

“ SURR ”

**SonaUiki Radical Reference**  
**from SonaUiki.org (2004-2006)**

SonaUiki.org was a wiki (user-editable website) devoted to the language Sona. The wiki was organized and mostly written by Evan Prodromou. Additional contributions were made by Royce Miller, Paul Bartlett, “Charles” and “unknown.” Apologies if I have failed to credit any contributors. All content on this wiki was available under the [Creative Commons Attribution license](#).

This document contains that website’s guide to the Radicals of Sona. Many but **not all** of the radicals were described in this guide. This project was unfinished when it went offline. The text was recovered from the archive at [www.archive.org](http://www.archive.org)

The radicals are listed in the same sequence as in Searight’s book: ga, gan, aga, iga, uga, ka, kan, etc.



sonagona.org

# Radicals : Ga

Meaning: *physical, organic*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: [bo](#) flesh, [na](#) neutral, inorganic.

## Usage

- As a suffix, makes neuter nouns for organic, bodily objects. Examples:
  - **te** protrusion + **ga** → **tega** arm.
  - **ce** lock, fix + **ga** → **cega** sinew.
- As a prefix, indicates physical, bodily. Examples:
  - **ga** + **se** see → **gase** eye
  - **ga** + **bi** tool → **gabi** organ

## Discussion

- It's not particularly clear from these examples why **ga** is a prefix for "eye" and "organ" but a suffix for "arm" and "sinew". There doesn't seem to be a strict relationship to the type of radical prefixed or suffixed; both **ce** and **se** are [PrimarilyVerbal](#), while **te** is [PrimarilySubstantive](#) and **bi** is [PrimarilyParticular](#).

Page last modified on February 02, 2004, at 05:07 PM.

# Radicals : Gan

Meaning: *matter, substance*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ga](#) body part, [na](#) neutral, [su](#) liquid.

## Usage

- At the end of a word, implies "stuff" that does or receives an action. Examples:
  - **po** cover + **gan** → **pogan** clothing, dress.
  - **ro** color + **gan** → **rogan** paint.
  - **pa** eat + **gan** → **pagan** food.
  - **ima** have + **gan** → **imagan** property.

Page last modified on February 02, 2004, at 05:08 PM.

## Radicals : Aga

Meaning: *earth, ground, land.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: ma? place, [a](#) at, uma? nation.

## Examples

- **agaitu** brick.
- **agama** land.
- **agaden** plow.
- **agamo** potato.

Page last modified on February 03, 2004, at 04:49 PM.

## Radicals : Iga

Meaning: *salt, alkali, soda.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: con? powder, [aga](#) earth, [azo](#) acid.

Page last modified on February 26, 2004, at 07:16 PM.

# Radicals : Uga

Meaning: *grain, seed*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: ven? cereal, con? powder, mo? fruit.

## Examples

- **venyuga** grain of corn, wheat. [N]
- **igayuga** grain of salt. [N]

## Discussion

- There's no good example in the [SonaBook](#) of using **uga**, but its place in the [ga](#) family seems to suggest that its meaning as "grain" is more oriented to *a little piece of something* (e.g., a grain of salt) than towards the nourishing seeds of certain grasses (e.g., grain elevator).

Page last modified on February 03, 2004, at 05:02 PM.

# Radicals : Ge

Meaning: *and, join, chain, link*.

Type: [PrimarilyParticular](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: [gi](#) group, so? with.

## Usage

- As a conjunction, used almost exactly like "and" in English.
- Conjunction between two or more nouns.
  - **azo ge iga zi gen** Acid and salt are compounds.
  - **on ima ibo ge upu** He has cattle and swine.

- Conjunction between two or more verbs.
  - **mi ruto ge layon** I went and told him.
- Conjunction between adjectives.
  - **tayo ge irayo ra** a big and strong man.
- Conjunction between clauses.
  - **mi latoyon ge on unru** I told him and he left.
- As prefix to a family relation, indicates relation by marriage, "in-law".
  - **ge + ra** man → **gera** husband
  - **ge + zan** woman → **gezan** wife
  - **ge + para** father → **gepara** father-in-law
- To indicate an ordered group of objects connected into a cohesive whole.
  - **ge + len** writing, page → **gelen** book.
  - **ge + ren** cord → **geren** chain (a "rope" of links).

## Examples

- **gena** joint.
- **gene** connection, "connectedness".

## Discussion

- The lack of any punctuation rules in Sona makes making lists of three or more things hard, since a comma can't be used. For example, "this, that and the other" would directly translate as **in un ge eninu** [?], but it'd be unclear that "in un" are two things in sequence, not "this (particular) thatness". **in ge un ge eninu** [?] is more exact, but it's unclear from the [SonaBook](#) whether this is preferred.
- The difference with **gi** seems kind of hard to fathom. **ge** seems to indicate some kind of order and connection, where **gi** is merely grouping. However, consider **ulage** chorus and **melangi** orchestra (from "international words"). What's the difference? Are members of a chorus more "linked" than members of an orchestra?

# Radicals : Gen

Meaning: *compound, mix, blend*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [igi](#) confuse, so? combine.

## Usage

- For chemistry or chemical compounds.
  - **ha** naming + **gen** → **hagen** chemical.
  - **san** health + **gen** + **ci** agent → **sangenci** pharmacist (British: chemist).

## Examples

- **genni** mixed.

## Discussion

- There's no example of how **igi** is used, but it seems that the contrast between **gen** and **igi** is that **gen** implies blending to constructive end, while **igi** seems to indicate scrambling or messing something up.

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# Radicals : Age

Meaning: *meet, contact*.

Type: [PrimarilyVerbal](#).

Indicator: no.

## Usage

(\_)

## Examples

- **ageni** meeting.
- **tu nike agemi a** \_\_\_\_\_ Can you meet me at \_\_\_\_\_?

## Discussion

- In English, there's a connotative implication of "meet" for inanimate objects, meaning "just touching". Examples: "The two roads meet here", "Make all the stitches meet in the middle." Although there's no examples in the [SonaBook](#) to indicate this connotation, there also isn't any other radical for it, either.

Page last modified on February 03, 2004, at 05:59 PM.

## Radicals : Ige

Meaning: *cohere, stick, cling*.

Type: [Primarily Verbal](#).

Indicator: no.

## Examples

- **igeven** paste.

Page last modified on February 03, 2004, at 06:11 PM.

# Radicals : Uge

Meaning: *cumulus, pile, heap.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [gi](#) group.

## Examples

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## Discussion

- The Web version of the [SonaBook](#) has **ugevio** sticky, but this is probably (?) a typo for **igevio**. If not, it's pretty amazingly hard to understand. (*editor's note: the error is in the original book, page 106*)

Page last modified on February 03, 2004, at 06:13 PM.

# Radicals : Gi

Meaning: *collect, gather, group.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: [ge](#) and.

## Usage

- As a suffix, means a set or group to do something, or that has some quality.
  - **ima** have + **gi** → **imagi** goods.
  - **melan** music + **gi** → **melangi** orchestra, band.
  - **hada** ? + **gi** → **hadagi** committee.
- As a suffix, creates a collective noun.
  - **ibo** cow + **gi** → **ibogi** herd (of cattle).
  - **pi** bird + **gi** → **pigi** flock.

- As a prefix, like German "ge-" (meaning a close-knit, family-like group of people who are not necessarily related by blood).
  - **gi** + **bora** brother → **gibora** Brother (of a trade union, or fraternal organization, etc...)
  - **gi** + **uma** country → **giuma** nation (a community of people composed of one or more nationalities and possessing a more or less defined territory and government)

## Examples

- **hegi** public.

## Discussion

- A strange one: **dangi** money. Is money a "group of value"? What's the group angle, here?
- Another: **cigi** thing (plural). **gi** isn't a normal pluralizer.
- And another: **gisoci** society, **gione** company. Is **giso** "group togetherness"? Where does **age** fit in?
- How is "ge-" used in German?

Page last modified on November 14, 2005, at 03:24 PM.

## Radicals : Gin

Meaning: *texture, weave, net, web.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

## Usage

- As "cloth" or "fabric".
  - **xin** gloss + **gin** → **xingin** silk.
  - **bero** white + **gin** → **berogin** cotton.
  - **ren** cord + **gin** → **rengin** canvas.
- For stitching or sewing.
  - **gin** + **te** protrusion → **ginte** needle.

- For fabric clothing.
  - **pe** foot + **gin** → **pegin** sock.
- For interrelationships.
  - **so** with + **gin** + **o** quality → **soginyo** complex.
  - **pan** all + **umma** country + **gin** → **panyummagin** World Wide Web. [N]

## Discussion

- There's some confusion for clothing. **van** hide, **po** cover, and **gin** are all used at different times.

Page last modified on February 04, 2004, at 12:00 PM.

## Radicals : Agi

Meaning: *compress, dense, thick.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: ta? great, big, [gan](#) matter, [na](#) neuter

## Usage

- Also for solid (as a state of matter, versus **su** liquid, **hun** gas).
  - **agi** + **ni** passive → **agini** solid (aj.)
  - **agi** + **na** neuter noun → **agina** solid (n.)

## Examples

- **agio** thick.
- **agisinyo** thick.

## Discussion

- Unlike the other two states of matter, **agi** doesn't seem to be used as the principle part of a

word. **gan** matter and **na** neuter seem to take this place instead.

- **agisinyo** (**agi** + **sin** form, shape + **o** quality) seems to indicate "thick in shape." How this would differ from **agio** is unclear; perhaps **agio** would indicate a density, heaviness, etc., where **agisinyo** would really mean "distance from surface to surface"?

Page last modified on February 05, 2004, at 01:27 PM.

## Radicals : Igi

Meaning: *mix, confuse, puzzle.*

Type: [PrimarilyVerbal](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [gen](#) compound.

### Discussion

- There are no examples in the [SonaBook](#) for this radical.
- See [gen](#) for questions about differences between it and **igi**.

Page last modified on February 06, 2004, at 01:34 PM.

## Radicals : Ugi

Meaning: *tangle, bush, cluster.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [igi](#) confuse.

### Discussion

- There's no example of this radical in the [SonaBook](#).

Page last modified on February 06, 2004, at 01:36 PM.

# Radicals : Go

Meaning: *circle, round, wind, roll.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [gon](#) sphere.

## Usage

- For things that are round and flattish -- that is, circular.
  - **go** + **na** neutral → **gona** circle.
  - **go** + **xa** precious → **goxa** ring.
  - **lan** sound + **go** → **lango** audio record.
  - **ru** motion + **go** → **rugo** wheel.
- For circular motion or position.
  - **a** at + **go** → **ayego** around (rest).
  - **go** + **li** to → **goli** around (motion).

## Discussion

- **ayego** is an interesting example of separating a vowel radical from a primary radical [SB 8].

Page last modified on February 06, 2004, at 01:45 PM.

# Radicals : Gon

Meaning: *sphere, ball, round.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [go](#) circle, [can?](#) box.

## Discussion

- The difference between **go** circle and **gon** seems to be the difference in dimension.

Page last modified on February 06, 2004, at 01:47 PM.

## Radicals : Ago

Meaning: *curve, bend, arc*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [go](#) circle, [nu?](#) turn.

## Discussion

- The [SonaBook](#) gives **gonu** turn, although **agonu** or **agoru** seems more appropriate. Perhaps **gonu** turn means "a full circuit", as in British "They took a turn around the park."

Page last modified on February 06, 2004, at 01:59 PM.

## Radicals : Igo

Meaning: *convex, round, cheek*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ade?](#) hollow, [ago](#) curve, [gon](#) sphere.

## Examples

- **igoyo** round(-ed).

## Discussion

- It seems that **igo** bears the same relationship to **gon** that **ago** bears to **go**. **igo** is a rounded surface, and not a solid round object.

Page last modified on February 06, 2004, at 02:03 PM.

## Radicals : Ugo

Meaning: *fold, bind, wrap, clasp*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: ce? fix, [gen](#) fabric.

## Examples

- **ugona** band (ribbon).
- **ugoba** to fold something.
- **ugona** (?) parcel.

## Discussion

- It's not clear how this radical would be used for clothing or accessories; e.g. **muyugo** hair-ribbon (?) vs. **mugin** hair-cloth (?). Likewise **peyugo** garter (?).
- It seems more likely that **ugoni** wrapped would mean parcel, rather than **ugona**.

Page last modified on February 06, 2004, at 02:20 PM.

## Radicals : Gu

Meaning: *mouth, gap, gulf, gulp*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: ade? hollow.

## Usage

- For things that are oral, having to do with the mouth.
  - **pa** food + **gu** → **pagu** mouth (compare English "pie-hole").
  - **gu** + **la** speak → **gula** throat.
  - **gu** + **fu** outward → **gufu** cough.

## Discussion

- There's no example of using **gu** for its connotative secondary meanings, especially for geographical or inanimate objects. **magu** canyon (?), **sugu** gulf (?).
- There's not a distinction with **ade** hollow, depression.

Page last modified on February 06, 2004, at 02:18 PM.

## Radicals : Gun

Meaning: *angle, corner, fork.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

## Usage

- For angles and branches.
  - **gun** + **di** part → **gundi** branch.
  - **ca** square + **gun** → **cagun** right angle.
- For joints in the body.
  - **pe** leg + **gun** → **pegun** knee.

## Discussion

( \_ )

Page last modified on February 07, 2004, at 02:12 PM.

# Radicals : Agu

Meaning: *slope, lean, tilt, trend*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: aku? surface, [igo](#) convex.

## Usage

- For trends, tendencies, "leanings".
  - **agu** + **ne** state → **agune** tendency.

## Examples

- **aguni** bent.

## Discussion

- **aguni** seems kind of funny, in that **gun** angle seems more the preferred radical here.

Page last modified on February 07, 2004, at 02:17 PM.

# Radicals : Igu

Meaning: *cone, horn, wedge*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: dun? horn.

## Discussion

- There aren't any examples in the [SonaBook](#) of using **igu**.
- It seems that the difference between **igu** and **dun** horn is that **dun** is more concerned with

the boney stuff that makes up animal horns, while **igu** refers to the cone-like shape of an animal horn or a musical instrument.

Page last modified on February 07, 2004, at 02:50 PM.

## Radicals : Ugu

Meaning: *hook, claw, catch*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ce?](#) secure.

## Examples

- **ugubi** hook.

Page last modified on February 07, 2004, at 02:53 PM.

## Radicals : Ka

Meaning: *lead, cause, chief*.

Type: [PrimarilyVerbal](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: [ran?](#) king, [kin?](#) cause, [ara?](#) master, [ba](#) strike.

## Usage

- As a prefix, indicated "primary", "leading", "governing".
  - **ka** + **ida** direct → **kaida** government.
  - **ka** + **o** quality → **kayo** principal.

- For parts of the body, involves the head.
  - **ka** + **di** part → **kadi** head.
  - **ka** + **po** cover → **kapo** hat.
- As a prefix, creates a verb to make or render something some way.
  - **ka** + **su** liquid → **kasu** liquify.
  - **ka** + **ure** correct → **kaure** adjust.
- As a suffix, creates a verb to bring about a condition or action.
  - **su** water + **ka** → **suka** irrigate.
  - **ima** have + **ka** → **imaka** get.
  - **ten** hold + **ka** → **tenka** keep.
  - **aru** attract + **ka** → **aruka** pull.
  - **so** aid + **ka** → **soka** help.

## Examples

- **kasin** form.

## Discussion

- The difference between **ka** as verb suffix and prefix is very subtle.
- Along with **o**, **ka** may be the most referenced radical in the [SonaBook](#).
- **kapo** seems to be the result of an effort to make a word similar to French *chapeau*, hat.
- The difference between **ka** and **kin** cause seems to be that **ka** has an active, willful nature -- to knowingly incite something to happen. **kin** seems to be more passive; that is, it's a state that may lie at the origin of something, and causes something by its nature than its will.
- Neither **ka** nor **kin** is used for "Why?" Instead, **keua**.
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Page last modified on November 15, 2005, at 10:56 PM.

## Radicals : Kan

Meaning: *house, build, construct.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [tun](#) wall, city.

## Usage

- For any kind of building or similar structure.
  - **jo** holy + **kan** → **jokan** church.
  - **aba** punish + **kan** → **abakan** prison.
  - **apa** supply + **kan** → **apakan** store.
  - **alu** host + **kan** → **alukan** hotel.
- For lodging or dwelling somewhere.
  - **lon** loan + **kan** → **lon kan** let, rent.

## Examples

- **pikan** aviary.
- **kakan** headquarters, town hall.
- **makan** station.

## Discussio

- [SB 15] describes different ways of making words for places.
- **irokan** camera in the [SonaBook](#) may be a typo for **irocan** (light + box). It might also mean a *camera obscura*.
- There's no real examples in the [SonaBook](#) for **kan** in its verbal form as construct or build. [SB IX] gives **ukka** for the verbal form of "building", and **kasin** for "make".

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## Radicals : Aka

Meaning: *above, high, up, raise.*

Type: [PrimarilyParticular](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: ani? down, ta? big.

## Usage

- For relative height.
  - **ga** physical + **aka** → **gayaka** tall.
- For upward motion.
  - **aka** + **can** room → **akacan** lift, elevator.
  - **aka** + **li** to → **akali** up, upwards.
  -

Page last modified on February 09, 2004, at 02:01 AM.

## Radicals : Ika

Meaning: *point, sharp, prick, just.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

## Usage

- For physical pointedness.
  - **ika** + **te** protrusion → **ikate** nail.
  - **ce** fasten + **ika** → **ceika** pin.
- For the abstract "point" of an argument, effort, etc.
  - **ito** end + **ika** → **itoika** purpose, end.
- For precision; exactly, just.
  - **ika** + **ri** time → **ikari** just (now).
  - **ika** + **asi** like → **ikayasi** just like.

Page last modified on February 09, 2004, at 02:10 AM.

# Radicals : Uka

Meaning: *vertical, stand up.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: ku? lay.

Page last modified on February 25, 2004, at 10:33 AM.

# Radicals : Ke

Meaning: *what?, query, ask.*

Type: [PrimarilyParticular](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: [ui](#) emphatic, [ake](#) request.

## Usage

- As suffix, to make a statement into a question; appended to word in question.
- For questions, queries.
  - **ke + ni** passive → **keni** a question.
- As prefix, to make question words.
  - **ke + ri** time → **keri** when?
  - **ke + a** place → **keya** where?

## Examples

- **keji** who?
- **kena** what?
- **kesi** whose?
- **keori** at what time?
- **keu** how?
- **keua** why?
- **keta** how much?
- **keye** how many?
- **kevi** what kind of?

## Discussion

- It seems that the distinction with **ake** request is that **ke** is asking for factual information: is it so? **ake** is a request for someone to do something: would you please?
- There's an interesting parallel with Japanese *ka*.

Page last modified on February 26, 2004, at 07:39 PM.

## Radicals : Ken

Meaning: *if, doubt, suspect*.

Type: [PrimarilyParticular](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ke](#) question, [ua?](#) case.

## Usage

- To make conditional statements, like "if".
- For doubts or suspicions.
  - **ken + da** do → **kenda** to doubt.

## Examples

- **be ken** no doubt
- **mi va to setu ken halami** I would have seen you if you had called me.

## Discussion

- "if" or "whether" in English is sometimes translated as **ua**, when introducing a subordinate clause.
  - **tu sake ua on ari** Do you know if he's coming?

# Radicals : Ake

Meaning: *request, propose, offer.*

Type: [PrimarilyVerbal](#) Indicator: no.

Compare: [ike](#) hint or guess, [ke](#) ask

## Usage

- Monetary Exchange
  - **ake + dan** value → **akedan** charge [SB VII]
- Social Exchange
  - **ake + da** do → **akeda** application [SB VII]

## Examples

- **ke tu akedan** What (are) your charges? [SB VII]
- **akelanii** being asked (to respond). [SB VII]
- **akeni** request. [SB IX]
- **zeake** sacrifice (for a sin).

## Discussion

Using **ake** implies that there are two agencies involved. One may make a request to a god or a mortal, but in either context, a response (or lack thereof) is interpreted.

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# Radicals : Ike

Meaning: *hint, suggest, guess, suppose.*

Type: [PrimarilyVerbal](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ake](#) propose, [ke](#) ask.

## Usage

- Imply
  - **sa** inform + **ike** hint → instructional guide (also, a paradox or allegory)

## Examples

- **ikeni** suggestion (syn: hint, correction). [SB IX]

## Discussion

- Unused in the Sona book, this radical is open to some interpretation. Context is important as one actor may be providing hints as the other makes a guess. Both stemming from **ikeda**

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## Radicals : Uke

Meaning: *seek, hunt, search, quest.*

Type: [Primarily Verbal](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ka](#) lead, [ki?](#) begin.

## Usage

- To Screen
  - **uke** search + **seda** visual → **ukeseda** examination [SB VII]
- To Hunt
  - **uke** hunt + **luda** game → **ukeluda** sport [SB IX]

## Examples

- **ukecekaci** detectives (search coordinator). [SB VII]
- **foukeyo** thrill-seeker

## Discussion

- May be useful to describe addiction (substance-seeky: **ukeyo**).
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Page last modified on January 08, 2006, at 01:36 AM.

## Radicals : Uki

Meaning: *develop, train, culture.*

Type: [Primarily Verbal](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [kan](#) build, [sa](#) teach.

## Usage

- Development
  - **uki + da** → **ukida** practice [SB VII], development [SB IX]
- Another usage
  - **uki + sada** informing → **ukisada** education

## Examples

- **ukidi** enculturation?

## Discussion

- Little usage in the SB. Comparing with **sa**, the radical **uki** connotes an enduring process.

Page last modified on January 08, 2006, at 02:01 AM.

# Radicals : Ko

Meaning: *small, few, less, child*.

Type: [Primarily Substantive](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: kon? minute, ta? great, nin? offspring, fi? hardly.

## Usage

- As a root word, indicates "child".
  - **ra** male + **ko** → **rako** boy.
- As a prefix or on its own indicates "small", "small amount".
  - **mi ima cana ko can**. I have four small cases.
  - **ko** + **di** part → **kodi** bit.
  - **ko** + **dan** money + **o** quality → **kodanyo** cheap.
- As a suffix for a noun, shows a diminutive; something qualitatively different than the preceding root due to size.
  - **nin** offspring + **ko** → **ninko** baby.
  - **mo** fruit + **ko** → **moko** berry.
  - **dan** money + **ko** → **danko** change.
  - **jen** coin + **ko** → **jenko** penny.
- As a suffix for a verb, also shows a diminutive qualitatively different from the main meaning.
  - **ru** go + **ko** → **ruko** stroll.
  - **su** water + **ko** → **suko** sprinkle.
- As a prefix to an adjective, indicates "to a lesser degree", "somewhat", "rather".
  - **ko** + **ta** big + **o** quality → **kotayo** rather big.
- As a suffix for colors, indicate "light".
  - **suro** blue + **ko** → **suroko** light blue.
- In numbers, indicates a decimal point.
  - **ko** + **na** zero + **tin** three → **konatin** .03.

## Examples

- **kori** minute (of time).
- **riko** second (of time).
- **po ko** at least.
- **aleko** detail.
- **subinko** bucket.
- **peceko** shoe.

- **suko** drop.
- **viko** example.
- **ipeko** worm.
- **koua** less because...

## Discussion

- The difference between prefix and suffix meaning is kind of subtle. The significance seems to be that as suffix the modified word is *qualitatively changed*, where as prefix it's just a *quantitative* change.
- The difference between the examples **kora** boy and **rako** male child is kind of hard to fathom. Why **kora** wouldn't instead be *midget* or *dwarf* isn't clear.

Page last modified on March 08, 2004, at 05:03 PM.

## Radicals : Ako

Meaning: *short, brief, shrink, clip*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ko](#) small, [kon?](#) minute, [iko?](#) squeeze.

## Usage

- Duration
  - **ako + riu** → **akoriu** temporarily [SB C]

## Examples

- **ako** short. [SB IX]
- **seako** movie clip, video summary or short. (visual short)
- **akose** glimpse.
- **lenako** brief, readers digest.
- **akolen** short story?
- **zin zi ako** Life is short.

## Discussion

- This radical describes time (time saved, time spent, time available).

Page last modified on January 08, 2006, at 01:52 AM.

## Radicals : Uku

Meaning: *layer, shave, slice, film.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: aku? surface, co? cut, [xin](#) glaze, cin? step.

## Discussion

- There are no examples of using this radical in the [SonaBook](#).

Page last modified on March 16, 2004, at 02:18 PM.

## Radicals : Da

Meaning: *do, act, (infinitive).*

Type: [PrimarilyVerbal](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: [na](#) thing, [ci](#) participial, [ha](#) imperative.

## Usage

- As the verb "to do", in English.
  - **tu da ke.** What did you do?
  - **mi na sa ci da.** I don't know what to do.

- As a prefix, makes the infinitive form of a verb, as "to" does in English.
  - **mi cu da ru**. I want to go.
  - **foli da agusi fu selo**. It is dangerous to lean out the window.
  - **mi han da kasatu**. I have the honor to inform you.
- For an act or action.
  - **ze** evil + **da** → **zeda** crime.
- As a suffix, makes a verbal noun, "the act of doing X".
  - **di** part + **da** → **dida** dividing.
  - **unu** contrast + **da** → **unuda** comparison.
  - **ise** find + **da** → **iseda** discovery.
- To put a sentence into the mood of *Proposal*, like English "let".
  - **da en sani**. Let it be known.
  - **da zia iro**. Let there be light.
  - **da tan velo lo**. Let a thousand flowers bloom.

## Discussion

- Note that **da** cannot be made infinitive with **da**; the infinitive form is the same.
- Compare with **ci** when translating English "-ing". English uses this suffix for both the adjective participle and the noun; Sona has different forms.
  - **loci ba** an opening blow.
  - **hepaya loda** a restaurant opening.
- Because of the use of nouns of Basic English, many words in the Basic English dictionary in the [SonaBook](#) end in **da**. For example, Basic's "bite" is translated as **denda**, an act of biting, with **den** to bite as a verb as a subsidiary definition.

Page last modified on April 20, 2004, at 11:58 AM.

## Radicals : Ada

Meaning: *work, function, make*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [da](#) do, [ka](#) cause, [ibi?](#) trade.

## Usage

- For the act of working.
  - **ada** + **ni** passive → **adani** a work.
  - **ada** + **da** do → **adda** working.
- For business, industry, manufacturing.
  - **si** self + **ada** → **siada** a business.
  - **hi** class + **ada** → **hiada** industry.

## Examples

- **zinyasagiada** life-insurance company.
- **giada** a company.

## Discussion

- It's not clear where **ibi** and **ada** overlap.

Page last modified on March 12, 2004, at 01:22 PM.

## Radicals : Den

Meaning: *tooth, bite, plow, dig.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [jan](#) gnaw, [co?](#) cut.

## Usage

- For teeth or biting.
  - **den** + **ga** physical → **denga** tooth (*in mouth*).
- For digging or breaking ground.
  - **aga** earth + **den** → **agaden** plow.
  - **den** + **bi** tool → **denbi** spade.

- For implements with teeth.
  - **mu** hair + **den** → **muden** comb.
  - **den** + **te** protuberance → **dente** fork.

## Discussion

- It seems that **denga** is specifically for the teeth in a person or animal's mouth, where **den** is for any object with that shape and behavior.

Page last modified on March 01, 2004, at 02:54 PM.

## Radicals : Di

Meaning: *of, part, limb*.

Type: [PrimarilyParticular](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: [ga](#) physical part, [na](#) thing, [adi](#)? portion, [ge](#) join, [ude](#)? break, [vi](#)? of, [si](#)? possessive, [co](#)? cut.

## Usage

- For a part of a larger whole.
  - **di** + **a** place → room.
- More specifically, for a part of the body.
  - **va** front + **di** → **vadi** face.
- For the act of dividing or separating into parts.
- In numbers, with [ci](#), makes **dici** 10.
  - **tinson dici** 310.
- In numbers, with [ci](#), makes "teen".
  - **cadici** 14.
- In numbers, for the tens place.
  - **dodi** 20.
  - **tan nunson atudi ca** 1984.
- With [o](#), makes **-dio**, of, belonging to.
  - **isi** mutual + **dio** → common.
  - **inu** other + **dio** → different.
  - **san** health + **dio** → medical.

- With **li?**, makes **dili**, for, on the part of.
- For "some", "some amount of".
  - **di velen** some paper.
  - **di mujali su** some shaving water.
- To mark the partitive case, like the English preposition "of".

## Examples

- **zadi** back.
- **kundi** base.
- **kodi** bit.
- **gundi** branch.
- **dina** branch.
- **isidio** common.
- **diri** day.
- **irodi** daytime.
- **vandi** nighttime.
- **dilakada** discussion.
- **dite** finger.
- **mondi** interest.
- **gelendia** library.
- **lindi** limit.
- **umidi** middle.
- **mendi** month.
- **hidi** order (class).
- **isodire** parallel.
- **gadio** physical.
- **mandi** (the) rest.
- **sudi** sea.
- **alidi** side.
- **hudi** sky.
- **unadi** unit.
- **ridi** week.
- **badi** military.
- **cekadi** police.
- **ci di** some of.
- **nadi** none of.
- **indi** on this side.
- **undi** on that side.
- **diu** separately.
- **idadi** department.
- **didan** discount.

## Discussion

- **di** is a heavily-used radical in Sona.

Page last modified on May 19, 2004, at 11:30 PM.

## Radicals : Do

Meaning: *two, both, bi-*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [so?](#) with, [ire?](#) again.

## Usage

- In numbers, for the number "two".
  - **do** + **e** many + **di** part → **doyedi** 20.
- For pairs of things, things with a dual quality.
  - **co** cut + **do** → **codo** scissors.

## Examples

- **pegavando** trousers.
- **pando** both.
- **dogi** pair.
- **cason cayedido** 442.

## Discussion

- See [na](#) for how number radicals are combined to form words like **dona** a pair of.
- See [o](#) for how to form ordinal numbers like [doyo?](#) second.
- See [u?](#) for how to form ordinal adverbs like [doyu?](#) secondly.

Page last modified on March 10, 2004, at 01:51 PM.

# Radicals : Adu

Meaning: *bone, thin, skeleton.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [dun?](#) horn, [ga](#) physical, [iko?](#) narrow, [ren?](#) cord.

## Examples

- **adu** bone.
- **adusinyo** thin.

## Discussion

- **iko** narrow and **ren** cord are both also defined as "thin". **adu** seems to mean "thin" in terms of people; "bony" might be a synonym.

Page last modified on March 27, 2004, at 12:03 AM.

# Radicals : Udu

Meaning: *thump, thud, drum.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ba](#) strike, bang.

## Discussion

- There are no examples of using **udu** in the [SonaBook](#).
- [SB 27] "common exclamations... bang ba, bump udu".
- The radicals of **du** are tactile. **udu** being auditory.
- **udakosi** to tap or knock
- **rinudu** (rhythmic) beat.
- **baudu** bludgeon
- **umigaudu** or *boudu* heartbeat.

# Radicals : Tin

Meaning: *three, triangular.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: can? rectangle, e? many.

## Usage

- In numbers, for the number 3.
  - **zunyedi** 70 + **tin** → **zunyeditin** 73.

## Examples

- **tinna** three of...
- **pantin** all three.
- **tinyo** third (thing).
- **mie patoyen tinyu**. We ate it third.
- **etin** three times.
- **tingi** trio, triple.
- **tinyodi** Wednesday.

## Discussion

- There's not a good example of using **tin** for triangles in the [SonaBook](#). **tingun** [N] may be a possible formation.

Page last modified on March 10, 2004, at 01:59 PM.

# Radicals : Iti

Meaning: *plan, object, intend.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: kin? origin, [ka](#) lead.

## Examples

- **meiti** purpose.
- **itisini** attempt.

Page last modified on February 26, 2004, at 06:55 PM.

## Radicals : Tu

Meaning: *you, your*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [mi?](#) I, me, [si?](#) one.

## Usage

- As second person singular pronoun, like English "you", French *tu*.
  - **tu ula xayu**. You sing well.
  - **tu itike da ru**. Do you intend to go?
  - **tu aro**. You are beautiful.
- With **e**, makes **tue**, second person plural pronoun, as French *vous*.
  - **tue abuisi ui**. You (two) truly love each other.
- As a possessive pronoun -- "your", either before or after the noun modified.
  - **paratu** your father.
  - **tu sutepona** your umbrella.
- With **na**, makes **tuna**, "yours".
  - **in zike tuna**. Is this yours?

## Examples

- **situ** yourself.
- **o tu** yours truly (for ending a letter).

## Discussion

- It's not clear whether **tu** can be used for the plural pronoun if the context is clear.
- **tu** doesn't seem to be used in the English colloquial sense as "one". Rather, **si** is used.
- For interrogative sentences, **tu** seems very optional. For example: **tu to zenke** Have you been ill? **to zenke** Been ill?
- A polite **tu** is formed as **o tu**, and not **tue** (as in some Romance languages).

Page last modified on March 07, 2004, at 06:23 PM.

## Radicals : Tun

Meaning: *limit, wall, city.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [kan](#) building, [gi](#) group, [lin?](#) edge.

### Examples

- **tundi** limit.
- **tun** town.
- **retun** wall.

### Discussion

- Kind of a strange reuse; the primary meaning seems to be "town", yet the other two meanings don't seem to follow very clearly.

Page last modified on March 26, 2004, at 07:40 PM.

## Radicals : Atu

Meaning: *eight, octagonal.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [zun](#) seven, [ca](#) four, [nun](#) nine.

## Usage

- For the number 8.
  - **atutan atuson atuyediatu** 8888.

## Examples

- **atuna** eight of...
- **atugi** group of eight.
- **atuyo dulo** the eighth door.
- **atuyu** eighthly.
- **atuko** 1/8.
- **eyatu** eight times.

## Discussion

- This radical seems to have fewer connotations than the four lowest-value numerical radicals.

Page last modified on March 16, 2004, at 03:05 PM.

## Radicals : Itu

Meaning: *cube, block, dice*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: can? box, [ca](#) rectangle, [gon](#) sphere.

## Examples

- **agaitu** brick.

## Discussion

- The difference between **itu** and **can** seems to be one of solidity versus hollowness.

Page last modified on March 26, 2004, at 07:43 PM.

## Radicals : Utu

Meaning: *swell, tumor, lump.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: uta? wave, te? projection, ade? hollow.

## Discussion

- There are no examples of using this radical in the [SonaBook](#).
- The difference from **uta** seems to be that **utu** is more about lumps, while **uta** is more about waves.

Page last modified on March 16, 2004, at 02:22 PM.

## Radicals : Ize

Meaning: *clumsy, stupid, blunder.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: [fen](#) wrong, fi? fail, fin? weak, isa? skill.

## Discussion

- There are no examples of using this radical in the [SonaBook](#).

Page last modified on March 08, 2004, at 05:12 PM.

# Radicals : Zun

Meaning: *seven, heptarchy.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [xi](#) six, [atu](#) eight.

## Usage

- For the number 7.
  - **zunyedi xi** 76.

## Examples

- **zun bozan** seven sisters.
- **zungi** a group of seven.
- **zungio** sevenfold.
- **ezun** seven times.
- **zunyo** seventh.
- **an ito zunyu.** She finished seventh.
- **zunko** 1/7.
- **zunyatuko** 7/8.

## Discussion

- This radical seems to have fewer connotations than the lowest-value numerical radicals.

Page last modified on March 16, 2004, at 03:00 PM.

# Radicals : Uzu

Meaning: *wild, random, chaos.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [igi](#) confuse, [fon?](#) loud.

## Discussion

- There are no examples of using this radical in the [SonaBook](#).

Page last modified on March 16, 2004, at 02:25 PM.

## Radicals : Sa

Meaning: *know, inform, teach.*

Type: [Primarily Verbal](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [uki](#) to develop or train

## Usage

- Intention
  - **sa** + **me** idea → **same** sense [SB VII]
- Expression
  - **soka** combine + **saye** knowings → **sokasaye** communications [SB VII]

## Examples

- **savinala** Maxim. [SB VII]
- **kisara** students. [SB VII]
- **kayosakan** University. [SB VII]
- **jisada** (personal) experience. [SB IX]

## Discussion

- Concerned with knowledge in itself. Contrast the incipient knowledge of *uki* with the developed form *sa*.

Page last modified on January 08, 2006, at 02:14 AM.

# Radicals : Isi

Meaning: *mutual, exchange*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [si?](#) self, [inu?](#) other.

## Usage

- **isilada** argument [SB IX]
- **isinu** exchange [SB IX]

## Discussion

- The radical **isi** often has the function of the phrase 'each other' in English, where **si** functions more like 'one self' or 'yourself'. Compare **isiabu** (love each other) to **siabu** (love one self).

Page last modified on November 19, 2005, at 08:51 PM.

# Radicals : Son

Meaning: *hundred, percent*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [tan?](#) thousand, [di](#) ten, [en](#) one.

## Usage

- In numbers, represents one hundred or the hundreds place.
  - **son ra** one hundred men.
  - **cason cayedi do** 442.
  - **sontan** 100,000.
  - **tan nunson tinyedi ca** 1934.

## Examples

- **tin po son** 3%.
- **sontori** century.
- **songi** a company of 100.

## Discussion

- This radical seems to lack any connotative meaning.
- 

Page last modified on April 03, 2004, at 02:07 AM.

## Radicals : Su

Meaning: *water, liquid, flow.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: hun? gas, [gan](#) substance.

## Usage

- For things having to do with water.
  - **su** + **con** powder → **sucon** sand.
  - **su** + **no** vehicle → **suno** ship.
- For kinds of water.
  - **hu** air + **su** → **husu** rain.
  - **su** + **hun** gas → **suhun** steam.
- For bodies of water.
  - **ru** motion + **su** → **rusu** river, stream.
  - **su** + **di** part → **sudi** sea.
- For describing other kinds of liquid.
  - **le** write + **su** → **lesu** ink.
  - **bo** flesh + **su** → **bosu** blood.
  - **umo** mother + **su** → **umosu** milk.

- For fluidity or wetness.
  - **su** + **ko** small → **suko** drop.
  - **su** + **be** without + **o** quality → **subeyo** dry.

## Examples

- **suven** rice.
- **supa** soup.
- **zorusu** lava.
- **suro** blue.

## Discussion

- There are an awful lot of examples of using **su** in the [SonaBook](#), and they're pretty consistent.

Page last modified on March 01, 2004, at 02:47 PM.

## Radicals : Sun

Meaning: *fish, clammy*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: yes. Compare: [su](#) water, [zu?](#) animal, [ipe](#) reptile.

## Examples

- **sun** fish.

## Discussion

- A good example of a concrete radical with some connotative usage.

Page last modified on February 28, 2004, at 02:25 PM.

# Radicals : Asu

Meaning: *slime, bog, mucus.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [pu](#) filth, [pun?](#) decay, [su](#) liquid.

## Discussion

- There's no example of using this radical in the [SonaBook](#).

Page last modified on March 08, 2004, at 10:50 PM.

# Radicals : Isu

Meaning: *cold, chill, frigid, keen.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [zo?](#) burn, [ika](#) sharp.

## Examples

- **isu** cold.
- **isuyudeci** ice-breaker.
- **isuje** ice.
- **isucon** snow (powder).
- **huissu** snow (fall).

## Discussion

- A fairly clear radical; use for "freezing" or "ice" is a bit confusing, though.

Page last modified on March 26, 2004, at 08:08 PM.

# Radicals : Usu

Meaning: *silver, glint, steel.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [xin](#) gloss, [jen](#) metal, [uro?](#) gold, [iro?](#) light.

## Examples

- **usu** silver.
- **usuro** silver colored.

## Discussion

- Although "steel" is listed here, the translation used in the Basic English dictionary is **iraxin**.

Page last modified on March 16, 2004, at 03:11 PM.

# Radicals : Ame

Meaning: *regard, note, observe.*

Type: [PrimarilyVerbal](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [se?](#) see, [ime?](#) believe.

## Examples

- **ameda** respect.

## Discussion

- The meanings listed above seem to indicate some kind of scientific observation. But in the

Basic English dictionary in the [SonaBook](#), "observation" is translated **meseda**. The only occurrence of **ame** is in **ameda**. This may imply that **ame** means observing holidays, niceties, customs, etc., rather than observing clues or evidence.

Page last modified on March 16, 2004, at 02:05 PM.

## Radicals : Ami

Meaning: *mean, modify, normal*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: ure? correct, [fun](#) strange.

## Examples

- **amio** normal.

## Discussion

- It seems here that "mean" is meant as "average" and not "cruel", and "modify" in its primary sense of "make less extreme" and not "alter in any way".

Page last modified on April 03, 2004, at 01:49 AM.

## Radicals : Umu

Meaning: *bear, bore, grumpy*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: zu? animal.

## Discussion

- There's no example of using **umu** in the [SonaBook](#).
- It's not clear whether bore is a noun or a verb here.

Page last modified on February 28, 2004, at 12:15 PM.

## Radicals : Na

Meaning: *not, no, nor, deny*.

Type: [PrimarilyParticular](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: be? without, non? invert, [di](#) part, [da](#) action, [ga](#) physical.

## Usage

- To negate the meaning of a sentence, like English "not".
  - **in na hukate**. This is not a pipe.
  - **an na sa laba ci Ruso**. She doesn't know any Russian.
  - **na ari uto aza**. Don't come too late.
  - **tu na sa ke**. Don't you know?
- In the form **na ... na ...**, means "neither ... nor ...".
  - **na mi na parami mucu**. Neither I nor my father are barbers.
  - **mi ima na dan na homa**. I have neither money nor home.
  - **mi na sa na cu da sa**. I neither know nor want to know.
- As a prefix, to indicate absence, "none".
  - **na + ci** which → **naci** nothing.
  - **na + o** quality → **nayo** no kind of.
  - **na + u** manner → **nau** in no way.
  - **na + di** part → **nadi** none of.
  - **na + ri** time → **nari** never.
  - **na + a** at → **naya** nowhere.
- As a prefix, to indicate negation, like English "un-".
  - **na + zin** life + **o** quality → **nazinyo** dead.
  - **na + iti** plan + **u** manner → **naitiu** unintentionally.
- As a suffix, makes a neutral or neuter noun, "thing".
  - **la** speak + **na** → **lana** word.
  - **bo** flesh + **na** → **bona** meat.

- **iku** flat + **na** → **ikuna** floor.
- **aro** beauty + **na** → **arona** ornament.
- **de** through + **na** → **dena** hole.
- **ce** fix + **na** → **cena** lock.
- As a suffix to a number, means "pieces of, head of, count".
  - **dodici** twelve + **na** → **dodicina** dozen.
  - **do** two + **na** → **dona** pair.
- In fractional numbers, represents a zero after the decimal point.
  - **ko** point + **na** + **tin** three → **konatin** .03.

## Examples

- **nau**i however, nevertheless.
- **naro** black.
- **naciu** disregarding.
- **ken na** if not.
- **ua na** lest.
- **na po ci** don't mention it, never mind.
- **naire** never again.
- **zona** flame.
- **duna** stick (of wood).
- **cina** thing, something.
- **enna** a, one.

## Discussion

- This may be one of the most contradictory-sounding radicals in the entire Sona lexicon. The word for "not" or "no" is also the main nominalizer? Strange indeed.
- The meaning as "un-" or "opposite of" is not used as frequently in Sona as it is in other constructed languages. Compare Esperanto *larga* wide and *mallarga* narrow with Sona's [ata?](#) and [iko?](#).
- The relationship with [non?](#) invert and [be?](#) without is not clear.
- Several other more specific neutral noun suffixes exist. See [di](#), [ga](#), [da](#).
- **na** contrasts with [ci](#) as apparently a difference between object and subject. Compare **lana** word with **laci** speaker.
- The Basic English dictionary has quite a few examples of using **na** as a neutral noun suffix, possibly due to Basic's emphasis on nouns over verbs.

# Radicals : Ine

Meaning: *seep, latent, numb*.

Type: [PrimarilyVerbal](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [su](#) flow, [sen?](#) feel.

## Discussion

- There are no examples of using this radical in the [SonaBook](#).
- It's difficult to see the relationship between the three meanings given here.

Page last modified on March 27, 2004, at 12:06 AM.

# Radicals : Uni

Meaning: *depend, hang, liable*.

Type: [PrimarilyVerbal](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ani?](#) down, [hon?](#) rely.

## Examples

- **unicio** dependent.
- **unilio** responsible.

## Discussion

- There are few examples of this radical in the [SonaBook](#).
- It's not clear if the meaning as "depend" has the same connotation that it has in English; e.g. a result depends on a condition.

Page last modified on March 01, 2004, at 03:26 PM.

# Radicals : Nun

Meaning: *nine*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [atu](#) eight, [do](#) two.

## Usage

- For the number 9.
  - **nunyedi nun** 99.

## Examples

- **nunna** nine of.
- **nungi** a group of nine.
- **nungio** ninefold.
- **po nungi** by nines.
- **nunyo kan** ninth house.
- **tu unruto nunyu**. You left ninth.
- **nunko** 1/9.
- **konun** .9.
- **enun** nine times.

## Discussion

- As with other numerical radicals above **pen**, this one seems to lack much in the way of connotation.

Page last modified on March 16, 2004, at 03:15 PM.

# Radicals : Unu

Meaning: *contrast, judge*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ibu](#) choice, [uda?](#) law, [ame](#) observe.

## Examples

- **unuda** comparison.
- **unume** opinion.
- **unu po** in comparison to.

## Discussion

- The noun "judge", for the principle officer in a court of law, is **udara**.

Page last modified on March 16, 2004, at 02:32 PM.

# Radicals : Ba

Meaning: *strike, military, weapon*.

Type: [PrimarilyVerbal](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: [ka](#) lead, [uze?](#) harm, [ude?](#) break, [udu](#) thump, [ati?](#) shoot.

## Usage

- On its own, to indicate striking or hitting something.
  - **teyan bato vayon**. Her hand struck his face.
- As a prefix, indicates something military.
  - **ba + ra** man → **bara** soldier.
  - **ba + ika** point → **baika** bayonet.
  - **ba + ati** shoot → **bayati** artillery.

- **ba** + **zo** fire → **bazo** shoot.
- As a suffix, makes a forceful transitive verb.
  - **la** say + **ba** → **laba** speak (*a language*).
  - **ru** move + **ba** → **ruba** push.
  - **su** water + **ba** → **suba** pour.
  - **con** powder + **ba** → **conba** crush.
  - **ugo** crease + **ba** → **ugoba** to fold.

## Examples

- **haruba** war.
- **baren** whip.
- **bahu** wind.
- **bazote** arms (*guns*).
- **bacote** arms (*bladed*).
- **bani** a blow.
- **cenba** shut.
- **baha** bang!
- **xabaha** bravo!
- **zeba** damn, condemn.

## Discussion

- This is a nice example of a radical whose primary meaning was stretched very logically for some secondary uses.
- Perhaps only a former officer like [KennethSearight](#) would make the word for "military" also mean "forceful action".
- The difference between **ba** as a suffix and **ka** as a suffix is very subtle. Both make a word into a transitive verb, but **ba** is more "forceful", while **ka** indicates bringing about or inducing.
  - **huba** to blow.
  - **huka** to smoke.
  - **on lobato selo**. He opened a window.
  - **on lokato hepaya**. He opened a restaurant.

# Radicals : Bi

Meaning: *by, use, tool.*

Type: [PrimarilyParticular](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: [uli?](#) near, [so?](#) with, [ka](#) incite.

## Usage

- As a particle, as English "by means of", "using".
  - **benka in bi zofi su.** Wash this with warm water.
  - **mi va ari bi toreno.** I will arrive by train.
  - **ti kasintoyen bi je.** They made it out of stone.
- As a particle, shows the actor in a passive sentence.
  - **xen to bani bi siruno.** The dog has been hit by a car.
  - **ipi aruni bi iro.** Insects are attracted by light.
- As a verb, like English "use".
  - **mi nike bi lete tu.** Can I use your pen?
- As a suffix, makes a tool for doing something.
  - **ce** lock + **bi** → **cebi** key.
  - **co** cut + **bi** → **cobi** knife.
  - **ori** hour + **bi** → **oribi** clock.
- With **o**, makes **bio**, useful for.
  - **lebio velen** writing paper.

## Examples

- **bidia** bathroom, "necessary".
- **bino** carriage.
- **batebi** hammer.
- **bina** instrument.
- **runbi** apparatus.
- **labi** lip.

## Discussion

- Although English "with" is sometimes translated as **bi**, it can also be translated by [so?](#).
- Similarly, English "by" can be translated as **bi**, but also as [uli?](#) or [po](#).

# Radicals : Bo

Meaning: *flesh, blood, german.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ga](#) physical, [adu](#) bone.

## Usage

- For physical flesh.
  - **bo** + **na** thing → **bona** meat.
  - **bo** + **su** fluid → **bosu** blood.
- For kin relationship by blood (rather than marriage).
  - **bo** + **ji** person → **boji** blood relative.
- For sibling relationships specifically.
  - **bo** + **zan** female → **bozan** sister.
  - **bo** + **ranin** son → **boranin** nephew.

## Examples

- **boga** flesh, tissue.
- **ibbo** beef.
- **boci** butcher.
- **boro** carmine (red).
- **bozannin** niece.
- **bora** brother.

## Discussion

- The definition as "german" can be confusing. The word, in lowercase, means "having the same parents" in English, as in "brother-german", and represents the sibling relationship as defined above. The [SonaBook](#) gives **Doica** German woman and **Doicia** Germany.

Page last modified on March 26, 2004, at 08:02 PM.

# Radicals : Bon

Meaning: *plenty, wealth, bounty*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: ipa? enough.

## Discussion

- There are no examples of this radical in the [SonaBook](#).

Page last modified on February 26, 2004, at 07:01 PM.

# Radicals : Abo

Meaning: *antelope, buck*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: dun? horn, [ibo](#) cattle, zu? animal.

## Discussion

- There are no examples of "abo" in the [SonaBook](#).

Page last modified on February 27, 2004, at 10:00 AM.

# Radicals : Ibo

Meaning: *cattle, buffalo*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: zu? animal, [bo](#) flesh.

## Examples

- **zanyibo** cow.

## Discussion

- Note **bona** meat.

Page last modified on February 27, 2004, at 11:38 AM.

## Radicals : Ubo

Meaning: *sheep, goat*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: zu? animal.

## Examples

- **ubo** sheep.

## Discussion

- No good examples of use in the [SonaBook](#).

Page last modified on February 27, 2004, at 11:49 AM.

## Radicals : Abu

Meaning: *love, desire, dear*.

Type: [PrimarilyVerbal](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ubu](#) lust, [apu?](#) obscene, [ju?](#) delight.

## Usage

- As English "love".
  - **abu + ni** passive → **abuni** beloved.
  - **abu + da** act → **abuda** love, loving.

## Examples

- **mi abu tu.** I love you.

## Discussion

- Seems to map pretty closely to the English word "love".

Page last modified on April 03, 2004, at 11:29 PM.

## Radicals : Ibu

Meaning: *choice, pick, critic.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ame](#) observe, [me?](#) idea.

## Examples

- **ibuda** selection (*act*).
- **ibugi** selection (*things selected*).
- **tu nake ibuto riui.** Have you not chosen yet?
- **on ibu da man.** He chooses to stay.

## Discussion

- There's no example of using this radical.
- It's unclear whether it works both for nouns ("I choose the red one") and for choosing verbs, as in "I choose to do so-and-so," but the flexibility of Sona suggests it.
- The example with **da** above is by analogy with **cu da** want to.

# Radicals : Ubu

Meaning: *greed, covet, yearn, lust.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [cu](#) want, [apu?](#) lewd, [abu](#) desire.

## Examples

- **ubu** desire.

## Discussion

- There are no examples of using **ubu** in the [SonaBook](#).
- It's probably interesting to compare the meaning of this radical with Alfred Jarry's character *Père Ubu*, from the play *Ubu Roi*. Ubu the character is indeed greedy, lustful, covetous, and ultimately self-destructive.

Page last modified on March 16, 2004, at 02:49 PM.

# Radicals : Pen

Meaning: *five, pentagon.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ca](#) rectangle.

## Usage

- In numbers, as the number 5.
  - **tinson doyedi pen** 325.

## Examples

- **penna** five of...
- **pengi** group of five.
- **penyo** fifth.
- **do penko** two-fifths.
- **penyu** fifthly.
- **epen** five times.

## Discussion

- **pen** doesn't seem to have the same kind of connotative uses as lower-value radicals (**en**, **do**, **ca**, and **tin**).

Page last modified on March 13, 2004, at 12:52 PM.

## Radicals : Ape

Meaning: *reptile with legs, creep.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ipe](#) snake, zu? animal.

## Discussion

- **ape** seems to be for reptiles with legs, where **ipe** is specifically for snakes.
- The difference between **ape** creep and **ipe** crawl is not clear.

Page last modified on February 27, 2004, at 10:52 PM.

# Radicals : Ipe

Meaning: *reptile, sinuous, crawl*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ape](#) reptile with legs, [zu?](#) animal.

## Examples

- **ipe** snake.
- **ipeko** worm.

## Discussion

- **ipe** seems to mean specifically snakes or snake-like animals, versus **ape** for e.g. lizards, alligators, or turtles.

Page last modified on February 27, 2004, at 10:50 PM.

# Radicals : Upe

Meaning: *jump, spring, skip, hop*.

Type: [PrimarilyVerbal](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [pi](#) fly, [aka](#) up.

## Examples

- **upeda** (a) jump.

## Discussion

- The only example of using this radical is the above nominalized version from the Basic English dictionary in the [SonaBook](#).

# Radicals : Pi

Meaning: *bird, fly, aviation.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: pin? feather, zu? animal.

## Usage

- For different kinds of bird.
  - **he** general + **pi** → **hepi** fowl.
- For things having to do with birds; avian.
  - **pi** + **ga** physical → **piga** egg.
  - **pi** + **la** speak → **pila** whistle.
- For issues of flying or flight.
  - **pi** + **ru** go + **da** act → **piruda** flight.

## Discussion

- "Fly" is translated as **pupi** in the [SonaBook](#), but it doesn't seem to fit well into the radical's definition.

Page last modified on February 27, 2004, at 04:33 PM.

# Radicals : Api

Meaning: *insect with wings.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ipi](#) insect, [pi](#) bird, to fly.

## Examples

- **api** bee.

## Discussion

- In the Basic English dictionary, "fly" is translated as **pupi** and not with **api**.

Page last modified on February 27, 2004, at 04:28 PM.

## Radicals : Ipi

Meaning: *insect, vermin*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [api](#) insect with wings, [jan](#) rodent.

## Discussion

- "Insect" is defined in the Basic English dictionary as **haco**.
- Strangely, the one word in the Basic English dictionary that's used for a non-flying insect is **coko** ant.

Page last modified on February 27, 2004, at 11:53 AM.

## Radicals : Upi

Meaning: *buoyant, float, swim*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [su](#) water, [pi](#) fly.

## Examples

- **upive** cork.
- **upiru** swim.

Page last modified on February 26, 2004, at 07:18 PM.

# Radicals : Ilu

Meaning: *jest, laugh, merry.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: ju? delight, lun? absurd.

## Examples

- **ilu** laugh.
- **iluki** smile.

## Discussion

- It's not clear whether **ilu** would be used for *laughable, funny*, or if this would be better served by **lun**.

Page last modified on March 10, 2004, at 01:42 PM.

# Radicals : Ulu

Meaning: *monkey, mischief.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: zu? animal, ze? evil, lu? game, ju? delight.

## Discussion

- No good example of using **ulu** in the [SonaBook](#).

Page last modified on February 27, 2004, at 11:44 AM.

# Radicals : Ra

Meaning: *man, male*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: zan? woman, ji person, ci agent.

## Usage

- Alone, a man or men; adult human being.
  - **ra aka**. The man is tall.
  - **ti seto do ra**. They saw two men.
- As a prefix, to indicate something male.
  - **ra + pi** bird → **rapi** cock.
  - **ra + nin** offspring → **ranin** son.
  - **ra + ibo** cattle → **rayibo** bull.
- As prefix, to indicate something associated with men or masculinity.
  - **ra + di** part → **radi** the male gender.
  - **ra + bi** tool → **rabi** penis.
  - **ra + po** cover → **rapo** shirt.
- As a suffix, indicates a male agent, a man who does something or is some way.
  - **bo** flesh + **ra** → **bora** brother.
  - **uda** law + **ra** → **udara** judge.
  - **ko** small + **ra** → **kora** boy.
  - **ka** lead + **ra** → **kara** (military) officer.

## Examples

- **para** father.
- **ralio** manly.
- **racio** brave.
- **hara** sir, Mr.
- **pira** bird-man, bird-keeper.

## Discussion

- There are quite a few silly sexist connotations here. For example, a shirt is always a *man-cover*? Only men are brave? Only men can be judges? At the same time, comparison with other languages (where "male" is the base case, and "female" is an addendum) is pretty

- favorable.
- The difference between **ra** and **ci** as suffix is subtle. **ci** seems to be more to do with being an agent, or with doing something, while **ra** seems more to do with having a quality. Thus **bora** brother has the *quality* of being flesh, while **boci** butcher "does" flesh.

Page last modified on March 02, 2004, at 06:50 PM.

## Radicals : Rin

Meaning: *rhythm, pulse, meter.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: are? order, lan? music, ula? sing, [udu](#) drum, fon? sound.

### Examples

- larin** poetry.
- larindi** verse.
- perinda** dance.
- perinni** dance step.

### Discussion

- This radical seems to be used for anything rhythmic.

Page last modified on May 19, 2004, at 10:39 PM.

# Radicals : Ru

Meaning: *go, move, mobile.*

Type: [Primarily Verbal](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: ari? come, iru? vibrate, ni? passive.

## Usage

- To imply moving or going somewhere.
  - **ru** + **ta** big → **ruta** journey, travel.
  - **ru** + **ba** force → **ruba** push.
  - **ru** + **a** place → **rua** road.
  - **ru** + **gon** sphere → **rugon** roll.
- For different kinds of locomotion.
  - **pi** aviation + **ru** → **piru** fly.
  - **upi** float + **ru** → **upiru** swim.
  - **su** liquid + **ru** → **suru** flow.
- As a suffix, makes a verb intransitive (not passive).
  - **ki** start + **ru** → **kiru** become.
  - **ge** and + **ru** → **geru** join.
  - **ba** strike + **ru** → **baru** fight.

## Examples

- **ru**go wheel.
- **seru** seem.
- **ru**ka send.
- **peru** walk.
- **akiperu** run.
- **ru**cin rate.
- **karu** carry on.

## Discussion

- **seru** also means "look".
- **ru** is one of the better-defined radicals in the Sona lexicon.

# Radicals : Run

Meaning: *machine, apparatus.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [bi](#) tool, ure? electric.

## Examples

- **run** machine.
- **runci** engineer.
- **runbi** apparatus.
- **sirunyo** automatic.

## Discussion

- There aren't a lot of examples of using **run** for different *kinds* of machine, although that makes sense. Most important machines seem to be named by what they do, such as **sino** automobile, **renbe** radio (wireless).

Page last modified on March 08, 2004, at 10:55 PM.

# Radicals : Uru

Meaning: *swing, sway, wag, flux.*

Type: [PrimarilyVerbal](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [uni](#) depend, ilo? hang.

## Discussion

- There are no examples of this radical in the [SonaBook](#).

Page last modified on March 16, 2004, at 02:52 PM.

# Radicals : Jan

Meaning: *gnaw, grind, chew, rodent.*

Type: [Primarily Verbal](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: con? crush, pa? eat, zu? animal, [den](#) tooth, bite.

## Examples

- **jan** rat.

## Discussion

- This radical seems to lie at the conjunction of a number of other ones.

Page last modified on February 27, 2004, at 09:57 AM.

# Radicals : Jen

Meaning: *metal, courage, coin.*

Type: [Primarily Substantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: je? stone, ira? strong.

## Usage

- To indicate different kinds of metal.
  - **ira** strong + **jen** → **irajen** iron.
  - **pon** heavy + **jen** → **ponjen** lead.
  - **abe** clear + **jen** → **abejen** nickel.
  - **idu** brittle + **jen** → **idujen** zinc.
- To indicate things that are made out of metal.
  - **jen** + **mo** nut → **jenmo** nut (fastener).
  - **re** straight + **jen** → **rejen** rail.

- To indicate coins.
  - **jen** + **ko** small → **jenko** penny.

## Examples

- **purojen** brass.
- **murojen** copper.
- **berojen** tin.

Page last modified on February 26, 2004, at 06:48 PM.

## Radicals : Ji

Meaning: *person, human, private.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: [ra](#) man, [zan?](#) woman, [van?](#) hide, [ci](#) which.

## Usage

- For human beings of either gender.
  - **ji** + **ko** small → **jiko** child.
- As a suffix, makes a person of unspecified gender.
  - **so** help + **ji** → **soji** friend.
  - **ima** have + **ji** → **imaji** owner.
  - **ubi** serve + **ji** → **ubiji** servant.
  - **bo** flesh + **ji** → **boji** relative.
- For privacy, personal information, personal feelings.
  - **ji** + **me** think + **ni** passive → **jimeni** opinion.
  - **ji** + **sa** know → **jisa** experience.
  - **ji** + **o** quality → **jio** private.

## Examples

- **keji** who?
- **ji ci** who...
- **kinyaraji** authority.
- **jisa** experience.
- **jibilen** patent.

## Discussion

- **ji** and **ci**, as suffixes, seem to be very close in meaning.

Page last modified on March 07, 2004, at 06:37 PM.

## Radicals : Jin

Meaning: *spirit, soul, ghost, fairy.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: fan? fancy, jo? holy, jon? magic, [vin](#) essence.

## Discussion

- This seems to be chosen to correspond with the English word "djinn", from the Arabic, whence "genie". Or, possibly, "genius", which originally had the idea of "spirit".

Page last modified on February 26, 2004, at 08:06 PM.

## Radicals : Ca

Meaning: *four, square, rectangle.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: can? box, ma? place.

## Usage

- In numbers, for the number 4.
  - **cason cayedi do** 442.
- For things that are square or rectangular.
  - **hu** air + **ca** → **huca** sail.
  - **iku** flat + **ca** → **ikuca** plate.
- For areas normally marked out in a rectangle.
  - **lo** open + **ca** → **loca** park.
  - **ve** vegetable + **ca** → **veca** field.

## Examples

- **cagun** square.
- **caya** plaza.
- **lukaca** stage.
- **kaca** province.
- **pica** bird sanctuary.
- **veloca** garden.
- **cana ibo** four head of cattle.
- **ca ko can** four small cases.
- **cagio** quadruple.
- **cayo** fourth.
- **cayu** fourthly.
- **eca** four times.

## Discussion

- The meanings as "four" and "area" seem to be well separated by placement at suffix and prefix.

# Radicals : Ci

Meaning: *which, refer, some*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: [ua?](#) that, [he](#) any, [na](#) thing, [ji](#) person.

## Usage

- Acts as the relative pronoun, as English "which".
  - **ra ci ba mi akiruto**. The man who hit me ran.
- With **ri**, makes a relative pronoun for time, as English "when".
  - **on unruto ri ci mie ari**. He left when we arrived.
- As a suffix, makes an unspecified actor, like English "-er", "-or". The person or thing that performs an action.
- As an extension of the previous usage, defines a profession.
  - **bo** flesh + **ci** → **boci** butcher.
  - **mu** hair + **ci** → **muci** barber.
- As a suffix, makes a participial adjective, like English "-ing". Can be further specified with **o**.
  - **ine** sleep + **cio** + **ra** man → **inecio ra** a sleeping man.
- As a prefix, works like English "some-".
  - **ci** + **ji** person → **ciji** someone, somebody.
  - **ci** + **na** thing → **cina** something.
  - **ci** + **ta** size → **cita** so much.
  - **ci** + **e** multiple → **cie** so many.
- With [ne?](#), makes **-cine**, the theory or study of something; like English "-ism".
  - **jo** God + **cine** → **jocine** theology.
- With [da](#), makes **-cida**, the practice of.
  - **jo** God + **cida** → **jocida** evangelism.
- With [vi?](#), makes **-civi**, art or science of.
  - **zu** animal + **civi** → **zucivi** zoology.

## Examples

- **kipaci** cook.
- **ciri** sometime.
- **ciu** somehow.
- **cia** somewhere.
- **civi** some kind of.
- **cidi** some of.

- **ciēn** a certain.
- **ciua** about, concerning.

## Discussion

- It's not clear how to create a relative pronoun that is the recipient of an action, as in English "whom" or "that". Perhaps having a subject of the relative clause works, as in English. Another possibility is making the verb passive.

Page last modified on March 05, 2004, at 09:57 PM.

## Radicals : Cu

Meaning: *wish, want, hope*.

Type: [Primarily Verbal](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [cun?](#) whim, [ubu](#) greed, [fan?](#) pretend.

## Usage

- Wanting a thing.
  - **mi cu engidia**. I want a single room.
- Wanting to do something.
  - **mi na cu da -**. I do not want to -.
- To ask "please".
  - **o cu** please.
- Desire as a noun.

## Discussion

- This is a well-defined radical with a number of examples.

Page last modified on February 26, 2004, at 07:25 PM.

# Radicals : Ha

Meaning: *name, call, address, O!*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: [la?](#) say, [o](#) honorific, please, [uo](#) must, order, [da](#) let.

## Usage

- For the idea of naming.
  - **ha** + **sa** know → **hasa** to know someone, to be acquainted.
  - **ha** + **ni** passive → **hani** name.
- For addressing, or calling someone.
  - **ha** + **la** speak → **hala** call, cry out.
- As a prefix, forms a named thing; the essential concept in a category.
  - **ha** + **gen** mixture → **hagen** chemical.
  - **ha** + **ma** place → **hama** locality.
  - **ha** + **ida** direct → **haida** the state.
- As a prefix, forms of address.
  - **ha** + **ra** man → **hara** Mr., sir.
  - **ha** + **zan** woman → **hazan** Ms., madam.
  - **ha** + **ra** male + **nin** offspring → **haranin** Master, young man.
  - **ha** + **zan** female + **nin** offspring → **hazannin** Miss, young lady.
- As a suffix, forms interjections.
  - **zi** real + **ha** → **ziha** really!
  - **ze** evil + **ha** → **zaha** curses!
  - **e** many + **ha** → **eha** encore!
- As a suffix to verbs, forms the imperative.
  - **ru** go + **ha** → **ruha** go!
  - **sa** know + **ha** + **si** self → **sahasi** know thyself.

## Examples

- **hadagi** committee.
- **hamen** the moon.
- **haissa** science.
- **hairo** the sun.
- **haruba** war.
- **joha** Oh God!

- **xabaha** well done!
- **oha** [calling a waiter, etc.]
- **juha** hurrah!
- **keha** what a...
- **Aleksander hata** Alexander the Great.
- **hari** Time.

## Discussion

- As imperative, contrasts with **uo**, as an order, and **o**, as "please".
- Seems to be optional for imperatives.
- Note also **da mi ru** let me go.
- The meaning of **ha** as prefix to name a central idea seems to be semi-arbitrary.

Page last modified on March 07, 2004, at 03:44 PM.

## Radicals : He

Meaning: *any, general, public.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: [en](#) the, one, [hen](#) common, [ci](#) some, [ho?](#) specific, special.

## Usage

- As "any" in English.
  - **he + ri** time → **heri** anytime, ever.
  - **he + ji** person → **heji** anyone.
- For public or group ownership.
  - **he + gi** group + **o** quality → **hegio** common.
- For things available to all.
  - **he + ibi** trade + **a** place → **heibia** market.
  - **he + pa** food + **a** place → **hepaya** restaurant.
- For generality, commonness.
  - **he + pi** bird → **hepi** fowl.
  - **he + ve** vegetable → **heve** grass.
  - **he + le** write → **hele** prose.

## Examples

- **hezio** simple.
- **ciahe** wherever.
- **heua** generally.
- **po he fa** in any case.
- **heyasi** such and such.

## Discussion

- An opposite of **he** appears to be **ho**. Compare **hema** public place to **homa** home.

Page last modified on March 03, 2004, at 04:24 PM.

## Radicals : Hen

Meaning: *common, vulgar, cheap.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [he](#) general, [fe?](#) false.

## Examples

- **henyo** common.

## Discussion

- The idea of holding something in common, having common cause, etc., is represented by **isidi**, not **hen**.

Page last modified on February 26, 2004, at 08:03 PM.

# Radicals : Xa

Meaning: *merit, good, nice*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [ju?](#) delight, [ze?](#) evil, [fen](#) defect.

## Usage

- To indicate goodness or niceness.
  - **xa** + **me** thought + **vi** nature + **o** quality → **xamevio** kind.
- As a suffix, indicates high quality or value.
  - **je** stone + **xa** → **jexa** jewel.
  - **go** circle + **xa** → **goxa** ring.
- As a suffix, indicates approbation.
  - **da** act + **xa** → **daxa** a good deed.
- As a suffix, for flowers or jewels.
  - **abe** clear + **xa** → **abexa** lily.
- As a suffix, for a term of affection.
  - **para** father + **xa** → **paraxa** Daddy.

## Examples

- **xayo** good.
- **xau** well.
- **udoxa** reward.
- **danxa** reward money.
- **donxa** tip, gratuity.
- **keha xafadi**. What a bit of luck!
- **xahatu**. Bless you.
- **xaba**. Bravo!
- **xadani**. Well done.

## Discussion

- Compare **donxa** with "a little something" in English, where the diminutive is used to make a payment more polite.
- "Good morning" and other such greetings are translated, not with **xa**, but with **ju**, e.g. **jukiri** good morning, **juniri** good evening.

# Radicals : Xan

Meaning: *thanks, thank, gratis*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [xa](#) merit, [cu](#) please.

## Usage

- As in English, "thanks" or "thank you".
  - **xan, mi ita san.** Thanks, I am well.

## Examples

- **ta xan** thank you very much.

## Discussion

- There are no examples of using **xan** in either of the second two meanings. Perhaps:
  - **ti xantoyon.** They thanked him.
  - **xanyo pada** free meal.

Page last modified on March 27, 2004, at 12:13 AM.

# Radicals : Xe

Meaning: *feline, cat, sly*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [xen](#) dog, [zu?](#) animal.

## Examples

- **xe** cat.

## Discussion

- There's not a good example of using the connotative meaning "sly" in the [SonaBook](#).

Page last modified on February 27, 2004, at 11:39 AM.

## Radicals : Xen

Meaning: *canine, dog*.

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: zu? animal.

## Examples

- **xen** dog.

## Discussion

- Unlike some of the other animal-related radicals, Searight didn't give any connotative flavors to **xen**. A dog is just a dog, it appears.

Page last modified on February 26, 2004, at 07:30 PM.

# Radicals : Xi

Meaning: *six, hexagonal.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

## Discussion

- Like most of the numerical radicals, this one doesn't have significant metaphorical use.

Page last modified on February 26, 2004, at 07:56 PM.

# Radicals : Xin

Meaning: *gloss, glaze, sheen.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: [iro?](#) light, [aku?](#) surface, [usu](#) glint.

## Usage

- For glossy, slick materials.
  - **xin** + **gin** cloth → **xingin** silk.
- For smoothness.
  - **imu** soft + **xin** + **o** quality → **imuxinyo** smooth.
- For glass.
  - **xin** glass.
  - **xin** + **te** protuberance → **xinte** bottle.

## Examples

- **ikuxin** plate.
- **iraxin** steel.

## Discussion

- The fact that "steel" is one of the connotative meanings of [usu](#), yet the definition here is **iraxin**, seems odd.

Page last modified on March 29, 2004, at 01:02 PM.

## Radicals : Xo

Meaning: *show, evident, witness.*

Type: [Primarily Verbal](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: se? see, asa? prove, [ame](#) observe.

## Examples

- **xoyu** seemingly.
- **xolen** notice.
- **udaxo** justify.
- **luxo** play (*drama*).
- **xolu** act (*in a play*).
- **xolada** argument.

## Discussion

- The difference between **xo** and **kase** isn't clear.

Page last modified on March 27, 2004, at 12:34 AM.

# Radicals : Xon

Meaning: *pomp, ceremony, flaunt.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: uro? splendor, ala? praise, [xo](#) show.

## Discussion

- There are no examples of using this radical in the [SonaBook](#).

Page last modified on April 20, 2004, at 12:06 PM.

# Radicals : Xu

Meaning: *sweet, sugar, fragrant.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: bun? taste, bu? smell, azo? bitter, [iga](#) salt.

## Examples

- **paxuna** cake.
- **xuo** sweet.
- **xuga** honey.

## Discussion

- Seems to be very precise.

Page last modified on March 27, 2004, at 12:24 AM.

# Radicals : Xun

Meaning: *guile, cunning, diplomacy.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: fe? false, cheat, isa? skill, [xe](#) sly.

## Discussion

- There are no examples of this radical in the [SonaBook](#).

Page last modified on March 27, 2004, at 12:28 AM.

# Radicals : Vin

Meaning: *essence, cream, wine.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: umo? milk, [su](#) liquid, vi? nature, hi? class.

## Examples

- **vin** wine.

## Discussion

- There's no examples of the interesting connotation of this radical, nor a comparison with other similar ones.

Page last modified on February 26, 2004, at 07:28 PM.

# Radicals : Fen

Meaning: *defect, fault, wrong.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: ure? right, ze? evil, ude? break.

## Usage

- For accidents or misjudgements.
  - **aku** surface + **fen** → **akufen** slip.
- For incorrectness.
  - **fen** + **o** quality → **fenyo** wrong.
- For impropriety.
  - **fen** + **bi** tool + **da** do → **fen bida** improper usage.

## Examples

- **fen** error.

Page last modified on February 26, 2004, at 07:38 PM.

# Radicals : Fo

Meaning: *fear, alarm, danger.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: yes.

Compare: vo? woe, ze? evil, uze? harm.

## Examples

- **fo** fear.
- **foine** danger.

- **foyale** alarm.
- **kafoci** terrorists.

## Discussion

- **foline** seems to be "the quality of being fear-able".

Page last modified on April 03, 2004, at 11:42 PM.

## Radicals : Fun

Meaning: *odd, strange, peculiar.*

Type: [PrimarilySubstantive](#).

Indicator: no.

Compare: lun? absurd, zi? real, fe? false.

## Examples

- **funyo** strange.

## Discussion

- This radical is not well documented in the [SonaBook](#).

Page last modified on March 29, 2004, at 10:44 PM.