian: limba (f)

 Latin: lingua (f)

 Esperanto: lingvo (neutral)

 UNI: LINGUA

69. BRIDGE

 Spanish: el puente (m)

 Portuguese: a ponte (f)

 Italian: il ponte (m)

 French: le pont (m)

 Romanian: podul (n)

 Latin: pons (m)

 Esperanto: ponto (neutral)

 UNI: PONTA

70. KNIFE

 Spanish: el cuchillo (m)

 Portuguese: a faca (f)

 Italian: il coltello (m)

 French: le couteau (m)

 Romanian: cuțitul (n)

 Latin: culter (m)

 UNI: KUTA / FAKA

71. FORK

 Spanish: el tenedor (m)

 Portuguese: o garfo (m)

 Italian: la forchetta (f)

 French: la fourchette (f)

 Romanian: furculița (f)

 Latin: furca (f)

 Esperanto: forko (neutral)

 Japanese: フォーク (fōku)

 UNI: FORKA

72. PLATE

-  Spanish: el plato (m)
-  Portuguese: o prato (m)
-  Italian: il piatto (m)
-  French: l'assiette (f)
-  Greek: το πιάτο (n) (to piáto)
-  Latin: patina (f)
-  Esperanto: plato (neutral)
-  UNI: PIATA

73. GLASS (drinking)

-  Spanish: el vaso (m)
-  Portuguese: o copo (m)
-  Italian: il bicchiere (m)
-  French: le verre (m)
-  Romanian: paharul (n)
-  German: das Glas (n)
-  Greek: το ποτήρι (n) (to potíri)
-  Latin: poculum (n)
-  Esperanto: glaso (neutral)
-  Japanese: グラス (gurasu)
-  UNI: VASA / KOPA

74. BOTTLE

-  Spanish: la botella (f)
-  Portuguese: a garrafa (f)
-  Italian: la bottiglia (f)
-  French: la bouteille (f)
-  Russian: бутылка (f) (butylka)
-  Greek: το μπουκάλι (n) (to boukáli)
-  Latin: ampulla (f)
-  Esperanto: botelo (neutral)
-  Japanese: ボトル (botoru)
-  UNI: BOTELA

75. WINDOW

-  Spanish: la ventana (f)
-  Portuguese: a janela (f)
-  Italian: la finestra (f)
-  French: la fenêtre (f)

-  Romanian: fereastră (f)
-  German: das Fenster (n)
-  Latin: fenestra (f)
-  Esperanto: fenestro (neutral)
-  UNI: FENESTRA

76. DOOR

-  Spanish: la puerta (f)
-  Portuguese: a porta (f)
-  Italian: la porta (f)
-  French: la porte (f)
-  Greek: η πόρτα (f) (i pórtá)
-  Latin: porta (f)
-  Esperanto: pordo (neutral)
-  UNI: PORTA

77. KEY

-  Spanish: la llave (f)
-  Portuguese: a chave (f)
-  Italian: la chiave (f)
-  French: la clé (f)
-  Romanian: cheia (f)
-  Russian: ключ (m) (klyuch)
-  Greek: το κλειδί (n) (to kleidí)
-  Latin: clavis (f)
-  UNI: KLAVA

78. CLOCK / WATCH

-  Spanish: el reloj (m)
-  Portuguese: o relógio (m)
-  Italian: l'orologio (m)
-  French: la montre / l'horloge (f)
-  Greek: το ρολόι (n) (to rolói)
-  Latin: horologium (n)
-  Esperanto: horloĝo (neutral)
-  UNI: RELOGA

79. BOOK

-  Spanish: el libro (m)
-  Portuguese: o livro (m)
-  Italian: il libro (m)
-  French: le livre (m)
-  Greek: το βιβλίο (n) (to vivlío)
-  Latin: liber (m)
-  Esperanto: libro (neutral)
-  UNI: LIBRA

80. LETTER

-  Spanish: la carta (f)
-  Portuguese: a carta (f)
-  Italian: la lettera (f)
-  French: la lettre (f)
-  Greek: η επιστολή (f) (i epistoli)
-  Latin: littera, epistula (f)
-  Esperanto: letero (neutral)
-  UNI: LITERA / LETRA

81. STREET

-  Spanish: la calle (f)
-  Portuguese: a rua (f)
-  Italian: la strada (f)
-  French: la rue (f)
-  Romanian: strada (f)
-  German: die Straße (f)
-  Latin: via (f)
-  Esperanto: strato (neutral)
-  UNI: RUA / KALEA / STRADA

82. CITY

-  Spanish: la ciudad (f)
-  Portuguese: a cidade (f)
-  Italian: la città (f)
-  French: la ville (f)
-  Latin: urbs (f)
-  Esperanto: urbo (neutral)
-  UNI: SIDA / URBA

83. COUNTRY

-  Spanish: el país (m)
-  Portuguese: o país (m)
-  Italian: il paese (m)
-  French: le pays (m)
-  Latin: patria (f)
-  UNI: PAISA

84. WORLD

-  Spanish: el mundo (m)
-  Portuguese: o mundo (m)
-  Italian: il mondo (m)
-  French: le monde (m)
-  Romanian: lumea (f)
-  Russian: мир (m) (mir)
-  Greek: ο κόσμος (m) (o κόσmos)
-  Latin: mundus (m)
-  Esperanto: mondo (neutral)
-  UNI: MUNDA / KOSMA

85. SUN

-  Spanish: el sol (m)
-  Portuguese: o sol (m)
-  Italian: il sole (m)
-  French: le soleil (m)
-  Romanian: soarele (m)
-  German: die Sonne (f)
-  Russian: солнце (n) (solntse)
-  Greek: ο ήλιος (m) (o ílios)
-  Latin: sol (m)
-  Esperanto: suno (neutral)
-  UNI: SOLA

86. MOON

-  Spanish: la luna (f)
-  Portuguese: a lua (f)
-  Italian: la luna (f)
-  French: la lune (f)
-  Romanian: luna (f)
-  Russian: луна (f) (luna)

 Greek: η σελήνη (f) (i selíni)

 Latin: luna (f)

 Esperanto: luno (neutral)

 UNI: LUNA

87. STAR

 Spanish: la estrella (f)

 Portuguese: a estrela (f)

 Italian: la stella (f)

 French: l'étoile (f)

 Romanian: steaua (f)

 German: der Stern (m)

 Greek: το αστέρι (n) (to astéri)

 Latin: stella (f)

 Esperanto: stelo (neutral)

 UNI: STELA / ASTRA

88. CLOUD

 Spanish: la nube (f)

 Portuguese: a nuvem (f)

 Italian: la nube (f)

 French: le nuage (m)

 Romanian: norul (m)

 Latin: nubes (f)

 Esperanto: nubo (neutral)

 UNI: NUBA

89. RAIN

 Spanish: la lluvia (f)

 Portuguese: a chuva (f)

 Italian: la pioggia (f)

 French: la pluie (f)

 Romanian: ploaia (f)

 Latin: pluvia (f)

 Esperanto: pluvo (neutral)

 UNI: PLUVIA

90. SNOW

-  Spanish: la nieve (f)
-  Portuguese: a neve (f)
-  Italian: la neve (f)
-  French: la neige (f)
-  German: der Schnee (m)
-  Russian: снег (m) (sneg)
-  Latin: nix (f)
-  Esperanto: neĝo (neutral)
-  UNI: NEVA

91. WIND

-  Spanish: el viento (m)
-  Portuguese: o vento (m)
-  Italian: il vento (m)
-  French: le vent (m)
-  Romanian: vântul (n)
-  German: der Wind (m)
-  Russian: ветер (m) (veter)
-  Latin: ventus (m)
-  Esperanto: vento (neutral)
-  UNI: VENTA

92. FIRE

-  Spanish: el fuego (m)
-  Portuguese: o fogo (m)
-  Italian: il fuoco (m)
-  French: le feu (m)
-  Romanian: focul (n)
-  German: das Feuer (n)
-  Greek: η φωτιά (f) (i fotiá)
-  UNI: FOGA

93. WATER

-  Spanish: el agua (f)
-  Portuguese: a água (f)
-  Italian: l'acqua (f)
-  French: l'eau (f)
-  Romanian: apa (f)

 Latin: aqua (f)
 Esperanto: akvo (neutral)
 UNI: AGUA / AKUA

94. EARTH / GROUND

 Spanish: la tierra (f)
 Portuguese: a terra (f)
 Italian: la terra (f)
 French: la terre (f)
 German: die Erde (f)
 Latin: terra (f)
 Esperanto: tero (neutral)
 UNI: TERA

95. TREE

 Spanish: el árbol (m)
 Portuguese: a árvore (f)
 Italian: l'albero (m)
 French: l'arbre (m)
 Latin: arbor (f)
 Esperanto: arbo (neutral)
 UNI: ARBOLA

96. LEAF

 Spanish: la hoja (f)
 Portuguese: a folha (f)
 Italian: la foglia (f)
 French: la feuille (f)
 Romanian: frunza (f)
 Greek: το φύλλο (n) (to fýllo)
 Latin: folium (n)
 Esperanto: folio (neutral)
 UNI: FOLIA

97. FRUIT

 Spanish: la fruta (f)
 Portuguese: a fruta (f)
 Italian: la frutta (f)
 French: le fruit (m)

-  Romanian: fructul (n)
-  German: die Frucht (f)
-  Russian: фрукт (m) (frukt)
-  Greek: το φρούτο (n) (to froúto)
-  Latin: fructus (m)
-  Esperanto: frukto (neutral)
-  UNI: FRUTA

98. BREAD

-  Spanish: el pan (m)
-  Portuguese: o pão (m)
-  Italian: il pane (m)
-  French: le pain (m)
-  Romanian: pâinea (f)
-  Latin: panis (m)
-  Esperanto: pano (neutral)
-  Japanese: パン (pan)
-  UNI: PANA

99. CHEESE

-  Spanish: el queso (m)
-  Portuguese: o queijo (m)
-  Italian: il formaggio (m)
-  French: le fromage (m)
-  German: der Käse (m)
-  Latin: caseus (m)
-  Esperanto: fromaĝo (neutral)
-  UNI: KESA / FORMAGA

100. WINE

-  Spanish: el vino (m)
-  Portuguese: o vinho (m)
-  Italian: il vino (m)
-  French: le vin (m)
-  Romanian: vinul (n)
-  German: der Wein (m)
-  Russian: вино (n) (vino)
-  Latin: vinum (n)
-  Esperanto: vino (neutral)
-  Japanese: ワイン (wain)
-  UNI: VINA

Verbs

200 most common verbs, with multilingual comparison and flags.

How to read the entries: The first form listed is the PRIMARY form. Commas separate distinct meanings or translations within the same entry. Slashes separate alternative forms of the same concept — synonyms, reduced forms, or accepted variants that mean roughly the same thing.

1. TO BE

-  English: I am a student
-  Spanish: Soy estudiante
-  Portuguese: Sou estudante
-  Italian: Sono studente
-  French: Je suis étudiant
-  Romanian: Sunt student
-  Latin: Sum discipulus
-  Esperanto: Mi estas studento
-  UNI: MI (SAR) ESTUDANTA

2. TO HAVE

-  English: I have a book
-  Spanish: Tengo un libro
-  Portuguese: Tenho um livro
-  Italian: Ho un libro
-  French: J'ai un livre
-  Romanian: Am o carte
-  German: Ich habe ein Buch
-  Greek: Έχω ένα βιβλίο (Écho éna vivlío)
-  Latin: Habeo librum
-  Esperanto: Mi havas libron
-  UNI: MI ABAR / TENAR LIBRA

3. TO DO

-  English: I do my work
-  Spanish: Hago mi trabajo
-  Portuguese: Faço meu trabalho
-  Italian: Faccio il mio lavoro
-  French: Je fais mon travail
-  Romanian: Fac munca mea

 German: Ich mache meine Arbeit
 Latin: Facio opus meum
 Esperanto: Mi faras mian laboron
 UNI: MI FAR (MIU) LABORA

4. TO SAY

 English: I say a word
 Spanish: Digo una palabra
 Portuguese: Digo uma palavra
 Italian: Dico una parola
 French: Je dis un mot
 Greek: Λέω μια λέξη (Léo mia léxi)
 Latin: Dico verbum
 Esperanto: Mi diras vorton
 UNI: MI PALAR / AVLAR / VOKAR / DISAR LEKSA

5. TO GO

 English: I go to school
 Spanish: Voy a la escuela
 Portuguese: Vou à escola
 Italian: Vado a scuola
 French: Je vais à l'école
 Romanian: Merg la școală
 Russian: Я иду в школу (Ya idu v shkolu)
 Latin: Eo ad scholam
 Esperanto: Mi iras al lernejo
 UNI: MI ANDAR (A) SKOLA

6. TO GET

 English: I get a gift
 Spanish: Consigo un regalo
 Portuguese: Consigo um presente
 Italian: Ottengo un regalo
 French: J'obtiens un cadeau
 Romanian: Obțin un cadou
 Greek: Παίρνω ένα δώρο (Paírno éna dóro)
 Latin: Accipio donum
 Esperanto: Mi akiras donacon
 UNI: MI RESEPTAR REGALA

7. TO MAKE

-  English: I make a cake
-  Spanish: Hago un pastel
-  Portuguese: Faço um bolo
-  Italian: Faccio una torta
-  French: Je fais un gâteau
-  Romanian: Fac un tort
-  Greek: Φτιάχνω μια τούρτα (Ftiáchno mia tourta)
-  Latin: Facio placentam
-  Esperanto: Mi faras kukon
-  UNI: MI FAR / ASAR TORTA

8. TO KNOW

-  English: I know a fact
-  Spanish: Sé un hecho
-  Portuguese: Sei um fato
-  Italian: So un fatto
-  French: Je sais un fait
-  Romanian: Știu un fapt
-  Latin: Scio factum
-  Esperanto: Mi scias fakton
-  UNI: MI SABAR FAKTA

9. TO THINK

-  English: I think about life
-  Spanish: Pienso en la vida
-  Portuguese: Penso na vida
-  Italian: Penso alla vita
-  French: Je pense à la vie
-  Latin: Cogito de vita
-  Esperanto: Mi pensas pri vivo
-  UNI: MI PENSAR SOBRU VIDA

10. TO TAKE

-  English: I take a book
-  Spanish: Tomo un libro
-  Portuguese: Tomo um livro
-  Italian: Prendo un libro
-  French: Je prends un livre
-  Greek: Παίρνω ένα βιβλίο (Paírno éna vivlío)

 Latin: Capio librum
 Esperanto: Mi prenas libron
 UNI: MI TOMAR LIVRA

11. TO SEE

 English: I see a star
 Spanish: Veo una estrella
 Portuguese: Vejo uma estrela
 Italian: Vedo una stella
 French: Je vois une étoile
 Romanian: Văd o stea
 Greek: Βλέπω ένα αστέρι (Vlépo éna astéri)
 Latin: Video stellam
 Esperanto: Mi vidas stelon
 UNI: MI VERAR STELA / ASTRA

12. TO COME

 English: I come to the party
 Spanish: Vengo a la fiesta
 Portuguese: Venho à festa
 Italian: Vengo alla festa
 French: Je viens à la fête
 Romanian: Vin la petrecere
 Latin: Venio ad convivium
 Esperanto: Mi venas al festo
 UNI: MI VENAR A FESTA

13. TO WANT

 English: I want a coffee
 Spanish: Quiero un café
 Portuguese: Quero um café
 Italian: Voglio un caffè
 French: Je veux un café
 Romanian: Vreau o cafea
 German: Ich will einen Kaffee
 Latin: Volo coffeum
 Esperanto: Mi volas kafon
 UNI: MI KERAR / VOLIAR KAFA

14. TO USE

-  English: I use a pen
-  Spanish: Uso un bolígrafo
-  Portuguese: Uso uma caneta
-  Italian: Uso una penna
-  French: J'utilise un stylo
-  Romanian: Folosesc un stilou
-  Latin: Utor stilo
-  Esperanto: Mi uzas plumon
-  UNI: MI USAR STILA

15. TO FIND

-  English: I find a key
-  Spanish: Encuentro una llave
-  Portuguese: Encontro uma chave
-  Italian: Trovo una chiave
-  French: Je trouve une clé
-  Romanian: Găsesc o cheie
-  Greek: Βρίσκω ένα κλειδί (Vrísko éna kleidí)
-  Latin: Invenio clavem
-  Esperanto: Mi trovas ŝlosilon
-  UNI: MI ENKONTRAR KLAVA

16. TO GIVE

-  English: I give a flower
-  Spanish: Doy una flor
-  Portuguese: Dou uma flor
-  Italian: Do un fiore
-  French: Je donne une fleur
-  Romanian: Dau o floare
-  Russian: Я даю цветок (Ya dayu tsvetok)
-  Greek: Δίνω ένα λουλούδι (Díno éna loulóúdi)
-  Latin: Do florem
-  Esperanto: Mi donas floron
-  UNI: MI DAR FLORA

17. TO TELL

-  English: I tell a story
-  Spanish: Cuento una historia
-  Portuguese: Conto uma história

-  Italian: Racconto una storia
-  French: Je raconte une histoire
-  Russian: Я рассказываю историю (Ya rasskazyvayu istoriyu)
-  Greek: Λέω μια ιστορία (Léo mia istoría)
-  Latin: Narro fabulam
-  Esperanto: Mi diras rakonton
-  UNI: MI KONTAR STORIA

18. TO WORK

-  English: I work in an office
-  Spanish: Trabajo en una oficina
-  Portuguese: Trabalho em um escritório
-  Italian: Lavoro in un ufficio
-  French: Je travaille dans un bureau
-  Romanian: Lucrez într-un birou
-  German: Ich arbeite in einem Büro
-  Russian: Я работаю в офисе (Ya rabotayu v ofise)
-  Latin: Laboro in officio
-  Esperanto: Mi laboras en oficejo
-  UNI: MI LABORAR IN OFISA

19. TO CALL

-  English: I call my friend
-  Spanish: Llamo a mi amigo
-  Portuguese: Chamo meu amigo
-  Italian: Chiamo il mio amico
-  Latin: Voco amicum meum
-  Esperanto: Mi vokas mian amikon
-  UNI: MI KLAMAR / KAMAR AMIGA

20. TO TRY

-  English: I try new food
-  Spanish: Pruebo comida nueva
-  Portuguese: Provo comida nova
-  Italian: Provo cibo nuovo
-  French: J'essaie de la nourriture nouvelle
-  Romanian: Încerc mâncare nouă
-  German: Ich probiere neues Essen
-  Russian: Я пробую новую еду (Ya probuyu novuyu edu)

 Latin: Tento cibum novum
 Esperanto: Mi provas novan manĝaĵon
 UNI: MI PROVAR KOMIDA NOVU

21. TO ASK

 English: I ask a question
 Spanish: Pregunto una pregunta
 Portuguese: Pergunto uma pergunta
 Italian: Chiedo una domanda
 French: Je pose une question
 Romanian: Pun o întrebare
 Latin: Interrogo quaestionem
 Esperanto: Mi demandas demandon
 UNI: MI PREGUNTAR PREGUNTA

22. TO NEED

 English: I need a book
 Spanish: Necesito un libro
 Portuguese: Preciso de um livro
 Italian: Ho bisogno di un libro
 French: J'ai besoin d'un livre
 Latin: Opus est mihi libro
 Esperanto: Mi bezonas libron
 UNI: MI NESESAR LIVRA

23. TO FEEL

 English: I feel happy
 Spanish: Me siento feliz
 Portuguese: Sinto-me feliz
 Italian: Mi sento felice
 French: Je me sens heureux
 Romanian: Mă simt fericit
 Latin: Me sentio felicem
 Esperanto: Mi sentas min feliĉa
 UNI: MI SENTIRAR FELISU

24. TO BECOME

-  English: I become a teacher
 Spanish: Me convierto en profesor
 Portuguese: Torno-me professor
 Italian: Divento professore
 French: Je deviens professeur
 Romanian: Devín profesor
 Latin: Fio magister
 Esperanto: Mi fariĝas instruisto
 UNI: MI TORNAR / KONVERTAR / DIVENTAR PROFESORA

25. TO LEAVE

-  English: I leave the house
 Spanish: Dejo la casa
 Portuguese: Deixo a casa
 Italian: Lascio la casa
 French: Je quitte la maison
 Romanian: Plec din casă
 German: Ich verlasse das Haus
 Latin: Domum relinquo
 Esperanto: Mi lasas la domon
 UNI: MI DESAR KASA

26. TO PUT

-  English: I put a book on the table
 Spanish: Pongo un libro en la mesa
 Portuguese: Coloco um livro na mesa
 Italian: Metto un libro sul tavolo
 French: Je mets un livre sur la table
 Romanian: Pun o carte pe masă
 Latin: Pono librum in mensa
 Esperanto: Mi metas libron sur la tablon
 UNI: MI LOKAR / PONAR / METAR LIVRA INU MESA / TABLA

27. TO KEEP

-  English: I keep my promise
 Spanish: Mantengo mi promesa
 Portuguese: Mantenho minha promessa
 Italian: Mantengo la mia promessa
 French: Je tiens ma promesse

 Romanian: Îmi țin promisiunea
 Latin: Servo promissionem meam
 Esperanto: Mi tenas mian promeson
 UNI: MI TENAR PROMESA

28. TO LET

 English: I let her go
 Spanish: Dejo que ella vaya
 Portuguese: Deixo que ela vá
 Italian: Lascio che lei vada
 French: Je laisse qu'elle aille
 Romanian: O las să plece
 German: Ich lasse sie gehen
 Latin: Sino eam ire
 Esperanto: Mi lasas ŝin iri
 UNI: MI DESAR LI ANDAR / MI LASAR LI IRAR

29. TO TYPE

 English: She wants me to type
 Spanish: Ella quiere que yo escriba
 Portuguese: Ela quer que eu digite
 Italian: Lei vuole che io scriva
 French: Elle veut que je tape
 Romanian: Ea vrea să tastéz
 Latin: Illa vult me scribere
 Esperanto: Ŝi volas, ke mi tajpu
 UNI: LI KERAR (KE) MI DIGITAR

30. TO BEGIN

 English: I begin a new project
 Spanish: Comienzo un nuevo proyecto
 Portuguese: Começo um novo projeto
 Italian: Inizio un nuovo progetto
 French: Je commence un nouveau projet
 Romanian: Încep un proiect nou
 Latin: Incipio novum propositum
 Esperanto: Mi komencas novan projekton
 UNI: MI KOMENSAR PROJEKTA NOVU

31. TO WRITE

-  English: I write a letter
-  Spanish: Yo escribo una carta
-  Portuguese: Eu escrevo uma carta
-  Italian: Io scrivo una lettera
-  French: J'écris une lettre
-  Romanian: Scriu o scrisoare
-  German: Ich schreibe einen Brief
-  Greek: Γράφω ένα γράμμα (Gráfo éna grámma)
-  Latin: Scribo epistulam
-  Esperanto: Mi skribas leteron
-  UNI: MI SKRIBAR / GRAFAR LETRA

32. TO READ

-  English: She reads a book
-  Spanish: Ella lee un libro
-  Portuguese: Ela lê um livro
-  Italian: Lei legge un libro
-  French: Elle lit un livre
-  German: Sie liest ein Buch
-  Latin: Illa legit librum
-  Esperanto: Ŝi legas libron
-  UNI: LI LAR LIVRA

33. TO EAT

-  English: We eat an apple
-  Spanish: Nosotros comemos una manzana
-  Portuguese: Nós comemos uma maçã
-  Italian: Noi mangiamo una mela
-  French: Nous mangeons une pomme
-  Romanian: Noi mâncăm un măr
-  Esperanto: Ni manĝas pomon
-  UNI: MIS KOMAR / MANGAR MANSANA

34. TO DRINK

-  English: He drinks water
-  Spanish: Él bebe agua
-  Portuguese: Ele bebe água
-  Italian: Lui beve acqua
-  French: Il boit de l'eau

 Romanian: El bea apă
 Latin: Ille bibit aquam
 UNI: LI BEBAR AGUA

35. TO LISTEN

 English: They listen to music
 Spanish: Ellos escuchan música
 Portuguese: Eles escutam música
 Italian: Loro ascoltano musica
 French: Ils écoutent de la musique
 Romanian: Ei ascultă muzică
 Greek: Ακούνε μουσική (Akoúne mousikí)
 Latin: Illi audiunt musicam
 Esperanto: Ili aŭskultas muzikon
 UNI: LIS ESKUTAR MUSIKA

36. TO WATCH

 English: I watch a movie
 Spanish: Yo veo una película
 Portuguese: Eu assisto a um filme
 Italian: Io guardo un film
 French: Je regarde un film
 Romanian: Privesc un film
 Latin: Specto cinematographium
 Esperanto: Mi rigardas filmon
 UNI: MI SPEKTAR / VERAR FILMA

37. TO PLAY

 English: The children play soccer
 Spanish: Los niños juegan al fútbol
 Portuguese: As crianças jogam futebol
 Italian: I bambini giocano a calcio
 French: Les enfants jouent au football
 Romanian: Copiii joacă fotbal
 Esperanto: La infanoj ludas futbalon
 UNI: NINAS XOGAR FUTBOLA

38. TO BUY

-  English: She buys a dress
-  Spanish: Ella compra un vestido
-  Portuguese: Ela compra um vestido
-  Italian: Lei compra un vestito
-  French: Elle achète une robe
-  Romanian: Ea cumpără o rochie
-  Latin: Illa emit vestem
-  Esperanto: Ŝi aĉetas robon
-  UNI: LI KOMPRAR VESTIDA

39. TO SELL

-  English: He sells a car
-  Spanish: Él vende un coche
-  Portuguese: Ele vende um carro
-  Italian: Lui vende una macchina
-  French: Il vend une voiture
-  Romanian: El vinde o mașină
-  Latin: Ille vendit autocinetum
-  Esperanto: Li vendas aŭton
-  UNI: LI VENDAR AUTA

40. TO DRIVE

-  English: I drive a car
-  Spanish: Yo conduzco un coche
-  Portuguese: Eu dirijo um carro
-  Italian: Io guido una macchina
-  French: Je conduis une voiture
-  Romanian: Conduc o mașină
-  German: Ich fahre ein Auto
-  Latin: Ago autocinetum
-  Esperanto: Mi veturas aŭton
-  UNI: MI KONDUKTAR AUTA

41. TO LOVE

-  English: They love each other
-  Spanish: Ellos se aman
-  Portuguese: Eles se amam
-  Italian: Loro si amano
-  French: Ils s'aiment

 Romanian: Ei se iubesc

 Latin: Se amant

 Esperanto: Ili amas unu la alian

 UNI: LIS AMAR SA / LIS AMAR UNA OTRA

42. TO HELP

 English: She helps her friend

 Spanish: Ella ayuda a su amigo

 Portuguese: Ela ajuda o amigo

 Italian: Lei aiuta il suo amico

 French: Elle aide son ami

 Romanian: Ea ajută prietenul

 Latin: Illa adiuvat amicum suum

 Esperanto: Ŝi helpas sian amikon

 UNI: LI AIUDAR AMIGA

43. TO LEARN

 English: We learn new things

 Spanish: Nosotros aprendemos cosas nuevas

 Portuguese: Nós aprendemos coisas novas

 Italian: Noi impariamo cose nuove

 French: Nous apprenons de nouvelles choses

 Romanian: Învățăm lucruri noi

 Latin: Discimus res novas

 Esperanto: Ni lernas novajn aferojn

 UNI: MIS APRENDAR KOSAS NOVU

44. TO TEACH

 English: He teaches English

 Spanish: Él enseña inglés

 Portuguese: Ele ensina inglês

 Italian: Lui insegna inglese

 French: Il enseigne l'anglais

 Romanian: El predă engleză

 Latin: Ille docet Anglicam

 Esperanto: Li instruas anglan

 UNI: LI ENSENAR INGLESA

45. TO BUILD

 English: They build a house

 Spanish: Ellos construyen una casa

 Portuguese: Eles constroem uma casa

 Italian: Loro costruiscono una casa

 French: Ils construisent une maison

 Romanian: Ei construiesc o casă

 Latin: Illi aedificant domum

 Esperanto: Ili konstruas domon

 UNI: LIS KONSTRUKTAR KASA

46. TO SEND

 English: I send a message

 Spanish: Yo envío un mensaje

 Portuguese: Eu envio uma mensagem

 Italian: Io mando un messaggio

 French: J'envoie un message

 Romanian: Trimit un mesaj

 Esperanto: Mi sendas mesaĝon

 UNI: MI ENVIAR MESAGA / MESAGAR

47. TO RECEIVE

 English: She receives a gift

 Spanish: Ella recibe un regalo

 Portuguese: Ela recebe um presente

 Italian: Lei riceve un regalo

 French: Elle reçoit un cadeau

 Romanian: Ea primește un cadou

 Latin: Illa accipit donum

 Esperanto: Ŝi ricevas donacon

 UNI: LI RESEBAR REGALA

48. TO MEET

 English: We meet new people

 Spanish: Nosotros conocemos gente nueva

 Portuguese: Nós conhecemos pessoas novas

 Italian: Noi conosciamo persone nuove

 French: Nous rencontrons de nouvelles personnes

 Romanian: Cunoaștem oameni noi

 Latin: Cognoscimus novos homines
 Esperanto: Ni renkontas novajn homojn
 UNI: MIS KONOSAR PERSONAS NOVU

49. TO LIVE

 English: They live in a city
 Spanish: Ellos viven en una ciudad
 Portuguese: Eles vivem em uma cidade
 Italian: Loro vivono in una città
 French: Ils vivent dans une ville
 Romanian: Ei locuiesc într-un oraș
 Latin: Illi habitant in urbe
 Esperanto: Ili loĝas en urbo
 UNI: TIS VIVAR IN SIDADA / URBA

50. TO RUN

 English: You run fast
 Spanish: Corres rápido
 Portuguese: Você corre rápido
 Italian: Corri velocemente
 French: Tu cours vite
 Romanian: Tu alergi repede
 Latin: Curris celeriter
 Esperanto: Vi kuras rapide
 UNI: NI KORAR RAPIDU

51. TO UNDERSTAND

 English: I understand the rule
 Spanish: Entiendo la regla
 Portuguese: Entendo a regra
 Italian: Capisco la regola
 French: Je comprends la règle
 Romanian: Înțeleg regula
 Latin: Intelligo regulam
 Esperanto: Mi komprenas la regulon
 UNI: MI INTENDAR REGLA

52. TO ANSWER

-  English: I answer the question
-  Spanish: Respondo la pregunta
-  Portuguese: Respondo à pergunta
-  Italian: Rispondo alla domanda
-  French: Je réponds à la question
-  Romanian: Răspund la întrebare
-  Latin: Respondeo quaestioni
-  Esperanto: Mi respondas al la demando
-  UNI: MI RESPONDAR PREGUNTA

53. TO HEAR

-  English: I hear the music
-  Spanish: Oigo la música
-  Portuguese: Ouço a música
-  Italian: Sento la musica
-  French: J'entends la musique
-  Romanian: Aud muzica
-  Latin: Audio musicam
-  Esperanto: Mi aŭdas la muzikon
-  UNI: MI AUDITAR MUSIKA

54. TO LIKE

-  English: I like the book
-  Spanish: Me gusta el libro
-  Portuguese: Gosto do livro
-  Italian: Mi piace il libro
-  French: J'aime le livre
-  Romanian: Îmi place cartea
-  Latin: Mihi placet liber
-  Esperanto: Mi ŝatas la libron
-  UNI: MI GUSTAR LIVRA

55. TO COST

-  English: It costs ten euros
-  Spanish: Cuesta diez euros
-  Portuguese: Custa dez euros
-  Italian: Costa dieci euro
-  French: Ça coûte dix euros
-  Romanian: Costă zece euro

 Latin: Constat decem euronēs
 Esperanto: Ĝi kostas dek eŭrojn
 UNI: KOSTAR DEKA EURO

56. TO MEAN

 English: What does this word mean?
 Spanish: ¿Qué significa esta palabra?
 Portuguese: O que significa esta palavra?
 Italian: Cosa significa questa parola?
 French: Que signifie ce mot?
 Romanian: Ce înseamnă acest cuvânt?
 Latin: Quid significat hoc verbum?
 Esperanto: Kion signifas ĉi tiu vorto?
 UNI: KEU SIGNIFIKAR ETU PALAVRA?

57. TO SEEM

 English: She seems tired
 Spanish: Ella parece cansada
 Portuguese: Ela parece cansada
 Italian: Lei sembra stanca
 French: Elle semble fatiguée
 Romanian: Ea pare obosită
 Latin: Illa videtur fessa
 Esperanto: Ŝi ŝajnas laca
 UNI: LI PARESAR KANSADU

58. TO HAPPEN

 English: What happened?
 Spanish: ¿Qué pasó?
 Portuguese: O que aconteceu?
 Italian: Cosa è successo?
 French: Que s'est-il passé?
 Romanian: Ce s-a întâmplat?
 Latin: Quid accidit?
 Esperanto: Kio okazis?
 UNI: KEU SUKSEDARO?

59. TO BREATHE

-  English: I breathe deeply
-  Spanish: Respiro profundamente
-  Portuguese: Respiro profundamente
-  Italian: Respiro profondamente
-  French: Je respire profondément
-  Romanian: Respir profund
-  German: Ich atme tief
-  Latin: Respira profunde
-  Esperanto: Mi spiras profunde
-  UNI: MI RESPIRAR PROFUNDU

60. TO SUGGEST

-  English: I suggest an idea
-  Spanish: Sugiero una idea
-  Portuguese: Sugiro uma ideia
-  Italian: Suggestisco un'idea
-  French: Je suggère une idée
-  Romanian: Sugerez o idee
-  Greek: Προτείνω μια ιδέα (Proteíno mia idéa)
-  Latin: Suadeo ideam
-  Esperanto: Mi proponas ideon
-  UNI: MI SUGERAR (UNA) IDEA

61. TO APPEAR

-  English: I appear in the photo
-  Spanish: Aparezco en la foto
-  Portuguese: Apareço na foto
-  Italian: Appaio nella foto
-  French: J'apparais sur la photo
-  Romanian: Apar în fotografie
-  Latin: Appareo in imagine
-  Esperanto: Mi aperas en la foto
-  UNI: MI APARESAR IN FOTA

62. TO PRODUCE

-  English: I produce music
-  Spanish: Produzco música
-  Portuguese: Produzo música
-  Italian: Produco musica

 French: Je produis de la musique
 Romanian: Produc muzică
 German: Ich produziere Musik
 Greek: Παράγω μουσική (Parágo mousikí)
 Latin: Produco musicam
 Esperanto: Mi produktas muzikon
 UNI: MI PRODUSAR MUSIKA

63. TO OFFER

 English: I offer help
 Spanish: Ofrezco ayuda
 Portuguese: Ofereço ajuda
 Italian: Offro aiuto
 French: J'offre de l'aide
 Romanian: Ofer ajutor
 Greek: Προσφέρω βοήθεια (Prosféro voítheia)
 Latin: Offero auxilium
 Esperanto: Mi ofertas helpon
 UNI: MI OFERAR AIUDA

64. TO COVER

 English: I cover the table
 Spanish: Cubro la mesa
 Portuguese: Cubro a mesa
 Italian: Copro il tavolo
 French: Je couvre la table
 Romanian: Acopăr masa
 Latin: Tego mensam
 Esperanto: Mi kovras la tablon
 UNI: MI KUBRAR MESA

65. TO SERVE

 English: I serve the food
 Spanish: Sirvo la comida
 Portuguese: Sirvo a comida
 Italian: Servo il cibo
 French: Je sers la nourriture
 Romanian: Servesc mâncarea
 German: Ich serviere das Essen
 Greek: Σερβίρω το φαγητό (Servíro to fagitó)

 Latin: Servio cibum

 Esperanto: Mi servas la manĝaĵon

 UNI: MI SERVAR KOMIDA

66. TO EXPERIENCE

 English: I experience joy

 Spanish: Experimento alegría

 Portuguese: Experimento alegria

 Italian: Vivo la gioia

 French: J'éprouve de la joie

 Romanian: Experimentez bucurie

 Latin: Experior gaudium

 Esperanto: Mi spertas ĝojon

 UNI: MI EKSPERIENSAR GOIA / ALEGRIA

67. TO PLAN

 English: I plan a trip

 Spanish: Planeo un viaje

 Portuguese: Planejo uma viagem

 Italian: Pianifico un viaggio

 French: Je planifie un voyage

 Romanian: Planific o călătorie

 German: Ich plane eine Reise

 Russian: Я планирую поездку (Ya planiruyu poezdku)

 Latin: Consilium capio itineris

 Esperanto: Mi planas vojaĝon

 UNI: MI PLANEAR VIAGA

68. TO DISCUSS

 English: I discuss the topic

 Spanish: Discuto el tema

 Portuguese: Discuto o assunto

 Italian: Discuto l'argomento

 French: Je discute le sujet

 Romanian: Discut subiectul

 German: Ich diskutiere das Thema

 Latin: Discussio argumentum

 Esperanto: Mi diskutas la temon

 UNI: MI DISKUTAR TEMA

69. TO NOTICE

-  English: I notice the change
 Spanish: Noto el cambio
 Portuguese: Noto a mudança
 Italian: Noto il cambiamento
 French: Je remarque le changement
 Romanian: Observ schimbarea
 Latin: Animadverto mutationem
 Esperanto: Mi rimarkas la ŝanĝon
 UNI: MI NOTAR / OBSERVAR KAMBIA / MUTASIONA

70. TO GROW

-  English: I grow plants
 Spanish: Cultivo plantas
 Portuguese: Cultivo plantas
 Italian: Coltivo piante
 French: Je cultive des plantes
 Romanian: Cultiv plante
 Latin: Colo plantas
 Esperanto: Mi kreskigas plantojn
 UNI: MI KULTIVAR / KRESAR PLANTAS

71. TO OPEN

-  English: I open the door
 Spanish: Abro la puerta
 Portuguese: Abro a porta
 Italian: Apro la porta
 French: J'ouvre la porte
 Latin: Aperio ianuam
 Esperanto: Mi malfermas la pordon
 UNI: MI ABRAR PORTA

72. TO CLOSE

-  English: I close the window
 Spanish: Cierro la ventana
 Portuguese: Fecho a janela
 Italian: Chiudo la finestra
 French: Je ferme la fenêtre
 Romanian: Închid fereastra

 Latin: Claudio fenestram

 Esperanto: Mi fermas la fenestron

 UNI: MI SERAR VENTANA / FENESTRA

73. TO CHOOSE

 English: I choose a book

 Spanish: Elijo un libro

 Portuguese: Escolho um livro

 Italian: Scelgo un libro

 French: Je choisis un livre

 Greek: Επιλέγω ένα βιβλίο (Epilégo éna vivlíο)

 Latin: Eligo librum

 Esperanto: Mi elektas libron

 UNI: MI ELEKTAR LIBRA

74. TO BREAK

 English: I break the glass

 Spanish: Rompo el vaso

 Portuguese: Quebro o copo

 Italian: Rompo il bicchiere

 French: Je casse le verre

 Esperanto: Mi rompas la glason

 UNI: MI ROMPAR VASA

75. TO EXPLAIN

 English: I explain the rule

 Spanish: Explico la regla

 Portuguese: Explico a regra

 Italian: Spiego la regola

 French: J'explique la règle

 Romanian: Explic regula

 Latin: Explico regulam

 Esperanto: Mi klarigas la regulon

 UNI: MI ESPLIKAR REGLA

76. TO WAIT

 English: I wait for the train

 Spanish: Espero el tren

 Portuguese: Espero o trem

 Italian: Aspetto il treno
 French: J'attends le train
 Romanian: Aștept trenul
 Latin: Exspecto tramen
 Esperanto: Mi atendas la trajnon
 UNI: MI ESPERAR TRENA

77. TO CHANGE

 English: I change my clothes
 Spanish: Cambio mi ropa
 Portuguese: Mudo a minha roupa
 Italian: Cambio i miei vestiti
 French: Je change de vêtements
 Latin: Muto vestimenta
 Esperanto: Mi ŝanĝas miajn vestojn
 UNI: MI MUTAR / KAMBIAR MIU ROPAS

78. TO MOVE

 English: I move the chair
 Spanish: Muevo la silla
 Portuguese: Movo a cadeira
 Italian: Muovo la sedia
 French: Je déplace la chaise
 Romanian: Mut scaunul
 Latin: Moveo sellam
 Esperanto: Mi movas la seĝon
 UNI: MI MOVAR SEDIA

79. TO STAY

 English: I stay at home
 Spanish: Me quedo en casa
 Portuguese: Fico em casa
 Italian: Resto a casa
 French: Je reste à la maison
 Romanian: Rămân acasă
 Russian: Я остаюсь дома (Ya ostayus' doma)
 Greek: Μένω στο σπίτι (Méno sto spíti)
 Latin: Maneo domi
 Esperanto: Mi restas hejme
 UNI: MI RESTAR IN KASA

80. TO RETURN

-  English: I return the book
-  Spanish: Devuelvo el libro
-  Portuguese: Devolvo o livro
-  Italian: Restituisco il libro
-  French: Je rends le livre
-  Romanian: Returnez cartea
-  Latin: Reddo librum
-  Esperanto: Mi resendas la libron
-  UNI: MI RETORNAR LIBRA

81. TO WIN

-  English: I win the game
-  Spanish: Gano el juego
-  Portuguese: Ganho o jogo
-  Italian: Vinco il gioco
-  French: Je gagne le jeu
-  Romanian: Câștig jocul
-  German: Ich gewinne das Spiel
-  Latin: Vinco ludum
-  Esperanto: Mi gajnas la ludon
-  UNI: MI GANAR / VINSAR XOGA

82. TO LOSE

-  English: I lose my keys
-  Spanish: Pierdo mis llaves
-  Portuguese: Perco as minhas chaves
-  Italian: Perdo le mie chiavi
-  French: Je perds mes clés
-  Romanian: Îmi pierd cheile
-  Latin: Amitto claves
-  Esperanto: Mi perdas miajn ŝlosilojn
-  UNI: MI PERDAR MIU KLAVAS

83. TO FALL

-  English: I fall on the ground
-  Spanish: Caigo al suelo
-  Portuguese: Caio no chão
-  Italian: Cado a terra
-  French: Je tombe par terre

 Romanian: Cad pe jos
 Latin: Cado in terram
 Esperanto: Mi falas sur la teron
 UNI: MI KADAR A TERA

84. TO RISE

 English: The sun rises early
 Spanish: El sol sale temprano
 Portuguese: O sol nasce cedo
 Italian: Il sole sorge presto
 French: Le soleil se lève tôt
 Romanian: Soarele răsare devreme
 Latin: Sol oritur mane
 Esperanto: La suno leviĝas frue
 UNI: SOLA RASAR / LEVANTAR SEDU / TEMPRANU

85. TO REACH

 English: I reach the top
 Spanish: Alcanzo la cima
 Portuguese: Alcanço o topo
 Italian: Raggiungo la cima
 French: J'atteins le sommet
 Romanian: Ajung în vârf
 Latin: Attingo cacumen
 Esperanto: Mi atingas la supron
 UNI: MI ALKANSAR SIMA / TOPA

86. TO ACCEPT

 English: I accept the offer
 Spanish: Acepto la oferta
 Portuguese: Aceito a oferta
 Italian: Accetto l'offerta
 French: J'accepte l'offre
 Romanian: Accept oferta
 German: Ich akzeptiere das Angebot
 Latin: Accipio offerentiam
 Esperanto: Mi akceptas la oferton
 UNI: MI AKSEPTAR OFERTA

87. TO REFUSE

-  English: I refuse the invitation
 Spanish: Rechazo la invitación
 Portuguese: Recuso o convite
 Italian: Rifiuto l'invito
 French: Je refuse l'invitation
 Romanian: Refuz invitația
 Latin: Recuso invitationem
 Esperanto: Mi rifuzas la inviton
 UNI: MI REFUSAR INVITA

88. TO DECIDE

-  English: I decide the plan
 Spanish: Decido el plan
 Portuguese: Decido o plano
 Italian: Decido il piano
 French: Je décide le plan
 Romanian: Decid planul
 Latin: Decerno consilium
 Esperanto: Mi decidas la planon
 UNI: MI DESIDAR PLANA

89. TO REMEMBER

-  English: I remember the face
 Spanish: Recuerdo la cara
 Portuguese: Lembro o rosto
 Italian: Ricordo il volto
 French: Je me souviens du visage
 Latin: Memini faciem
 Esperanto: Mi memoras la vizaĝon
 UNI: MI REKORDAR KARA

90. TO FORGET

-  English: I forget the name
 Spanish: Olvido el nombre
 Portuguese: Esqueço o nome
 Italian: Dimentico il nome
 French: J'oublie le nom

 Latin: Obliviscor nominis
 Esperanto: Mi forgesas la nomon
 UNI: MI OBLIVAR NOMA

91. TO HOPE

 English: I hope for peace
 Spanish: Espero la paz
 Portuguese: Espero a paz
 Italian: Spero la pace
 French: J'espère la paix
 Romanian: Sper pacea
 Greek: Ελπίζω για ειρήνη (Elpízo gia eiríni)
 Latin: Spero pacem
 Esperanto: Mi esperas pacon
 UNI: MI ESPERAR PASA

92. TO FEAR

 English: I fear the dark
 Spanish: Temo la oscuridad
 Portuguese: Temo a escuridão
 Italian: Temo l'oscurità
 French: Je crains l'obscurité
 Romanian: Mă tem de întuneric
 Latin: Timeo tenebras
 Esperanto: Mi timas la mallumon
 UNI: MI TEMAR OSKURIDA

93. TO CREATE

 English: I create a song
 Spanish: Creo una canción
 Portuguese: Crio uma canção
 Italian: Creo una canzone
 French: Je crée une chanson
 Romanian: Creez o melodie
 Latin: Creo carmen
 Esperanto: Mi kreas kanton
 UNI: MI KREAR KANSONA

94. TO DESTROY

-  English: I destroy the wall
-  Spanish: Destruyo el muro
-  Portuguese: Destruo o muro
-  Italian: Distruggo il muro
-  French: Je détruis le mur
-  Romanian: Distrug zidul
-  German: Ich zerstöre die Mauer
-  Greek: Καταστρέφω τον τοίχο (Katastréfo ton toícho)
-  Latin: Destruo murum
-  Esperanto: Mi detruas la muron
-  UNI: MI DESTRUKTAR MURA

95. TO PROTECT

-  English: I protect the child
-  Spanish: Protejo al niño
-  Portuguese: Protejo a criança
-  Italian: Proteggo il bambino
-  French: Je protège l'enfant
-  Romanian: Protejez copilul
-  Latin: Protego puerum
-  Esperanto: Mi protektas la infanon
-  UNI: MI PROTEKTAR NINIA

96. TO BELIEVE

-  English: I believe the story
-  Spanish: Creo la historia
-  Portuguese: Acredito na história
-  Italian: Credo alla storia
-  French: Je crois l'histoire
-  Romanian: Cred povestea
-  Latin: Credo fabulam
-  Esperanto: Mi kredas la historion
-  UNI: MI KREDAR STORIA

97. TO DOUBT

-  English: I doubt the result
-  Spanish: Dudo el resultado
-  Portuguese: Duvido do resultado
-  Italian: Dubito del risultato

 French: Je doute du résultat
 Romanian: Mă îndoiesc de rezultat
 Latin: Dubito de eventu
 Esperanto: Mi dubas pri la rezulto
 UNI: MI DUDAR RESULTA

98. TO AGREE

 English: I agree with you
 Spanish: Estoy de acuerdo contigo
 Portuguese: Concordo contigo
 Italian: Sono d'accordo con te
 French: Je suis d'accord avec toi
 Romanian: Sunt de acord cu tine
 Latin: Consentio tecum
 Esperanto: Mi konsentas kun vi
 UNI: MI DAKORDAR / KONSENTAR KON TI

99. TO DISAGREE

 English: I disagree with the idea
 Spanish: No estoy de acuerdo con la idea
 Portuguese: Discordo da ideia
 Italian: Non sono d'accordo con l'idea
 French: Je ne suis pas d'accord avec l'idée
 Romanian: Nu sunt de acord cu ideea
 Latin: Dissentio ab idea
 Esperanto: Mi malkonsentas pri la ideo
 UNI: MI DISKORDAR / DISENTAR KON IDEA

100. TO CONTINUE

 English: I continue the work
 Spanish: Continúo el trabajo
 Portuguese: Continuo o trabalho
 Italian: Continuo il lavoro
 French: Je continue le travail
 Romanian: Continui munca
 Latin: Continuo opus
 Esperanto: Mi daŭrigas la laboron
 UNI: MI KONTINUAR LABORA

101. TO STOP

-  English: I stop the music
-  Spanish: Detengo la música
-  Portuguese: Paro a música
-  Italian: Fermo la musica
-  French: J'arrête la musique
-  Romanian: Opresc muzica
-  German: Ich stoppe die Musik
-  Greek: Σταματάω τη μουσική (Stamatáo ti mousikí)
-  Latin: Sisto musicam
-  Esperanto: Mi haltigas la muzikon
-  UNI: MI PARAR / STOPAR MUSIKA

102. TO START

-  English: I start the engine
-  Spanish: Arranco el motor
-  Portuguese: Ligo o motor
-  Italian: Avvio il motore
-  French: Je démarre le moteur
-  Romanian: Pornesc motorul
-  German: Ich starte den Motor
-  Latin: Incipio machinam
-  Esperanto: Mi startas la motoron
-  UNI: MI STARTAR MOTORA

103. TO FINISH

-  English: I finish the book
-  Spanish: Termino el libro
-  Portuguese: Termino o livro
-  Italian: Finisco il libro
-  French: Je finis le livre
-  Romanian: Termín cartea
-  Latin: Finio librum
-  Esperanto: Mi finas la libron
-  UNI: MI FINALISAR / FINAR / TERMINAR LIVRA

104. TO PREPARE

-  English: I prepare the food
-  Spanish: Preparo la comida
-  Portuguese: Preparo a comida

 Italian: Preparo il cibo
 French: Je prépare la nourriture
 Romanian: Prepar mâncarea
 Latin: Paro cibum
 Esperanto: Mi preparas la manĝaĵon
 UNI: MI PREPAR KOMIDA

105. TO IMPROVE

 English: I improve my skills
 Spanish: Mejoro mis habilidades
 Portuguese: Melhoro as minhas habilidades
 Italian: Miglioro le mie abilità
 French: J'améliore mes compétences
 Romanian: Îmi îmbunătățesc abilitățile
 Latin: Melioro artes meas
 Esperanto: Mi plibonigas miajn kapablojn
 UNI: MI MELIORAR MIU ABILITAS

106. TO SAVE

 English: I save money
 Spanish: Ahorro dinero
 Portuguese: Poupo dinheiro
 Italian: Risparmio denaro
 French: J'économise de l'argent
 Romanian: Economisesc bani
 Russian: Я экономлю деньги (Ya ekonomlyu den'gi)
 Greek: Εξοικονομώ χρήματα (Exoikonómó chrímata)
 Latin: Servo pecuniam
 Esperanto: Mi ŝparas monon
 UNI: MI SALVAR / EKONOMISAR DINERA

107. TO SPEND

 English: I spend time
 Spanish: Paso tiempo
 Portuguese: Passo tempo
 Italian: Passo tempo
 French: Je passe du temps
 Romanian: Petrec timp
 Latin: Consumo tempus
 UNI: MI PASAR TEMPA

108. TO CUT

-  English: I cut the paper
-  Spanish: Corto el papel
-  Portuguese: Corto o papel
-  Italian: Taglio la carta
-  French: Je coupe le papier
-  UNI: MI KORTAR PAPELA

109. TO JOIN

-  English: I join the group
-  Spanish: Me uno al grupo
-  Portuguese: Junto-me ao grupo
-  Italian: Mi unisco al gruppo
-  French: Je rejoins le groupe
-  Latin: Iungo me gregi
-  UNI: MI UNAR GRUPA

110. TO ARRIVE

-  English: I arrive at the station
-  Spanish: Llego a la estación
-  Portuguese: Chego à estação
-  Italian: Arrivo alla stazione
-  French: J'arrive à la gare
-  Romanian: Ajung la gară
-  Latin: Advenio ad stationem
-  Esperanto: Mi alvenas al la stacio
-  UNI: MI ARIVAR / IEGAR A STASIONA

111. TO ENTER

-  English: I enter the room
-  Spanish: Entro en la habitación
-  Portuguese: Entro no quarto
-  Italian: Entro nella stanza
-  French: J'entre dans la pièce
-  Romanian: Intru în cameră
-  Latin: Intro in cubiculum
-  Esperanto: Mi eniras la ĉambron
-  UNI: MI ENTRAR KUARTA

112. TO EXIT

-  English: I exit the building
 Spanish: Salgo del edificio
 Portuguese: Saio do edifício
 Italian: Esco dall'edificio
 French: Je sors du bâtiment
 Latin: Exeo aedificio
 UNI: MI EKSITAR EDIFISIA

113. TO CARRY

-  English: I carry the bag
 Spanish: Cargo la bolsa
 Portuguese: Carrego a bolsa
 Italian: Porto la borsa
 French: Je porte le sac
 Romanian: Port geanta
 Latin: Porto sacculum
 Esperanto: Mi portas la sakon
 UNI: MI KARGAR / PORTAR BOLSA / SAKA

114. TO PUSH

-  English: I push the door
 Spanish: Empujo la puerta
 Portuguese: Empurro a porta
 Italian: Spingo la porta
 French: Je pousse la porte
 Romanian: Împing ușa
 Latin: Pello ianuam
 Esperanto: Mi puŝas la pordon
 UNI: MI PUSAR PORTA

115. TO PULL

-  English: I pull the rope
 Spanish: Tiro de la cuerda
 Portuguese: Puxo a corda
 Italian: Tiro la corda
 French: Je tire la corde
 Romanian: Trag de frânghie
 Greek: Τραβάω το σχοινί (Traváo to schoiní)

 Latin: Traho funem

 Esperanto: Mi tiras la ŝnuron

 UNI: MI TIRAR KORDA

116. TO THROW

 English: I throw the ball

 Spanish: Lanzo la pelota

 Portuguese: Jogo a bola

 Italian: Lancio la palla

 French: Je lance le ballon

 Romanian: Arunc mingea

 Greek: Πετάω την μπάλα (Petáo tin bála)

 Latin: Iacio pilam

 Esperanto: Mi ĵetas la pilkon

 UNI: MI LANSAR BOLA

117. TO CATCH

 English: I catch the ball

 Spanish: Atrapo la pelota

 Portuguese: Agarro a bola

 Italian: Prendo la palla

 French: J'attrape le ballon

 Romanian: Prind mingea

 Latin: Capio pilam

 Esperanto: Mi kaptas la pilkon

 UNI: MI TRAPAR BOLA

118. TO HOLD

 English: I hold the hand

 Spanish: Sostengo la mano

 Portuguese: Seguro a mão

 Italian: Tengo la mano

 French: Je tiens la main

 Romanian: Țin mâna

 Latin: Teneo manum

 Esperanto: Mi tenas la manon

 UNI: MI TENAR MANA

119. TO DROP

-  English: I drop the glass
-  Spanish: Dejo caer el vaso
-  Portuguese: Deixo cair o copo
-  Italian: Lascio cadere il bicchiere
-  French: Je laisse tomber le verre
-  German: Ich lasse das Glas fallen
-  Latin: Dimitti vitrum
-  Esperanto: Mi faligas la glason
-  UNI: MI KADAR VASA

120. TO LIFT

-  English: I lift the box
-  Spanish: Levanto la caja
-  Portuguese: Levanto a caixa
-  Italian: Sollevo la scatola
-  French: Je soulève la boîte
-  Latin: Tollo cistam
-  Esperanto: Mi levas la skatolon
-  UNI: MI LEVANTAR SKATA

121. TO FILL

-  English: I fill the glass
-  Spanish: Lleno el vaso
-  Portuguese: Encho o copo
-  Italian: Riempio il bicchiere
-  French: Je remplis le verre
-  Romanian: Umplu paharul
-  Latin: Compleo vitrum
-  Esperanto: Mi plenigas la glason
-  UNI: MI KOMPLETAR VASA

122. TO EMPTY

-  English: I empty the bottle
-  Spanish: Vacío la botella
-  Portuguese: Esvazio a garrafa
-  Italian: Svuoto la bottiglia
-  French: Je vide la bouteille

 Latin: Vacuo amphoram
 Esperanto: Mi malplenigas la botelon
 UNI: MI VAKUAR / VASIAR BOTELA

123. TO CLEAN

 English: I clean the room
 Spanish: Limpio la habitación
 Portuguese: Limpo o quarto
 Italian: Pulisco la stanza
 French: Je nettoie la pièce
 Romanian: Curăț camera
 Latin: Purgo cubiculum
 Esperanto: Mi purigas la ĉambron
 UNI: MI LIMPAR / PURAR KUARTA

124. TO WASH

 English: I wash my hands
 Spanish: Lavo mis manos
 Portuguese: Lavo as minhas mãos
 Italian: Lavo le mie mani
 French: Je me lave les mains
 Romanian: Îmi spăl mâinile
 Latin: Lavo manus
 Esperanto: Mi lavas miajn manojn
 UNI: MI LAVAR MIU MANAS

125. TO DRY

 English: I dry my hands
 Spanish: Seco mis manos
 Portuguese: Seco as minhas mãos
 Italian: Asciugo le mie mani
 French: Je sèche mes mains
 Romanian: Îmi usuc mâinile
 Latin: Sicco manus
 Esperanto: Mi sekigas miajn manojn
 UNI: MI SEKAR MIU MANAS

126. TO COOK

-  English: I cook the meal
-  Spanish: Cocino la comida
-  Portuguese: Cozinho a refeição
-  Italian: Cucino il pasto
-  French: Je cuisine le repas
-  Esperanto: Mi kuiras la manĝon
-  UNI: MI KOSINAR KOMIDA

127. TO BAKE

-  English: I bake bread
-  Spanish: Horneo pan
-  Portuguese: Asso pão
-  Italian: Cuocio il pane
-  French: Je fais cuire du pain
-  Romanian: Fac pâine la cuptor
-  Latin: Coquo panem
-  Esperanto: Mi bakas panon
-  UNI: MI ORNEAR PANA

128. TO FRY

-  English: I fry the egg
-  Spanish: Frío el huevo
-  Portuguese: Frito o ovo
-  Italian: Friggo l'uovo
-  French: Je fris l'œuf
-  Latin: Frigo ovum
-  Esperanto: Mi fritas la ovon
-  UNI: MI FRITAR OVA

129. TO BOIL

-  English: I boil the water
-  Spanish: Hiervo el agua
-  Portuguese: Fervo a água
-  Italian: Bollo l'acqua
-  French: Je fais bouillir l'eau
-  Romanian: Fierb apa
-  Latin: Ferveo aquam
-  Esperanto: Mi boligas la akvon
-  UNI: MI FERVAR AGUA

130. TO MIX

-  English: I mix the ingredients
-  Spanish: Mezclo los ingredientes
-  Portuguese: Misturo os ingredientes
-  Italian: Mescolo gli ingredienti
-  French: Je mélange les ingrédients
-  Romanian: Amestec ingredientele
-  German: Ich mische die Zutaten
-  Russian: Я смешиваю ингредиенты (Ya smeshivayu ingredienty)
-  Latin: Misceo ingredientia
-  Esperanto: Mi miksas la ingrediencojn
-  UNI: MI MIKSAR INGREDIENTAS

131. TO POUR

-  English: I pour the water
-  Spanish: Vierto el agua
-  Portuguese: Despejo a água
-  Italian: Verso l'acqua
-  French: Je verse l'eau
-  Latin: Fundo aquam
-  Esperanto: Mi verŝas la akvon
-  UNI: MI VERSAR AGUA

132. TO STIR

-  English: I stir the soup
-  Spanish: Remuevo la sopa
-  Portuguese: Mexo a sopa
-  Italian: Mescolo la zuppa
-  French: Je remue la soupe
-  Romanian: Amestec supa
-  Russian: Я мешаю суп (Ya meshayu sup)
-  Latin: Agito ius
-  Esperanto: Mi movas la supon
-  UNI: MI MOVAR / MIKSAR / AGITAR SOPA

133. TO TASTE

-  English: I taste the soup
-  Spanish: Pruebo la sopa
-  Portuguese: Provo a sopa
-  Italian: Assaggio la zuppa

 French: Je goûte la soupe
 Romanian: Gust supa
 German: Ich probiere die Suppe
 Russian: Я пробую суп (Ya probuyu sup)
 Latin: Gusto ius
 Esperanto: Mi gustumas la supon
 UNI: MI PROVAR SOPA

134. TO SMELL

 English: I smell the flower
 Spanish: Huelo la flor
 Portuguese: Cheiro a flor
 Italian: Annuso il fiore
 French: Je sens la fleur
 Latin: Olfacio florem
 Esperanto: Mi flaras la floron
 UNI: MI SENSAR FLORA

135. TO TOUCH

 English: I touch the wall
 Spanish: Toco la pared
 Portuguese: Toco a parede
 Italian: Tocco il muro
 French: Je touche le mur
 Romanian: Ating peretele
 Latin: Tango murum
 Esperanto: Mi tuŝas la muron
 UNI: MI TOKAR MURA

136. TO KISS

 English: I kiss the child
 Spanish: Beso al niño
 Portuguese: Beijo a criança
 Italian: Bacio il bambino
 French: Je baise l'enfant
 Esperanto: Mi kisas la infanon
 UNI: MI BESAR NINIA

137. TO HUG

-  English: I hug my friend
-  Spanish: Abrazo a mi amigo
-  Portuguese: Abraço o meu amigo
-  Italian: Abbraccio il mio amico
-  French: J'embrasse mon ami
-  Romanian: Îmbrățișez prietenul
-  Latin: Amplector amicum
-  Esperanto: Mi brakumas mian amikon
-  UNI: MI ABRASAR MIU AMIGA

138. TO SMILE

-  English: I smile at you
-  Spanish: Te sonrío
-  Portuguese: Sorrio para você
-  Italian: Ti sorrido
-  French: Je te souris
-  Latin: Subrideo tibi
-  Esperanto: Mi ridetas al vi
-  UNI: MI SORIDAR A TI

139. TO LAUGH

-  English: I laugh at the joke
-  Spanish: Me río del chiste
-  Portuguese: Rio da piada
-  Italian: Rido della barzelletta
-  French: Je ris de la blague
-  Romanian: Râd de glumă
-  Latin: Rideo de ioco
-  Esperanto: Mi ridas pri la ŝerco
-  UNI: MI RIDAR DU GOKA

140. TO CRY

-  English: I cry from joy
-  Spanish: Lloro de alegría
-  Portuguese: Choro de alegria
-  Italian: Piango di gioia
-  French: Je pleure de joie
-  Romanian: Plâng de bucurie

 Russian: Я плачу от радости (Ya plachu ot radosti)

 Esperanto: Mi ploras pro ĝojo

 UNI: MI PLORAR DU GOIA

141. TO SHOUT

 English: I shout for help

 Spanish: Grito por ayuda

 Portuguese: Grito por ajuda

 Italian: Grido per aiuto

 French: Je crie à l'aide

 Romanian: Strig după ajutor

 German: Ich schreie um Hilfe

 Russian: Я кричу о помощи (Ya krichu o pomoshchi)

 Latin: Clamo auxilium

 Esperanto: Mi krias por helpo

 UNI: MI GRITAR POR AIUDA

142. TO WHISPER

 English: I whisper a secret

 Spanish: Susurro un secreto

 Portuguese: Sussurro um segredo

 Italian: Sussurro un segreto

 French: Je chuchote un secret

 Romanian: Șoptesc un secret

 Russian: Я шепчу секрет (Ya shepchu sekret)

 Latin: Susurro secretum

 Esperanto: Mi flustras sekreton

 UNI: MI SUSURAR SEKRETA

143. TO SING

 English: I sing a song

 Spanish: Canto una canción

 Portuguese: Canto uma canção

 Italian: Canto una canzone

 French: Je chante une chanson

 Romanian: Cânt o melodie

 Latin: Canto carmen

 Esperanto: Mi kantas kanton

 UNI: MI KANTAR KANSONA

144. TO DANCE

-  English: I dance to the music
 Spanish: Bailo con la música
 Portuguese: Danço com a música
 Italian: Ballo con la musica
 French: Je danse sur la musique
 Romanian: Dansez pe muzică
 German: Ich tanze zur Musik
 Russian: Я танцую под музыку (Ya tantsuyu pod muzyku)
 Latin: Salto ad musicam
 Esperanto: Mi dancas al la muziko
 UNI: MI BAILAR / DANSAR A MUSIKA

145. TO JUMP

-  English: I jump over the fence
 Spanish: Salto la cerca
 Portuguese: Salto a cerca
 Italian: Salto la staccionata
 French: Je saute par-dessus la clôture
 Romanian: Sar gardul
 Latin: Salio trans saepem
 Esperanto: Mi saltas trans la barilon
 UNI: MI SALTAR SERKA

146. TO CLIMB

-  English: I climb the mountain
 Spanish: Subo la montaña
 Portuguese: Subo a montanha
 Italian: Scalo la montagna
 French: Je grimpe la montagne
 German: Ich klettere den Berg
 Latin: Ascendo montem
 Esperanto: Mi grimpas la monton
 UNI: MI SKALAR MONTANIA

147. TO SWIM

-  English: I swim in the river
 Spanish: Nado en el río
 Portuguese: Nado no rio
 Italian: Nuoto nel fiume

 French: Je nage dans la rivière
 Romanian: Înot în râu
 Latin: Nato in flumine
 Esperanto: Mi naĝas en la rivero
 UNI: MI NADAR IN RIA

148. TO FLY

 English: The bird flies high
 Spanish: El pájaro vuela alto
 Portuguese: O pássaro voa alto
 Italian: L'uccello vola alto
 French: L'oiseau vole haut
 Romanian: Pasărea zboară sus
 Latin: Avis volat alte
 Esperanto: La birdo flugas alte
 UNI: PASARA VOLAR ALTU

149. TO SIT

 English: I sit on the chair
 Spanish: Me siento en la silla
 Portuguese: Sento-me na cadeira
 Italian: Mi siedo sulla sedia
 French: Je m'assieds sur la chaise
 Romanian: Mă așez pe scaun
 German: Ich setze mich auf den Stuhl
 Russian: Я сажусь на стул (Ya sazhus' na stul)
 Latin: Sedeo in sella
 Esperanto: Mi sidas sur la seĝo
 UNI: MI SENTAR / SEDAR IN SEDIA / STULA

150. TO STAND

 English: I stand near the window
 Spanish: Estoy de pie cerca de la ventana
 Portuguese: Fico de pé perto da janela
 Italian: Sto in piedi vicino alla finestra
 French: Je me tiens debout près de la fenêtre
 Romanian: Stau în picioare lângă fereastră
 German: Ich stehe am Fenster
 Russian: Я стою у окна (Ya stoyu u okna)
 Greek: Στέκομαι κοντά στο παράθυρο (Stékomai kontá sto paráthyro)

 Latin: Sto prope fenestram
 Esperanto: Mi staras apud la fenestro
 UNI: MI STAR PROKSIMU FINESTRA

151. TO LIE

 English: I lie on the bed
 Spanish: Me acuesto en la cama
 Portuguese: Deito-me na cama
 Italian: Mi sdraio sul letto
 French: Je m'allonge sur le lit
 Latin: Iaceo in lecto
 Esperanto: Mi kuŝas sur la lito
 UNI: MI DEITAR IN KAMA

152. TO REST

 English: I rest after work
 Spanish: Descanso después del trabajo
 Portuguese: Descanso depois do trabalho
 Italian: Riposo dopo il lavoro
 French: Je me repose après le travail
 Latin: Quiesco post laborem
 Esperanto: Mi ripozas post la laboro
 UNI: MI DESKANSAR DEPU LABORA

153. TO SLEEP

 English: I sleep at night
 Spanish: Duermo por la noche
 Portuguese: Durmo à noite
 Italian: Dormo di notte
 French: Je dors la nuit
 Romanian: Dorm noaptea
 Latin: Dormio nocte
 Esperanto: Mi dormas nokte
 UNI: MI DORMAR A NOKTA

154. TO WAKE

 English: I wake up early
 Spanish: Me despierto temprano
 Portuguese: Acordo cedo

 Italian: Mi sveglio presto
 French: Je me réveille tôt
 Romanian: Mă trezesc devreme
 Latin: Expergiscor mane
 Esperanto: Mi vekigas frue
 UNI: MI DESPERTAR TEMPRANU

155. TO DREAM

 English: I dream about the future
 Spanish: Sueño con el futuro
 Portuguese: Sonho com o futuro
 Italian: Sogno il futuro
 French: Je rêve de l'avenir
 Latin: Somnio de futuro
 Esperanto: Mi sonĝas pri la estonteco
 UNI: MI SONIAR FUTURA

156. TO WALK

 English: I walk in the park
 Spanish: Camino por el parque
 Portuguese: Caminho no parque
 Italian: Cammino nel parco
 French: Je marche dans le parc
 Romanian: Merg pe jos în parc
 Latin: Ambulo in horto
 Esperanto: Mi promenas en la parko
 UNI: MI KAMINAR IN PARKA

157. TO TURN

 English: I turn the key
 Spanish: Giro la llave
 Portuguese: Giro a chave
 Italian: Giro la chiave
 French: Je tourne la clé
 Romanian: Învârt cheia
 Greek: Γυρίζω το κλειδί (Gyrízo to kleidí)
 Latin: Verto clavem
 Esperanto: Mi turnas la ŝlosilon
 UNI: MI GIRAR KLAVA

158. TO LOOK

-  English: I look at the sky
 Spanish: Miro al cielo
 Portuguese: Olho para o céu
 Italian: Guardo il cielo
 French: Je regarde le ciel
 Romanian: Mă uit la cer
 Latin: Specto caelum
 Esperanto: Mi rigardas la ĉielon
 UNI: MI SPEKTAR / MIRAR SIELA

159. TO SEARCH

-  English: I search for the key
 Spanish: Busco la llave
 Portuguese: Procuro a chave
 Italian: Cerco la chiave
 French: Je cherche la clé
 Romanian: Caut cheia
 Latin: Quaero clavem
 Esperanto: Mi serĉas la ŝlosilon
 UNI: MI BUSKAR / SERKAR KLAVA

160. TO HIDE

-  English: I hide the gift
 Spanish: Escondo el regalo
 Portuguese: Escondo o presente
 Italian: Nascondo il regalo
 French: Je cache le cadeau
 Romanian: Ascund cadoul
 Latin: Celo donum
 Esperanto: Mi kaŝas la donacon
 UNI: MI ESKONDAR REGALA

161. TO SHOW

-  English: I show the picture
 Spanish: Muestro la foto
 Portuguese: Mostro a foto
 Italian: Mostro la foto
 French: Je montre la photo

 Latin: Ostendo imaginem
 Esperanto: Mi montras la bildon
 UNI: MI MOSTRAR FOTA

162. TO DRAW

 English: I draw a picture
 Spanish: Dibujo un cuadro
 Portuguese: Desenho um quadro
 Italian: Disegno un quadro
 French: Je dessine un tableau
 Romanian: Desenez un tablou
 Latin: Delineo picturam
 Esperanto: Mi desegnas bildon
 UNI: MI DISENIAR KUADRA

163. TO PAINT

 English: I paint the wall
 Spanish: Pinto la pared
 Portuguese: Pinto a parede
 Italian: Dipingo il muro
 French: Je peins le mur
 Romanian: Pictéz peretele
 Latin: Pingo murum
 Esperanto: Mi pentras la muron
 UNI: MI PINTAR MURA

164. TO FIX

 English: I fix the car
 Spanish: Arreglo el coche
 Portuguese: Conserto o carro
 Italian: Riparo la macchina
 French: Je répare la voiture
 Romanian: Repar mașina
 German: Ich repariere das Auto
 Latin: Reficio currum
 Esperanto: Mi riparas la aŭton
 UNI: MI REPARAR AUTA

165. TO REPAIR

-  English: I repair the bike
-  Spanish: Reparo la bicicleta
-  Portuguese: Conserto a bicicleta
-  Italian: Riparo la bicicletta
-  French: Je répare le vélo
-  Romanian: Repar bicicleta
-  German: Ich repariere das Fahrrad
-  Latin: Reficio birotam
-  Esperanto: Mi riparas la biciklon
-  UNI: MI REPARAR BISIKLETA

166. TO CONNECT

-  English: I connect the cables
-  Spanish: Conecto los cables
-  Portuguese: Conecto os cabos
-  Italian: Collego i cavi
-  French: Je connecte les câbles
-  Romanian: Conectez cablurile
-  Latin: Connecto funes
-  Esperanto: Mi konektas la kablojn
-  UNI: MI KONEKTAR KABLAS

167. TO DISCONNECT

-  English: I disconnect the power
-  Spanish: Desconecto la corriente
-  Portuguese: Desligo a energia
-  Italian: Scollego la corrente
-  French: Je débranche l'électricité
-  Romanian: Deconectez curentul
-  Latin: Disiungo potentiam
-  Esperanto: Mi malkonektas la potencon
-  UNI: MI DISKONEKTAR ENERGIA

168. TO PRESS

-  English: I press the button
-  Spanish: Presiono el botón
-  Portuguese: Pressiono o botão
-  Italian: Premo il pulsante
-  French: J'appuie sur le bouton

 Romanian: Apăs butonul
 Latin: Premo buttonem
 Esperanto: Mi premas la butonon
 UNI: MI PRESAR BOTONA

169. TO RELEASE

 English: I release the button
 Spanish: Suelto el botón
 Portuguese: Solto o botão
 Italian: Rilascio il pulsante
 French: Je relâche le bouton
 Romanian: Eliberez butonul
 German: Ich lasse den Knopf los
 Latin: Dimitti buttonem
 Esperanto: Mi liberigas la butonon
 UNI: MI RILASAR / LIBERAR / SOLTAR BOTONA

170. TO SWITCH

 English: I switch the light
 Spanish: Enciendo la luz
 Portuguese: Ligo a luz
 Italian: Accendo la luce
 French: J'allume la lumière
 Romanian: Aprind lumina
 Latin: Accendo lucem
 Esperanto: Mi ŝaltas la lumon
 UNI: MI LIGAR LUSA

171. TO TURN ON

 English: I turn on the light
 Spanish: Enciendo la luz
 Portuguese: Ligo a luz
 Italian: Accendo la luce
 French: J'allume la lumière
 Romanian: Aprind lumina
 Latin: Accendo lucem
 Esperanto: Mi ŝaltas la lumon
 UNI: MI ASENDAR LUSA

172. TO TURN OFF

-  English: I turn off the light
-  Spanish: Apago la luz
-  Portuguese: Desligo a luz
-  Italian: Spengo la luce
-  French: J'éteins la lumière
-  Romanian: Sting lumina
-  Latin: Extinguo lucem
-  Esperanto: Mi malŝaltas la lumon
-  UNI: MI DISLIGAR / APAGAR LUSA

173. TO CHARGE

-  English: I charge the phone
-  Spanish: Cargo el teléfono
-  Portuguese: Carrego o telefone
-  Italian: Carico il telefono
-  French: Je charge le téléphone
-  Romanian: Încarc telefonul
-  Latin: Onero telephonum
-  Esperanto: Mi ŝargas la telefonon
-  UNI: MI KAREGAR TELEFONA

174. TO DOWNLOAD

-  English: I download the file
-  Spanish: Descargo el archivo
-  Portuguese: Baixo o arquivo
-  Italian: Scarico il file
-  French: Je télécharge le fichier
-  Romanian: Descarc fișierul
-  Russian: Я скачиваю файл (Ya skachivayu fayl)
-  Latin: Depono fasciculum
-  Esperanto: Mi elŝutas la dosieron
-  UNI: MI BAXAR ARKIVA

175. TO UPLOAD

-  English: I upload the photo
-  Spanish: Subo la foto
-  Portuguese: Envio a foto
-  Italian: Carico la foto
-  French: Je téléverse la photo

 Romanian: Încarc fotografia
 Latin: Impono imaginem
 Esperanto: Mi alŝutas la foton
 UNI: MI SUBAR FOTA

176. TO FIND OUT

 English: I find out the truth
 Spanish: Descubro la verdad
 Portuguese: Descubro a verdade
 Italian: Scopro la verità
 French: Je découvre la vérité
 Latin: Invenio veritatem
 Esperanto: Mi eltrovas la veron
 UNI: MI DESKUBRAR VERDA

177. TO CHECK

 English: I check the time
 Spanish: Compruebo la hora
 Portuguese: Verifico a hora
 Italian: Contollo l'ora
 French: Je vérifie l'heure
 Romanian: Verific ora
 Russian: Я проверяю время (Ya proveryayu vremya)
 Latin: Inspecto horam
 Esperanto: Mi kontrolas la tempon
 UNI: MI VERIFIKAR / INSPEKTAR ORA

178. TO TEST

 English: I test the system
 Spanish: Pruebo el sistema
 Portuguese: Testo o sistema
 Italian: Testo il sistema
 French: Je teste le système
 Romanian: Testez sistemul
 German: Ich teste das System
 Russian: Я тестирую систему (Ya testiruyu sistemu)
 Latin: Probo systema
 Esperanto: Mi testas la sistemon
 UNI: MI TESTAR SISTEMA

179. TO MEASURE

-  English: I measure the length
-  Spanish: Mido la longitud
-  Portuguese: Meço o comprimento
-  Italian: Misuro la lunghezza
-  French: Je mesure la longueur
-  Romanian: Măsor lungimea
-  German: Ich messe die Länge
-  Russian: Я измеряю длину (Ya izmeryayu dlinu)
-  Greek: Μετρώ το μήκος (Metráo to mίκos)
-  Latin: Metior longitudinem
-  Esperanto: Mi mezuras la longecon
-  UNI: MI MEDAR / MISURAR LONGA

180. TO COUNT

-  English: I count the money
-  Spanish: Cuento el dinero
-  Portuguese: Conto o dinheiro
-  Italian: Conto i soldi
-  French: Je compte l'argent
-  Romanian: Număr banii
-  Latin: Numero pecuniam
-  Esperanto: Mi kalkulas la monon
-  UNI: MI KONTAR / NUMERAR DINERA

181. TO CALCULATE

-  English: I calculate the total
-  Spanish: Calculo el total
-  Portuguese: Calculo o total
-  Italian: Calcolo il totale
-  French: Je calcule le total
-  Romanian: Calculez totalul
-  Latin: Computo summam
-  Esperanto: Mi kalkulas la sumon
-  UNI: MI KALKULAR / KOMPUTAR SUMA / TOTALA

182. TO ADD

-  English: I add the numbers
-  Spanish: Sumo los números
-  Portuguese: Somo os números

-  Italian: Aggiungo i numeri
-  French: J'ajoute les nombres
-  Romanian: Adun numerele
-  Latin: Addo numeros
-  Esperanto: Mi aldonas la nombrojn
-  UNI: MI ADAR / SUMAR NUMERAS

183. TO SUBTRACT

-  English: I subtract the cost
-  Spanish: Resto el costo
-  Portuguese: Subtraio o custo
-  Italian: Sottraggo il costo
-  French: Je soustrais le coût
-  Romanian: Scad costul
-  German: Ich ziehe die Kosten ab
-  Latin: Subtraho sumptum
-  Esperanto: Mi substrahas la koston
-  UNI: MI SUBTRAR KUSTA

184. TO MULTIPLY

-  English: I multiply the value
-  Spanish: Multiplico el valor
-  Portuguese: Multiplico o valor
-  Italian: Multiplico il valore
-  French: Je multiplie la valeur
-  Romanian: Înmulțesc valoarea
-  German: Ich multipliziere den Wert
-  Latin: Multiplico valorem
-  Esperanto: Mi multiplikas la valoron
-  UNI: MI MULTIPLAR VALORA

185. TO DIVIDE

-  English: I divide the cake
-  Spanish: Divido el pastel
-  Portuguese: Divido o bolo
-  Italian: Divido la torta
-  French: Je divise le gâteau
-  Romanian: Împart tortul
-  Russian: Я делю торт (Ya delyu tort)
-  Greek: Χωρίζω την τούρτα (Chorízo tin tourta)

 Latin: Divido placentam
 Esperanto: Mi dividas la kukon
 UNI: MI DIVIDAR TORTA

186. TO SHARE

 English: I share the food
 Spanish: Comparto la comida
 Portuguese: Partilho a comida
 Italian: Condivido il cibo
 French: Je partage la nourriture
 Romanian: Împart mâncarea
 Latin: Communico cibum
 Esperanto: Mi dividas la manĝaĵon
 UNI: MI KOMUNAR / KOMPARTAR KOMIDA

187. TO TRADE

 English: I trade the item
 Spanish: Cambio el artículo
 Portuguese: Troco o item
 Italian: Scambio l'oggetto
 French: J'échange l'objet
 Romanian: Schimb articolul
 Latin: Permuto rem
 Esperanto: Mi komercas la objekton
 UNI: MI TROKAR / KAMBIAR / MUTAR ITEMA / ARTIKULA / OBXEKTA

188. TO PAY

 English: I pay the bill
 Spanish: Pago la cuenta
 Portuguese: Pago a conta
 Italian: Pago il conto
 French: Je paie l'addition
 Romanian: Plătesc nota
 Russian: Я плачу счёт (Ya plachu schyot)
 Greek: Πληρώνω τον λογαριασμό (Pliρόno ton logariasmó)
 Latin: Solvo rationem
 Esperanto: Mi pagas la fakturon
 UNI: MI PAGAR KONTA

189. TO BORROW

-  English: I borrow a book
-  Spanish: Pido prestado un libro
-  Portuguese: Peço emprestado um livro
-  Italian: Prendo in prestito un libro
-  French: J'emprunte un livre
-  Romanian: Împrumut o carte
-  Latin: Mutuo librum
-  Esperanto: Mi prunteprenas libron
-  UNI: MI APRESTAR LIBRA

190. TO LEND

-  English: I lend money
-  Spanish: Presto dinero
-  Portuguese: Emprasto dinheiro
-  Italian: Presto denaro
-  French: Je prête de l'argent
-  Romanian: Împrumut bani
-  German: Ich leihe Geld
-  Russian: Я даю деньги в долг (Ya dayu den'gi v dolg)
-  Greek: Δανείζω χρήματα (Daneízo chrímata)
-  Latin: Mutuo pecuniam
-  Esperanto: Mi pruntedonas monon
-  UNI: MI PRESTAR DINERA

191. TO OWE

-  English: I owe money
-  Spanish: Debo dinero
-  Portuguese: Devo dinheiro
-  Italian: Devo denaro
-  French: Je dois de l'argent
-  Romanian: Dator bani
-  Russian: Я должен деньги (Ya dolzhen den'gi)
-  Latin: Debeo pecuniam
-  Esperanto: Mi ŝuldas monon
-  UNI: MI DEVAR DINERA

192. TO EARN

-  English: I earn money
-  Spanish: Gano dinero
-  Portuguese: Ganho dinheiro
-  Italian: Guadagno denaro
-  French: Je gagne de l'argent
-  Esperanto: Mi gajnas monon
-  UNI: MI GANIAR DINERA

193. TO INVEST

-  English: I invest money
-  Spanish: Invierto dinero
-  Portuguese: Invisto dinheiro
-  Italian: Investo denaro
-  French: J'investis de l'argent
-  Romanian: Investesc bani
-  German: Ich investiere Geld
-  Russian: Я инвестирую деньги (Ya investiruyu den'gi)
-  Latin: Investio pecuniam
-  Esperanto: Mi investas monon
-  UNI: MI INVESTAR DINERA

194. TO WASTE

-  English: I waste time
-  Spanish: Pierdo el tiempo
-  Portuguese: Desperdiço tempo
-  Italian: Spreco tempo
-  French: Je perds mon temps
-  Romanian: Pierd timpul
-  Latin: Perdo tempus
-  Esperanto: Mi malŝparas tempon
-  UNI: MI PERDAR TEMPA

195. TO RISK

-  English: I risk everything
-  Spanish: Arriesgo todo
-  Portuguese: Arrisco tudo
-  Italian: Rischio tutto
-  French: Je risque tout
-  Romanian: Risc totul

 German: Ich riskiere alles
 Russian: Я рискую всем (Ya riskuyu vsem)
 Greek: Ρισκάρω τα πάντα (Riskáro ta pánta)
 Latin: Periclitor omnia
 Esperanto: Mi riskas ĉion
 UNI: MI RISKAR TODA / OMNA

196. TO COMPETE

 English: I compete in the race
 Spanish: Compito en la carrera
 Portuguese: Concorro na corrida
 Italian: Competo nella gara
 French: Je participe à la course
 Romanian: Competiționez în cursă
 German: Ich konkurriere im Rennen
 Latin: Certo in cursu
 Esperanto: Mi konkurencas en la vetkuro
 UNI: MI KOMPETAR IN KARERA / KORIDA / KURSA

197. TO SUCCEED

 English: I succeed in the task
 Spanish: Tengo éxito en la tarea
 Portuguese: Tenho sucesso na tarefa
 Italian: Riesco nel compito
 French: Je réussis la tâche
 Romanian: Reușesc în sarcină
 Latin: Succedo in munere
 Esperanto: Mi sukcesas en la tasko
 UNI: MI SUKSEDAR IN TAREFA

198. TO FAIL

 English: I fail the test
 Spanish: Fracaso en el examen
 Portuguese: Falho no teste
 Italian: Fallisco il test
 French: Je rate le test
 Romanian: Eșuez la test
 Latin: Deficio in examine
 Esperanto: Mi malsukcesas en la testoj
 UNI: MI FALIAR TESTA

199. TO ATTEMPT

 English: I attempt the challenge

 Spanish: Intento el desafío

 Portuguese: Tento o desafio

 Italian: Tento la sfida

 French: J'essaie le défi

 Romanian: Încerc provocarea

 Latin: Conor provocationem

 Esperanto: Mi provas la defion

 UNI: MI TENTAR DESAFIDA / PROVOKAR

200. TO ACHIEVE

 English: I achieve the goal

 Spanish: Logro el objetivo

 Portuguese: Alcanço o objetivo

 Italian: Raggiungo l'obiettivo

 French: J'atteins le but

 Romanian: Realizez obiectivul

 Latin: Assequor metam

 Esperanto: Mi atingas la celon

 UNI: MI REALISAR OBXETIVA

**Finally, a language
that behaves.**

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A B D E F G I K L M N O P R S T U V X

*For everyone who ever
opened a language textbook,
closed it, and thought:
there has to be a better way.*

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