

*(This write up contains lots of fabulous, stunning and useful knowledge about languages and 'language science', hitherto unknown to humanity. If you are able to conceive the total idea in this write up, you can become a world-level philologist (language scientist) and experience the "Eighth wonder" in the world).*

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# UNI LINGUA

**( The easiest, simplest, extremely interesting and most scientific language to learn and practise, to qualify to be the global link language of humanity)**

## NEED FOR A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

Phenomenal scientific progress has enabled man to land on any spot in the globe and even reach in some parts of the universe physically, through audio-video medium or through mechanical means considerably fast. But man has not succeeded in enjoying the full fruit of such a gigantic progress **mainly on account of not having a common communication medium. So, language becomes the most dreaded and forbidding barrier for transforming the present world into a small village and to make humanity speak a single language. 'Uni Lingua' can solve the problem !**

## THE THOUGHT OF A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

The thought for a universal language is not new. More than one hundred years back, **Esperanto** - another artificial language, which Turkey has accepted as its official language and which UNESCO has recognized as its second official language, was invented by a physician when he was imprisoned for some less serious offence. It was expected that Esperanto would flourish like wildfire, especially because UNESCO has adopted it as its second official language. **But the outcome was not very encouraging.**

## REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF EARLIER ATTEMPT

The only reason Mr. Jacob Nettikkadan has found out for the failure of Esperanto as a universal language, is that it was not absolutely scientific. He developed the **Uni Lingua concept** in the early 1980s, out of his invention **Linguistic Yardstick**, which was to assess the avoidable or unwanted complexity in each language. **In fact the Linguistic Yardstick contains stipulations for an absolutely scientific language.** If we compare the concerned portion of a language with the stipulation in the Linguistic Yardstick, we can measure the extent of unnecessary complication in that language. When he conceived Uni Lingua as a scientific universal language, he was not aware of Esperanto. He came to know about the existence of the artificial language when he discussed Uni Lingua with the Philologists of Calcutta University in India. It was after three years' strenuous search, he managed to get a book on Esperanto

and make a comparison between the two artificial languages. He came to the conclusion that **Esperanto deviated from the scientific stipulations by minimum 40%**. He insists that we must know what **science** is before trying to **produce, handle or evaluate science**. That is why **he likes to define science as :**

**'That knowledge or application of it, which helps to increase *speed, accuracy and easiness* or brings about a *new product, utility, idea, information, facility, efficiency, order, desired results and/or economy in any field*'.**

If we are able to achieve any of the items mentioned above in italics, out of any activity, we have produced science. When Mr. Nettikkadan works, he always remembers the principle that where science is in use **'difficulty should be converted into easiness'**; **'slowness should be replaced by speed'**; **'accuracy should find the place of inaccuracy'**. **All these will bring in new products, new usages for existing items, new systems, new orders, new ideas etc. and through them economy automatically.** So, the Linguistic Yardstick was made with a clear motive of removing avoidable complexity and making language **the easiest or straight line for the fastest communication of ideas**. Mr. Nettikkadan stuck to the principle accurately and without any compromise while developing Uni Lingua. **Because Uni Lingua is scientifically built up, it has the scope of being the simplest, the easiest, the most interesting and the fastest learnable language to qualify for the distinction of becoming the undisputed link language of humanity.**

## THE PHILOSOPHY BEHIND 'UNI LINGUA'

The total grammar of Uni Lingua is : " 46 suffixes or prefixes to vocabulary in Uni Lingua " i.e. 46 deviations, inflections or variations of vocabulary !!

For understanding the **most amazing statement** mentioned above and to grasp the **extraordinary shortcut** in Uni Lingua, we have to know the concept of **Practical Language Science**, developed by Mr. Jacob Nettikkadan. In any language, we express ideas through formulation of sentences by using its vocabulary. Usually for making such sentences we use only eight categories of words in a language, which are called **Parts of Speech\***. In some languages like English, French, German etc. there is one more type of words called Articles. So, **logically the entire complexity of a language concentrates on the use of eight or nine types of words only**, leaving out the complexity created by alphabet and its non-phonetic application. Without this scientific shortcut, we have to learn three things about each word in a language i.e. to write, to read and the meaning of the word. In English we have to learn the spelling, the pronunciation and the meaning of each word. But when you learn English in **Jacob Nettikkadan style**, you have to learn one more item : i.e. into which of the three columns of a sentence (Actor, Action and Receiver of Action) the word will fall. It will be a practically impossible task for the learner to learn these four items against one million words in English. But by going through **Parts of Speech**, we have to think of eight or nine groups of words only and it is easy to learn.

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\* For this purpose, we have to define 'Parts of Speech' as : "Parts of Speech is the most scientific division of all words in a language into eight or nine categories, for making the learning of grammatical rules in that language easier, faster and more interesting.

Although the total grammar of Uni Lingua hides behind 46 suffixes or prefixes to be added to Uni Lingua vocabulary, a mere 17 of them will give the learner of the language the precious ability to communicate or express ideas very clearly, accurately and confidently. These suffixes or prefixes are so simple and interesting that an intelligent learner of Uni Lingua can master these 17 in a few seconds or minutes while others may take hours. But surely it will not need days, weeks, months or years even for dull people, as is necessary in existing languages at present.

A further finding from Mr. Nettikkadan's research is that some types of words have only one form (the original form of word found in the dictionary) and one use. Other types of words have 'original forms' as well as 'extra forms' or 'added forms' (inflections) of words for additional usage or meaning. Further research revealed that the major portion of complexity in a language rests on the 'extra use' or inflections of words in a language. Yet another finding out of his research is that the vast majority of complexity in a language revolves around attachment of 'gender, number, person and status' to the 'extra use of words'.

Those who have gone through the methodology applied for teaching English in Mr. Nettikkadan's new book "Easy Way To Learn English" (in 4 volumes), may understand what is stated above rather well. Others may need some explanation to grasp and react appropriately. Let us first understand those Parts of Speech which do not have any 'extra use' or 'added formations'. It is an important fact that these words do not create any unwanted complexity in a language for the learner or practitioner. Such Parts of Speech are : (a) Preposition; (b) Conjunction; (c) Interjection. Let us have some examples of these words in English: (a) Prepositions : in; on; near; under; over; behind; below; about; from etc. (b) Conjunctions : and; that; because; for; since; though; although; neither etc. (c) Interjections : Hurrah!; alas!; bravo!; my goodness!; goodness gracious! etc. We can use these three types of words in sentences always, in the same form as they are found in the Dictionary. Once we learn these words from the dictionary and their usages from any book, we can use them as they are, throughout our life without any further study.

**So, almost the entire additional complexity in any language, except that caused by alphabet and its non-phonetic application, must belong to the 'extra use' of the remaining Parts of Speech i.e. (a) Noun; (b) Pronoun; (c) Adjective (d) Adverb and (e) Verb.**

In those languages in which Articles are available, there will be further complexity due to this type of word as well. French and German languages have separate articles for singular, plural, masculine and feminine nouns. It creates much difficulty for the foreign users of these languages. The natives of these languages may not face such difficulty. For Uni Lingua, there will be no articles, because the use of such words bring in avoidable or unwanted difficulty, absolutely for no advantage at

**all. Moreover, most of the languages in the world are free from the use of articles, but they are functioning without any shortcoming or defect at all.**

**In Uni Lingua the extra use of all these five Parts of Speech are standardized to 46 prefixes or suffixes of words, whereas in Hindi (the National language of India), the total number of extra usages may exceed 8,000 numbers. Imagine the simplicity of Uni Lingua !!!**

## **FAMILIES OF WORDS**

**To make you understand the concept of "extra use or added formation of words", Mr. Jacob Nettikkadan has introduced the concept of "Families of words". Such extra usages of words belonging to a Part of Speech are described as "Family Members" of that Part of Speech, each of whom has a special duty to perform in the language. If we understand that special duty of each Family Member of each word only, we will be able to know the total use of the word in the language. In every language, Adjectives, Adverbs, Nouns, Pronouns and Verb will surely have families. When teaching languages, if these words are taught with their families only, the learner will be able to use them properly, by understanding the language better, and express ideas accurately, clearly and completely or acquire excellent Communication Skill.**

## **FAMILIES OF ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS**

**For the proper use of Adjectives and Adverbs in a language, both types of words may have a family of three members each, called "Degrees" i.e. "Positive Degree; Comparative Degree and Superlative Degree". The Positive Degree is the original use of both types of words. The Comparative Degree is to compare two things or people. The Superlative Degree is to compare three or more items. Example in English are : Adjectives : tall, taller, tallest; good, better, best; beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful. Adverbs : fast, faster, fastest; beautifully, more beautifully, most beautifully. In Uni Lingua, both these categories of words will have two additional words as "more" and "most" to be used as Prefixes of Adjectives and Adverbs, uniformly. So, "more" and "most" are the two extra usages out of the total 46, to be learned to use all Adjectives and Adverbs in Uni Lingua. These will be written as "mor" and "most" in Uni Lingua.**

**But in languages like French and German, these words have more complexity, because of more complex additions of number, gender and tense to these words.**

## **FAMILIES OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS**

**Mr. Nettikkadan has adopted seven each family members for both Noun and Pronoun for the purpose of Declension. Another formation for number - to convert singular forms to plural forms. In Uni Lingua there will be further additions for distinguishing masculine and feminine genders of words where sex is not discernible, as well as 'babies': "Pa" as prefix to indicate male sex, "ma" as prefix to indicate female sex and "ba" as prefix to indicate 'baby', e.g. 'pa teacher'; 'ma teacher'; 'pa worker'; 'ma worker' etc. and "ba lion" = baby lion; "ba - bear" =**

baby bear etc. "pa" and "ba" or "ma" and "ba" can be combined as "pa-ba" and "ma-ba". In Uni Lingua, there will be Neuter Gender, as the absence of this will create immesurable complexity, as can be seen in Hindi, French and German.

The division of Declension will be : - Subject Form (Nominative Case) will be the original Noun, e.g. boy, girl etc. Ownership Form (Genitive case) will be derived by adding "ka" as a Suffix to all nouns, e.g. boy ka; girl ka. The Object Form (Accusative Case) will be formed by adding "ke" as a Suffix to all nouns, e.g. boy ke; girl ke. Allocative Form for Direction (Dative Case) will be derived by adding "to" as a Prefix, e.g. to boy; to girl. Allocative Form for Purpose (Dative Case) will be derived by adding "for" as a Prefix, e.g. for boy; for girl. Instrumental Form (no equivalent in English) will be derived by adding "by" as a Prefix, e.g. by boy; by girl. Statehood Form (Ablative Case) will be derived by adding the appropriate Prepositions except "to, for, by" etc. e.g. in boy, on boy, near boy, behind boy, below boy, over boy, beside boy, under boy etc. Example of a Pronoun in the respective order will be : Ame (origin - Bengali) = I; Ame ka = my; Ame ke = me; to ame = to me; for ame = for me; by ame = by me; in ame = in me; on ame = on me; near ame = near me etc.

To convert all singular Nouns to plural forms, "al" has to be added as a Prefix, e.g. al boy = boys; al girl = girls; al teacher = teachers etc. Thus, nine standardized Prefixes or Suffixes plus Prepositions will take care of the entire Noun and Pronoun category.

## COMPLEXITIES RELATING TO 'VERB'

Mr. Nettikkadan's research has revealed the amazing fact that **all the remaining complexity in any language surrounds the use of Verb**. From his new book "Easy Way To Learn English" to teach English very interestingly and fast, it is clear that the Verb family in English has 1877 usages or formations or members of family. By using each formation or member of Verb family in the Verb column, we can reach one type of sentence. Hence in English there are 1877 types of sentences, each covering one type of expression. Malayalam, the official language of Kerala State in India alone has lesser number of usages of Verbs or members of Verb family than English. All other languages in the world have thousands of extra-usages or added-formations of Verbs or members of Verb family, making the language proportionately more difficult to learn and practise. Perhaps, Hindi (India's National Language) may have ten times more usages of Verb than English, making the language unnecessarily and unusually complicated to learn and use. Mr. Nettikkadan will show you charts where Hindi has 35 usages in a single Tense (instead of a single-worded usage of Verb in Malayalam and two or maximum three usages in English) all of which mean the same. It can be philologically told that in Hindi the Verb varies unnecessarily according to the Number, Gender, Person and Status of the Subject word, whereas in Malayalam there is no such variation at all. In Malayalam, usually one word of Verb is used in a single tense against all sorts of Subject words. This feature can be seen only in English, but only in Simple Past Tense.

In Uni Lingua, Mr. Nettikkadan has reduced the total number of extra usages for Verbs to 30 suffixes or prefixes in place of

**1,877 in the English language and many thousands in Hindi, without reducing the number of expressions in Uni Lingua. This most stunning shortcut in Uni Lingua, must have attracted the UNESCO to think of developing it into a world language in 1983 and offered financial support to Mr. Nettikkadan to make preparations !!! But, sadly enough, the officers in the Educational Department of Govt. of India, denied the opportunity. The proposal went to cold storage.**

One of the most important discoveries of Mr. Jacob Nettikkadan is that **the main difference between languages all over the world, is in the variation of its Verbs. Another equally important discovery is that while teaching a language, knowledge of these variations of Verb and their usage provide the clue to fluency in handling the language. That is why the Methodology invented by Mr. Nettikkadan for the Original Communicative English in 1978 became a "Verb-oriented teaching system". A new person can understand these complications in the below-given three steps :**

**1. We have to add a time or manner to each Verb before using it, on the principle "Verb + time = Tense". According to the finding of Mr. Nettikkadan, we can add maximum 15 such timings to each Verb in English and most other languages. Whenever we use any Verb in the Verb column of any sentence, we have to use one of these 15 Tense forms of the Verb. That determines the main theme of the sentence and this knowledge leads to quick 'communicating ability'.**

**We can divide these 15 Tense forms as five each subdivisions of Present, Past and Future Tenses. Mr. Jacob Nettikkadan has simplified this area in Uni Lingua by providing five basic vowel sounds for each Tense to be added as Suffix to each Verb, such as " Verb + a - for Simple Present Tense; Verb + o - for Indefinite Tense; Verb + e - for Continuous Present Tense; Verb + u - for Perfect Present Tense; Verb + i - for Perfect Continuous Present Tense. Out of these 15, teachers in schools teach normally only 12 Tense forms. Very few people follow all the 15 Tenses.**

**2. The five subdivision of Past Tense can be arrived at by adding "n" as a Suffix to the exact Present Tense forms. Thus the five variations of Past Tense will be "Verb + an, on, en, un and in" respectively.**

**3. The five subdivisions of Future Tense can be arrived at by adding "s" instead of "n" to the exact Present Tense forms. Thus the five variations of Future Tense will be "Verb + as, os, es, us and is" respectively. The full chart of a Verb in 15 Tenses in Uni Lingua with its English meanings is shown hereinafter. For this we have to create a Verb in Uni Lingua. Let us take the stem of a Hindi verb - "Chal" to mean "go" . Along with the English equivalents of the Uni Lingua Verbs, we shall also give the Malayalam equivalents, because that will help you to understand later on "How Malayalam became the easiest language in the world", as discovered by Mr. Nettikkadan through his "Linguistic Yardstick".**

**Subdivision Main Tense Uni Lingua English equivalent Malayalam Equivalent**

1. Simple	Present T.	chal-a	go/goes	Pokunnu
2. Indefinite	"	chal-o	go/goes... daily	Pokarund
3. Continuous	"	chal-e	am/is/are going	Pokukayakunnu
4. Perfect	"	chal-u	has/have gone	Poyittund
5. Per. Continuous	"	chal-i	has/have been going	Poikkondirikyukayaku-nnu; or Poikkondirikyunnund

<b>Subdivisions</b>	<b>Main Tense</b>	<b>Uni Lingua</b>	<b>English equivalent</b>	<b>Malayalam Equivalent</b>
6. Simple	Past T.	chal-an	Went	Poyi
7. Indefinite	"	chal-on	Used to go	Pokarundayirunnu
8. Continuous	"	chal-es	Was/were going	Pokukayayirunnu
9. Perfect	"	chal-us	Had gone	Poyittundayirunnu
10. Per. Continuous	"	chal-is	Had been going	Poyikondirikyukayayirunnu or Poyikondirikyunnundayirunnu

<b>Subdivision</b>	<b>Main Tense</b>	<b>Uni Lingua</b>	<b>English equivalent</b>	<b>Malayalam Equivalent</b>
11(a). Simple	Future T.	chal-as	will go	Pokum
11(b). "	"	chal-asi	shall go	Pokam
12. Indefinite	"	chal-os	would go	Pokarundakum
13. Continuous	"	chal-es	will be going	Pokukayayirikum
14. Perfect	"	chal-us	will have gone	Poyittundayirikum
15. Perf. Continuous	"	chal-is	will have been - going	Poikkondirikyukayayirikum or Poikkondirikyunnundayirikum

**In the above-shown chart, there are 22 normal expressions in English, but in Malayalam there are only 15 expressions.**

One additional expression has been made for the word "shall" instead of "will" in Simple Future Tense. There was utter confusion in the teaching of the words "will" and "shall" in most of schools, which are being corrected slowly. **The most interesting fact is that you cannot make a similar chart in a third language.** You have to make small to big charts against each Tense in any other language than English and Malayalam. In Hindi you have to make 15 charts, each of which will have 35 verbal endings against 35 types of Subject forms. In each Tense, there will be no difference in the meaning of all the 35 expressions of Verb. **Look at the massive strain of learning and using Hindi, with no gain or benefit !!**

The above-mentioned Verbal endings are for making **Active Voice sentences** (in which the order of sentence will be **Actor/Subject - Action/Verb - Receiver of Action/Object**). We need a similar chart for making **Passive Voice sentences** (in which the order of sentence will be **Receiver of Action/Object - Action/Verb - Actor/Subject**). It is indeed a massive strain to learn a similar number of Verbal endings and their exact meanings for Passive Voice expressions in existing languages. **But in Uni Lingua, Mr. Jacob Nettikkadan has simplified this area astonishingly, even most stunningly.** He has prescribed to use a standardized Prefix "aba" before the exact Active Voice expression - **a huge mountain reduced to a small ant-hill !!!**

So, the Passive Voice Verbal endings in Uni Lingua for the same Verb "chal = go" will be : 1. aba - chal-a; 2. aba - chal-o; 3. aba - chal-e; 4. aba - chal-u; 5. aba - chal-i, etc. But according to grammar, this word cannot have passive Voice form.

**All the Verbal endings in Uni Lingua, both for Active Voice and Passive Voice, shown above, are applicable in Uni Lingua for all the Transitive Verbs without any exception.**

**The next shortcut is equally shocking.** According to the discovery of Mr. Nettikkadan, there are eight categories of Verbs in English and most other languages. **Unless these Verbs and their usages are mastered, the learner of any language cannot demonstrate flexibility and extension in expressions of the language.** We have already learned to handle one of

these eight categories of Verbs through the 15 Tenses mentioned earlier. **There are only 18 more words to be covered by the remaining seven categories of Verbs.** But their actual or practical use in English is five times more than that of the first group, which we have already covered. **Almost 99.9% Verbs in English belong to that first group, which is called "Action Verbs"** (Verbs in which there is an action built in.) But the remaining 18 words are so important that they weigh five times more weight when compared to the first group.

In English and most of the other existing languages, all these seven Verbs (or 18 words of Verbs) can go up to 15 Tenses and it is a big task to learn them and their usage, without which proficiency in handling the language cannot be acquired. **Mr. Nettikkadan has saved a massive strain by converting three of these seven categories of Verbs into new words of Verb which will use the same Verbal ending as shown earlier.** These words are : Bal = be (SOB 1st group Verb); Jal = have (SOB 2nd group Verb); Mal = there be (SOB 3rd group Verb). So, the other Tenses of these Verbs will be :

Bal-a = am, is, are. Bal-an = was, were. Bal-as = will be.

Jal-a = has, have. Jal-an = had. Jal-as = will have.

Mal-a = there is, there are. Mal-an = there was, there were. Mal-as = there will be.

For making the remaining four more categories of Verbs, we should also get equivalent words in Uni Lingua for the following Verbs : "can, may, should, must and ought to" as well :

Par = can. Mar = May. Shar = should. Kar = must. Lar = ought to. These are called "Associate Verbs" in Jacob Nettikkadan methodology.

But we cannot use these Verbs alone. We have to combine them with the original Verbs of the first four groups of Verbs (i.e. Action Verbs, SOB 1st group Verb, SOB 2nd group Verb and SOB 3rd group Verb) to formulate the Associate Verbs. Each combination of these Associate Verbs plus the original Verb of a group, will form one new category of Verb. In this combination, the main Verb will be the Associate Verbs which will assume Tense form, by adding the Verbal endings, shown in a 15 Tense chart earlier. The original Verb of four groups will remain in the original form, as :

#### **ASSOCIATE VERB + Action Verbs :**

chal par-a = can go; chal par-an = could go; chal par-as = could go.

chal mar-a = may go; chal mar-an = (no equivalent in English); chal mar-as = might go.

chal shar-a = should go; chal shar-an = (no equivalent in English); chal shar-as = should go.

chal kar-a = must go; chal kar-an = (no equivalent in English); chal kar-as = must go.

chal lar-a = ought to go; chal lar-an = (no equivalent in English); chal lar-as = ought to go.

#### **ASSOCIATE VERB + SOB 1st group Verb :**

bal par-a = can be; bal par-an = could be; bal par-as = could be;

bal mar-a = may be; bal mar-an = (no equivalent in English); bal mar-as = might be.

bal shar-a = should be; bal shar-an = (no equivalent in English); bal shar-as = should be.

bal kar-a = must be; bal kar-an = (no equivalent in English); bal kar-as = must be.

bal lar-a = ought to be; bal lar-an = (no equivalent in English); bal lar-as = ought to be.



### **ASSOCIATE VERB + SOB 2nd group Verb :**

jal par-a = can have; jal par-an = could have; jal par-as = could have.  
jal mar-a = may have; jal mar-an = (no equivalent in English); jal mar-as = might have.  
jal shar-a = should have; jal shar-an = (no equivalent in English); jal shar-as = should have.  
jal kar-a = must have; jal kar-an = (no equivalent in English); jal kar-as = must have.  
jal lar-a = ought to have; jal lar-an = (no equivalent in English); jal lar-as = ought to have.

### **ASSOCIATE VERB + SOB 3rd group Verb :**

mal par-a = there can be; mal par-an = there could be; mal par-as = there could be.  
mal mar-a = there may be; mal mar-an = (no equivalent in English); mal mar-as = there might be.  
mal shar-a = there should be; mal shar-an = (no equivalent in English); mal shar-as = there should be.  
mal kar-a = there must be; mal kar-an = (no equivalent in English); mal kar-as = there must be.  
mal lar-a = there ought to be; mal lar-an = (no equivalent in English); mal lar-as = there ought to be.

### **NEGATIVE FORM OF VERB**

In Uni Lingua there will be a single word to convert all Positive Verbs into Negative forms in any Tense i.e. "ne" as a Prefix.

Ex. ne chal-a = does not go; ne chal-an = did not go; ne chal-as = will not go.  
ne bal-a = am not; is not; are not. ne jal-a = does not have; do not have. ne mal-a = there is no; there is not ....  
ne chal par-a = cannot go. ne chal mar-a = may not go. ne chal shar-a = should not go. ne chal kar-a = must not go. ne chal lar-a = ought not to go.

### **THE GREATEST MIRACLE IN UNI LINGUA**

The extraordinary dexterity of Mr. Jacob Nettikkadan as a philologist, is discernible in his bringing all the expressions available in existing languages into Uni Lingua by providing merely 46 extra-use, inflections or deviations of vocabulary. In some of the existing languages, to get the same coverage, we have to master 8,000 or 10,000 extra-usages, inflections or deviations. Although there are 46 suffixes or prefixes to be added to its words to learn the total grammar of Uni Lingua, a mere 17 of them will give the learner of the language the precious ability to communicate or express ideas very clearly, accurately and confidently. These suffixes or prefixes are so simple and interesting that an intelligent learner of Uni Lingua can master these 17 in a few seconds or minutes while others may take hours. But surely it will not need days, weeks, months or years even for dull people, as is necessary in existing languages at present.

It is a pity that in India we have 'INSTITUTES FOR EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY', but sadly enough, they are kept under people who have yet to understand 'what is educational technology'. If they read this write up, perhaps they may get some idea.

## **OTHER USAGES OF VERBAL FORMS**

**A few more verbal expressions will be needed to run the full language effectively. They are called "Infinitive forms of Verbs". The standardized Infinitive forms of Verbs in Uni Lingua will be "ara" as a suffix to the stem of Verb.**

**Ex. chal-ara = to go; bal-ara = to be; jal-ara = to have; mal-ara (no equivalent in English).**

**The other Infinitive forms of Verb in Uni Lingua will be "are" for continuous Infinitive form; "aru" for Perfect Infinitive form; "ari" for Perfect Continuous Infinitive form.**

**Ex. chal-ara = to go; chal-are = to be going; chal-aru = to have gone; chal-ari = to have been going.**

## **CONVERSION OF ONE PART OF SPEECH TO OTHERS**

**Here two purposes are served in one step : two birds for a single bullet. One is to make new vocabulary very easily, by adding a prefix or suffix to one type of words. Second is to make the dictionary very small in size, but the number of vocabulary available in Uni Lingua will be fairly large.**

**No. 1 - is to convert Verbs into Verbal Nouns by adding "anto" as a suffix. Ex. chal + anto = going. ( dhek = watch). dhek-anto = watching.**

**No. 2. To convert Nouns into Verbs, by adding "lak" as a Prefix. Ex. lak-jealousy = to feel jealous; lak-nail = to nail. lak-picture = visualize.**

**No. 3. To convert Nouns into causative Verbs, by adding "lach" as a Prefix. Ex. lach-jealousy = to make (another) jealous. lach-nail = to make (another person) nail or to cause another person nail. lach-picture = to make (another person) visualize.**

**No. 4. To convert Nouns into Adjectives, by adding "sham" as a Prefix. sham-anger = angry. sham-work = working. sham-height = high.**

**No. 5. To convert Adjectives into Adverbs, by adding "jam" as a prefix. Ex. jam-angry = angrily. jam-pious = piously. jam-honest = hoenstly.**

## **CONCLUSION**

**The sample language can be built up with acceptable English words mixed with words from other languages (simple to pronounce and sweet to listen), to be written in Uni Lingua's alphabet - with 24 letters and some symbols to make them absolutely phonetic i.e. to facilitate writing as we hear, and reading exactly as we write. This takes away the great task or pain of learning by heart spellings and pronunciations of words - the biggest headache in English at present.**

**As a primary stage preparation, we can start writing letters and small stories in Uni Lingua. Soon, we can convert into Newspapers and books, to spread it across the globe. Thus we will fill up the gap of about 30 years for the birth of Uni Lingua.**

**Those who are willing to contribute anything to the building up of this new, scientific and the easiest language in the world, may please feel free to furnish their details and we shall channelize their contribution to construct the language and spread it among all human beings all over the world.**

**Name and address of the inventor : JACOB NETTIKATT (NETTIKADAN),**

**Phone: 91-9846008621; 91-484-4047769**

**E-mail: mail@xavierinstitute.org ; mail@xavierinstitute.com**

**Website: www.jacobnettikkadan.com OR .org OR www.xavierinstitute.com OR .org**