PART 3
Signs that needs some introduction

We will start with half a dozen new signs which have no apparent connection with the words they represent. We will follow with a set of arrows of novel shape that broaden the already wide spectrum of arrow signs and will end with list of additional signs that complete the list of basic signs of NOBEL. In addition in this section we will illustrate ENGLISH – NOBEL Dictionary as well as NOBEL – ENGLISH (American) Dictionary, which should help those reading NOBEL to identify a sign or combination of signs that they may not seen before or do not recall the interpretation. In Nobel – English Dictionary signs are collected alphabetically according to the basic signs and separately according to the basic arrows used. We continue now with several signs that need some explanations: We will now stop counting words except for announcing every 1000 new words.

WITH

We have seen the sign for WITHOUT, shown below, which we adopted from Greek alphabet, the sign which is used in typography to indicate parts of text or the words in correcting the proofs before printing that should be deleted. We can now take the beginning of Greek letter theta to represent WITH:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\sim & \sim & \simx \\
\text{WITHOUT} & \text{WITH} & \text{crossed WITH} & \text{WITHOUT}
\end{array}
\]

In fact, with little of imagination one can think of the sign WITHOUT as being derived from the sign for WITH (although it is the other way round) which is \textit{crossed} and then drawn in a single move!

The basic sign WITH is used to arrive at signs for to HAVE and to OWN

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\sim & \equiv & \equiv \\
\text{WITH} & \text{HAVE} & \text{OWN}
\end{array}
\]

For example: person with a book, person has a book (but does not own it) and person owns a book would look like:
We continue with list of words which use WITH:

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACK</td>
<td>OWE</td>
<td>LOST</td>
<td>RENT</td>
<td>NOT HAVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not have</td>
<td>not own</td>
<td>have not have</td>
<td>own not own</td>
<td>crossed “have”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT OWN</td>
<td>FORCEFUL</td>
<td>POSSIBLE</td>
<td>VULNERABLE</td>
<td>TOOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crossed “own”</td>
<td>with force</td>
<td>work with work</td>
<td>possible injury</td>
<td>work with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGREE</td>
<td>ANYHOW</td>
<td>USEFUL</td>
<td>VALUABLE</td>
<td>STRONG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parallel with</td>
<td>agree/don’t agree</td>
<td>with use</td>
<td>with value</td>
<td>with muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITIZEN</td>
<td>person with</td>
<td>country</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUDDEN

We have seen the sign for DANGER which in fact represents doubling of the sign for SUDDEN. Thus in NOBEL the word DANGER = SUDDED SUDDEN. When you think of it this is quite fair characterization of danger, which usually comes very sudden and because of that it is dangerous. We have now to explain the origin of the sign for SUDDEN. When one thinks of what comes sudden one can characterize LIGHTNING as sudden phenomena. Lightning in NOBEL is represented as “lot of electricity” so we took as the basis for the design of the symbol for SUDDEN the symbol for ELECTRICITY, but have erased the arrowhead. Thus combining SUDDEN with itself we obtain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sudden</th>
<th>Danger</th>
<th>Violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⚡️</td>
<td>⚡️</td>
<td>⚡️ ⚡️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

sudden sudden danger danger

We can now examine words based on SUDDEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⚡️</td>
<td>SPASM</td>
<td>sudden in body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚡️</td>
<td>CONVULSION</td>
<td>danger in body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚡️ ⚡️</td>
<td>EPILEPSY</td>
<td>violence in body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚡️</td>
<td>GRADUAL</td>
<td>not sudden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚡️ ⚡️</td>
<td>RISK</td>
<td>potential danger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DARING against sudden

COURAGE against danger

HEROISM against violence

MENACE continuous danger

EVOLUTION gradual gradual

DARING with daring

COURAGEOUS with courage

HEROIC with heroism

BLIZZARD dangerous snow

AVALANCHE violent snow
Observe how in Noble one can differentiate among words that are close in meaning, like the words CAREGEOUS and BRAVE. CARFEGEOUS is shown as going AGAINST DANGER, and BRAVE is shown as SHOWING COURAGE, hence BRAVE is COURAGEOUS on a PLATFORM. PLATFORM indicates publicity (showing).

HAND

The sign for HAND is based on Roman number five, which can still be seen on some clocks, which appears as capital V, and stands for five fingers of a hand. Recall that Roman numbers 1-4 appear as I, II, III, and IIII, which you can take to stand for fingers of your hand. Only later IIII has been written as IV, which one can read as one before five, just as nine is one before ten: IX. In passing one may recall that Romans did not have zero, and the decimal point did not exist even in the time of Galileo in the first half of the 17th century, so in that time all numbers were integers. In order thus to increase the accuracy of measurements Galileo had to use very small measurement units so that the measurement numbers are very large, and hence are expressed with many digits. Thus Galileo introduced unit for measuring distance, called punto, which was about 1 millimeter (to be precise punto was equal to 0.094 centimeter), and his unit for time was almost as small as 0.01 second, which is the precision with which time is measured in present-day races. Galileo measured time by measuring the weight of the water flowing from a container at the constant rate. His unit for weight was grain and grain was very close to one gram (to be precise: one grain was 0.945 grams). The unit for time called tempo, was defined as the weight of 16 grains of water, which was 1/92 seconds.

Coming back to Roman five, V, all that we did to this old sign is to orient it horizontally, because when the sign is written horizontally it can be readily combined with arrows and other signs. We will illustrate now many such combinations:
CLOSE

There is no explanation for this sign. As you know by now it is a rule of NOBEL that all pictograms and ideograms of NOBEL have some, even if tangible, connection with the words they represent. The sign for CLOSE represents an “exception that confirms the rule”! We have briefly mention this and even indicated the sign for ADJACENT as overlapping CLOSE. We will now elaborate and introduce signs for closely related concepts to CLOSE.

The three concepts ASIDE, FAR and AWAY have been selected as “opposites” of CLOSE, representing mirror reflections and inversion of the original sign. We can immediately use this relation of the four words in making a number of useful words:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CASH</th>
<th>SAVING</th>
<th>INVESTMENT</th>
<th>TAX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>close</td>
<td>close money</td>
<td>money aside</td>
<td>money far</td>
<td>money away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to center</td>
<td>CENTRAL</td>
<td>TANGENTIAL</td>
<td>PERIPHERAL</td>
<td>IRRELEVANT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>close to center</td>
<td>aside of center</td>
<td>far from center</td>
<td>away from center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same four signs can be combined in an overlapping mode giving:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>REMOTE</th>
<th>DISTANT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ADJACENT</td>
<td>NEXT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By combining the same signs with the mathematical sign of EQUAL one obtains:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>VARIOUS</th>
<th>DIVERSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>various equal away</td>
<td>diverse far from equal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AS, LIKE</th>
<th>SIMILAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>as, like closely equal</td>
<td>similar equal aside</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finally we can emphasize the vertical side of the sign to give them additional meanings:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOSE</td>
<td>BEGINNING</td>
<td>ORIGIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basic sign</td>
<td>emphasized close</td>
<td>beginning of end</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END</td>
<td>LIMIT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emphasized far</td>
<td>end of end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These signs can be combined with themselves and other signs as illustrated below:

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BEYOND</td>
<td>START</td>
<td>DELICATE</td>
<td>ROBUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>through limit</td>
<td>move beginning</td>
<td>as flower</td>
<td>not delicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHORT</td>
<td>BEGINNING close to end</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EXCISE</td>
<td>UNLIMITED</td>
<td>RELATIVE</td>
<td>REPTILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cut away</td>
<td>without limit</td>
<td>close blood</td>
<td>animal close to the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>body end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DISPLACE</td>
<td>EXPEL</td>
<td>OUST</td>
<td>DISTANT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>push aside</td>
<td>push far</td>
<td>push away</td>
<td>RELATIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>far blood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MOUTH

We depicted the word MOUTH by showing open mouth in profile that is very similar to the picture of “Pat man” in one of earlier computer games in which “mouth” move through a labyrinth and if possible feeds itself. Of course mouth appear also in the sign for SMILE and SAD but this particular shape makes possible combinations of the sign of mouth with various arrows simpler as is shown in list of word collected below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MOUTH</th>
<th>SPEAK</th>
<th>QUIET</th>
<th>TACIT</th>
<th>TELL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>basic sign</td>
<td>don’t speak</td>
<td>speak &amp; don’t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRAISE</th>
<th>BLAME</th>
<th>GLORIFY</th>
<th>CONDEMN</th>
<th>MUTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>speak upward</td>
<td>speak downward</td>
<td>praise praise</td>
<td>blame blame</td>
<td>not speak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOUD</th>
<th>SHOUT</th>
<th>CRY</th>
<th>WHISPER</th>
<th>SING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>above speak</td>
<td>above loud</td>
<td>above shout</td>
<td>below speak</td>
<td>mouth &amp; music</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONVERSE</th>
<th>ARGUE</th>
<th>VOICE</th>
<th>SPELL</th>
<th>LANGUAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mouth parallel mouth</td>
<td>mouth against mouth</td>
<td>mouth &amp; sound</td>
<td>speak alphabet</td>
<td>signal between mouths</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHONE</th>
<th>CHIN</th>
<th>LIPS</th>
<th>TONGUE</th>
<th>BEAK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mouth &amp; transmitting</td>
<td>lower part of mouth</td>
<td>outside mouth</td>
<td>inside mouth</td>
<td>bird &amp; mouth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Final Set of Signs and Arrows

There are still about two dozen basic signs that we have to introduce in order to complete the signs of Nobel. We will now list these signs and will briefly comment of some of the signs. This we will follow with a half dozen arrows that we have not yet introduced and in this way we will complete the list of signs used in Nobel.

The sign of CROSS has been used to indicates Christian religion, just as the signs of CRESCENT and the STAR OF DAVID were used when referring to ISLAM and JUDAISM, respectively. There are other religions that need to be recognized, including BUDDHISM and SHINTO, the native religion of Japan, for which we use SWASTIKA and TORI (Shinto gate), respectively. Of course we have not exhausted religions of the world and Nobel is open to adopt additional religious symbols providing they are chosen to fit with the general requirements of Nobel for novel signs.

The sign for DOCUMENT is depicted as somewhat bent sheet of paper (or parchment as documents used to be placed on). Another sign which has an obvious appearance is the sign for KEY, which also stands for ESSENTIAL, while the sign for LEAF has a shape of a particular leaf shape that is the same as the sign for “spade” in the standard deck of cards. The sign for LINE is shown as straight line. The sign for ROAD is shown as horizontal PARALLEL LINES. The sign for PALM, which although not used often are needed. We will now first present the above mentioned signs and will illustrate their use in a selection of combinations.
Sequoia, (official name: *sequoia sempervirens*) is the tallest tree in the world, growing up to almost 380 feet (over 115 meters) and living over 2000 years – so it deserves its own recognition in Nobel! To the above signs we may add conventional signs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LINE</th>
<th>MINE</th>
<th>OPEN BOOK</th>
<th>PALM</th>
<th>ROAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROCKET</td>
<td>SEAL</td>
<td>SEQUOIA</td>
<td>STRIPES</td>
<td>VIRUS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and additional arrows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SWASTIKA</th>
<th>SWASTIKA</th>
<th>TORI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>left</em></td>
<td><em>right</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sign for SIZE and SHAPE are the same, except for orientation. Both size and shape can be different in different directions but in order to differentiate between them we took the advantage of graphical writing, which allows different orientations of such signs.
Combinations of novel signs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ATTENTION</th>
<th>ATTRACTION</th>
<th>ALARM</th>
<th>WARNING</th>
<th>CAUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PP</td>
<td>PP</td>
<td>PP</td>
<td>PP</td>
<td>SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ATTENTION</td>
<td>lot of attention</td>
<td>ALARM</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>CAUTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sexy</td>
<td>sex attraction</td>
<td>sex alarm</td>
<td>sex attraction</td>
<td>sex sudden attention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bomb</td>
<td>atomic bomb</td>
<td>hydrogen bomb</td>
<td>rule document</td>
<td>direction document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>document</td>
<td>constitution</td>
<td>grant</td>
<td>law</td>
<td>rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>treaty</td>
<td>overlapping</td>
<td>exception</td>
<td>regularity</td>
<td>abolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>application</td>
<td>in-document</td>
<td>offer</td>
<td>out-document</td>
<td>will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ESSENTIAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>NOT</strong></td>
<td><strong>CAFFEINE</strong></td>
<td><strong>ABSTRACT</strong></td>
<td><strong>VITAMIN</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ESSENTIAL</td>
<td>coffee essential</td>
<td>text essential</td>
<td>food essential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLAG</strong></td>
<td>WIN flag over battle</td>
<td>LOSE not win</td>
<td>TIE win and not win</td>
<td>CLAIM push flag</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRETEND</strong></td>
<td>claim and not claim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KEY</strong></td>
<td>LOCK under key</td>
<td>LOCKED key above</td>
<td>UNLOCKED locked/unlocked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MASTER KEY</strong></td>
<td>key above key</td>
<td>KEYBOARD key &amp; alphabet</td>
<td>KEYHOLE key &amp; hole</td>
<td>KEYNOTE key idea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LINE</strong></td>
<td>MIDDLE vertical line</td>
<td>SPINE middle of body</td>
<td>HALF horizontal line</td>
<td>BORDER line between</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ![Diagram](image_1.png) | BORDER  
*line between countries* | ![Diagram](image_2.png) | ZONE  
*lines across country* |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ![Diagram](image_3.png) | MINE  
*land & mine* | ![Diagram](image_4.png) | SEA MINE  
*sea & mine* |
| ![Diagram](image_5.png) | MINEFIELD  
*field & mine* | ![Diagram](image_6.png) | OPEN BOOK  |
| ![Diagram](image_7.png) | SCHOOL  |
| ![Diagram](image_8.png) | SECONDARY SCHOOL |
| ![Diagram](image_9.png) | PALM  
*large fruit* | ![Diagram](image_10.png) | COCONUT  
*small fruit* |
| ![Diagram](image_11.png) | ROAD  
*road with trees* | ![Diagram](image_12.png) | MALL  
*people road* |
| ![Diagram](image_13.png) | PAVEMENT  
*legs road* | ![Diagram](image_14.png) | AVENUE  
*building & road* |
| ![Diagram](image_15.png) | STREET  
*house & road* | ![Diagram](image_16.png) | MARIACHI  
*Mexican road music* |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEAL</th>
<th>SECRET in sealed letter</th>
<th>SECRET POLICE</th>
<th>SECRET SERVICE secret defense</th>
<th>PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE secret not secret</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHAPE</td>
<td>AMOEBA cell without shape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td>GREAT big in all directions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRIPES</td>
<td>ZEBRA animal with stripes</td>
<td></td>
<td>US FLAG stars and stripes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWASTIKA</td>
<td>BUDDHIST TEMPLE</td>
<td>BUDDHIST</td>
<td>BUDDHIST MONK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWASTIKA</td>
<td>NAZI</td>
<td>NAZISM</td>
<td>NEO-NAZI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Let us point that there are two different swastikas. Let us refer to the swastika which is oriented in mathematically positive sense (that is anticlockwise), positive swastika. It is a symbol of Buddhism. And let us refer to the swastika which is oriented in mathematically negative sense (that is clockwise), negative swastika. One can refer to the two swastikas by less emotional labels, like the left swastika and the right swastika, respectively, but positive and negative are more descriptive. The negative swastika was the symbol of Nazi and stands for Nazi movement, which of course is associated with negative activities. By doubling the sign of negative swastika we obtain the sign for NAZISM. In contrast positive swastika is a symbol of positive aspirations of Buddhism, a religion of central and eastern Asia, including India, China and Japan, developing from the teaching of Siddhartha Guatama, known as Buddha (Enlightened One), living about 500 years before Christ. According to Buddha perfect enlightenment (Nirvana) is achieved by mental and morel purification, which can free people from suffering, which is part of the life.

By doubling the sign of swastika we obtain sign for BUDDHISM, and similarly by doubling the corresponding symbols for other major religions we obtain their signs. Thus by doubling the CRESCENT we obtain the sign for ISLAM; by doubling the STAR OF DAVID we obtain the sign for JUDAISM; and by doubling the CROSS we obtain the sign for CHRISTIANITY:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✠</td>
<td>✠</td>
<td>✠</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ISLAMISM | JUDAISM | CHRISTIANITY

In a same fashion as in parallel with NAZISM we can obtain signs for other extreme political systems. Thus by doubling the sign of SICKLE AND HAMMER we obtain the sign for COMMUNISM. We need a sign for FASCISM, another extremist movement that started in 1920’s by Mussolini in Italy, which got its name from “fasces” a bundle of rods bound together including an axe, which was in Roman time the symbol of magistrates. However, drawing fasces, which became the symbol of Fascists, is somewhat involved, so we decided just to use in Nobel two axes as a sign for FASCISM. Nazism, Communism and Fascism are more recent scourges of our civilization but by no means exhaust the sources of the misery brought to humanity by extreme ideological systems in more recent time as well as in the past. We may add and end out list with notorious Inquisition or medieval Roman Catholic Church, which used torture and secret denunciations against its opponents. Among its victims one finds Galileo Galilei (1564-1642), who spent part of his life in house arrest, for adhering to Heliocentric system of Nicolas Copernicus (1473-1543) and Johannes Kepler (1571-1630). Even though Galileo
had to denounce his views legend attributed to him the famous statement “E pur si muove” (And yet it moves) – that is the Earth is not in the center of Universe. His contemporary Giordano Bruno (1548-1600), philosopher, and according to Church, heretic, who among other contributions has also interested in relationship of geometry and languages, was burned by Inquisition. So we may symbolize terrorism of Inquisition by doubling the sign of torch, to be thus remained of 17th February 1960, when Giordano Bruno, a martyr of science, was burned at the stake in the center of Rome. After hearing the death sentence he replied: “Perhaps you, the judges, pronounce this sentence against me with greater fear than I receive it.” The sign for INQUISITION will remind us of the price paid by those who resist oppression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>🕉️</th>
<th>🇳 🇯 🇰 🇫</th>
<th>🕉️</th>
<th>🕉️</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAZISM</td>
<td>COMMUNISM</td>
<td>FASCISM</td>
<td>INQUISITION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Doubling symbols in order to obtain signs for religions and political movements is not a novelty in Nobel. We have already seen similar doubling of crossed swords, a symbol for battle, as signs for military and police.

We have seen earlier the signs for SALT and PEPPER represented as the signs for WHITE and BLACK POWDER. The signs for white and black appeared as an EMPTY TRIANGLE and a FULL TRIANGLE. These two signs need some explanation. As many readers know the color spectrum was first time shown when Newton let sun ray to fall on a prism, which dispersed colors as we see them in the sky on a sunny day after a rain in a rainbow. The story is that Newton had some money to buy a ring and get married but by passing a store he bought a prism rather than rings and made experiments on light spectra, and get married with science rather with a girl! Be as it may we will use triangle as a simplified figure of a prism and will construct signs for colors in this way. The order of colors in a spectrum is: RED, ORANGE, YELLOW, GREEN, BLUE and VIOLET, which we will respect and use to get signs for the six colors as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>🌡️</th>
<th>🌡️</th>
<th>🌡️</th>
<th>🌡️</th>
<th>🌡️</th>
<th>🌡️</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RED</td>
<td>ORANGE</td>
<td>YELLOW</td>
<td>GREEN</td>
<td>BLUE</td>
<td>VIOLET</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BLACK and WHITE are then shown as all colors or FULL TRINAGLE, and no color, or EMPTY TRIANGLE. With the color signs we can create few additional words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Color Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>BLACK (red)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>WHITE (red)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>PINK (red &amp; white)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>GREY (black &amp; white)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>PENCIL (black on white)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>CHALK (white on black)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Color Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>UV (beyond violet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>IR (beyond red)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>PALE (white and not white)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>DARK (black and not black)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>BROWN (ground color)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>COLOR (all colors)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Color Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>RUBY (red jewel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>EMERALD (green jewel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>SAPPHIRE (not red jewel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>AMETHYST (violet jewel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>AQUA-MARINE (blue jewel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>QUARTZ (transparent stone)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here UV stands for ULTRAVIOLET rays that darken, and in fact harm your skin, and IR stands for INFRARED light, the part of spectrum that offer heat. Beyond UV comes X-ray for which we have alternative sign of HARD RADIATION and beyond IR is MICROWAVE for which we have alternative sign of SOFT RADIATION. The electromagnetic spectrum extends beyond x-rays to gamma rays and beyond microwave to radar and radio waves, which have to be considered separately.

There are number of signs based on SQUARE and many more based on CIRCLE, a number of which we have already seen. Let us first show few signs based on square, some of which we have already seen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>SQUARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>BOX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>SQUARE DANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>BULLDOG (square face dog)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>BULLFROG (square face frog)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We could have additional signs for words using “square” as descriptor, words like “square meal” for “a filling and nourishing food,” but we have to realize that this is an idiom of American (English) language, that is, a “fixed expression with non-literal meaning,” and that in other languages may mean nothing or even be source of confusion. In order to appreciate this considers literal translations of idioms from other languages into English and you will see that they may convey confusing information. The same to a degree is true of some folk sayings that ought not to be literary translated. Thus for instance English saying: “Who lives in a glass house should not throw a stone” is equivalent to Croatian saying: “Who has butter over his/her head should not go on sun.” Clearly, with English whether, fog and rain, peasants going to the market (to sell butter) need not worry much about sun, but in continental part of Croatia sun can be oppressive in summer and butter will melt before you reach the market, if not protected.

The sign of circle appears in various combinations, some of which we will list below:

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>α</td>
<td>α</td>
<td>α</td>
<td>α</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIRCLE</td>
<td>MIDDLE</td>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>SUN above &amp; below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α</td>
<td>α</td>
<td>α</td>
<td>α</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETTY</td>
<td>CENTRAL</td>
<td>TANGENTIAL</td>
<td>PERIPHERAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not center center</td>
<td>close to center</td>
<td>aside center</td>
<td>far from center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α</td>
<td>α</td>
<td>α</td>
<td>α</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>INPUT</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>THROUGH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Days, Months, Years

Now that we settled the signs for the bass colors of the rainbow let us show how the days of the week and the months of the year are designated in NOBEL. We start with the days of the week:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>overlapping time</td>
<td>first day</td>
<td>second day</td>
<td>third day</td>
<td>fourth day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
<th>SATURDAY</th>
<th>SUNDAY</th>
<th>WEEK</th>
<th>WEEKEND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fifth day</td>
<td>sixth day</td>
<td></td>
<td>overlapping days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORK DAY</th>
<th>HOLLIDAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vertical day</td>
<td>horizontal day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


As one sees the second part of the week is counted backward from the Saturday. Sunday is show as being “between” (or a “transition from”) Saturday and Monday. Justification for using “vertical” and “horizontal” to indicates the working day and the holiday is in part that on working day you have to be standing up (and working), hence being “vertical”; while on holidays you may stay in your bad, being “horizontal.”

In a similar manner we can indicate the months of the year using the sign for YEAR which is depicted as “overlapping seasons,” and the sign for SEASON is that of a “global time,” hence a superposition of a GLOBE (circle with equator line) and the sign for TIME (basic sign).

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YEAR</strong></td>
<td><strong>JANUARY</strong></td>
<td><strong>FEBRUARY</strong></td>
<td><strong>MARCH</strong></td>
<td><strong>APRIL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>overlapping seasons</em></td>
<td><em>first month I</em></td>
<td><em>second month I</em></td>
<td><em>third month I</em></td>
<td><em>first month II</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image8.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image9.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image10.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAY</strong></td>
<td><strong>JUNE</strong></td>
<td><strong>JULY</strong></td>
<td><strong>AUGUST</strong></td>
<td><strong>SEPTEMBER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>second month II</em></td>
<td><em>third month II</em></td>
<td><em>first month III</em></td>
<td><em>second month III</em></td>
<td><em>third month III</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image11.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image12.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image13.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image14.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image15.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OCTOBER</strong></td>
<td><strong>NOVEMBER</strong></td>
<td><strong>DECEMBER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>first month IV</em></td>
<td><em>second month IV</em></td>
<td><em>third month IV</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Roman numeral I-IV bellow each month indicates the quarters of the year. The sign for year has four half-circle sections, which we use to indicate the four quarters (see below), and each quarter is used to count the corresponding months. We included as additional the sign for LEAP YEAR as JUMPING YEAR, as it occurs every four years:

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image16.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image17.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image18.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image19.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image20.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIRST QUORTER</strong></td>
<td><strong>SECOND QUORTER</strong></td>
<td><strong>THIRD QUATER</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOURTH QUOTER</strong></td>
<td><strong>LEAP YEAR</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finally let us add signs for the twelve constellations that form Zodiac, the signs that play the visible rode in Astrology, which unfortunately appears to be more popular subject than it deserves:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ZODIAC</th>
<th>ARIES</th>
<th>TAURUS</th>
<th>GEMINI</th>
<th>CANCER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fire</td>
<td>bull</td>
<td>twins</td>
<td>crab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEO</td>
<td>VIRGO</td>
<td>LIBRA</td>
<td>SCORPIO</td>
<td>SAGITTARIUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lion</td>
<td>virgin</td>
<td>balance</td>
<td>scorpion</td>
<td>archer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPRICORN</td>
<td>AQUARIUS</td>
<td>PISCES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goat</td>
<td>water &amp; person</td>
<td>fish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**I CHING**

Now that we sunk into mysticism we will continue with the wisdom of old Chinese tradition as reflected in a classic of religious literature, the 64 hexagrams of *I Ching*, one of the world’s oldest books. We displayed all the 64 hexagrams with their titles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I CHING</th>
<th>THE ORIGIN</th>
<th>SUCCESS</th>
<th>BIRTH PANGS</th>
<th>REBELLIOUS YOUTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATIENCE</td>
<td>CONTENTION</td>
<td>THE ARMY</td>
<td>UNITY</td>
<td>HOLDING BACK THE LESS ABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALKING CAREFULLY</td>
<td>BENEVOLENCE</td>
<td>OBSTRUCTION</td>
<td>COMPANIONS</td>
<td>MANY POSSESSIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODESTY</td>
<td>ENTHUSIASM</td>
<td>ACCORDING OR AGREEING WITH</td>
<td>DECAY</td>
<td>TO DRAW NEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMINE</td>
<td>BITING THROUGH</td>
<td>TO ADORN</td>
<td>PEELING OR SPLITTING</td>
<td>RETURN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT FALSE</td>
<td>GREAT DOMESTICATING POWERS</td>
<td>TAKING NOURISHMENT</td>
<td>GREAT EXPERIENCE</td>
<td>THE WATERY DEPTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO SHINE BRIGHTLY, TO PART</td>
<td>ALL-EMBRACING</td>
<td>CONSTANT</td>
<td>TO HIDE</td>
<td>GREAT STRENGTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO ADVANCE</td>
<td>BRIGHTNESS DIMMED</td>
<td>THE FAMILY</td>
<td>OPPOSITION</td>
<td>OBSTRUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LET LOOSE</td>
<td>INJURED</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
<td>NEW OUTCOME</td>
<td>TO MEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>49</td>
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<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO COLLECT</td>
<td>RISING UP AND WEAR OUT</td>
<td>THE WELL</td>
<td>CHANGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>50</th>
<th>51</th>
<th>52</th>
<th>53</th>
<th>54</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THE COOKING POT</td>
<td>SHOCK</td>
<td>RESTING</td>
<td>GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td>MARRYING THE YOUNGER SISTER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>55</th>
<th>56</th>
<th>57</th>
<th>58</th>
<th>59</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROSPERITY</td>
<td>THE TRAVELER</td>
<td>GENTLE AND YIELDING</td>
<td>HAPPINESS</td>
<td>SCATTERED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>60</th>
<th>61</th>
<th>62</th>
<th>63</th>
<th>64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIMITATIONS</td>
<td>INNER CONFIDENCE</td>
<td>MINOR PROBLEMS</td>
<td>ALREADY DONE</td>
<td>NOT YET DONE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As we shown we were able to design Nobel sings for all 64 hexagrams, except for the word hexagram itself. But there is no problem here. Hexagram is geometrical object having the shape of a six-pointed star, which consists of two intersecting equilateral triangles of the same size (i.e., congruent) having common center and parallel sides and it looks like STAR OF DAVID, the symbol of Judaism. Thus to get the sign for hexagram we combine the signs for COMPASS (that signifies geometry) and the STAR OF DAVID:

\[ \text{HEXAGRAM} \]

In contrast regular hexagon has six sides all of equal size and all angles being equal. It is the shape that bees use in building their hives and the smallest hexagon is the chemical structure of MOLECULE of BENZENE $C_6H_6$:

\[ \text{HEXAGON} \quad \text{BENZENE} \]

We have depicted benzene in a way that a doyen of benzenoid chemistry, the late Professor Eric Clar, advocated: regular hexagon with inscribed circle. The circle symbolized electrons which in benzene and related compounds are delocalized, and move around the whole hexagon. In contrast electrons forming the usual chemical bonds in saturated compounds tend to be formally localized to individual chemical bonds.

Some hexagram “titles” of I Cheng are simple and we have seen the corresponding signs before, but some titles are more challenging. One of the reasons to include these 64 hexagrams is just to draw attention to readers that signs can always be constructed but they may not offer the best illustration for the concepts considered. So it is an art to balance the urge to invent a sign or find a suitable combination of signs with the critical evaluation of the quality of the sign, from the point of view how close it relates to the concepts involved, how easy is to reproduce it, and how easy will be to remember it. Suppose we use 1-3 to grade for the quality of signs, by assigning the grade “3” to indicate that we feel a sign is quite satisfactory; grade “2” if sign is plausible and acceptable although not as good as the signs having grade “3”; and the
grade “1” if one feels that the sign is somewhat arbitrary or having decreasing visual and esthetic qualities. Such sign can even be viewed as a temporary solution, but until we get something better to replace them they may remain useful. Finally one should assign the value “0” to signs that one find unsatisfactory, not good, and one feels feel that they ought to be discarded.

Reader may now go back to the 64 hexagrams and evaluate them individually. The maximal score would be 192, if all hexagrams are evaluated by grade “3.” An intermediate grade of 128 would indicates an average of the grades 3, 2, and 1, while a low sum of 64 would result if one is equally unhappy with each of the hexagram signs. The score could go even lower, in one or more signs are found utterly unacceptable and got score “0.” Just as instructors at colleges and universities in the United States are evaluated by the students near the end of the course, here readers have an opportunity to evaluate the transcription of I Cheng into Nobel. Instead of 192, 128 and 64 as boundaries of the “outstanding,” “fair,” and “mediocre” more realistic numbers could be 150, 100 and 50. Since I, as the author, am not likely to here your critical examinations and arguments in favor or against, you may share your scores with your friends or your members of family and argue among themselves to convince them in your judgments. But more constructive would be to come with better solutions for the cases that appear unsatisfactory.

I should add that I am not necessarily satisfied with all the signs that so far presented in Nobel, but after working on Nobel for close to 25 years there comes a time when perfection has to be sacrificed expediency. Otherwise there will be no end in sight. I hope that the future, with possible interest and involvement of others, will bring further improvements to Nobel. I do, however, believe that there is a core of signs, to which I refer as “The Best of Nobel,” to which I would assign the grade “3” that will survive criticisms and which ought to be viewed to represent “the spirit” of Nobel. Let us list below a fraction of these signs not only to refresh the form of the signs that we have seen before but also as a guidance to readers of Nobel to show how novel signs and combinations of signs of Nobel ought to be shaped. We have mentioned at the very beginning of this book, in the introduction to Nobel, the very desirable features of Nobel:

1. Close association between the sign and what it represents;
2. Simplified forms that are easy to be reproduced;
3. Pictorial forms that are easy to be recognized.

The above three requirements may be viewed as “materialistic” or pragmatic. To this we may now add a “spiritual” component or idealistic component to be incorporated into Nobel when possible, which will elevate the quality of Nobel by associating with Nobel, if we may say so, some literary or poetic content. As illustration we listed a selection of over 320 out of some thousand signs that have appeared in this book that may deserve the label “The Best of Nobel” signs. They are shown on next pages, and are described on pages that follow this short Dictionary of the Best of Nobel. All the signs shown have been already introduced, and thus this “exhibition” may serve to remind readers of what they by now know or could know.
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We could continue, but these 300 signs should suffice for the time. Explanations for the signs illustrated are shown below. Words are grouped in sets of ten for easier inspection and search. We will make comments on very few of these signs only, in a way because most can be understood without discussion.

1 – 10

ABDICATE = CROWN INTO BASKET
ABORTION = STOP BIRTH
ABOUT = CLOSE AROUND
ABSURD = AGAINST REASON
ABUNDANCE = OVERLAPPING FRUIT
ACCOUNT = MONEY PATH
ADDICT = HOOKED BODY
ADJACENT = OVERLAPPING CLOSE
ADVENTURE = FRICTION ON TRAVEL
ADVERTISE = LOT OF POSTERS

11 - 20

AIR = OVERLAPPING ABOVE THE GROUND
ALCOHOLIC = HOOKED ON GLASS
ALL = INWARD AND OUTWARD
ALREADY = TIME HAS COME
AMBIGUOUS = SMILE AND CRY AT THE SAME TIME
AMBITION = TOO MANY GOALS AHEAD
AMPUTATION = CUTTING PART OF BODY
ANAconda = EMPEROR SNAKE
APPOINT = AUTHORITY CHOOSES
APPOINTMENT = OFFICIAL TIME

21 - 30

ARCHAIC = JUMPING OUT OF TIME
ARGUE = MOUTH AGAINST MOUTH
ARSON = ILLEGAL FIRE
ARTIFICIAL = OVERLAPPING OVALS
ATMOSPHERE = OVERLAPPING AIR
ATTRACTIVE = LOVELY BODY
AUSTRALIA = DOWN UNDER
AUSTRO-HUNGARY = DUAL MONARCHY
AUTOPSY = CUTTING DEAD BODY
AWKWARD = CUMBERSOME HEART

31 - 40

BACK = PART OF BODY NOT SEEN
BEAUTIFUL = FOR PICTURE
BEER = GLASS & SMOKE
BERMUDA = STATE PART OF DANGER TRIANGLE
BEVERAGE = COFFEE AND TEA
BEYOND = THROUGH LIMIT
BIBLE = BASIC BOOK
BICYCLE = LEGS PUSH WHEEL
BINGO = GAMBLE & LOT OF MONEY
BIOPSY = CUTTING DETAIL OF BODY
BLEEDING = LOT OF BLOOD
BONE = HARD INSIDE BODY
BOSS = PERSON ABOVE PERSON
BRANDY = GLASS & FIRE
BREEDING = OVERLAPPING BIRTHS
BREWERY = LOT OF BEAR
BRIBE = ILLEGAL MONEY
BRILLIANT = CUT DIAMOND
BROWSE = JUMP THROUGH BOOK
BUBBLE = AIR UNDER WATER

BUDGET = MONEY FRICION
BULLDOG = SQUARE FACE DOG
BUREAUCRACY = PEOPLE AROUND DESK
CALCULUS = INFINITE AND INFINITESIMAL
CANCER = UNCONTROLLED CELL DIVISION
CANDID = OPEN HEART (HART ON TABLE)
CANOPY = FOREST TOP
CERTAIN = TOSS APPLE FOR CERTAIN IT WILL FALL ON THE GROUND
CESAREAN = CUTTING PREGNANT
CHALLENGE = SILVER AHEAD

CHARACTER = HEARTH PATH
CHOSY = CHOOSE CHOOSE
CHRONOLOGY = TIME PATH
CLIMATE = WEATHER WEATHER
COALITION = GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION
COBRA = KING VIPER
COLUMBIA = COUNTRY OF MOUNTAIN COFFEE
COMMON GRAVE = OVERLAPPING GRAVE
COMPLETE = BODY AND MIND
CONDOR = MOUNTAIN RANGE BIRD

CONFEDERATION = WEAKLY OVERLAPPING STATES
CONNECTION = OVERLAPPING HOOKS
CONSTANT = CROSSSED CHANGE
CONSTELLATION = LOT OF STARS
CONSTITUTION = BASIC DOCUMENT
CONTEMPORARY = TOUCHING TIME
CONTRADICTION = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL AT THE SAME TIME
CONVERSATION = PARALLEL TALK (AGREEABLE MOUTHS)
CONVULSION = DANGER INSIDE BODY
CONVOY = LOT OF SHIPS

81 - 90

CORRESPONDENCE = OVERLAPPING LETTERS
COURAGE = WALK AGAINST DANGER
COZY = WARM & COMFORTABLE (COMFORT IS IMPLIED BY ARMCHAIR)
CRAFT = ART AND NO ART
CRITICAL = LIFE OR NO LIFE, THAT IS, A MATTER OF LIFE OR DEATH
CROOK = ILLEGAL PERSON
CUBA = COUNTRY OF (BEST) CIGARS
DEADLINE = BEFORE NOT LATER
DEEP = LEGS UNDER WATER
DELICATE = AS FLOWER

91 - 100

DEMOCRACY = PEOPLE ABOVE GOVERNMENT
DEMOCRATS = WE THE PEOPLE
DESPITE = AGAINST ABOVE AGAINST
DETER = ACT AGAINST
DIARRHEA = TOO MUCH EXCRETION
DIET = FOOD AND NO FOOD
DIGEST = TAKE FOOD & EXCRETE
DIPLOMACY = AVOID BATTLES
DISCUSS = CONVERSE AND ARGUE
DISHARMONY = PERPENDICULAR HEARTS

101 - 110

DISTANT = OVERLAPPING FAR
DISTILLERY = LOT OF BRANDY
DIVERSE = DISTANTLY EQUAL
DIVORCE = CUT MARRIAGE
DNA = MOLECULE OF LIFE
DRUGS = POISON POISON
DUPLEX = FUSED (TOUCHING) HOUSES
DURING = TIME IN BETWEEN
ELEGANT = NOT CUMBERSOME
EMBARRASSED = COMPLEX HEART
111 - 120

EMOTION = HEART CHOICE
EMPIRE = COUNTRY ABOVE COUNTRY
ENDANGERED = EXTINCT AND NOT EXTINCT
ENEMY = PERSON HATED
ENOUGH = STOP THE SCALE
EROTIC = INSIDE KISS
ESTIMATE = MEASURE AND NOT MEASURE
EVENT = SPACE AND TIME
EXCEPTION = AVOID RULE
EXCESSIVE = BEYOND LIMIT

121 - 130

EXCUSE = PLEASE - THANKS
EXECUTION = LEGAL KILL
EXIST = TOSSED IN TIME
EXPECT = THINK COMING
EXTINGUISH = KILL FIRE
EXTRAVAGANT = WASTING MONEY
EXTREME = TOP AND BOTTOM OF MOUNTAIN
FACT = HOOKED IN THE GROUND (THAT IS, HAVING A FIRM BASIS)
FALSE ALARM = FIRE NOT FIRE
FAMILY = OVERLAP OF MALE AND FEMALE

131 - 140

FAMOUS = ABOVE GLOBE
FATE = TIME CHOOSES
FEDERATION = STRONGLY OVERLAPPING STATES
FEVER = FIRE IN BODY
FICTION = HOOKED IN CLOUDS (THAT IS, NOT HAVING FIRM BASIS)
FLAMINGO = BIRD & FLAME
FOCUS = MERGE INTO BRAIN
FOOTPRINT = PATH BEHIND LEGS
FOR = AGAINST AGAINST
FOREST = LOT OF WOOD

141 - 150

FOX = ANIMAL WITH DOUBLE FACE
FREQUENCY = RECIPROCAL OF TIME
FREQUENTLY = COMING OFTEN
FRESH = COLD AND NOT COLD
FRIEND = PERSON LIKED
FRIGID = NOT KISSING
FRONT = PART OF BODY WE SEE
FRUIT = OVERLAPPING APPLES
FRUSTRATED = COMPLICATED HEART
FUTURE = TIME AHEAD

151 - 160

GALAXY = LOT OF CONSTELLATIONS
GAMBLE = TOSS COIN
GANG = ILLEGAL TEAM
GHOST = WITHOUT BODY
GIFT = BOX FROM LOVE
GLASS = HARD TRANSPARENT
GLUE = LIQUID WITH HOOK
GOOD BYE = HEART BEHIND LEGS
GREAT = BIG IN ALL DIRECTIONS
GUILTY = JUSTICE & DOWN ARROW

161 - 170

HEAVEN = ABOVE SKY
HAiku = JAPAN’S POEM
HARMONY = PARALLEL (AGREEING) HEARTS
HEAT = ABOVE FIRE
HELP = GIVE HAND
HEMOPHILIA = LOT OF BLEEDING
HESITATE = GO OR NOT GO
HIDE = SET UNDER COVER
HOLIDAY = HORIZONTAL DAY
HOLIDAY = DAY TO RELAX

171 - 180

HONESTY = STRAIGHT TRUTH
HONEY = SWEET SWEET LIQUID
HONEYMOON = SWEET SWEET TRAVEL
HOSTILITY = LOT OF HATE
HUMANITY = PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD
IDENTICAL = COMPLETELY EQUAL
IDENTICAL TWINS = TOUCHING TWINS
IDIOT = FACE AND NO BRAIN
IMITATE = COPY BEHAVIOR
IMPEACH = AUTHORITY UNDER JUSTICE
IMPOSSIBLE = WORK WITHOUT WORK (ENERGY)  
INCOMPATIBLE = FRICTION IN BED  
INCUBATION = SMOKE IN BODY  
indeed = true true  
industry = overlapping factories  
infection = illness jumping in  
infectious = illness jumping out  
inflammation = flame in body  
in spite of = against against  
instant = time is not time  

191 - 200  

instructions = overlapping directions  
iowa = toll corn state  
Joke = jumping laugh  
kiss = touching hearts  
language = sign between persons  
let = not keep  
lie = not sit  
life = heartbeat  
living = heart beating  
loiter = wasting time  

201 - 210  

loss = cost over revenue  
loyal = likes authority  
luggage = overlapping suitcases  
lukewarm = warm and not warm  
magic glue = glue glue  
main = central central  
make love = natural love  
market = folding tables  
mask = face and no face  
master = person above people  

211 - 220  

maybe = will or will not  
meat = animal after slaughtered for food  
meeting = people around table  
mexico = country of sombrero  
middle aged = time ahead & time behind
MIDDLE CLASS = RICH AND POOR AT THE SAME TIME
MIRACLE = WALK OVER WATER
MIRROR = NOT TRANSPARENT
MODERATE = DRINK NOT DRINK
MODERN = JUMPING IN TIME

221 - 230

MORE = GO SCALE
MORE THAN ENOUGH = SURRENDER SCALE
MOTORBIKE = WHEEL PUSHES LEGS
MULE = HORSE & DONKEY HYBRID
MUSCLE = BODY FORCE
MUST = NO CHOICE
NATION = PEOPLE AROUND COUNTRY
NATURAL = OVERLAPPING BODIES
NEIGHBORHOOD = OVERLAPPING HOUSES
NEWS = OVERLAPPING NEW

231 - 240

NOBEL PRIZE = DECORATION DECORATION
NO SMOKING = SMOKING IS BAD
NOT GUILTY = CROSSED GUILTY
NOW AND THEN = NOW AND NOT NOW
OBESE = HOOKED ON FOOD
ODDS = WINNING AGAINST
OLD = LOT OF TIME BEHIND
ORDER = LOT OF DIRECTION
PARTY = LOVING DRINK
PAST = TIME BEHIND

241 - 250

PENGUIN = BIRD OF ANTARCTIC
PERMANENT = HOOKED IN TIME
PHILOSOPHY = MEANING OF EXIST AND NOT EXIST ("TO BE OR NOT TO BE")
PIG = ANIMAL & MUD, MUD IS SOWN AS WATER OVER GROUND
POEM = TEXT WITH PATTERN
POISON = NOT MEDICATION
POLITICS = SOAKED IN BATTLES
POLYGRAPH = MEASURE TRUE/FALSE
PORNOGRAPHY = SINFUL KISS
PREGNANT = BODY IN BODY
PRETEND = CLAIM AND NOT CLAIM
PRETTY = CRAWLING BEAUTY
PRIVILEGE = SILVER BEHIND
PROFIT = REVENUE OVER COST
PROOF = STEP BY STEP
PROMISCUOUS = NOT CHOOSY
PROSTITUTE = HOOKER, WOMEN FISHING
PROTEIN = MOLECULE OF LIVING
PUBERTY = GROWING SEX
QUALITY = RATIO OF SIGNAL TO NOISE

QUARREL = BATTLE BETWEEN MOUTHS
RAPE = MAKE HATE (NOT LOVE)
REASON = BRAIN CHOICE
RECEPTION = OFFICIAL PARTY
REPUBLICANS = WE THE PERSONS
RIPE = FRUITS ON PLATE
ROBUST = OPPOSITE TO DELICATE
RODENT = GROWING TEETH
ROOT = PART OF TREE
SANDWICH = BREAD ABOVE AND BELOW

SATISFIED = PLEASED BODY AND MIND
SCAR = INJURY PATH
SEASON = GLOBAL TIME
SENSITIVE = HEART AND BALANCE
SHALLOW = LEGS IN WATER
SIMULTANEOUS = OVERLAPPING TIME
SINGLE = WITHOUT OTHERS
SIT = NOT STAND
SKELETON = OVERLAPPING BONES
SKY = ABOVE ABOVE ABOVE

SLAVE = PERSON BELOW PEOPLE
SPECULATION = HOOKED IN FOG (THAT IS, IT COULD BE FACT AND IT COULD BE FICTION)
SPEED = DISTANCE OVER TIME
STRAIGHT = NOT RIGHT NOT LEFT
SUCCESS = HAVE GOAL BEHIND
SWITZERLAND = ARROW THROUGH APPLE (WILHELM TELL STORY)
TAX = MONEY AWAY
TEENAGER = CHILD AND ADULT (ADULT IS SHOWN AS NO CHILD)
TEMPORARY = NOT PERMANENT
TEMPTATION= SIN OR NOT TO SIN

291 - 300

TEXAS = STATE OF LONGHORNS
TEXTBOOK = IN- OUT BOOK
THICK = NOT THIN
THIN = ABOVE CLOSE TO BELOW
TIBET = COUNTRY ROOF OF THE WORLD
TIMBER = TREE AFTER IT HAS BEEN CUT
TIME CONFLICT = TIME BATTLE TIME
TOOL = WORK WITH
TRADITION = FUTURE FOLLOWS PAST
TRAP = PIT WITH HOOK

301 - 310

TREATY = OVERLAPPING DOCUMENTS
TRIFLE = NOT WORTHY
TRUST = BELIEVE AND CONFIDENCE
TWINS = PREGNANT PREGNANT
UNIQUE = COMPLETELY DIFFERENT
UNITED NATIONS = COUNTRIES AROUND GLOBE
UNTANGLE = CUT KNOT
VACATION = LOVELY TRAVEL
VALUE = TIME AND MONEY
VIRGIN = FEMALE NOT WOMEN

311 - 320

WEATHER = CLOUD OR NO CLOUD
WEED = GRASS WITHOUT USE
WELCOME = HEART AHEAD LEGS
WIDOW = WIFE OF DEAD MARRIAGE
WILL = (AFTER) DEATH DOCUMENT
WINE = GLASS & FLAME
WINERY = LOT OF WINE
WOOD = LOT OF TREES
WORKDAY = VERTICAL DAY
YOUNG = LOT OF TIME AHEAD
Let us make brief comments of a selection of signs, before we return to signs depicted in I Ching. Among the sign shown there is only one pair of signs that are true synonyms. These are the signs for HOLIDAY, which is depicted as a day of relaxation and as "horizontal" day. This means that on that day, if you wish, you may stay horizontal (in bed), while on workdays you have to be "vertical." The sign for VIRGIN is shown by crossing the sign for women. This is meant to suggest that virgin is not yet fully woman just as teenagers are not fully persons. Of course similarly crossing the sign for man, one obtains sign for young who is not yet fully man. Perhaps with time alternative signs emerge that would replace current signs, time will tell. The sign for PREGNANT and TWINS are obvious, but observe the distinction between the sign for twins and IDENTICAL TWINS, where the two small bodies are touching, which can be understood, as hey have developed from the same egg.

Perhaps the sign for BOSS, MASTER, and SLAVE need a comment. Boss is a person in charge at work, above the rest, so his is person above all other persons under his supervision. Master is a title with its roots in medieval times and is a stronger position, a person with higher authority, such as in a school or college, and also ruling over slaves. So we presented it as PERSON ABOVE PEOPLE. The opposite then, SLAVE is PERSON UNDER PEOPLE.

Let us also comment on UNITED NATIONS. The sign for United Nations in Nobel is COUNTRIES AROUND THE GLOBE, which if you give it some thought you may find that it is not only accurate, but also more accurate that the official name of the organization is; United Nations. It all depends how one defines nation. My little Merriam-Webster Notebook Dictionary has listed two meanings for NATION: (1) people of similar characteristics; (2) community with its own territory and government. Larger dictionaries tend to elaborate and have additional interpretations, but the two simple definitions will suffice. Clearly United Nations name and organization adhere to the second definition, which appears to be practical approach. But one should not overlook that there are many nations, people of similar characteristics, who have a territory but not their own government (yet). They tend to be overlooked not only by United Nations but by other nations that have forgotten their own past when they have been deprived of self-government. Take for illustration Croatia, which oscillated between the two definitions of "nation." Croatia existed in IX and X century as a nation (just look at historical maps of that period); it was a kingdom for close to 100 years at the time when there was no England, no France, and no Germany. Unfortunately Croatia lost its freedom for 1000 years, being too close to more powerful countries, Austria and later Hungary, except for coastal city of Dubrovnik (Ragusa), which kept it independence till came Napoleon, who a year after crushing Venice ended the independence of Republic of Dubrovnik. The long period of darkness that followed loss of independence of Croatia in 11th century, however, did not mean that the nation of Croatia did not exist during all the time. The "1000 year dream" as people of Croatia have been referring to their desire for independence, finally became reality in 1991, when Croatia again emerged as an independent state. In Nobel the sign for country stands in fact for both definition of a nation. The sign for Croatia, which is BEAUTIFUL COAST, as its Adriatic coast with thousand islands, large and small, does not state whether Croatia is independent country,
part of Austria or part of Hungary, or part of Yugoslavia. It merely indicates that there is such a country and such people, just as the sign for Tibet, ROOF OF THE WORLD, indicates that there is such a country and such people, and does not speak of its past, its present time, or its future.

We already commented on “the leap second,” but let us return to comment the sign for LEAP YEAR, as JUMPING YEAR. It used to be that leap year would occur every four years, and this is still correct for the Julian Calendar, which has 365 days except every fourth year 366. Julian calendar is still observed by several Orthodox churches and, interestingly it has been adopted by computers! This calendar was inaugurated by Roman Emperor Julius Caesar in the year 46 B. C. Because the movement of Earth around Sun can not be simply described by integers, even if corrected every four years by adding a day, in 1582 Pope Gregory XIII approved revision of Julian calendar by having leap year every year divisible by four with a restriction that centennial years are leap years only if divisible by 400. This is the so called Gregorian calendar that we use today. Thus every 100 years the difference between the Julian calendar and Gregorian calendar increases by one day, except every 400 years. With this rule the year 2000 was leap year in both calendars, leaving thus the difference between the two calendars to 14 days till 2100, when it will jump to 15 day.

A comment may be in place to elaborate on the sign for VIRUS. We have seen signs for atom and cell, circle with plus and minus signs, respectively. By connecting two atoms we obtained sign for molecule (strictly speaking for chemists this would be a diatomic molecule, but we took the sign to represent any molecule). By connecting two cells we obtained sign for bacteria (strictly speaking bacteria is plural of bacterium, i.e., lot of bacterium. Bacterium is a single cell system, which is why we speak of bacteria. We hardly need a sign for bacterium, because a single bacterium is hardly to cause problems, it is bacteria that cause problems (illness) or are useful (e.g. in fermentation of beer and wine). Combination of two circles, one with positive sign (atom) and one with negative sign (cell) suggest something what has properties of molecules and bacteria – and that is virus. It can form crystals like molecules and it can cause illness as bacteria, thus the sign for virus appears appropriate, although somewhat abstract.

We have seen the signs CUMBERSOME, COMPLEX, and COMPLICATED. We have also seen two combinations involving these signs:
Here we collected additional illustrations:

INCOMPETENT  COMPETENT  GENIUS

BUNGLER  EXPERT  MASTERMIND

Observe the distinction between the two set of signs. In the first group the arrow is coming out of brain (like in the sign THINK, THOUGHT). Clearly incompetent person has no good idea of what is going on, but brain with complex though can only come from competent person, while finally complicated thought characterize genius, scientists like Albert Einstein, Stephen Hawkins, Nikola Tesla; or composers like Johann Sebastian Bach, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Ludwig van Beethoven; or writers like Miguel Cervantes, William Shakespeare; or artist like Leonardo da Vinci (a scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, painter, sculptor, architect, botanist, musician and writer) and Michelangelo Buonarotti (sculptor, painter, architect and poet).

There is only one small group of signs that we would like to introduce and comment and they relate to sex, or to be more specific, to sex organs. The reason for adding these sign to put the matter to the rest, and prevent teenagers speculate or consider construction of alternative signs for these words (that one can find in any sizable dictionary). Here they are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PENIS</th>
<th>GLANS</th>
<th>TESTICLE</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VAGINA</th>
<th>VULVA</th>
<th>UTERUS</th>
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</table>
Let leave this delicate topic of sex, which is important for propagation of life, and which itself can be cumbersome, complex and complicated for humans but also other special with the corresponding sign, without contemplate to describe details:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>♂</td>
<td>⋆</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEX CUMBERSOME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>♂ ♂</td>
<td>⋆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEX COMPLEX</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♂ ♂ ♂</td>
<td>⋆</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEX COMPLICATED</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Let us end this section with comments on the signs for the 64 hexagrams of I CHING:

1. Origin = emphasized beginning; Beginning = emphasized close
2. Success = having goal behind
3. Birth = female output; Pain = friction in body and sole (mind)
4. Children against elderly people
5. To be parallel (not against) to those against (perpendicular)
6. Claim = push flag; Contention = have claim against those not agreeing with
7. Army = lot of military people
8. Unity = being in union; being = equal; union = overlapping rings
9. Pulling (back) those not capable
10. Walk alert; alert = be awake awake
11. Benevolence = leaning to kindness; Leaning = not vertical
12. Obstruction is shown as having lot of difficulties
13. Companions are people with whom we agree
14. (People) who own much have many possessions
15. Modest is shown as being not proud
16. Enthusiasm is shown as heart over heart (liking something very much)
17. Agree is shown as being parallel with (something)
18. Decay is shown as spreading (disappearing) with time
19. Draw near is the same as pull close
20. To examine something one may use magnifying glass, hence push magnification
21. Biting thorough = complete bite; Complete = body and mind
22. Adorn = give decoration; Decoration = star
23. Pealing is shown as cutting away the top top part of something
24. Return means to come again
25. False = not true, hence not false is shown as the opposite (reciprocal)
26. Great = big in all directions; Power = emphasized force; Domestic = roof
27. Taking nourishment is shown as taking food
28. Experience is shown as having lot of work behind
29. The watery depth is shown as depth below water
30. To shine brightly = lot of shine; shine = lot of light; light = part of lightning
Embracing is shown as hands close around
Constant = not (crossed) change
To hide is shown as pushing something under cover
Strength (of a person) is shown as muscle; Muscle = body force
In order to advance one has to push legs forward
Bright = lot of shine; Shine = lot of light; dimmed is shown as being overturned
Family is made of male and female (person)
Opposition = not government (reciprocal)
Obstruction means having lot of difficulties
Let loose is shown as get let; Get = not keep; Keep = fence
Injured (person, animal) is (person, animal) with injury
Increase is shown as moving up the present state (indicated by the sign of equal)
New = coming in time; Outcome = final result; Result = end output
To meet somebody one has to cross paths
Collecting is shown as adding and adding, hence summing and summing
Rising up is showing as improving growth
To surround (something) is shown as completely encircle (it)
The well is shown as water hole; hole is shown as a part of a loop
Change = opposing bent arrows (one of the basic signs of Nobel)
For = against against; flame = smoke smoke
Shock is shown as violent emotion; Emotion = heart choice
Dormant, inactive
Gradual = not (crossed) sudden; Development = grow grow
Marriage = overlapping rings; Sister = overlapping females; Younger = after
Prosperity = wealth wealth (touching values); Value = time & money
Traveler is shown as a person with suitcase
Gentle = kind kind
Happiness is shown as being very pleased (please pleased)
If there are many eruptions things will be scattered
Limitations = overlap of limits; Limit = emphasized end; End = emphasized far
Confidence = believe and trust; inner confidence = feeling confidence
Minor = not (reciprocal) major; Major = greater; Great = big in all directions
Already = time has come
Not already = crossed already
On Grammar of Nobel
Before we continue with illustrations of text written in Nobel it is time to make some comments on the grammar of Nobel. All those who speak other languages besides their own mother tongue may recall difficulties that grammar introduces in the learning of languages. Some languages have simpler grammar, some more elaborate. Let take Latin language as a standard. Then there are languages with more complicated grammar, and I dare to say that my native Croatian is one of these, but there are languages with simpler grammar, which include German and English. The first hurdle is the so called “declination,” the rules that govern how are words modified when conveying the state and the direction of activity involving them. In English the noun remain constant, and the meaning is conveyed with prefixes such as “of,” “to,” “from” etc., but in Latin (and Slavic languages, with possible exception of Bulgarian) the noun ending usually also changes. Before different words have different endings, there are plenty of complications that one has to learn if one is to speak correctly. End even if this is not enough, there are situations when different cases have the same ending, but may have different accent! I recall how soon after coming to England for graduate study I received an invitation from certain Dr. Walker, presumably one of the faculties of Cambridge University, for afternoon drink of tea. He expressed his interest in Croatian language, which was the reason for contacting me. Upon my arrival Dr. Walker brought me into a room full of books, journals and newspapers, and suggested that he reads sections in Croatian language from one of the best known epic poem in Croatian literature, considered “the pearl” of the Croatian literature: “The Death of Smail Aga Ćengić.” The poem describes the time of the conflicts of Christians with Muslims during Turkish occupation of Bosnia and was written by Ivan Mažuranić, a governor of Croatia, the founder of the University Library of the University of Zagreb in 1876. I may add that reading poetry in foreign language is more difficult than reading prose, which only indicated that Dr. Walker was not beginner, but a scholar of the Croatian language.

After getting over few pages Dr. Walker stopped for a minute and asked me whether the particular word is dative or accusative (the third or the fourth case out of seven cases of Croatian language). I tried with the standard: “to whom, to what” against “of whom, what” and was not sure because the ending of the particular word could fit both cases. Just to “get rid” of the question I decided that this is more likely to be dative than accusative and so told Dr. Walker. He looked at me suspiciously and then told me that it is not dative but accusative, because, he continued, a noun that ends on “a” has ending “u” for both, dative and accusative, but in dative the accent is “short” and in accusative it is “long” (or vice versa, I never even tried to figure this rule out) and he said that the accent shown in the text is “long.” I may add that in Croatian one is not printing accents in text (there are four: up, down, short and long), obviously Dr. Walker had book that was specially printed for foreign speaking people. I should also add, that during eight years of intermediate schooling I never heard of the rule that Dr. Walker knew about! Well, I may have not been a talent for languages, including the official Croatian, as we who originally came from northern part of Croatian Adriatic coast (and islands) speak a dialect which is sufficiently different from the official Croatian language that people in the capital of Croatia, Zagreb, have difficulty to understand us. Be as it may, I was astonished with Dr. Walker and his mastering of Croatian grammar – and few days later I was even more astonished when visiting the Philosophical Library of the
University of Cambridge on the board next to the entrance door I saw an announcement listing Dr. Walker as official translator for 16 European and other languages.

For sure I am not alone in “complaining” about complexities and difficulties of grammars of different languages. Italian mathematician Giuseppe Peano (1858 – 1932) was interested in promoting Latin as an international language, at the time when Latin was practically dead language (used still by many Roman Catholic priests and for nomenclature in Biology and Medicine). Peano decided to simplify grammar of Latin and thus created an artificial language, modified Latin, which he thought, may be more acceptable to other users. Thus for example, Peano argued, instead of saying something like: “I was yesterday in theater” one could say “I am yesterday in theater”, because the word “yesterday” already indicates the past. Artificial languages can afford such simplifications based on simple logic and for example, the Esperanto has only 16 grammar rules, all which can fit a single page of a book – not hundreds of pages that grammars of natural languages often require. This is encouraging and we thus set very simple grammar rules for Nobel that we will briefly outline.

The Past – The Present – and The Future

Normally by writing in Nobel one expresses the present tense. If one need to express the past or the future this is possible in Nobel in two ways. One ways is to continue to write in the present but at the very beginning of the sentence indicate the past or the future with the respective signs shown below, which have the sign of “time” and down step and up-step arrows associated with them. The very “down-step arrow” and the up-step arrow” are the signs what indicate the past and the present, respectively:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{past tense} & \text{future tense} & \text{past tense} & \text{future tense} \\
\end{array}
\]

Here are several illustrations of the past and the future tense of selected verbs:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
go & \text{went} & \text{will go} \\
\end{array}
\]
We should add that there is yet another way to express future, and that is by using the sign WILL (heart pushes). So the future tense for the five illustrations shown above may also be expressed as:
Infinitive

Infinitive is grammatical form of a verb with no reference to particular person, subject or tense. In English it has particularly simple form: the verb is preceded with word “to.” We have adopted the same simple form for Nobel as illustrated below:

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<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to go</td>
<td>to see</td>
<td>to work</td>
<td>to listen</td>
<td>to think</td>
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The Passive Form

According to the Encarta World English Dictionary “passive “ grammatically is define as:

EXPRESSING ACTION DONE TO THE SUBJECT indicating that the apparent subject of a verb is a person or thing undergoing, not performing, the action of the verb, as in "We are given work to do."

So we need format of sign that would correspond for the above illustration to: “are given.” We decided in Nobel to depict such passive form with the “past tense” step down arrow to which is superimposed the mathematical sign of equal. Thus for the five verbs used for illustration of past and future tense and infinitive we have:

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<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is gone</td>
<td>is seen</td>
<td>is worked</td>
<td>is listened</td>
<td>is thought</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now if one want the past tense of passive:

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<td>![Symbol]</td>
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<tr>
<td>was gone</td>
<td>was seen</td>
<td>was worked</td>
<td>was listened</td>
<td>was thought</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All that is needed is to precede the sentence with the sign for the past tense, and in the case of the future passive tense one precede the sentence with the sign for the future.

The Conditional Tense

We are now left to design a format for the conditional tense, which according to Encarta Dictionary is defined as follows:

*Stating a condition or limitation used to describe a clause, conjunction, verb form or sentence that expresses a condition or limitation.*

Thus conditional tense relate to situation, which if satisfied would result in certain activities. In other words they relate to future activities that may or may not occur, which will depend on the conditions posted. We have therefore taken the combination of the *up-step arrow* and the mathematical sign *equal* to stand for conditional tense. Thus we have:

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<th>♂</th>
<th>○</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>♂</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>would go</td>
<td>would see</td>
<td>would work</td>
<td>would listen</td>
<td>would think</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Present Continuous

This grammatical tense indicates that an action has started in the past and still continues. In Nobel this tense is presented as “growing future” or “growing into the future” by simply adding an additional arrowhead to the sign for future.

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<th>∆</th>
<th>♂</th>
<th>○</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>♂</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>going</td>
<td>seeing</td>
<td>working</td>
<td>listening</td>
<td>thinking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Past Participle**

This grammatical tense indicates in English an activity that has fully ended and is represented by step-down arrow with additional arrow head:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arrow</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td>have gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td>have seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td>have worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td>have listened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td>have thought</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary of Various Grammatical Tenses**

In the following cells we have summarized all grammatical tenses on the verb *to give*, that was used in the Encarta World English Dictionary to illustrate the passive voice:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>give</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>will give</td>
<td>to give</td>
<td>is given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>past participle</td>
<td>present past</td>
<td>present future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>would give</td>
<td>giving</td>
<td>have given</td>
<td>give &amp; given</td>
<td>give &amp; will give</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We added two more grammatical tenses at the end for activities that have started in the past and still continue and the activities of the present that will continue.

**Noun – Verb Differentiation**

There are many words in English (and presumably in other languages) which are the same for the noun and the verb. For example:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning of the noun</th>
<th>Meaning of the verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hurry</td>
<td>Rush</td>
<td>Move quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement</td>
<td>Tool</td>
<td>Fulfill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Establish; Start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep</td>
<td>Food and Shelter</td>
<td>Adhere to; Protect; Hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>Job; All workers</td>
<td>Childbirth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Natural scenery</td>
<td>Plant gardens and lawns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Light source; Brighten</td>
<td>Set fire; Brighten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>End point</td>
<td>Restrict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loom</td>
<td>Weaving machine</td>
<td>Come into sight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber</td>
<td>Building wood</td>
<td>Move heavily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sometimes it may be clear from the context whether the sign of Nobel stands for a noun or the verb, but if that is not the case we need to find way to clarify the situation. In addition that are many words which can be either a noun or a verb, but the two have slightly of fully different meaning. Such are the words like:

In the case of such words Nobel just use different sign for a noun and for a verb, and thus this kind of overlap of noun-verb configuration does not cause problem. For many signs in Nobel it may be immediately clear whether they represent a noun or a verb but this need not be the case when signs can stand for both, noun and verb. To avoid such ambiguities Nobel has two subscript indicators, one in the form of “an arrow head” and the other in a form of a “chalice” or “cup” (inverted arrow head). They will be use to make text easy to understand. Some readers may recollect that the two signs also stand for “male” and “female” (and indeed are related to our signs for male and female). We use these signs to indicate nouns (using cup) and verbs (arrow head) as illustrated below:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun</th>
<th>verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>♂</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♂</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♂</td>
<td>♂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reading</td>
<td>push, pushing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun</th>
<th>verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>→</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♂</td>
<td>♂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>push</td>
<td>push</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Adverb – Adjective Differentiation

In a similar manner in which we differentiated nouns and verbs we can distinguish adverbs and adjectives, the former adding to the description of nouns and the latter to the description of verbs. This we do by doubling the subscript indicators as illustrated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>beautifully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deep</td>
<td>deeply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dead</td>
<td>deadly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>main</td>
<td>mainly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gentle</td>
<td>gently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td>slowly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The four subscript indicators, those for nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, will clarify possible ambiguity when arrives if a word can have multiple grammatical roles. For example, in English there are words that can be noun, verb and adjective, like “last”, which as a noun stands for “end,” as a verb stands for “continue,” and as adverb stands for “most recent, final;” and “manifest,” which as a noun stands for “cargo list,” as a verb stands for “make clear,” and as adverb stands for “obvious.” There are also words in English that can be noun, adjective and adverb, like the word “no,” which as noun stands for “denial,” as adjective stand for “not any” and as adverb stands for “not at all.” By using the subscript indicators the three cases can be easily distinguished. As if this is not enough there are words in English that can be noun, adjective, adverb, and pronoun, like the word “none,” which as noun and adjective stands for “not any”, as adverb stands for “not at all” and as pronoun stands for “no one.”

There are words that in addition to being adjectives and adverbs are also prepositions, like “over.” Before ending this section on Grammar of Nobel, we will list signs for numerous prepositions to make it convenient for readers to locate such signs. As will be seen many of them involve some convention, and clearly alternative conventions could be considered.

**Singular – Plural**

As we have seen very few words in Nobel have distinctive forms for singular and plural, such as person – people, from which one can generate numerous derivatives, like: child – children, soldier – soldiers, friend – fried, etc. Clearly one needs a more general rule for forming plural from singular or *vice versa*. Often one can from the text understand whether one speaks in singular or one refers to plural. In Japanese language, someone told me, there is no difference between the kanji signs for singular and plural, which are inferred from the text. So as a rule, if it is apparent from the text whether one refers to singular or plural we would simply do nothing. However, if it is not clear we will use indicator subscript for an item (#) if the word is singular and will double the sign (# #), which means “many” to indicate plural.

There are words in English and other languages which exist only in plural. Such are, for example:

Ceramics
Dues
Firework
Folk
Jeans
Overall

In such situations clearly one does not need to use subscript indicator to indicate plural. In addition, there are also words in English which have different meaning in singular and plural, such as:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning of singular</th>
<th>Meaning of plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chain</td>
<td>Series of links</td>
<td>Bondage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth</td>
<td>Fabric</td>
<td>Garment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Usual practice</td>
<td>Import tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect</td>
<td>Result, influence</td>
<td>Belongings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here again one does not need to use subscript indicator because the two different meaning will have two different signs. We follow with few illustrations of singular - plural words:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🏡</td>
<td>🏡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>house</td>
<td>houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🧵</td>
<td>🧵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>money</td>
<td>monies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🌳</td>
<td>🌳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tree</td>
<td>trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🌷</td>
<td>🌷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flower</td>
<td>flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📚</td>
<td>📚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>book</td>
<td>books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🍎</td>
<td>🍎</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apple</td>
<td>apples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To make the story about singular-plural complete we should add that there are words in English (and possibly other languages) that exist only in singular form, like the word “regard” (respect; esteem). Clearly, again is such situations one does not need to use subscript indicator,

**Noun cases**

We will end this brief review of the grammatical rules of Nobel with illustration of the prefixes to be used in declarations of nouns. They include prepositions and conjunctions.
### Prepositions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☼</td>
<td>above</td>
<td>⊗</td>
<td>after</td>
<td>◐</td>
<td>along</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>↓</td>
<td>at</td>
<td>◂</td>
<td>below</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇀</td>
<td>circa</td>
<td>⊱</td>
<td>despite</td>
<td>⊥</td>
<td>beyond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊢</td>
<td>except</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>⊘</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊢</td>
<td>into</td>
<td>⇠</td>
<td>neither</td>
<td>⊥</td>
<td>inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊢</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>⇠</td>
<td>notwithstanding</td>
<td>⊥</td>
<td>on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>⊞</td>
<td>without</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Conjunctions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⊗</td>
<td>after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊢</td>
<td>although</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊤</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊤</td>
<td>however</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇠</td>
<td>if</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Before we proceed with the next part of the book in which we have collected some 40 pages of text to illustrate use of Nobel we will list signs for words that will enrich our vocabulary and which will make easier to read the collection of 100 Chinese proverbs which we selected for illustration of Nobel. This include some words that have been already seen, but appear less frequently, so it will not hurt to see then explained once again. The already collected set of prepositions and conjunctions shown above will further help readers when reading given text for the first time. The words are listed in an arbitrary way but at the end explanation for the signs is presented in alphabetic order.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inasmuch</td>
<td>neither</td>
<td>notwithstanding</td>
<td>only</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over</td>
<td>than</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative</td>
<td>Selection</td>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>Terrible</td>
<td>Awful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parallel choice</td>
<td>lot of choice</td>
<td>above good</td>
<td>below bad</td>
<td>extremely bad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thief</th>
<th>Authentic</th>
<th>Shoulder</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>person with long fingers</td>
<td>parallel with truth</td>
<td>part of body</td>
<td>in - out</td>
<td>road of good over bad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Footstep</th>
<th>Footprint</th>
<th>Truce</th>
<th>Enormous</th>
<th>Difficulty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>leg distance</td>
<td>leg path</td>
<td>war/peace</td>
<td>extremely big</td>
<td>heavy heavy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ounce</th>
<th>Real</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Here</th>
<th>There</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>very small weight</td>
<td>not fiction</td>
<td>against against</td>
<td>close direction</td>
<td>aside direction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modest</th>
<th>Worker</th>
<th>Sharp</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Son</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avoids extreme</td>
<td>person behind work</td>
<td>as blade</td>
<td>end outcome</td>
<td>growing father</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Well</th>
<th>Not well</th>
<th>Gain</th>
<th>Teach</th>
<th>Pardon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is good</td>
<td>is bad</td>
<td>income above cost</td>
<td>push textbook</td>
<td>excuse guilty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island</td>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>Sow</td>
<td>Paragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>pay</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above</td>
<td>above</td>
<td>later</td>
<td>pig</td>
<td>standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fate</th>
<th>Luck</th>
<th>Misfortune</th>
<th>Fortune</th>
<th>Fortune</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>curse</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>cookie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chooses</td>
<td>favor</td>
<td></td>
<td>blessing</td>
<td>cookie &amp; text</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fortunate</th>
<th>Unfortunate</th>
<th>Cavalry</th>
<th>Impossible</th>
<th>Business</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coming</td>
<td>coming</td>
<td>horse</td>
<td>work</td>
<td>emphasized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fortune</td>
<td>misfortune</td>
<td>military</td>
<td>without</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Odds</th>
<th>Frequently</th>
<th>Determine</th>
<th>Exist</th>
<th>Nice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>winning/losing</td>
<td>coming</td>
<td>decide</td>
<td>in time</td>
<td>pleasing eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>often</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Create</th>
<th>Discuss</th>
<th>Even</th>
<th>Moreover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>converse</td>
<td>add</td>
<td>add</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>argue</td>
<td>against</td>
<td>above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nothing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eat</th>
<th>Fit</th>
<th>Not Fit</th>
<th>Acquaintance</th>
<th>Beggar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>into</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>person known</td>
<td>person asking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouth</td>
<td>parallel</td>
<td>perpendicular</td>
<td>and not</td>
<td>asking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHOOSER</td>
<td>ENCOUNTER</td>
<td>PRIVILEGE</td>
<td>QUEST</td>
<td>SAILBOAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person who is</td>
<td>come face to</td>
<td>gold behind</td>
<td>gold ahead</td>
<td>basic sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choosy</td>
<td>face</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOO</td>
<td>EXCESSIVE</td>
<td>ADVISE</td>
<td>MIDDLE AGE</td>
<td>TRUISM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more than</td>
<td>give up</td>
<td>give advice</td>
<td>time ahead &amp;</td>
<td>obvious truth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enough</td>
<td>give up</td>
<td></td>
<td>behind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECEIVE</td>
<td>DECEIVED</td>
<td>DECEIT</td>
<td>THAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>push lie</td>
<td>accept lie</td>
<td>against truth</td>
<td>basic sign</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACQUAINTANCE = person known and not known.
ADVISE = give advice. Give is shown as hand and out-arrow while advice is brain return.
ALTERNATIVE = parallel choice.
ALTHOUGH = basic sign.
AUTHENTIC = parallel with truth. Truth is shown as “equal over heart,” which is to symbolize placing hand over heart, as sometimes people do when swearing to truth.
AWFUL = extremely bad. Extreme is shown as the top and the bottom of a mountain. Bad is shown as down bent arrow.
BEGGAR = person asking asking. Ask is showing as saying please.
BUSINESS = emphasized work. Business is hard work. “Hard” has been indicated by emphasizing. Work is shown as lifting ball against gravity (which is work as lifting anything).
CAVALRY = horse and military. Horse is animal identified by horseshoe. Military is shown as to do with battle over battle. Italian (Latin) for horse is caval which the root of the word cavalry is.
CHOOSER = person who is choosy. Choosy is shown as considering many choices.
CREATE = make from nothing. Make is shown in Nobel as output of work. Work is shown as lifting ball (weight) against force of gravity. The definition of work in physics, in simple language, is to move against force.
CREATE = make exist. That something exist means that it is in time (as time will exist even when we do not). Thus “exist” is suggested by arrow which is of opposite form, from arrow depicting “death” or extinction.

CREDIT = pay later. Pay is shown in Nobel as “money down” while prepayment is “money up.” Later is shown in Nobel as after after.

DECEIT = against truth. Deceit is being dishonest, not truthful, thus working against truth.

DECEIVE = push lie.

DECEIVED = accept lie. Person is deceived when he/she is mislead and accepts lie for truth.

DETERMINE = decide decide. Determine is to decide something conclusively, thus emphasized decide. Decide is shown in Nobel as cutting choice.

DIFFICULTY = heavy heavy. Heavy is shown as an object of heavy weight, which is not easy to lift. Difficulty is something that is not easy to understand, easy to do or make or deal with, so is very heavy, or heavy heavy.

DIM = brightness collapse. Bright is something having a lot of shine. Shine is something having lot of light. Light is part of lightning (electricity). Collapse is shown as up-down curved arrow.

DISCUSS = converse & argue. Converse is in Nobel shown as parallel talk (mouth), argue is in Nobel shown as perpendicular talk (mouth), thus discussion, being both is shown as tolerant (parallel & perpendicular) talk. The phrase “agree to disagree” is a sign of tolerance, and in general tolerant person agree with (parallel) with disagreements (perpendicular or against stands).

EAT = into mouth.

EITHER = this or that. This in Nobel is shown as pointing close and that in Nobel is shown as pointing aside.

ENCOUNTER = come face to face or one may say come face against face. Against is shown as perpendicular.

ENORMOUS = extremely big. Extreme is shown as the top and the bottom of a mountain. Big is mathematical sign.

EVEN = add against. The sign against suggest something not expected (surprising, unlikely or extreme).

EXCESSIVE = give up give up. Stop the scale means enough, more than enough is to surrender, and excessive is to surrender surrender.

EXIST = in time. Recall Descartes: Cogito ergo sum! That something exist means that it is happening in time. Thus “exist” is suggested by arrow entering time. The arrow is of opposite form, from arrow depicting “death” or extinction.

FATE = time chooses. Outcome that time brings, that one cannot choose.

FINE = above good. Good is good enough, but fine is better, so it is above good on an informal scale of good-bad.

FIT = be parallel. To agree is in Nobel to be parallel with, to fit is to be parallel. “To be” is shown by overlapping sign equal.

FOOTPRINT = leg path.

FOOTSTEP = leg distance.

FOR = against against. Recall an old adage: Enemy of your enemy is your friend, thus being against of someone who is against amount to being for.
FORTUNATE = coming luck
FORTUNE = time blessing
FORTUNE COOKIES = cookie & text. These are Chinese pasty cookies wrapped around a written message, predicting someone's fortune, served in Chinese restaurants
FREQUENTLY = coming often. Coming is indicted by legs. Often is shown as again again. Again is shown as time returning
FUNCTION = in – out. In mathematics function is defined as process in which given a number (symbolized by in) you get only one answer: hence you put number in and you get a number out.
GAIN = income above cost. Income is money coming in, and cost is money going out. In business the difference, the money coming in above the money spent is gain or profit
GREAT = large size. Large is shown as mathematical sign big, while size is shown as expanding in all directions
GREATER = great great, that is, greater than great
HERE = at close direction
IMPOSSIBLE = work without work. According to laws of thermodynamics work is not possible without energy, which is capacity to do work. Thermodynamics is part of physics which is concerned with exchange of work into heat and heat into work (more precisely dealing with conversion of energy from one form to another and how this depends or affects temperature, pressure, volume, mechanical movements and work). The first law of thermodynamics states that energy cannot be created or destroyed, thus it is not possible to create work without using outside energy
ISLAND = land above water. Land is shown in Nobel by emphasizing (doubling) the sign for ground
LAKE = water above land. Land is shown in Nobel by emphasizing (doubling) the sign for ground
LESS = small size. Small is shown as not (crossed) mathematical sign big, while size is shown as expanding in all directions
LESSER = less less, that is, less than less
LUCK = time favor. Good fortune, favorable outcome that seems to happen unexpectedly and accidentally without apparent logical background
MAJOR = great up
MIDDLE AGE = time ahead & behind. This is in analogy with middle aged person, person who had time behind and has time ahead. Behind and ahead are suggested by placing time behind and ahead of legs
MINOR = great down
MISFORTUNE = time curse
MODEST = avoids extreme. Avoid is shown by an arrow that bends away along it path, as it avoids some obstacle. Extreme are shown as the top and the bottom of a mountain.
MODESTY = not pride. Pride is shown by fusing signs for brain and praise, which is brain (person) that praises self. "Not" is shown as reciprocal
MOREOVER = add above. Add above suggest in addition
NICE = pleasing eye
NOT FIT = be perpendicular. To fit is in Nobel shown as to be parallel. Hence, not fit is to be perpendicular
NOT WELL = is bad. “Is” is shown as equal, “bad” is shown as down bent arrow
OBSTRUCTION = burden burden. Burden is shown as having difficulties (heavy things) ahead.
ODDS = winning/losing. Odds are calculated by considering the ratio of winning against losing.
OUNCE = very small weight. Until recently United States and Yemen were the only two countries in the whole world which do not use metric system, but of recently Yemen went metric. So we have to comment on non metric units for readers who have abandoned various non-metric systems long ago, and may have not been exposed to English and American non metric systems, which are similar but different. In medieval times in Europe cities had their own systems of measure and on entrance of cities there were custom office using their own standards. Later this extended to larger region, but still units for measure were regional, rather than international. Current efforts to standardize units involve the International Standards Organization. The International System of Units is internationally accepted system of measures for scientific work (United States being also part of this). The basic units are: meter for length; kilogram for mass (weight); second for time; kelvin for temperature, mole for amount of substance; ampere for electric current; tesla for magnetism; and candela for luminous intensity. In order to distinguish metric system from non-metric system used in USA (and formerly in England) Nobel places crown above signs for metric units and places crown below signs for non-metric units. The sign of crown indicates an “official” status of the measure units. Once, which is 1/16 of a pound (which is approximately half a kilogram) is shown as very small weight of non-metric system.
PARAGON = perfect standard. Paragon is the very best example of something. “The very best” is represented by perfect, which is exact exact. Exact is shown in Nobel as emphasized equal, that is, equal equal. The “example of something” is shown as standard, an item on podium. Etymology of the word paragon goes to Medieval French for touchstone, the stone used to test the purity of gold, which comes from Greek parakonan, which stands for to sharpen, whet and whetstone (stone used to sharpen blade of tool). Briefly, paragon is a single word for “the best of the best.” Few languages have such a single word for the best of the best, Slovenian is one and Croatian coastal dialect is another, have the same word “žlahti,” which does not exist in the official Croatian language, except that the word survived only as a name for one of the best white wines from coastal island Krk, called “Žlahtina.” Most people drinking this wine will find it very good, but not understanding the label, which for them does not mean anything, will not realize that this is not only the best white wine form that region, but best of the best wines!
PARDON = excuse guilty. Excuse is shown in Nobel as superposition of please and thanks, because when excusing one says first please (excuse me) and then thanks
POLICY = *road of good over bad*. Policy is a plan for course of action adopted by an individual, group, organization or government, and usually implies prudence, that is, good sense in managing practical matters. Prudence is depicted in Nobel as adopting good over evil, shown as *path of good over evil*, while policy becomes a *road of good over evil*.

POSSESSION = *items own*. "Own" is shown as emphasized have, that is, as *have have*. "Have" is shown as emphasized with, that is with with.

PRIVILEGE = *gold behind*. Advantage is shown in Nobel as having *difficulty behind*, benefit is shown in Nobel as having *silver behind*, and privilege is handsome advantage and benefit, hence having *gold behind* (which indirectly suggest having money behind).

QUEST = *gold ahead*. Challenge is shown in Nobel as *silver ahead*. Quest, being more than challenge, involving searching and possibly adventure, is then shown as *gold ahead*.

REAL = *not fiction*. Fiction is shown in Nobel as being *hooked in a cloud*, and should be contrasted to the sign for *fact*, as something hooked to the *ground*, that is, having *base*. One can hook something to the ground, but nothing can be hooked to clouds, suggesting such things are fictitious. *Real* is opposite (reciprocal) to fiction, that is *not fiction*.

RESULT = *end outcome*. Result is the produce of particular action, condition or event, hence is the end output or *end outcome*. End is shown as emphasized *far*, just as beginning is shown as emphasized *close*.

ROOT = *part of tree below tree* under the ground. Hence the positioning of the sign below at the stem of tree sign.

SAILBOAT = *basic sign*. Sail was added to the sign for boat.

SELECTION = *lot of choice*. This is shown as *choice over choice* in order to differentiate this sign from the sign for choosy, a person who is considering lot of choices (one after another, so they are drawn sequentially). In order to be choosy one has to have selection.

SHARP = *as blade*. "As" is shown as *equal close*, while "blade" is shown by emphasizing one edge of a *knife*.

SHOULDER = *upper part of body*.

SON = *growing father*. Indeed, one day son will become father, so *son* is Nobel is shown as *growing into father*. "Growing" I shown by *adding arrow* had to the sign for father, just as *child* is shown as *growing person*, and *baby* as *growing child*.

SOW = *female pig*. Pig is shown in Nobel as *animal of mud*, in view that it likes to rest in mud. Mud is shown as *water over ground*.

TEACH = *push textbook*. Textbook is book characterized by in-out arrows, as one uses it more than once. Actually more one use it better student one becomes. The in-out arrows stand in analogy to the sign for *digest* that relates to food that goes in-out of a body. So to teach someone one has to see that student *digests* the book used in a course.

TERRIBLE = *below bad*. Bad is bed enough, terrible is worse, so it is indicated on an arbitrary scale of good-bad as *below bad*, just as very cold weather would be indicated as below freezing.
THERE = at aside direction
THIEF = person with long fingers. This is a figurative speech. Person with skilful fingers can take things while others do not notice, so it appears as if he operates from a distance, having long fingers. In Croatia, and possibly some other countries, people refer to thieves as people with long fingers.
THAN = basic sign
THOUGH = basic sign
TOO = more than enough. Enough is shown as stop the scale. More than enough is shown by adding "more" (go scale)
TRUCE = war/peace. Truce is a temporary interruption of hostility, so it is neither war (lot of battles), nor peace (no battles).
TRUISM = obvious truth. Obvious is something that all see
UNFORTUNATE = coming misfortune
UNION = three overlapping rings. Overlapping rings in Nobel symbolize marriage, which is a special kind of a union, union between two persons, husband and wife. By generalizing and adding third overlapping rings one obtains a symbol of a more general kind of unions. This design of three overlapping rings is known as the Borromean Rings as they form the coat-of-arms of aristocratic Italian family Borromeo. The three rings when considered together can not be separated, but if one removes any one ring the remaining two are not interlocked. The picture of Borromean rings is shown below.
WELL = is good. "Is" is shown as equal, "good" is shown as up bent arrow
WORKER = person behind work. This sign is self-evident. Person in front of work is foreman.

In explanation of the above 90 signs we have mention several additional signs which are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Foreman" /></td>
<td>person ahead of work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Obstacle" /></td>
<td>obstacle against road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Prepayment" /></td>
<td>prepayment pay up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Prudence" /></td>
<td>path of good over bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Roadblock" /></td>
<td>official obstacle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Although we will be adding few more words before reaching the end page, now is the time for the final word count. We have reached

\[ W = 3000 \]

Isn’t this amazing that we have with relative easy arrived at an impressive vocabulary of 3000 words!

We are ready now for reading text in Nobel, which is illustrated in the next section of the book on 100 Chinese proverbs.
Part 4
Illustration of Nobel

Selection of Chinese Proverbs
In this section of the book we will illustrate use of Nobel by "translating" some text from English into Nobel. This is to be the first public demonstration of Nobel, in a way a historic event. For quite some time I was pondering what text to select for this very honorable situation. One of the thoughts was to take the initial verses of the Bible, which itself is a historic book. So I did prepare some 20 pages of the translation, but decided that this may not be the best choice in view of the religious context of the Bible, which would put Judaism and Christianity in somewhat privileged position. One could compensate this by including a translation of number from Koran, and then another selection from the holy book of Buddhism and so on. That may show some fairness, except for atheist, who would be left out. So I realized that the best is to keep religion out – in the spirit of the forefathers of these United States who decided that there is no official religion and that state and religion be treated separately.

Next though was to consider the document on The Human Rights, which is politically correct, and even those politicians (dictators) who are not practicing it do not dare publicly to denounce them. However looking at the document I realize, that while it deserves to be translated into Nobel, and one day I hope to find time for that, the text is not easy to read, it lack narrative.

Alternative would be to select some classic piece from the fine literature, but that is easy to say and almost impossible to accomplish – not because there are not fine composures, but because there are too many of fine pieces to select from. I could select something from Croatian Literature, that goes back to the poet of free town of Dubrovnik, Ivan Gundulić (1589-1638), who wrote among other a Hymn to Freedom, who is considered the patron of Croatian literature. Or I could select something from his predecessor, a writer Marin Držić (1508-1567), also from Dubrovnik, who is viewed as father of Croatian literature and whose comedy "Dundo Maroje" is still occasionally performed in Croatian theaters. This would be a good choice to add to the celebration of the 500 years of the birth of Marin Držić and thus contribute to the festivity as Croatia announced this year as the year of Marin Držić. The 500 anniversaries do not come often, because most of the Europe was at that time in darkens, with of course the exception of Italy, the birthplace of Renaissance. We may mention that not long ago the 500 anniversary of the use of mathematical sign + (for addition) was observed.

While the choice of some writing of Marin Držić or Ivan Gundulić, which are outstanding and have their own merit, would be welcome promotion of the cultural heritage of a small country Croatia (of which many have hardly heard in view of its unfortunate history and lost identity since the beginning of XI century, since when it was ruled by Hungarians, Austrians, Austro-Hungarians and eventually Serbians under the mask of Yugoslavia) there are multitude of outstanding literary contributions of those before Marin Držić or Ivan Gundulić, and of greater fame, like Italian poet Dante Alighieri (1265-1321) of The Divine Comedy, and Francesco Petrarcha (Petrarch), (1304-1374), Italian lyric and scholar, and after Marin Držić or Ivan Gundulić, like Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616) of one of the most famous novel Don Quixote, who greatly influence literature to follow. If we are to consider more recent literature then the choices
exponentially grow, and for every good choice there are hundred equally good if not better.

A way out of this nightmare is to turn to folk’s literature and folk’s wisdom. There are many folk stories that have been transmitted through generations and eventually saved for posterity with the emergence of the print. By examining a special journal that was printing text in Glagolitic script, which was widely used and died around the 10-th century in Bulgaria, Ukraine, Moravia (part of Czech country), but barely survived in Croatia till 19-th century and is cherished by few, including myself, even these days I came unexpectedly across one lovely short Ukrainian folks narrative. It is a story of dying young son, waiting to be taken by Death (a ghostly skeleton holding a scythe) who has been approaching. Father wanted to sacrifice himself instead and when Death agreed he changed his mind. The sister followed the same and also changed her mind. Then mother met Death and promised to give her instead, which was accepted. Mother than asked Death just once again to see her boy and was permitted to return to the house, but when she returned Death was walking away and boy recovered. This would be an excellent story worthy of inauguration of Nobel, except that I misplaced the text and could not find it. I will, however, when I recover the text, go ahead with transcription of this text into Nobel.


I felt fortunate and blessed to come across the *Dictionary of 1000 Chinese Proverbs*, which I selected to transcribe in Nobel. First, with excerpts from this book we give the honor of introducing Nobel script to common people, to humanity at large. Moreover, we honor Chinese folk, people of long history of universal script. In fact in the second part of the *Dictionary of 1000 Chinese Proverbs*, those 1000 proverbs are all written in Chinese characters (thus book being bilingual English – Chinese). We have thus resolved our tantalizing problem of selecting the first written text in Nobel and on the following 40 pages we extracted 100 of Chinese proverbs out of those 1000. We hope that readers will have double pleasure: Reading Nobel script and reading selection of Chinese proverbs.
Love me little, loved me long.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>❤️❤️</th>
<th>⚡️</th>
<th>💰</th>
<th>❤️❤️</th>
<th>⚡️</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOVE</td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>LITTLE</td>
<td>LOVE</td>
<td>ME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>person self</td>
<td>not big</td>
<td></td>
<td>person self</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LONG
part of distance

In times of peace, do not forget danger.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&gt;○&lt;</th>
<th>✗✖️ ✗</th>
<th>☋</th>
<th>🔖</th>
<th>🌒</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DURING</td>
<td>PEACE</td>
<td>DO NOT</td>
<td>FORGET</td>
<td>DANGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not war</td>
<td>crossed do</td>
<td>not remember</td>
<td>basic sign</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The well-fed don’t know how the starving suffer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>🖤</th>
<th>≈</th>
<th>🍎</th>
<th>🌚</th>
<th>🌐</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PEOPLE</td>
<td>HAVING</td>
<td>LOT OF FOOD</td>
<td>DON’T KNOW</td>
<td>HOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>☠️</th>
<th>❌❤️❤️</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STARVING</td>
<td>SUFFER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hungry hungry</td>
<td>not pleasure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Good has its reward, and evil has its cost.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOOD</th>
<th>HAS</th>
<th>ITS</th>
<th>REWARD</th>
<th>EVIL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>→</td>
<td>≃</td>
<td>←</td>
<td>→⊙</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>COST</td>
<td>money</td>
<td>depart</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eloquence is silver, silence is golden.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELOQUENCE</th>
<th>=</th>
<th>SILVER</th>
<th>SILENCE</th>
<th>=</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flying mouth</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>basic sign</td>
<td>not speak</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| GOLD | = |
| silver | silver |

Health is not valued until illness comes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEALTH</th>
<th>HAS NO</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>TILL</th>
<th>ILLNESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crossed illness</td>
<td>crossed has</td>
<td>time &amp; money</td>
<td>friction in body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wealth attracts thieves, as beauty attract evil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEALTH</th>
<th>ATTRACTS</th>
<th>THIEVES</th>
<th>BEAUTY</th>
<th>ATTRACTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>lot of value</em></td>
<td><em>lot of attention</em></td>
<td><em>people with long hands</em></td>
<td><em>all beautiful</em></td>
<td><em>lot of attention</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Better to drink the weak tea of a friend than the sweet wine of an enemy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BETTER</th>
<th>TO DRINK</th>
<th>WEAK</th>
<th>TEA</th>
<th>OF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>water in mouth</em></td>
<td><em>not strong</em></td>
<td><em>not coffee</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A FRIEND</th>
<th>THAN</th>
<th>THE SWEET</th>
<th>WINE</th>
<th>OF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>person loved</em></td>
<td><em>good taste</em></td>
<td><em>wineglass</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Practice makes perfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENEMY</th>
<th>person hated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRACTICE</th>
<th>MAKE</th>
<th>PERFECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>work again</td>
<td>work output</td>
<td>accurate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Honesty is the best policy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HONESTY</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>THE BEST</th>
<th>POLICY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>straight truth</td>
<td>equal</td>
<td>good over bed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can’t please all of the people all the time of the time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YOU</th>
<th>CAN’T</th>
<th>PLEASE</th>
<th>ALL OF</th>
<th>PEOPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>crawling pleased</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALL OF</th>
<th>TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>basic sign</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The lesson you learn when you are taken advantage of puts you at an advantage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LESSON part of textbook</th>
<th>YOU</th>
<th>LEARN crawling in brain</th>
<th>WHEN</th>
<th>YOU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARE TAKEN</td>
<td>ADVANTAGE burden behind</td>
<td>OF from from</td>
<td>PUTS basic sign</td>
<td>YOU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT</td>
<td>ADVANTAGE burden behind</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Don’t wash your dirty laundry in public.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DON’T do not</th>
<th>WASH in water in &amp; out</th>
<th>YOUR belongs to you</th>
<th>DIRTY with spots</th>
<th>LAUNDRY fabric</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IN PUBLIC on podium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Small boats shouldn’t carry large load.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SMALL</th>
<th>BOAT</th>
<th>SHOULDN’T</th>
<th>CARRY</th>
<th>LARGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>not large</td>
<td>basic sign</td>
<td>must not</td>
<td>basic sign</td>
<td>basic sign</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOAD
heavy toss

Clever people may be victims of their own cleverness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLEVER</th>
<th>PEOPLE</th>
<th>MAY BE</th>
<th>VICTIMS</th>
<th>OF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brain up</td>
<td>basic sign</td>
<td>may be</td>
<td>injured person</td>
<td>from</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEIR</th>
<th>OWN</th>
<th>CLEVERNESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>belongs to them</td>
<td>self</td>
<td>clever clever</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can’t appreciate the weight until you shoulder the load;

You can’t appreciate the length of the road until you travel it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YOU</th>
<th>CAN’T not or understand effort</th>
<th>WEIGHT</th>
<th>UNTIL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YOU</td>
<td>carry</td>
<td>LOAD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YOU</th>
<th>CAN’T not or understand effort</th>
<th>LENGTH distance from- to</th>
<th>OF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THE ROAD</td>
<td>UNTIL</td>
<td>YOU</td>
<td>TRAVEL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The load carried by another does not seem so heavy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOAD</th>
<th>CARRIED</th>
<th>BY</th>
<th>ANOTHER some other</th>
<th>DOES NOT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
A single ant hole may lead to the collapse of an enormous dyke.

You win by not gambling.

You can never really fathom the mind of another.
If you don’t do bad deeds, you will not harm yourself.

Selfishness is the root of all evil.

When the prince breaks the law, he should be punished like everyone else.
A walk after a meal makes for a long life.

Do not swallow your food without chewing, and do not speak without thinking.
Every one hundred miles you’ll find different customs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVERY</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>MILE official long distance</th>
<th>YOU WILL</th>
<th>FIND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CUSTOMS people around common</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Every dog has his day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVERY</th>
<th>DOG</th>
<th>HAS</th>
<th>HIS</th>
<th>DAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Where there’s a smoke, there’s fire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHERE</th>
<th>EXIST</th>
<th>SMOKE</th>
<th>THERE</th>
<th>EXIST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FIRE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Great wealth is a gift from heaven, moderate wealth results from frugality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GREAT</th>
<th>WEALTH</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>GIFT</th>
<th>FROM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big size</td>
<td>lot of value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEAVEN</th>
<th>MODERATE</th>
<th>WEALTH</th>
<th>RESULTS</th>
<th>FROM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>above sky</td>
<td>avoid extreme</td>
<td>lot of value</td>
<td>end output</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRUGALITY</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>controlled</td>
<td>spending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A tiger father will not produce a dog son.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIGER</th>
<th>FATHER</th>
<th>WILL NOT</th>
<th>PRODUCE</th>
<th>DOG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big cat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SON</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>growing father</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A pardon produces good fortune.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARDON</th>
<th>PRODUCES</th>
<th>GOOD</th>
<th>FORTUNE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>excuse excuse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>future wealth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An ounce of tolerance, an ounce of good fortune.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUNCE</th>
<th>OF</th>
<th>TOLLERENCE</th>
<th>OUNCE</th>
<th>OF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOOD</th>
<th>FORTUNE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Like father, like son.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIKE</th>
<th>FATHER</th>
<th>LIKE</th>
<th>SON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>close equal</td>
<td></td>
<td>growing</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you don’t kill the root, the problem will return.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF</th>
<th>YOU</th>
<th>DO NOT</th>
<th>KILL</th>
<th>ROOT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>knife in heart</td>
<td>part of tree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Constant effort yields certain success.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Difficulties</th>
<th>Will return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Continuous effort produces certain success</th>
<th>Goal is behind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

A workman must first sharpen his tool if he is to do his work well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workman person behind work</th>
<th>Must no choice</th>
<th>First number 1</th>
<th>Sharpen refine blade</th>
<th>HIS belongs to him</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool work with</th>
<th>IF</th>
<th>HE</th>
<th>Will do</th>
<th>HIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work basic sign</th>
<th>Well</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
The cock that loves a fight grows no hear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COCK</th>
<th>THAT</th>
<th>LOVES</th>
<th>FIGHT</th>
<th>GROWS NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>male hen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>part of battle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| FETHERS | |
| bird detail | |

The arrow once released cannot be retrieved.

What is done cannot be undone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARROW</th>
<th>AFTER</th>
<th>LET</th>
<th>TO FLY</th>
<th>IS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>basic sign</td>
<td></td>
<td>not keep (fence)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| IMPOSSIBLE | PULL | BACK |
| work without work | | direction back |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT</th>
<th>IS DONE</th>
<th>CAN NOT</th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>UNDONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
A day of reading is a day of gain; a day without reading is ten days of loss

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>![Symbol]</th>
<th>![Symbol]</th>
<th>![Symbol]</th>
<th>![Symbol]</th>
<th>![Symbol]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAY</strong> overlapping time</td>
<td><strong>OF</strong></td>
<td><strong>READING</strong> eye above text</td>
<td><strong>IS</strong></td>
<td><strong>DAY</strong> overlapping time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OF</strong></td>
<td><strong>GAIN</strong> revenue above cost</td>
<td><strong>DAY</strong> overlapping time</td>
<td><strong>WITHOUT</strong> basic sign</td>
<td><strong>READING</strong> eye above text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IS</strong></td>
<td><strong>equal</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>DAY</strong> overlapping time</td>
<td><strong>OF</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monkey see, monkey do

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>![Symbol]</th>
<th>![Symbol]</th>
<th>![Symbol]</th>
<th>![Symbol]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MONKEY</strong> brain and no <strong>brain</strong></td>
<td><strong>SEE</strong> eye and in- <strong>arrow</strong></td>
<td><strong>MONKEY</strong> brain and no <strong>brain</strong></td>
<td><strong>DO</strong> basic sign</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A barking dog seldom bites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>![Symbol]</th>
<th>![Symbol]</th>
<th>![Symbol]</th>
<th>![Symbol]</th>
<th>![Symbol]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOG</strong> teeth</td>
<td><strong>PUSHING</strong></td>
<td><strong>SOUND</strong> music &amp; noise</td>
<td><strong>SELDOM</strong> not often</td>
<td><strong>BITE</strong> part of an apple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You cannot teach an old dog new trick

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YOU</th>
<th>CANNOT</th>
<th>TEACH</th>
<th>OLD</th>
<th>DOG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>push textbook</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>uncommon ability</td>
<td></td>
<td>teeth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No man is an island

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>IS NOT</th>
<th>ISLAND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>land above sea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As you sow, so shall you reap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AS</th>
<th>YOU</th>
<th>SOW</th>
<th>SO</th>
<th>YOU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>field input</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WILL REAP
**Ghost exist only for those who believe in them**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHOST without body</th>
<th>EXIST</th>
<th>ONLY</th>
<th>FOR</th>
<th>PEOPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BELIEVING</td>
<td>GHOST</td>
<td>EXIST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Time passes quickly – don’t waste it**

| TIME | FLYING | FAST | DO NOT | WASTE TIME |

**Ponder your fault and you will avert mistake**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THINK ABOUT</th>
<th>YOUR belongs to you</th>
<th>FAULTS</th>
<th>AND</th>
<th>YOU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WILL AVOID</th>
<th>MISfortune</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


It is mistake to make mistake and not correct it

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>←</th>
<th>=</th>
<th>( \neq )</th>
<th>( \Rightarrow )</th>
<th>( \neq )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>IS</td>
<td>MISTAKE</td>
<td>TO MAKE</td>
<td>MISTAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>( \downarrow )</td>
<td>( \frac{9}{12} )</td>
<td>( \leftarrow )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>NOT</td>
<td>CORRECT</td>
<td>eliminate error</td>
<td>IT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The see cannot be measured by basket

Great minds cannot be fathomed by ordinary men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>≈</th>
<th>( \neq )</th>
<th>( \equiv )</th>
<th>( \uparrow )</th>
<th>( \uparrow )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>CANNOT</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>MEASURED</td>
<td>BY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASKET</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \leftrightarrow )</th>
<th>( \neq )</th>
<th>( \uparrow )</th>
<th>( \leftrightarrow )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YOU</td>
<td>CANNOT</td>
<td>MEASURE</td>
<td>GREAT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A true man does not fight against impossible odds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRUE</th>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>DOES NOT FIGHT</th>
<th>AGAINST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ᵇ⁵</td>
<td>ᴵ</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPOSSIBLE ODDS</td>
<td>WIN AGAINST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A true man takes responsibility for his action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRUE</th>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>TAKES RESPONSIBILITY</th>
<th>AGAINST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ᵇ⁵</td>
<td>ᴵ</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIS/HER ACTIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Without the bitter cold of winter how can one enjoy the fragrance of the plum blossom?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WITHOUT</th>
<th>BITTER</th>
<th>COLD</th>
<th>WINTER snow season</th>
<th>HOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>PERSON</td>
<td>ENJOY touching pleasure</td>
<td>FRAGRANCE sweet air</td>
<td>OF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRUIT</td>
<td>BLOSSOM tree flower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the family lives in harmony all affairs will prosper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF</th>
<th>FAMILY</th>
<th>LIVES</th>
<th>WITH</th>
<th>HARMONY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>BUSINESS</td>
<td>WILL GO</td>
<td>WELL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Even a small stream can tip a boat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVEN</th>
<th>SMALL</th>
<th>STREAM</th>
<th>CAN</th>
<th>OVERTURN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOAT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you want to cross a river you must first build a bridge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF</th>
<th>YOU</th>
<th>WANT</th>
<th>CROSS</th>
<th>RIVER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOU</td>
<td></td>
<td>FIRST</td>
<td>BUILD</td>
<td>BRIDGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUST</td>
<td>no choice</td>
<td></td>
<td>basic sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>number one</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Even a vicious tiger will not eat its offspring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVEN</th>
<th>VICIOUS</th>
<th>TIGER</th>
<th>WILL NOT</th>
<th>EAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>extreme on platform</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dangerous aggressive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>big cat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A glut of food is tasteless, a glut of words is worthless

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GLUT</th>
<th>OF</th>
<th>FOOD</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>WITHOUT TASTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLUT</td>
<td>OF</td>
<td>WORD</td>
<td>IS</td>
<td>WITHOUT VALUE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Square words won’t fit into a round ear

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SQUARE</th>
<th>WORDS</th>
<th>WON’T</th>
<th>FIT</th>
<th>INTO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROUND</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pretty flowers are not necessarily fragrant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRETTY</th>
<th>FLOWERS</th>
<th>NEED NOT</th>
<th>GIVE</th>
<th>BEAUTIFUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMELL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Too much talk harms a person, and too much food harms the body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEYOND</th>
<th>ENOUGH</th>
<th>OF</th>
<th>TALK</th>
<th>WILL INJURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>AND</th>
<th>BEYOND</th>
<th>ENOUGH</th>
<th>OF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOOD</th>
<th>WILL INJURE</th>
<th>BODY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
He who knows when enough is enough will not encounter misfortune

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>人</th>
<th>?人</th>
<th>☯</th>
<th>?○</th>
<th>▲</th>
<th>上</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERSON</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>KNOWS</td>
<td>WHEN</td>
<td>ENOUGH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>=</th>
<th>▲</th>
<th>°</th>
<th>▲</th>
<th>回</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IS</td>
<td>ENOUGH</td>
<td>WILL NOT</td>
<td>ENCOUNTER</td>
<td>MISFORTUNE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can cover up fire, but you could not hide smoke

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>火</th>
<th>☯</th>
<th>门</th>
<th>回</th>
<th>个</th>
<th>个</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YOU</td>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>COVER</td>
<td>FIRE</td>
<td>BUT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>火</th>
<th>☯</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YOU</td>
<td>COULDN'T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>门</th>
<th>回</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIDE</td>
<td>SMOKE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Too much heat destroys the food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>火</th>
<th>回</th>
<th>门</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOO MUCH</td>
<td>HEAT</td>
<td>DESTROY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>门</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOOD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

above fire
Forging iron requires great heat; making friends requires sincerity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAKING</th>
<th>IRON</th>
<th>NEEDS</th>
<th>GREAT</th>
<th>HEAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAKING</th>
<th>FRIENDS</th>
<th>NEEDS</th>
<th>FRANKNESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A single spark can start a prairie fire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGLE without others</th>
<th>SPARK flame flake</th>
<th>CAN</th>
<th>START</th>
<th>PRAIRIE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A strong memory is not as good as a marginally written record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRONG with force</th>
<th>MEMORY brain &amp; anchor</th>
<th>IS NOT</th>
<th>AS</th>
<th>GOOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Beggars can’t be choosers

Hoist your sail when the wind is fair

Disharmony within the home leads to attack from without
When the neighbor’s House is on fire, you put yourself in danger if you don’t help extinguish it

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHEN</th>
<th>NEIGHBOR</th>
<th>HOUSE</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>ON FIRE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✑️</td>
<td>🏡</td>
<td>🏡</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>🔥 🔫</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YOU</th>
<th>ARE</th>
<th>IN</th>
<th>DANGER</th>
<th>IF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🧙️</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>🔥</td>
<td>🔫</td>
<td>⇐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YOU</th>
<th>DON’T</th>
<th>HELP</th>
<th>EXTINGUISH</th>
<th>IT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🧙️</td>
<td>⇐</td>
<td>💔</td>
<td>🔫</td>
<td>⇐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The grass is greener on the other side of a fence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRASS</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>GREENER</th>
<th>ON</th>
<th>OTHER SIDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🌿</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>🧙️ ⇐</td>
<td>🔫</td>
<td>🧙️ ⇐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Those who don’t get their feet wet don’t catch fish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE</th>
<th>WHO</th>
<th>DON’T</th>
<th>GET</th>
<th>THEIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEET</td>
<td>WET</td>
<td>DON’T</td>
<td>CATCH</td>
<td>FISH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With causal acquaintance, engage not in deep conversation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WITH</th>
<th>PEOPLE</th>
<th>KNOW &amp; DON’T KNOW</th>
<th>DON’T</th>
<th>TAKE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PART</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>DEEP</td>
<td>CONVERSATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It cost nothing to ask for advice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ø →</th>
<th>Ø</th>
<th>←</th>
<th>Ø</th>
<th>←</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COST</td>
<td>NOTHING</td>
<td>TO</td>
<td>ASK</td>
<td>FOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ø Ø</td>
<td>Ø Ø</td>
<td>Ø Ø</td>
<td>Ø Ø</td>
<td>Ø Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empty</td>
<td>speak question</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADVICE

Good times don’t last long

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>↓</th>
<th>Ø</th>
<th>←</th>
<th>Ø</th>
<th>←</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>DON’T</td>
<td>LAST</td>
<td>LONG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When in Rome do as Romans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ø Ø</th>
<th>Ø</th>
<th>←</th>
<th>←</th>
<th>←</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHEN</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>ROME</td>
<td>DO</td>
<td>AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROMANS</td>
<td>ROMANS</td>
<td>DO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROMANS</th>
<th>←</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
In wine there is truth (In vino veritas)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSIDE WINE</th>
<th>EXIST</th>
<th>TRUTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Wine can make you succeed or make you fail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WINE</th>
<th>CAN</th>
<th>MAKE</th>
<th>YOU</th>
<th>SUCCESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>MAKE</td>
<td>YOU</td>
<td>FAIL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The good mouth doesn’t curse and the good hand doesn’t fight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOOD</th>
<th>MOUTH</th>
<th>DOESN’T</th>
<th>CURSE</th>
<th>AND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>HAND</td>
<td>DOESN’T</td>
<td>FIGHT</td>
<td>part of battle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
He who has not tasted bitter knows not sweet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HE</th>
<th>WHO</th>
<th>DID NOT TASTE BITTER</th>
<th>DOES NOT KNOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☁️</td>
<td>🍓</td>
<td>🍓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Happiness is helping others

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAPPINESS</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>HELPING</th>
<th>OTHERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🍓↑↑</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>🔄🐟</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is impolite not to give after receiving

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IT</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>IMPOLITE</th>
<th>NOT</th>
<th>TO GIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>←</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>🍓↑</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>🔄🐟</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AFTER</th>
<th>RECEIVING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⚪️</td>
<td>🔄🐟</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One is never too old to learn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>NEVER</th>
<th>TOO</th>
<th>OLD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TO LEARN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Old men shouldn’t marry young wives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OLD</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>PEOPLE</th>
<th>SHOULDN'T</th>
<th>MARRY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lot of time behind</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG</td>
<td>WIFES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lot of time ahead</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excessive joy leads to sorrow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXCESSIVE</th>
<th>JOY</th>
<th>LEADS</th>
<th>TO</th>
<th>SORROW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beyond limit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Truth is more powerful than force

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRUTH</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>MORE</th>
<th>POWERFUL (\text{with power})</th>
<th>THAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(\heartsuit)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>(\uparrow)</td>
<td>(\emptyset)</td>
<td>(\leftarrow)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excessive politeness conceals deceit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXCESSIVE</th>
<th>POLITENESS</th>
<th>COVERS</th>
<th>DECEIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(\overline{\Longleftrightarrow})</td>
<td>(\heartsuit)</td>
<td>(\sim)</td>
<td>(\times)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If profits are great, the risks are great

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF</th>
<th>PROFITS</th>
<th>ARE</th>
<th>GREAT</th>
<th>RISKS (\text{potential overturn})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(\downarrow)</td>
<td>(\leftrightarrow)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>(\leftrightarrow)</td>
<td>(\emptyset) (\downarrow)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARE</th>
<th>GREAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Truth is not determined by the volume of the voice

| ![Symbol] | = | ![Symbol] | / | ![Symbol] |
| THRUTH | IS NOT | DETERMINED | BY | QUANTITY |

| ![Symbol] | ![Symbol] |
| OF | VOICE |

*mouth sound*

A single tree does not a forest make

| ![Symbol] | ![Symbol] | ![Symbol] | ![Symbol] | ![Symbol] |
| SINGE | TREE | DOES NOT | MAKE | FOREST |

*without others*

Get along with your neighbors and keep in contact with distant friends

| ![Symbol] | ~ | ![Symbol] | ![Symbol] | ![Symbol] |
| GO | WITH | YOUR | NEIGHBORS | AND |

| ![Symbol] | ![Symbol] | ![Symbol] | ~ | ![Symbol] |
| BE | IN | CONNECTION | WITH | DISTANT |
The one who creates the mess should untangle it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>WHO</th>
<th>CREATE</th>
<th>MESS</th>
<th>SHOULD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cut knot</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>potential need</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A long journey will not deter one with high aspirations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LONG</th>
<th>JOURNEY</th>
<th>WILL NOT</th>
<th>DETER</th>
<th>PERSON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lot of travel</td>
<td></td>
<td>act against</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WITH HIGH ASPIRATION
You won’t get lost if you frequently ask directions

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![icon]</td>
<td>![icon]</td>
<td>![icon]</td>
<td>![icon]</td>
<td>![icon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOU</td>
<td>WILL NOT</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>LOST</td>
<td>IF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![icon]</td>
<td>![icon]</td>
<td>![icon]</td>
<td>![icon]</td>
<td>![icon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOU</td>
<td>FREQUENTLY</td>
<td>ASK</td>
<td>FOR</td>
<td>DIRECTIONS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a man makes no provision for the distant future, he will certainly encounter difficulties in the near future

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![icon]</td>
<td>![icon]</td>
<td>![icon]</td>
<td>![icon]</td>
<td>![icon]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| IF | PERSON | DOES NOT | MAKE | PLAN _think all_
| ![icon] | ![icon] | ![icon] | ![icon] | ![icon] |
| FOR | DISTANT | FUTURE _time ahead_ | HE/SHE | WILL |
| ![icon] | ![icon] | ![icon] | ![icon] | ![icon] |
| CERTAINLY _for certain_ | ENCOUNTER _come face to face_ | DIFFICULTIES | IN | NEAR |
One benefit more from taking a trip than reading about it

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>WILL</th>
<th>BENEFIT</th>
<th>MORE</th>
<th>FROM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TAKING</td>
<td>TRIP</td>
<td>THAN</td>
<td>READING</td>
<td>ABOUT IT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Let sleeping dogs lie

| LET | SLEEPING | DOGS | BE | HORIZONTAL |

You can’t expect the horse to run fast if you don’t let it graze

| YOU | CAN NOT | EXPECT | HORSE | TO RUN |

*think coming*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAST</th>
<th>IF</th>
<th>YOU DO NOT</th>
<th>LET</th>
<th>IT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GRAZE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Walk slowly and you won’t fall down; act carefully and you won’t make mistake

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALK</th>
<th>SLOW</th>
<th>AND</th>
<th>YOU</th>
<th>WILL NOT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FALL DOWN</td>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>WITH</td>
<td>GREAT</td>
<td>ATTENTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>YOU</td>
<td>WILL NOT</td>
<td>MAKE</td>
<td>MISTAKE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Let us end with brief reminder that this is just 1/10 of the Chinese proverbs that we selected in somewhat arbitrary manner from the mention book. But the editors of the book, Marjorie Lin and Schalk Leonard had more difficult task in gathering this folklore in the first place. It is fitting to end this exposition of Chinese proverbs by a short paragraph from the introductory part of the book in which the editors explain their selection process for proverbs:

"Significance, as the central criterion of selection, includes frequency of use, but also refers to the tendency of the proverb to express traditional Chinese wisdom, beliefs, values, and aspirations. In this volume may be found proverbs that express Taoist and Buddhist truths, Confucian rules of prosperity, admonishments from the elderly, exhortations from parents, and advice from teachers. The reader may discover, after a generous perusal of the Chinese proverbs contained herein, certain unique and traditional features of Chinese life and thought. Among those features one may note a strong preference for the particular over the general and the concrete over the abstract, frequent use of symbolism, respect for the wisdom of the ancients, an emphasis on the study and learning, a tendency toward caution and frugality, strong esteem for hierarchy, reliance on individual ethics, and a search for truth through study of nature."
Part 5
Challenges Ahead
Recent book “One Thousand Languages” edited by Peter K. Austin (University of California Press, Berkley and Los Angeles, 2008) outlines briefly living, endangered and lost languages all over the globe. Eleven languages have over 100 million speakers each:

- **Chinese** 1,055 million
- **Arabic** 205 million
- **English** 760 million
- **Portuguese** 191 million
- **Hindi** 490 million
- **French** 128 million
- **Spanish** 417 million
- **German** 128 million
- **Russian** 277 million
- **Japanese** 122 million
- **Bengali** 230 million

These 11 languages account for more than half of the humanity. According to this book there are an estimated 6900 languages spoken in the world of which 275 languages cover 96 % of world population. How can humanity efficiently communicate when even within similar languages there are dialects or variations that are not mutually understood. Just start with Chinese, which has been counted here as one language, which has two major distinct variations, in the north Mandarin, and in the south Cantonese. They are sufficiently different that speakers of these regions do not understand one another. Yet Chinese writings (characters), not only make possible for them to communicate, but allow people of Japan, who speak a language of quite different family, but who adopted Chinese characters for writing, to have a fair idea what written Chinese messages tell.

Nobel is language that has the same capabilities, that of being universal, equally accessible to speakers of all languages, including some 5000 if not 6000 which are dying, and spoken by less that million speakers, half of which spoken by less than 10,000. Advantage of Nobel, which is *in statu nascendi* (Latin for: “in the state of being born”), is that it has some simplicity (or elegance) in its structure, which is also reflected in the fact that learning more of Nobel strengthen one’s familiarity with the language and does not burden memory, as is the case with learning Chinese characters, at least for people having limited exposure to such writings.

Another advantage of Nobel is its great pictographic content, not at the level of Egyptian hieroglyphics, but having enough of self-recognized elements, that will make possible for people 5,000 years and even 20,000 years after us to unlock out messages. One may say that we have been lucky to come across Rosetta Stone, written in hieroglyphic, demotic (simplified glyphs), and classical Greek, which made possible understanding of hieroglyphic writings. The languages of today are not to be around in the same form, and people of future times will not understand present languages, just as we cannot understand languages of 2000 thousand years. Illustration is Etruscan language, which still is not known to us. Etruscan was known to Romans as witnessed by the fact that Emperor Claudius, who reined 2000 years ago, was the last known scholar of Etruscan in the ancient world. Etruscan language has its own alphabet (based on Greek
but modified somehow) and there are numerous written remains, though most are short and, according to comment ion the book on One Thousand Languages” hardly any of which was bilingual. In fact the longest Etruscan text, with some 1200 words, was discovered on wrappings of a mummy which is in Ethnographic Museum in Zagreb, Croatia for some 150 years. Mummy was bought by a Croatian minor official who, after working in Royal Chancellery in Budapest, retired and traveled several countries, including Egypt, where he bought mummy as a souvenir. After he died his family donated mummy to the Museum in Zagreb. For 50 years it was not known what language the inscription on the mummy belong, finally after mummy was sent to Vienna, an expert for Coptic languages identified script as Etruscan. Now comes an interesting question: Why would a mummy in Egypt be wrapped in folded paper (a book) in Etruscan language? It appears that Roman, who after Greek ruled Egypt adopted some customs of Egypt, including mumification of dead. This apparently created demand for cloths for wrapping mammies, which were not available in sufficient quantities and extended demand for other material, paper included. Thus some local community took advantage of good price for paper and sold their Etruscan book (for which they had no need), which thus ended as wrapping of the mummy in Zagreb.

In summary, if we are to leave message for those coming 5000 years after, not to mention 20,000 years, the time that our nuclear waste will still be around hidden in salt mines and other locations, and still dangerous to life, we better also construct new Rosetta Stones, which could have hieroglyphic-like signs as they tend to be detailed picture symbols for those words that can be so depicted, Nobel, for the actual text and English – an all this better be all carved in stone – as stone seems to be the material that can withstand time. So Nobel Rosetta Stone is one of the challenges of the future. If the same text used for Nobel Rosetta Stone for other leading languages of the world perhaps future generations will be able to better understand the lack of understanding between the people of today, particularly the ruling people of today. As an alternative to a Novel Rosetta Stone, would be multilingual dictionaries, hoping that some may survive the vulnerability of “soft” materials, like paper and remain preserved for long time.

One of the oldest multilingual dictionary is five languages dictionary of Faust Vrančić (1551-1617), also known as Fausto Veranzio: Dictionarium quinque nobilissimarum Europae linguarum; Latinae, Italicae, Germanicae, Dalmatica et Hungaricae, (Dictionary of five noble European languages: Latin, Italian, German, Dalmatian and Hungarian) published in Venice in 1595, with 5,000 entries for each language. The term “Dalmatian” stand here for Croatian Čakavian Dialect spoken in Istria, along northern Adriatic coast, and on most of the Adriatic island (as well as in Croatian pockets in Austria, Hungary, and Slovakia). The dictionary has been reprinted in Zagreb in 1971. Perhaps it is time to expand this dictionary by including English, French, Spanish, Russian and Nobel – and stay with its original vocabulary of 5000 words? Not counting Latin (dead) and Nobel (just born) such 10-Language Dictionary would cover 1,785 million people, which is 10 million more than China (with Mandarin and Cantonese) and India (with Hindi and Bengali), the two most populous countries in the world together. In time to come Nobel can easily count for additional 1,785 million people, if not more!
But we live today and have other challenges to meet, including when speaking of Nobel, further development of the vocabulary, so that one can meet common needs of our time. Although we passed 3000 words, there are number of common words that we are still missing – and they are missing because we do not yet have suitable simple signs for such. Just to mention few, consider items of cloths: shirt, jacket, coat, skirt, underwear, socks, scarf, and such. We have seen very few clothing items, e. g., hat (basic sign) and gloves (hand cover). We could easily add few by taking advantage of the word “cover”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOWN</th>
<th>SUIT</th>
<th>OVERCOAT</th>
<th>T-SHIRT</th>
<th>SHIRT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>body cover</td>
<td>gown cover</td>
<td>suit cover</td>
<td>chest cover</td>
<td>t-shirt cover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JACKET</th>
<th>UNDERPANTS</th>
<th>PANTS</th>
<th>OVERALLS</th>
<th>SKIRT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shirt cover</td>
<td>belly cover</td>
<td>underpants cover</td>
<td>pants cover</td>
<td>not pants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We could continue, but this suffices to illustrate the spirit of the “search” for “missing words.” Observe that even if the proposed signs are still too general, there is definite logic in structure of such words (that is, arrangement of signs forming words). We have already seen logic in several other group of signs. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HUMANITY</th>
<th>ADMINISTRATION</th>
<th>BUREAUCRACY</th>
<th>INTELLIGENTSIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>people around globe</td>
<td>people around government</td>
<td>people around desk</td>
<td>people around book</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And signs like:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🈯️</td>
<td>DOCTOR</td>
<td>🈯️</td>
<td>CAPTAIN</td>
<td>🈯️</td>
<td>INSTRUCTOR</td>
<td>🈯️</td>
<td>CATTLEMAN</td>
<td>🈯️</td>
<td>WARDEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahead of sick</td>
<td></td>
<td>ahead of ship</td>
<td></td>
<td>ahead of textbook</td>
<td>ahead of cattle</td>
<td>ahead of prison</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🈯️</td>
<td>NURSE</td>
<td>🈯️</td>
<td>SAILOR</td>
<td>🈯️</td>
<td>STUDENT</td>
<td>🈯️</td>
<td>COWBOY</td>
<td>🈯️</td>
<td>PRISONER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behind sick</td>
<td></td>
<td>behind ship</td>
<td></td>
<td>behind textbook</td>
<td>behind cattle</td>
<td>behind prison</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To this we may add, by taking advantage of 2-dimensional nature of graphical language which allows placing the same sings in different orientations, few illustrations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>❤️❤️</td>
<td>LOVE</td>
<td>₨₮</td>
<td>RICH</td>
<td>⚖️</td>
<td>BARRIER</td>
<td>✖️✖️</td>
<td>WAR</td>
<td>🌡️❤️</td>
<td>MASSACRE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🏰</td>
<td>ENTHUSIASM</td>
<td>🏰</td>
<td>CAPITAL</td>
<td>⚖️</td>
<td>BARRICADE</td>
<td>✖️</td>
<td>MILITARY</td>
<td>📹❤️</td>
<td>BLOODSHED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🏰</td>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>🌟🌟</td>
<td>CONSTELLATION</td>
<td>🔬</td>
<td>TELESCOPE</td>
<td>🌳</td>
<td>WOOD</td>
<td>🌳</td>
<td>ORDER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We could continue with additional illustrations but rather than repeating already presented words or words not shown, which could be constructed, let us show how we can use such opportunities of 2-dimensional nature of graphical language for novel words, words that are of recent time or recent interest, and which one will not find in dictionaries. One such term is “the same sex marriage.” Of course, we have sign for marriage, sign for sex, and sign for same and these can be combined to construct sign for the same sex marriage. But there are some hidden linguistic problem with the word marriage, which in different languages only relates to “union of male and female.” For illustration in Croatian language there are two words that correspond to marriage, one related to female and one to male. Thus, if liberally translated, in Croatian language for a man marriage is “getting woman,” and for woman marriage is “giving self.” The very word for wedding, marry, get married in Croatian are based on the root “woman” – thus two man cannot “get married,” because the word imply woman, though two women could (linguistically speaking)! It is conceivable that in some languages the etymology of words makes possible for man to get married and female not, or as is in English, anyone can get marriage, because the word is asexual. Be as it may, it seems better if we could have different signs for traditional marriage and the same sex marriage, and yet try to avoid to have signs that would involve visibly different components and thus perpetuate discrimination. Here we take advantage of 2-dimensional nature of graphic language and we advocate for traditional marriage and the same sex marriage the signs shown below, respectively:

The traditional marriage is shown as horizontal marriage and the same sex marriage is shown as vertical marriage. In a way one can view the two signs as synonyms, two words with the same or similar meaning. Among those 3000 words that we have so far covered we have seen numerous synonyms, which we have described rather briefly, but because synonyms involve some arbitrary decisions and challenges we will and this book by an overview of problems and challenges involved in design of synonyms.
Synonyms in Nobel

At the very beginning, after introduction of the first 60 basic signs, we have outlined construction of antonyms, opposites. There are three routes in Nobel for construction of opposites: inversion of sign, crossing of sign and constructing the reciprocal of a sign. The inversion and crossing are, however, limited to few signs for which such modifications do not cause confusion, while the third approach has been widely used, and used not only for opposites, but for words that are closely associated with each other. So there are no difficulties in constructing antonyms in Nobel.

In contrast, the situation with construction of signs synonyms is more complex and lack any simple rules. There are few exceptions, the words which are true synonyms and stand for identical concepts or objects. Such is the case snake – serpent in English, but in Nobel the sign for snake stands for non-venomous serpent, which is modified for viper by inverting the head-tail positions. The triplet: mountain lion-cougar-puma are synonyms and one sign would suffice, but we left two signs for this case: mountain lion is shown as mountain & king animal, and cougar, which is shown as mountain & big cat. There are, but rather few, additional synonyms which are represented by two signs, like holiday = day to relax, and holiday = horizontal day (day in which if you wish you can stay in bed – be horizontal). Similarly vacation is shown in two different ways: vacation = travel we love; and vacation = lot of relaxation, and an old person is shown as person having lot of time behind and as a shrinking person. So one has a choice to use one or the other, or even both, if they apply, because the signs though relating to the same, like vacation, there are different forms of vacation, and some may like to travel, some may like to lie down in a shade.

We continue with illustrations of several synonyms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME CONFLICT</th>
<th>CONTEMPORARY</th>
<th>FRESH</th>
<th>CHALLENGE</th>
<th>GOOD-LOOKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>○ × ○</td>
<td>○ ●</td>
<td>○</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME CONFLICT</td>
<td>CONTEMPORARY</td>
<td>FRESH</td>
<td>CHALLENGE</td>
<td>GOOD-LOOKING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The signs are fairly transparent and hardly need comment. Why we need two signs, if one can do? Well, most synonyms refer to similar and not quite identical situations, and this is the case with the sign shown above, except perhaps for the sign for time conflict. Consider good-looking signs. One refers to a person but the other is more general and applied to anything else what is good looking. Similarly the sign of fresh involving ascending arrow, which bears some relationship with the sign for new, involving ordinary arrow entering into time, is OK to use if you speak of fresh fruits, fresh fish or fresh bread, and in general of fresh food, but if you speak of fresh weather that cool-no cool sign would be appropriate. The same can be said about the sign for challenge, which can be physical or mental, and one can discriminate them using the alternative signs.

Some brief comment can be added relating to the elements of arbitrariness in words of similar meaning. Consider, for example, already mentioned love – enthusiasm; barrier – barricade; constellation – decoration; order – instructions; and so on. One could have assign the same words to the “horizontal” and “vertical” combinations in just the opposite way and in most cases both alternatives would be equally legitimate. This is also the case even when different signs are used as illustrated below:

```
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Rational Arrow]</td>
<td>![Reasonable Arrow]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RATIONAL  REASONABLE
```

We have selected rational to be shown and following reason and reasonable as being parallel with reason, that is, agree with reason. But as said, the other way round could equally suffice.

Real challenge in designing signs are not the strict synonyms, but words that have similar or related meaning, such as, to give but one illustration: atrocious, wicked, cruel, savage, brutal, ruthless, terrible, horrible, dreadful, awful, vile, wretched, contemptible. Among the 13 words listed above one can find that six have been invaded in out list of 3000 words of Nobel considered in this book, while six were not (atrocious, brutal, ruthless, horrible, dreadful and wretched. The word contemptible has also not been included, but the word contempt has been, so we covered in this case half of the words listed under atrocious in “The Clear and Simple Thesaurus Dictionary” by H. Wittels and J. Greisman and edited by W. Morris (published by Scholastic Inc., New York 1998). Just to refresh our memories hear are the signs for the selection of the words:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WICKED</th>
<th>CRUEL</th>
<th>SAVAGE</th>
<th>TERRIBLE</th>
<th>TERRIBLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AWFUL</td>
<td>VILE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And here are challenges waiting resolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATROCIOUS</th>
<th>BRUTAL</th>
<th>RUTHLESS</th>
<th>HORRIBLE</th>
<th>DREADFUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WRETCHED</td>
<td>CONTEMPTIBLE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clearly in order to arrive at signs for such synonyms one has to now the language so well to feel the difference between the synonyms. According to ENCARTA dictionary one finds the following:

**Atrocious:**
1. appallingly bad
2. extremely evil or cruel
3. so ugly in taste or appearance as to elicit revulsion
Brutal: (1) extremely ruthless of cruel
(2) unrelentingly harsh and severe
(3) direct or insensitive in manner or speech
(4) relating to or typical of beasts or lower animals

Ruthless: (1) having or showing no pity of mercy

Horrible: (1) very bad, very unpleasant, or caused by anxiety or fear about something bad
(2) sufficiently frightening, distressing or shocking as to provoke horror
(3) unkind, rude, or ill-behaved

Dreadful: (1) extremely unpleasant, harmful, or serious in its effects
(2) extreme in character of degree
(3) inspiring awe

Wretched: (1) feeling very unhappy or ill
(2) in a state of great hardship, deprivation, and hopelessness and arousing sympathy in others
(3) seriously inadequate or of very low quality
(4) provoking irritation of anger

As one can see, except for ruthless, all other words have 3-4 different meanings. In addition atrocious and brutal overlap in one of their several usages, describing it as extremely cruel. Finally, in one of its meaning horrible is described circularly, using word horror; something that mathematicians would frown upon.

We will try to come with some answers, but there are still some hidden difficulties that need to be considered. Let us return to the already mention doublet for atrocious and brutal characterized as extremely cruel. We have in Nobel sign for extreme (top and the bottom of a mountains) and cruel (without heart) but we cannot combine the two, because in Nobel cruel is shown as without heart and if a person is without heart – we cannot have: “extremely without heart,” just as dead person cannot be more dead, than already is.

We follow with signs for the set of synonyms which we propose:
Observe that even though we have not listed the above seven words in our list of some 3000 Nobel signs, if you would come across these signs you would read them just as the subtitles in italics show. Thus if you would come across the first of these seven signs you would read it as EXTRREMELY EVIL, and if you know English sufficiently well you yourself will recognize the message as ATROCIOUS. What this means is that by learning some 3000 words you have in fact learned at least double that number! Hence, you may claim knowing not 3000 but 6000 words of Nobel. This may appear preposterous claim, but we will demonstrate that his is the case. For this we selected words starting with letter S, which is the letter in English with the largest number of words. There are 335 words starting with letter S in this book. On the following pages we will list another 335 words starting with S, all of which one should be able to understand without elaborations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SANDSTORM</th>
<th>SANITARY</th>
<th>SANITIZE</th>
<th>SAP</th>
<th>SARCOMA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SARI</td>
<td>SATELITTE</td>
<td>SATIATE</td>
<td>SATISFACTORY</td>
<td>SATISFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAUCER</td>
<td>SAUDI ARABIA</td>
<td>SAVANNA</td>
<td>SAW</td>
<td>SAWDUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAWMILL</td>
<td>SAY</td>
<td>SAYING</td>
<td>SCAFFOLD</td>
<td>SCAFFOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCALP</td>
<td>SCALPEL</td>
<td>SCAN</td>
<td>SCAN</td>
<td>SCANDAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCANT</td>
<td>SCAPEGOAT</td>
<td>SCARF</td>
<td>SCATTER</td>
<td>SCAVENGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCENE</td>
<td>SCENERY</td>
<td>SCENIC</td>
<td>SCENT</td>
<td>SCHEME</td>
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<td>-------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHIZOPHRENIA</td>
<td>SCHOLAR</td>
<td>SCIENTIST</td>
<td>SCHOOL</td>
<td>SCHOLARSHIP</td>
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<td>SCLEROSIS</td>
<td>SCOUT</td>
<td>SCRAMBLE</td>
<td>SCRIBBLE</td>
</tr>
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<td>SCRUTINIZE</td>
<td>SCUM</td>
<td>SCUM</td>
<td>SCURVY</td>
<td>SEA BATTLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA FOOD</td>
<td>SEA HORSE</td>
<td>SEAL</td>
<td>SEAMAN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>SEAMSTRESS</td>
<td>SEAPORT</td>
<td>SEA RESORT</td>
<td>SEASCAPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Symbol</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA SNAKE</td>
<td>SEA URCHIN</td>
<td>SEA WALL</td>
<td>SEAWARD</td>
<td>SEAWEED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECEDE</td>
<td>SECLUDED</td>
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<td>SELECTION</td>
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</tr>
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<td>SELF-GLORIFICATION</td>
<td>SELF-HARMING</td>
<td>SELF-IMPORTANCE</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELF-INTEREST</td>
<td>SELF-JUSTIFICATION</td>
<td>SELFLESS</td>
<td>SELF-LOVE</td>
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<td>SEMICONDUCTOR</td>
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<td>SERVICE</td>
<td>SERVICEMAN</td>
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<tr>
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<td>SOFT WATER</td>
<td>SOJOURN</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOLITUDE</td>
<td>SOLO</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
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<td>SPARK</td>
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<td>SPEED BUMP</td>
<td>SPEED ZONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAG</td>
<td>STAGGER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We arrived at 335 new words without even exhausting letter S, there being still words starting with ST, SU, SV, SW (no word in English that starts with SX), and SY. There is also no word in English with SZ if we exclude cities (like Szeged in Hungary and Szczecin in Poland) and people, like Leo Szilard (1898-1664) Hungarian born US biophysicist, one of early advocates of peaceful use of atomic energy, mentioned in Encarta Dictionary at my disposal. This ought to support our supposition that rather than having opportunity to become acquainted with a vocabulary of over 3000 words of Nobel more likely is that one will be in position to make sense of messages using double that many signs.

Who needs 3000 or 6000 signs? Why have we not selected a smaller vocabulary, such as 800 words of the Basic English of C. K. Ogden, or 1000 words of Essential English of C. E. Eckersley? Well, once we reach 3,000 or 6,000, or even 20,000 we
could consider construction of Basic Nobel of 800 words, or Essential Nobel of 1000 words, or Fundamental Nobel (to parallel currently non-existing "Fundamental English") based on judicious selection of 2000 signs, by enlarging vocabularies of C.K. Ogden and C.E. Eckesley. And I am confident that some such versions with limited vocabulary will emerge sooner or later, as most of us can live happily without knowing anything about ornithology or leaping second. Italian mathematician Giuseppe Peano (1858-1932) in 1903 announced his work on an international auxiliary language called *Latino sine flexione*. It uses Latin vocabulary with simplified grammar and without irregular and anomalous language forms as much as possible, to make this language easier to learn. For example, according to Peano, instead of saying "I was yesterday in Chicago" one could say "I am yesterday in Chicago," because the word "yesterday" already tells that this was past and not present time. I mentioned Peano also to point out that he prepared a dictionary of 10,000 words of this simplified Latin, which I took as an indicator that a vocabulary of 10,000 – 20,000 may suffice for initial development of a new language.

Let us return to the question: Who needs 3000 or 6000 signs? Well, if one is to consider translating shorter or longer text from English to Nobel it is better to have available larger vocabulary that being stuck with words for which no translation (or transcription) is available. Or if one is considering writing one's own diary in Nobel, as I am contemplating, again it is better to have more words than less. To facilitate such "exercises" for those readers who have time and patience, at the end of this book is compiled "Index of Words," which will make easy to find adequate Nobel sign for an English word. Next to each word in the Index is indicated the page the first time the sign appeared (and where it has been most likely explained).

Now why should someone wish to write personal diary in Nobel and not in English? Roman Emperor Marco Aurelie (121 - 180) has written a book (in Greek) to himself, book not to be published. This is not a diary, as it is not listing chronologically events of interest, but is more about reflections on self, others, and words and nature around. One may say that this is a private book. Only later book was discovered and is now available to anyone speaking languages in which book has been translated. I have Croatian translation and I am contemplating, as one option, to translate this book, or more likely, parts of the book, in Nobel. Providing a permission for the translation will be given, this will be important for two reasons: (1) Translation of the book will allow for further development, improvement and possible revision of Nobel, and may even help in identifying "fundamental" words (those 2000 words that are most useful in practical communication); (2) It will make this excellent book of Emperor Marco Aurelie (in Latin: Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus), the last of five good emperors of Rome, available to speakers of 1000 languages. But let us try to answer the question raised: Now why should someone wish write personal diary in Nobel and not in English, or his/her native language? Besides having pleasure to face challenges from time to time, when struggling to find or even invent the most suitable sign for missing words, a diary written in Nobel has some advantage of preserving privacy of your own thoughts at least for a while, for the time your neighbors are Nobel-illiterate!
Why book of Marco Aurelius. I can again think of two reasons: The first reason is that even though one could select almost any book of one's preference for translation, there is an "honor" of the first translation in Nobel. We have a selection of Chinese Proverbs to honor Chinese 4000 years of writing. Book of Marco Aurelius, emperor and philosopher, deserve our attention. He was the last of the so-called five good Emperors, demonstrating that power need not corrupt, and that it is possible, though exceedingly rare, that world rulers throughout the history, have wisdom beside power. The second reason is that Marco Aurelius, by bringing from southern Italy grape to hilly area of Danube near the border of Croatia and Serbia, he left a gift for posterity, excellent vine of Fruška Gora (mountain), which we still today, 2000 years later, continue to enjoy. So he deserves to be remembered!

Let us end with comments on translations of text from one language to another – a task which is far from straightforward. Translations are in general considered to be necessarily deficient, involving unsuspected and suspected hurdles. Recent book of Umberto Eco, "The Perfect Language" elaborates on this theme. Let only add here that computer-based language translations are still not adequate, even if progress were made. Perhaps here Nobel can be of some interest and help, and play a role of a meta-language, an intermediate language between two languages? Just a thought.

Finally let us comment on a single sign, which illustrates that language is not mathematics. There are the two signs for SCAN that we have just shown. The word scan according to Encarta World English Dictionary, as a verb has nine different interpretations, and additional two as a noun. We selected the first two (presumably the most common) meaning of this word as a verb, which are as follows:

1. EXAMINE SOMETHING IN DETAIL to subject something to thorough examination
2. LOOK THROUGH SOMETHING QUICKLY to look through or read something quickly

So, there is a contradictory message. It is up to reader to decide which meaning applies in which situation. Be as it may, similar contradictory meanings of words possibly occur in other languages. Consider Croatian word BLAGO, which has four meaning, two of which are in contradiction as has been the case with English SCAN. Here are the four meaning and comment that may explain the contradiction:

1. TREASURE
2. CATTLE
3. GENTLE
4. WILD BEHAVIOR

In medieval times having cattle was like having treasure, so the two became synonym. And if you are gentle with cattle you may get better yield. There was some report that playing classical music while milking cows gives more milk – if that was the case it would provide an illustration of gentle behavior. The last and contradictory meaning comes with using the word to describe wild behavior, lack of manners, what is the case with cattle and with wild youth, to which such offensive description are sometimes directed.
Looking to the Future

It has been pointed out at the beginning of the book, in the Foreword, that it is difficult and even almost impossible to speculate on the future of chances of an artificial language to be widely accepted. Despite being optimistic it would be unwise to enter such speculation. There is no doubt that there will be group of enthusiasts as well as skeptics, some of whom will be experts in language affairs and some of whom may be familiar with language issues. Let them to debate the issue on the future of Nobel, which is neither constructed for expert linguists nor for university professors, but their views may contribute to further improvement of the graphical language Nobel. Nobel is constructed for “common” people, which of course, includes university professors, language students, and graduate students interested in languages in general and artificial languages in particular. But on the other side of the spectrum are people who may wish to communicate, or be informed, about things around, in environments in which they are not able to understand messages. There is one group that we have not mentioned, the illiterate people, of effectively illiterate, who can benefit from some familiarity with Nobel. And this is not so small group of people even in some developed countries, including USA. Thus, Nobel offers local authorities to pass written messages to people who have been, not necessarily by their fault or their choice, deprived of possibility to learn to read and write. If one is too skeptic to accept this possibility as viable, just recall that cavemen, who left numerous petroglyphs over all continents of the globe, as well as people who did not have written language, like Native Americans and most of the people of Polynesia, were definitely illiterate, yet their pictograms and drawings passed some messages of the past to the present. In fact the picture-writing of the American Indians is, one can say, a bridge between static signs, such as most petroglyphs of the past or traffic signs of today, and the “dynamic” signs of pictographic language, which can express history of what has been happening. For example, the picture writing of Ojibwa (Native Americans of northern Minnesota) had over 100 signs expressing various specific activities, such as: I want to see you; I lied to my son; the spirit has given me power to see; I hear spirit speaking to me; and so on. For more see “Picture-Writing of the American Indians,” by Garrick Mallery (Dover Publications, Inc. New York, 1972). If such “half-languages” were able to pass to us some of messages of the past surely a full graphical language, like Nobel, will make possible for messages written today in Nobel to convey present-day messages to readers of distant future regardless their tongue. This particular potential of Nobel should not be overlooked, even though there are many possible uses of Nobel in our own time.

Let us comment on some inherent flexibility of Nobel, which allows the same message to be written in slightly different but equally understandable forms, and in this way does not demand that one remember details of some signs, but only their “central” message. Language is not Mathematics, and hence some signs are not necessarily always to be taken very rigidly and duplicate very exactly – though cases in which similar combinations carry different content ought to be respected, if the messages are to be properly understood. Let us show few illustrations of the flexibility of using Nobel:
Strong, particularly if we speak of people (and some animals) relates to strong muscles, muscles giving strength to the body. Strong persons can exert force, hence are with force. But there could be a strong wind or one talk about strong material, in which case a signs “with force” would be more appropriate. We have not exhausted possibilities, as one can consider a strong argument or one can have a strong drink. Here again “with force” may be better choice than “with muscle” but even better could be some other synonym signifying strength, such as: powerful, vigorous, forceful, potent, mighty and, hardy. The situation is similar with EFFORT, because the word can relate to human body involved in achieving a result, or can be used to indicate mental effort, mental activity, for which the alternative sign would be more appropriate.

There is hardly difference between the two “expressions” of selfishness in Nobel; both imply some duration, not a temporary disposition. By doubling a sign in Nobel one always arrives at concepts that indicate “lot of” the same. There is some difference between please, when asking for something and please as when having pleasure of something, which two to signs clearly differentiate.

In the case of FIRST again we have signs with similar but also possibly slightly different usage. If one speaks of accomplishment of people the first variant is proper, but if on speaks of quality (e.g., the prime rib or the first class on trains, hotels, etc.) the second variant is obvious choice. In fact one can have in a single sentence both possibilities, like:
“Nobel is not the first graphical language (before others), but it has potential to become the first (number one) by the number of followers.”

Observe that we said “has potential” thus cutting on possibility to be accused of speculating on the future of Nobel. BACK in English is relating to things behind (e.g., back home, back on old times) and the part of the body which is behind and which we cannot see. In some languages there are two different words for the two different uses of the English word back, which is reason for maintaining two different signs for Back.

- **Fortune**
  - Time blessed
  - Coming wealth

- **Risk**
  - Potential danger
  - Potential overturn

These two set of signs hardly need comment, being self-explanatory. Recall the sign for FATE = time chooses, because fate it is outside one’s control. In the case of fortune, time has chosen “blessing.”

- **Fast**
  - Takes little time
  - Time runs

- **Fast**
  - Large speed

- **Slow**
  - Takes lot of time
  - Small speed

These set of signs are also easily understood. If something takes little amount of time, it has been accomplished fast; if time runs it again means fast actions, and if something has been completed at high speed (which is shown as passing long distance over time) it implies fast action. Slow has been shown as opposite combinations. We could have added also a combination “time does not run” by crossing the arrows indicating “running” as third option for indicating a slow process.

- **Sweet**
- **Sweet**
- **Sweet**
- Bitter
- Bitter

The sign of HEART basically stands for something we like, and most people, children in particular, like sweet food, chocolate and cookies – this the sign of heart has an added
interpretation indicting something sweet (which includes also one’s sweetheart). Opposite of sweet, BITTER, is than shown as reciprocal. By adding sweet and bitter, we obtain the sign for taste, which can vary from sweet to bitter. When the fraction sign sweet/bitter sign is used for taste, then one can point to numerator (the upper part) and by marking it indicate sweet taste, or one can point to denominator (the lower part) and by marking it indicate bitter taste. As indicator one can use small arrow or the equal sign, both have been used in various combinations of signs of Nobel.

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<tr>
<td>sin in public</td>
<td>event makes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>people angry</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>not destroy</td>
<td>recover</td>
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</table>

The above illustrations show combinations that send the same message, but one variant is simpler than other, which is likely that it may prevail, because it will be reproduces readily. “In public” is represented by podium, because if one does something on podium more people will see it!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><img src="image5" alt="LUCK" /></th>
<th><img src="image6" alt="GOOD LUCK" /></th>
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<tr>
<td>time favors</td>
<td>find horseshow</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><img src="image7" alt="BAD LUCK" /></th>
<th><img src="image8" alt="BAD LUCK" /></th>
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<tr>
<td>time not favor</td>
<td>lose horseshoe</td>
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The first sign for LUCK is shown as a preference given by the fate. The second sign for luck, or GOOD LUCK, originates possibly in medieval time, when finding a horseshoe was perceived as good luck, and probably was good luck, because in those times horseshoes were not easy to come by. Horseshoes today are not expensive but they are also in much less demand, so they are not easy to be found – thus we can let “finding a horseshoe” to continue to symbolize good luck. The signs for BAD LUCK are just the opposite of luck and good luck signs.

Let us end this small “gallery” of words having alternative signs with signs:

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<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🌈🌈</td>
<td>ISLAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🌈🌈</td>
<td>land above sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🌈🌈</td>
<td>water around ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🌈🌈</td>
<td>LAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🌈🌈</td>
<td>water above land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🌈🌈</td>
<td>ground around water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔷🔷 🔷</td>
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<tr>
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<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔷🔷 🔷</td>
<td>all good</td>
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<td>🔷🔷 🔷</td>
<td>is OK</td>
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<td>all against</td>
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<tr>
<td>🔷🔷 🔷</td>
<td>INSTRUCTION</td>
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<td>direction over direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔷🔷 🔷</td>
<td>INSTRUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔷🔷 🔷</td>
<td>overlapping directions</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The last sign, the instruction sign, is shown in two variants, ad overlap of directions and as doubling (lot of) instructions – both appear acceptable and illustrate some flexibility in writing Nobel. While in all above cases the selection of sign is left to user, one should observe different meaning of combinations of the same sign elements when differently
positioned. For example, “powder in sea” refers to salt, which is extracted from sea, while “powder aside sea” stand for sand and sandy beaches.

It appears that in some early Chinese writings when there was need for a sign that writer did not know or the sign may have not yet been constructed, it was invented at that time. So the same may occur with “early” writings of Nobel that a writer may introduce his /her own sign for word not encountered up to that time. This may create “duplicates” for some signs as those shown above, but with time “better” constructions are likely to survive and enrich the vocabulary of Nobel.

To those who came to the end of this introduction to graphical “Universal Language Nobel” we congratulate for understanding, patience and stamina – and hope that that experience was not traumatic, but educational and in part entertaining, even if possible skepticism of some to the future of Nobel may have not fully dissipated. If learning Nobel took some time away from other pleasures of life – it may also brought to readers a pleasure of enjoyment that they know a new language and have thus joined growing community of bilingual and multilingual people around the world.

Flag of Nobel

The past of Nobel was in my hands, the future of Nobel is in hands of readers. To the future of Nobel we can exclaim:

Vivat! Crescat! Floreat!

The End
Epilogue and Acknowledgments

Work on Nobel, which started some 25 years ago, was for number of years made "secretly." One of my first "victims" to whom I dared to show illustrations of Nobel was a young 8-year old son of my friend in Waterloo, Canada, Professor Milan Pintar. On few occasions he would guess correctly meaning of a sign before I had time to explain it. As I continued to outline Nobel to additional young people, like 8-year old son of a college Professor A. T. Balaban, and two daughters, 6 and 8 years old, of a relative Silva Karmelić in my hometown of Rijeka, I found that youngsters were interested and excited about Nobel – which I take to be very good sign based on the old adage: "On younger World rest." But Nobel suits any age. Son of a colleague, Anton-Jan Klasinc, who is a teacher in a private high school in Zagreb, introduced Nobel to his class. I tried on few occasions to contact him while visiting Zagreb to hear his experience, but have so far failed to meet him. I did not expose my colleagues in scientific community to Nobel, except for few, which include Professor Doug Klein from Texas A&M at University Galveston, with whom I have worked on several joint research projects, Professor Robert G. Parr, from the University of North Carolina (formerly at the Johns Hopkins University, where I spent six months with him), the leading authority in Theoretical Chemistry in USA and outside USA, and Professor Per Olov Löwdin, who was six months Professor at Uppsala University in Sweden and six month at the University of Florida in Gainesville, FL., an outstanding scientist, who was delighted to hear about Nobel. For me these early contacts were important as an encouragement to continue with the project, that some may have viewed as being on the border of sanity and insanity.

With time I became encouraged and made few public demonstrations of Nobel. I attended a smaller international meeting of the Language Origin Society (The International Society for the Study of the Origins and Evolution of Language) in Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, IL in 1991, where I presented elementary outline of Nobel. In 1996 Jeff Long, Senior Research Scientist in Notational Engineering Laboratory of The George Washington University, Washington, D. C. organized a conference NOTATE’96, at which I presented a talk: Nobel – Universal Pictographic Language, and also prepared a manuscript for the proceedings, which it appears have never been published, which I believe was well received. The next year I attended the session NOTATE’97 as a part of the Semiotic Society of America annual meeting in Louisville, KY, for which I have prepared talk entitled: Synonyms and Antonyms in Nobel – A Pictographic Sign Language. After my presentation Professor Farouk Y. Seif, from Center for Creative Change, Antioch University, Seattle, WA, who is registered architect, artist and design consultant, approached me and expressed interest in Nobel. It was him, or possibly someone else who joined brief discussion, that mentioned that my approach to construction of Nobel is of interest from linguistic position in trying to express so many different sign by a set of very limited number of signs. Recall now C. E. Eckersley and C. K. Ogden, who based their approach of simplified English on 1000 or 800 words, respectively, while here we speak of less than 200 signs, if modifications of dozen signs are counted separately as different signs.
I have also presented seminars on Nobel, one in the Department of Mathematics and Computer Science at Drake University and one at the National Institute of Chemistry, Ljubljana, Slovenia, of which recently I became honorary fellow. Meanwhile I had few direct inputs from few individuals worth mentioning. During my six months stay at the Cornell University, where I was on a sabbatical leave, I joined the group of Professor Roald Hoffmann, who actually was at the same time on sabbatical in Sweden, but would visit Ithaca occasionally. One late evening, around 10 PM, unexpectedly he came (from Sweden) to his office while in the room of his secretary where I was spreading my pages of Nobel. Glancing at these Roald Hoffmann (Nobel laureate in Chemistry 1981) pointed out that I could consider using calligraphic pen for drawing pictograms, which on few occasions I did. I was working at that time to complete a Dictionary of Nobel, project which is still underway. At one stage I sent him a copy of the dictionary. In an accompanying letter I mentioned to Roald, in view that he had published books of poetry, that “this is not poetry.” To this, to my surprise Roald replied that there is some elements of poetry in Nobel. He in particular mentioned the word “complete”, which is a superposition of “body” and “mind” as being an example.

My second encounter with Nobel laureate was through mail. Sometime in late 1990s I got e-mail from a lady in Germany, Margit Galli, who “finally found me” and asked for some information on Nobel, as she was working on a dissertation on languages. I sent her some material and ask how she has found about me and Nobel, in view that nothing has been published about Nobel. She sent me a chapter of a book of Umberto Eco (b. 1932), Italian writer and Nobel Laureate in Literature, worldwide known for his books, in particular The Name of a Rose and Foucault’s Pendulum, and perhaps less known for his critical essays on literature, aesthetics and semiotics (the study of signs and symbols, their origin and meaning). The book, entitled “The Perfect Language,” first appeared in Italian in 1993 and was translated into German in 1997. In this chapter on less than a half page Umberto Eco has mentioned Nobel. He outlined two signs of Nobel in his book, one of which was the sign for “abdicate,” which is represented in Nobel as “throw crown into a basket.” I came across this “combination” recalling how in 1936 king Edward VIII of Great Britain, who married Mrs. Simpson, an American divorcee, was forced to abdicate, to “throw crown into a basket.” The book “The Perfect Language” has been translated in Croatian in 2004 and is also available in English.

When preparing this Epilogue, and after meeting and communicating with several persons I was concerned of misquoting some people. So I wrote some letters to be sure who made what comment. I was glad that I correctly identified Margit Galli, as confirmed by her more recent letter (of November 11, 2007):

Dear Mr. Randic,

Yes, I am the Margit Galli who once inquired about your symbolic language "Nobel". At that time I was graduating at the Hochschule Pforzheim with a work on visual communication. Meanwhile I moved into graphic design, professionally, but I was very pleased to learn about the progress you made with your book. Thank you for remembering me and for sending me this e-mail.
Your sincerely,
Margit Galli

Speaking of semiotics, I learned though the Internet that Giordano Bruno, who was burned alive in the year 1600 in Rome as a heretic, that Giordano Bruno, whom Encyclopedia Britannica describes as "Italian representative of late Renaissance thought, whose teaching and writing, encompassing philosophy, cosmology, theology, mathematics and creative literature, constantly brought him into collision with orthodox opinion and lead him to heretics death . . . " was a forerunner of semiotic. In 1998 in a report by Ronald A. T. Judy "Some notes on the status of Global English in Tunisia" one can find the following:

We need only recall the numerous antecedent attempts at achieving an artificial language of global extension, such as Milan Randic's Nobel or even Father Marin Mersenne's rumor of des Valles's nouvelle langue, or of efforts to return to the "original" language of humanity, such as the Christian Kabbalism of Raymond Lull (Ars Magna) or Giordano Bruno (Ars Combinoria), to understand that when we speak today about English as global, we intend something altogether different from a perfect "original" language. That is to say, English as a global language is, in fact, not the consequence of a project for linguistic perfection. . . .

To be mentioned in a company of such outstanding dignitaries as mathematician Marin Mersenne (1588-1648), who is best known today for the so-called Mersenne prime numbers (which are of the form $2^p - 1$ and for $p=4253$ was the first prime number having more than 1000 digits), and the historic figure of Giordano Bruno is a complement extraordinary that one can not even dream of. While I remain eternally indebted and honored for the complement given I am equally astound to find a reference to Nobel, which at that time and until this book came out existed only in my thoughts and my notes.

I met in a train another lady in Germany, Katrina Volz, that was interested in Nobel, and occasionally I would outline elements of Nobel to people met at random. In all these encountered people expresses interest and appeared friendly towards Nobel. I may add two more ladies that I met accidentally, one in Duluth, MN and one in Ljubljana, Slovenia, who mentioned potential use of Nobel. The lady from Duluth, Rhonda Peterson, was professional nurse, and in particular was involved in caring for stroke and post-operative patients. She is a co-author of a medical book written with her doctor on the topic of recovery of trauma and recovery of brain-damaged patients. She indicated that Nobel can perhaps be helpful for teaching patience that temporarily lost knowledge of writing and communication. The lady from Ljubljana, Nataša Plausteiner, was by profession translator at conferences where she would after speaker said few sentences translate that into another language. These people developed a kind of their own abbreviations for some words that would often repeat, something that one could loosely refer to as abbreviation of stenography – so that they can reproduce longer sections of one’s presentation.
I should also mention that most of the people whom I, in more recent years, exposed to Nobel, expressed some interest, so that I became somewhat bold and on few occasions at the end of my professional seminars on theoretical and mathematical chemistry I would show one or two transparencies of Nobel. On the occasion of celebration of 25th anniversary of my publication on one of early successful mathematical descriptor for molecules, which was organized as a special symposium held in Washington, D. C., during the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society I have mentioned Nobel and have shown a table in which were depicted set of signs involving hooks and overlapping hooks leading to signs for hook — connection — network; fact — information — knowledge; fiction — imagination — fantasy; and speculation — hypothesis — theory. I thought this illustration, involving words relevant to science, to be appropriate for a scientific meeting. Professor L. H. Hall, who was one of the organizers of the meeting, asked for a copy of the transparency — and I was happy to obliged and gave him the original transparency. Professor Jure Zupan, from National Institute of Chemistry in Ljubljana, Slovenia made a number of useful comments pointing to a need for grammar rules, which only more recently I gave attention. Mrs. Tatjana Lorković, a librarian of the University of Iowa, and currently librarian at the Yale University, was one of few people who suggested a particular sign for Nobel, which I adopted. After showing her the sign for “life,” heart with signal suggesting “beating of alive heart” she suggested a sign of a heart with a “flat” line to be a sign for death. I took this suggestion to represent “clinical death,” the last phase of a life, when heart stop beating. Finally I should add the patience of Dr. Jan Galik, from Košice, Slovakia, a postdoctoral visitor in the neurophysiology laboratory of my wife, who edited the letter A of English-Nobel Dictionary by painstakingly copying all graphic materials for each letter individually, so that I can revise the material any time and any sign individually, without necessity to redraw pictures of signs afresh. Todd Mountjoy, Library Director, University of Wisconsin – Fond de Lac has also expressed interest in Nobel and was in communication with me.

I should add also contributions that I received from different people over many years and from whom I learned more about artificial languages, universal languages and graphical languages. For example, Professor Hideyuki Narumi, from Hokaido University, Sapporo, Japan sent me a book on Tompa graphical language. Professor Mike Marty, dean of the college of Liberal Arts and Sciences sent me book by Elmer Joseph Hankes: “A Universal Second Language” (Preliminary edition, The Hankes Foundation, Minneapolis, MN 1992). Editors of “Journal of Universal Language”, published by the Institute for Universal Language, Sejong Institution, Seoul, Korea sent me few complimentary issues of the Journal.

I have to add that occasionally one would come across some skeptic opinions or lack of interest. I have been disappointed that on the occasion of 86-th Congress of Esperanto, which was held in Zagreb, 21-28 July 2001, I have prepared about 100 pages Dictionary of Esperanto – Nobel and thought of making short presentation, but never got any response from organizers. It is possible that they never received my correspondence but it is also possible that they ignore it.
Last but not least I wish to thank Professor Vjera Krstelj from the Faculty of Naval Architecture and Engineering of the University of Zagreb, my youngest sister, for assistance with organizing review of the material for publisher and Professor Tomaž Pisanski, from the Department of Mathematics, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia, for engaging his daughter, a linguist, to make an independent evaluation of the material for this book.

I am ending with expressing great appreciation to Hippocrene Books, Inc, New York, publisher of the *Dictionary of 1000 Chinese Proverbs* (edited by Marjorie Lin and Schalk Leonard), from which we selected 100 proverbs to illustrate Nobel. Here is their letter granting permission:

*From:* Hippocrene Books  
*To:* 'milan randic'  
*Sent:* Monday, December 10, 2007 8:54 AM  
*Subject:* RE: Proposal for a Book

Dear Mr. Randic,

Many apologies for the delay in responding to you on this issue, Hippocrene has undergone a few changes in the past months, including the departure of the staff member that would typically handle copyright matters. Unfortunately, your request joined a long backlog and only recently emerged at the top.

After a review of your request by our editorial board, the following decision was made: Hippocrene Books grants permission to Milan Randic to reproduce approximately 100 proverbs from Dictionary of 1,000 Chinese Proverbs, edited by Marjorie Lin and Schalk Leonard (Hippocrene Books, 1998) in his book, Nobel, Universal Language.

This permission is granted free of charge, but we request that you cite the source of the proverbs in your publication.

We thank you for your patience and wish you success in your publishing endeavor.

Regards,  
Hippocrene Books  
171 Madison Avenue, Suite 1602  
New York, NY 10016  
212-685-4371  
fax 212-779-9338  
hippocrene.books@verizon.net
WORD INDEX
A

abbe 141
dbicating 134
tility 118
abolish 266
aborigine 162
aborption 162
about 229
above 77
abroad 177
abtneee 58
absolutely no 126
abstract 286
absurd 126
abundance 33
acceleration 234
accept 278
account 18
accuse 122
Achilles' heel 260
acid 116
acorn 186
acquaintance 342
acquit 118
acrobate 225
across 235
act 122
active 122
adamant 29
add 68
addict 18
address 262
adjacent 161
administration 167
admiral 165
admiral 219
admire 18
adore 44
adorn 296
adultery 130
advance 113
adventure 124
adversary 159
advertise 39
advise 173
affectation 234
affection 129
afraid 262
after 112
afternoon 81
again 133
against 339
age 37
agnosticism 160
agony 262
agree 276
AIDS 285
aim 18
air 81
air conditioner 234
airmail 18
ajar 57
alarm 285
Alaska 180
Albatross 212
alchemy 152
alcohol 129
alcoholic 18
alert 81
alien 175
alienate 122
all 109
Allah 70
allergy 49
calligator 206
alone 167
along 339
alpaca 198
alphabet 77
Alps 120
already 18
alternative 126
although 339
altruist 128
aluminum 190
always 116
ambiguous 172
ambition 18
ambition 121
amethyst 291
amnesty 116
amoeba 221
among 82
amorphous 152
amphibian 198
ample 264
amputation 81
anaconda 19
anarchy 132
anathema 260
ancestors 164
anchor 16
ancient 261
Andes 120
anger 129
anglerfish 215
angry 118
animal 77
animate 260
annihilate 53
anonymous 265
another 363
another 365
answer 69
antacid 116
ant 364
Antarctic 85
anteater 211
antelope 198
antenna 263
anthem 84
antibiotic 69
antidote 69
antique 118
antler 222
anxiety 259
anyhow 276
apathy 126
ape 80
apology 117
appear 80
apple 16
apple pie 19
application 285
appoint 126
appointment 19
appreciate 363
approve 278
approximate 68
April 294
aquamarine 291
aquarelle 19
Aquarius 295
aqueduct 56
arachnid 204
arboretum 33
archaic 131
archaeopteryx 205
Arctic 85
Argentina 176
argue 83
Aries 295
Arizona 180
armchair 138
armadillo 211
armistice 69
arms 149
army 296
aroma 235
arrival 112
arrow 371
arson 128
art 140
arthropod 218
artificial 230
artificial inseminating 235
artificial intelligence 235
artificial language 235
artificial respiration 235
artificial selection 235
artificial sweetener 235
artificial turf 2353
as 229
ascend 109
ashes 80
aside 279
aspiration 392
assassin 159
assassination 83
assailant 263
assembly 167
astrologer 165
astrology 152
astronomer 165
astronomy 152
at 339
atheism 160
Atlantic 120
atlas 85
atmosphere 81
atom 77
atomic bomb 285
atrocious 49
attack 139
attention 283
attractive 19
attraction 285
audience 167
August 294
auk 212
aunt 162
au 162
aunt 164
Australia 85
Austria 84
Austro-Hungary 84
authentic 341
author 165
authority 48
autobiography 165
autonomy 128
autopsy 133
autumn 148
avalanche 277
avenue 287
average 85
aviary 263
avoid 109
awake 77
award 19
away 277
awful 128
awkward 136
awkward time 261
ax 230
axe 230
axiom 71

B
baboon 205
baby 165
Bacchus 70
back 55
back 110
back 371
bad 110
bad looking 127
bad luck 194
bad luck 371
bad time 128
bag 230
bail 260
bake 152
bakery 148
balance 16
bald 71
bald eagle 212
ball 16
ballast 133
ballet 72
balloon 230
bank 140
banquet 39
banyan 265
Barbados 175
bare 83
bark 263
barn 138
barracks 263
barracuda 206
barricade 39
barrier 39
barter 263
baseball 72
basket 16
bat 211
bath 19
bathe 44
bathroom 262
battery 72

battle 68
battlefield 86
bazaar 263
bead 191
beagle 206
beak 83
beam 81
bean 185
bear 84
beard 230
beautiful 116
beauty 359
beaver 198
bed 16
bedridden 19
bee 219
beef 264
beer 19
beetle 219
before 1120
beggar 342
beginning 281
behavior 133
behead 264
believe 160
belligerent 260
belly 77
belly dance 80
below 77
bench 30
benediction 264
benefit 83
benevolence 296
benzene 296
Bermuda 176
best 360
bet 261
better 359
betting 193
between 77
beverage 191
beyond 2819
Bible 152
bicycle 122
big 68
bigamy 86
bile 53
bingo 193
biography 258
biology 153
biopsy 81
bird 16
bird of paradise 156
bird of prey 20
birth 162
birth date 162
birthday 162
birth pangs 295
birthrate 162
bison 198
bit 264
bite 80
bitter 59
bitter 377
black 291
black bird 212
black mail 130
black market 130
black widow 221
blade 150
blame 111
bleeding 45
blend 135
bless 134
blimp 235
blind 55
blind alley 55
blizzard 190
block 140
blood 20
blood money 20
bloodshed 39
blood transfusion 131
bloom 20
blossom 37
blow 85
blue 290
blue blood 20
blue whale 211
blunt 150
blur 260
boar 198
boast 263
boat 362
body 16
bold 155
bomb 283
bond 84
bone 20
bonobo 225
book 77
booklet 264
book return 133
booze 48
border 263
border 286
boss 163
botany 153
bother 173
bottle 230
bottleneck 234
bottom 80
boulevard 287
bounce 131
bouquet 30
bow 259
box 151
boycott 126
boyfriend 162
brain 77
branch 80
brand new 118
brandy 48
brave 278
bread 20
break 122
breast 204
breathe 124
breeding 162
breeze 115
brewery 45
bride 130
brick 234
bride 192
bridesgroom 192
bridge 56
bright 297
brilliant 20
brim 82
bring 116
bristle 222
broke 71
bronco 198
Bronze Age 265
brother 163
brotherhood 159
brown 291
browse 260
brutal 409
bubble 81
bud 116
Buddha 70
Buddhism 284
Buddhist 288
Buddhist monk 288
Buddhist temple 288
budget 124
buffalo 198
bug 219
building 138
bull 198
bulldog 82
bulldog 206
bulletin 37
bullfight 263
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bullfrog</td>
<td>castle</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>collaboration</td>
<td>collapse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>castrate</td>
<td>chinchilla</td>
<td>collect</td>
<td>collectable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bungler</td>
<td>cat</td>
<td>chip</td>
<td>collection</td>
<td>color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burglar</td>
<td>catalog</td>
<td>chivalrous</td>
<td>common</td>
<td>common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burial</td>
<td>caterpillar</td>
<td>Christ</td>
<td>common</td>
<td>common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bush</td>
<td>cathedral</td>
<td>Christianity</td>
<td>grave</td>
<td>ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>business</td>
<td>cattle</td>
<td>Christmas</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>companions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>busy</td>
<td>cattlemans</td>
<td>chromium</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but</td>
<td>caution</td>
<td>chronology</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butterfly</td>
<td>cavalry</td>
<td>choose</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>button</td>
<td>cave</td>
<td>chooser</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buzz</td>
<td>cease-fire</td>
<td>choosy</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by</td>
<td>celebrate</td>
<td>church</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>celebration</td>
<td>cicada</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cabin</td>
<td>celebrity</td>
<td>cider</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cabinet</td>
<td>celibacy</td>
<td>cigar</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cactus</td>
<td>cell</td>
<td>cigarette</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caffeine</td>
<td>cell division</td>
<td>cinder</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caffeine</td>
<td>cemetery</td>
<td>circa</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cage</td>
<td>censorship</td>
<td>circle</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cake</td>
<td>cent</td>
<td>circus</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calculus</td>
<td>center</td>
<td>citizen</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calendar</td>
<td>centipede</td>
<td>civilian</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calf</td>
<td>central</td>
<td>civil war</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>certain</td>
<td>claim</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calm</td>
<td>cesarean</td>
<td>clan</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel</td>
<td>chain</td>
<td>claw</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>campaign</td>
<td>chain letter</td>
<td>clean</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cancer</td>
<td>chair</td>
<td>clean-up</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>chalk</td>
<td>clear</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>candid</td>
<td>challenge</td>
<td>clear</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>candle</td>
<td>challenge</td>
<td>clever</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cane</td>
<td>chameleon</td>
<td>cleverness</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>censorship</td>
<td>change</td>
<td>climate</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capital</td>
<td>chaos</td>
<td>clinic</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capitalist</td>
<td>chapel</td>
<td>clock</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capital</td>
<td>chapter</td>
<td>clone</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punishment</td>
<td>character</td>
<td>close</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capricorn</td>
<td>charitable</td>
<td>closed</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capsize</td>
<td>charlatan</td>
<td>close relative</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>captain</td>
<td>chase</td>
<td>cloud</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capybara</td>
<td>chaste</td>
<td>cloudy</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car</td>
<td>cheer</td>
<td>cluster</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carcass</td>
<td>cheetah</td>
<td>coalitions</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cardinal</td>
<td>chef</td>
<td>coat-of-arms</td>
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<td>companions</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>compatible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
contention 296
contest 234
continent 85
continue 123
contraband 130
contradict 150
control 52
conversation 83
converse 282
convoy 40
convulsion 193
cool 263
cook 148
cookie 55
cooking pot 298
cooperation 230
copper 82
copy 134
corn 185
corn ear 195
corner 292
cornfield 195
cornmeal 195
correspondence 30
corridor 29
corruption 124
corruption 130
cougar 84
country 77
county 85
coupon 61
courage 190
courageous 277
courteous 125
courteous 157
court 261
courthouse 139
cover 171
cow 196
coward 190
cowboy 196
cowbird 224
cowfish 224
cowhide 222
cow pony 224
coyote 206
cozy 195
 crab 218
 craft 140
 crawl 109
 crawl back 110
 cry 87
 create 342
 create 342
 credit 342
 credit card 235
 Credit Union 140
 crest 21
 crime 83
 cripple 261
 crisis 264
 critical 83
 Croatia 176
 crocodile 206
 crook 165
 crop 86
 cross 141
 cross 378
 crowd 167
 crown 16
 crude 111
 cruel 71
 crustacean 218
 cry 87
 crystal 153
 crystalline 154
 Cuba 178
 cube 152
 cuckoo 214
 cultivate 86
 cumbersome 108
 cup 283
 cure 110
 cured 133
 currency 84
 current 121
 curse 134
 curtain 235
 custom 367
 customer 259
 cut 58
 cuttlefish 215
 D
 dachshund 206
daily 113
 Dalmatian 206
damage 83
dance 72
danger 185
daring 277
daring 277
dark 291
daring 161
data 72
date 72
date 287
daughter 162
day 30
day before
day after tomorrow
 deadline 113
dear 161
death 110
death 132
death 159
debt 127
decay 2964
December 294
deceit 343
deceive 343
deceived 343
decide 126
decor 150
decoration 40
deed 365
deep 22
deep below 171
deer 198
defense 139
deficient 85
dehydrated 73
delay 122
delicate 58
delicate 291
deliver 122
Democrats 167
demonstrate 134
dentex 206
departure 112
depression 126
descend 110
desert 71
deserts 147
deserve 122
desire 123
desk 139
despite 339
destiny 126
destroy 69
detail 81
deter 392
determine 342
develop 298
dialysis 131
diamond 16
diamond 22
diary 117
diarrhea 118
dictatorship 48
dictionary 84
diet 61
different 67
difficulty 86
digest 118
dim 340
diplomacy 259
diplomat 127
direction 16
dirty 361
disappoint 64
disapprove 278
disarray 232
disappoint 64
disaster 234
discard 122
disco 72
disconnect 57
discord 124
discourteous 158
discuss 84
disembark 260
disharmony 73
disharmony 73
dishes 30
dislike 58
disloyal 58
dissolve 135
disorder 59
displace 281
displeasing 121
displeasing 158
dissimilar 85
distance 231
distant 280
distant relative 281
distillery 48
distribute 122
disturb 118
divert 158
diverse 86
diverse 280
divorce 86
DNA 87
do 231
doctor 165
document 283
dodo 212
dog 81
dog 207
dollar 261
dolphin 211
domestic 52
domestic 175
donkey 194
do not 357
door 16
dormitory 31
doubt 160
dove 212
down 110
fire tower 264
firewood 116
firm 31
first 259
first quarter 294
first teeth 258
fish 16
fishing 22
fit 3422
flag 283
flame 40
flamingo 45
flammable 260
flat fish 215
flee 219
flexible 231
fizz 122
float 22
flock 40
flood 118
flood 235
flood 235
Florida 180
flounder 215
flower 16
fly 118
flying fish 215
flying fortress 140
flying fox 211
foal 198
focus 135
fog 72
folding table 16
foliage 234
folk 260
follow 109
follow 123
food 16
food time 243
foolish 261
fool’s gold 82
foot 65
football 22
footprint 22
footstep 341
forbidden 57
forceful 276
foreman 348
for 341
forbidden 126
force 118
forest 50
forestry 153
forever 259
forget 173
forgive 157
fork 231
fortress 140
fortunate 342
fortune 342
fortune 369
fortune cookie 342
forward 109
fountain 235
fourth quarter 294
fox 198
foxhound 198
fragment 81
frame 130
frame 259
France 176
frankness 382
fraternity 163
free 83
freeze 185
freezer 195
freezing 195
frequency 59
frequently 342
fresh 121
fresh 195
friction 109
Friday 293
friend 159
frigid 58
from 117
from-to 107
front 22
frugality 368
fruit 31
frustrated 136
full moon 264
fun 157
function 231
funeral 261
funny 131
future 23
G

gain 259
galaxy 50
gale 115
gall 213
gallant 125
galant 157
gallery 40
gamble 193
gambling 364
gang 165
garage 138
garden 86
gate 16
gaudy 140
gay 163
gcko 198
Gemini 295
general strike 124
generous 116
genius 323
genocide 83
gentle 116
gentleman 163
genuine 58
geography 153
geology 153
geometry 153
geriatrics 153
Germany 184
get 385
geyser 235
ghost 71
gibbon 205
gift 152
gila monster 198
giraffe 198
girlfriend 162
give 278
glans 323
glass 114
glassfish 215
glass snake 61
globe 77
glorify 282
gloves 265
glue 23
glut 34
go 149
goal 23
goanna 198
goat 198
go away 134
God 68
gold 82
goled coin 85
golden calf 225
golden eagle 225
golden pheasant 225
goldfish 215
gold standard 82
gonorrhea 264
good 109
goodbye 23
good for nothing 263
golden lion tamarin 205
good looking 127
good looking 166
good luck 194
goodness 127
good time 127
goose 213
gorilla 204
government 40
gown 403
gradual 277
granddaughter 163
grandfather 163
grandmother 163
grandparents 164
grandson 164
grant 285
grape 38
glass 16
glasshopper 219
grateful 157
gratification 53
graze 395
grease 124
great 288
greater 340
great white shark 207
Greece 177
greedy 279
green 290
grey 291
grin 61
ground 68
group therapy 132
guilty 118
Guinea 259
guinea pig 192
H

haiku 261
hair 16
haircut 23
hairy 31
half 286
half moon 264
halo 259
hallucinate 260
hand 77
handshake 279
handsome 263
hang 231
happiness 298
happy 118
mandarin duck 213
mandrill 205
mangrove 223
manners 158
mantis 219
map 85
marabou 213
March 294
marching 31
march 41
Mardi Gras 46
mare 258
margin 147
mariachi 265
marijuana 24
marriage 86
marriage broker 264
marriage for love 86
marriage for money 86
marsh 24
marsupial 223
mask 80
Massachusetts 170
massacre 83
master 166
master key 286
mastermind 323
masterpiece 112
masturbate 164
match 234
mausoleum 133
maverick 199
May 294
may 364
maybe 122
me 166
meadow 86
meal 24
mean 116
meaning 173
measure 364
meat 223
medication 68
medicine 153
meddle 261
meerkat 199
meet 135
meet 297
meeting 166
melancholy 58
mellow 51
memoir 239
memory 173
menace 277
mend 62
menopause 164
menu 147
mercury 82
merge 135
merit 122
merge 110
messenger 283
metal 82
meteorology 153
method 24
Mexico 177
microscope 81
microwave 140
middle 286
middle age 343
middle class 62
Middle East 258
midnight 82
migrate 131
migratory bird 86
Mikado 265
military 167
milk snake 217
millionaire 49
millipede 218
mind 52
mine 284
minefield 287
miniature 69
minor 298
minute 82
miracle 25
miracle 258
mirror 114
miscarriage 132
miser 25
misfortune 342
misjudge 132
miss 119
Mississippi 180
mist 72
mistake 68
misunderstand 173
misuse 110
mitosis 81
mix 109
moderate 62
modern 131
modest 341
modesty 338
mole 211
molecule 84
molest 264
mollusk 62
monarch 166
monarch 219
monarchy 87
Monday 293
money 17
money exchange 135
money laundry 131
Mongolia 177
mongoose 199
monkey 84
Montana 170
month 148
moon 171
moose 199
moral 133
more 149
moreover 342
more than enough 149
morning 81
Morocco 177
mortuary 133
mosque 140
mosquito 220
most 113
most 129
moth 220
mother 163
motherland 175
mother milk 223
mother’s day 163
mother tongue 264
motorbike 122
mountain 17
mountain goat 199
mountain lion 199
mountain sheep 199
mountain range 32
mouse 207
moustache 231
mouth 78
movie 32
mow 25
mud 72
mudskipper 215
muffer 83
mule 194
mule 195
mule 199
multiply 67
mummy 258
murder 258
muscle 119
musical 72
musician 166
musk 199
musk rat 207
mussel 221
must 111
mute 282
mutilate 46
mutiny 124
mutton 223
myocarditis 156
N
naive 260
naphtha 124
narwhal 211
narrow 78
nation 167
national 86
Native Americans 265
natural 32
navy 259
Nazi 288
Nazism 290
Near 393
necessary 122
neck 78
necklace 1919
need 122
neighborhood 32
neither 339
Neo-Nazi 288
Nepal 177
Neptune 235
Nervous 240
nest 25
Netherlands 177
network 33
neuter 164
Nevada 180
never 116
nevertheless 130
new 119
newborn 163
New Continent 265
New Mexico 180
New moon 264
news 119
newt 199
next 280
nice 121
nice 158
nice 342
nickname 262
perpendicular 68
person 149
pesos 258
pessimism 128
pest 223
pet 159
petty 292
phantasm 49
pharmacopoeia 147
pheasant 86
philately 266
philology 263
philosophy 227
philosophy 229
phone 282
picture 17
picturesque 121
pidgin 263
pigeon 213
pie 26
pig 199
piglet 258
pigny marmoset 205
pine 137
pink 291
pint 65
pipe 85
pipe 231
pipe and vent 17
piracy 130
piranha 207
Pisces 295
pit 52
pitchfork 265
placebo 257
plain 393
planet 62
plankton 199
plantation 83
plate 17
platform 150
platinum 190
platonic 258
play 119
plead 114
plead 157
please 112
please 360
pleased 119
pleasing 121
pleasing 158
plebiscite 167
plenty 127
plus 67
podiatry 153
podium 17
poet 265
poison 69
Poland 177
polar bear 207
Polaris 265
polemic 265
police 140
police dog 207
police state 140
policy 340
polished 125
polite 133
politician 127
politicians 167
polygraph 72
polymer 87
pony 226
poor 59
popular 167
populated 167
porcupine 207
pork 262
pornography 127
portal 26
Portugal 177
Portuguese man-of-war 222
possession 340
possible 276
poster 17
postpone 261
potential 119
poultry 46
pound 65
pound 258
pouring 119
powder 231
power 297
powerful 390
power plant 140
practice 133
prairie 49
praise 110
praise 134
pray 134
praying mantis 220
precarious 59
precarious 266
precipitation 119
precise 68
predator 223
prefer 109
pregnant 26
premature 113
premise 160
prepare 261
prepayment 348
prescription 84
president 141
president-elect 141
pretend 286
pretty 380
pretzel 193
preventive
medicine 153
prey 223
price 119
pride 263
primitive 125
prince 166
principal 261
principality 85
prism 151
prison 17
prisoner 404
privacy 57
privilege 343
proclamation 26
produce 370
production 122
profit 259
progeny 167
project 26
prologue 80
prolong 123
promiscuous 125
promote 122
proof 64
propose 266
prosper 47
prosperity 35
prostitute 163
protection 32
protein 87
prudence 128
prudent 263
pseudonym 262
pseudoscience 152
puberty 164
public 167
public
knowledge 26
public
knowledge 288
puffin 213
pull 110
puncture 234
pup 262
pupa 220
push 109
pusher 262
put 361
puzzle 26
pygmy 224
pyramid 150
pyrite 82
python 217
Q
quality 84
quantity 84
quarrel 83
quartz 291
queen 163
quest 343
question 68
question 69
quiet 282
quiz 73
R
rabbit 207
radiation 139
radio station 140
rain 119
ram 266
rape 53
rare 172
rat 207
ration 258
rational 261
rattlesnake 140
raw 59
ray 215
read 170
ready 259
reading 372
real 341
really 304
reappear 266
reason 126
reasonable 126
rebellious youth 295
recall 134
receive 388
recent 113
reception 26
recipe 84
recognize 115
recollect 173
recommendation 134
recycle 264  
red 290  
re-elect 133  
refine 125  
refugee 260  
refrigerator 195  
regardless 70  
region 81  
regrets 116  
regularity 285  
reindeer 200  
reiterate 266  
reject 279  
relative 161  
relax 149  
religion 160  
remedy 264  
remember 173  
remote 280  
rendezvous 135  
renovate 264  
rent 276  
repair 53  
repeat 133  
repeatedly 133  
repel 140  
repulse 83  
reproduction 134  
reptile 200  
republic 87  
Republicans 167  
rescue 190  
research 152  
resentment 158  
residence 83  
resistance 140  
resonance 264  
response 113  
responsibility 376  
resting 298  
restrict 41  
result 341  
resume 149  
resurrection 132  
retreat 113  
rattlesnake 217  
return 110  
reward 358  
revolt 265  
revolution 265  
rhinoceros 200  
rhombus 80  
rich 41  
rich and famous 262  
rickets 55  
rickshaw 262  
rider 223  
right 284  
rigid 266  
rig 82  
rings 78  
riot 265  
rise 38  
rising up 298  
risk 277  
risk 390  
risk 263  
rival 234  
river 115  
road 284  
roadblock 348  
roadrunner 213  
rob 259  
robust 58  
robust 281  
rock 72  
rocket 284  
rock rat 207  
rodent 207  
rdeo 263  
romance 85  
roof 17  
room 80  
root 340  
rope 231  
rose 266  
roster 264  
roughly 68  
routine 133  
royalty 262  
rub 291  
rude 125  
ruffian 262  
rue 83  
rule 285  
rumor 266  
rue 115  
rue 115  
Russia 185  
rust 266  
rustle 139  
ruthless 409  
S  
Sabbath 264  
sabotage 83  
saccharin 235  
saccharin 410  
sad 170  
sadism 410  
safe 59  
safe 152  
safety 52  
sailboat 343  
Sagittarius 295  
sailor 166  
Saint Bernard dog 207  
Saint Patrick's day 186  
Saint Valentine's day 38  
salad 234  
salamander 200  
salmon 215  
saloon 266  
salt 235  
salt 410  
salvage 264  
salvage 410  
same 87  
samurai 258  
sand 335  
sandwich 148  
sanitary 264  
sanitary 411  
sapphire 291  
sardine 265  
Satan 70  
satisfaction 53  
satisfied 159  
satisfies 411  
Saturday 295  
savage 267  
save 137  
saving 282  
sawfish 215  
scale 17  
scale 265  
scaun 260  
scaun 411  
sac 81  
scattered 298  
schedule 147  
school 41  
school 171  
school 287  
science 152  
science fiction 239  
scientist 153  
scientists 230  
scissors 17  
scoop 265  
Scorpio 295  
scoot 221  
scorpion fish 215  
serial killer 265  
series 84  
Scotland 88  
Scottish terrier 207  
scratch 27  
screen 72  
sound 260  
scum 262  
scurry 264  
sea 41  
seagull 47  
sea horse 200  
seal 211  
seal 284  
sea lion 211  
seam 27  
sea mine 287  
search 116  
seascape 47  
seashell 47  
seasickness 262  
season 148  
seasonal 148  
seat 150  
sea urchin 200  
second 82  
second quarter 294  
secondary school 287  
secret 288  
secretary bird 213  
secret police 288  
secret service 288  
secure 42  
see 115  
seed 86  
seldom 266  
selection 341  
self 109  
self-addressed 128  
self admiration 128  
self-appointed 128  
self-control 128  
selfish 128  
selfishness 263  
selfishness 365  
senator 262  
send 116  
senior 166  
sensitive 27  
sentence 84  
separate 111  
September 294  
sequoia 284  
serious 84
serpent 217
settle 262
setter 207
several 129
sex 162
sex appeal 2853
sex offender 264
sexy 285
shade 266
shake 124
shale 262
shallow 27
shape 284
shark 207
sharp 341
sharpen 370
shave 262
she 163
sheep 200
sheepdog 2008
sheet 151
shelter 32
Shetland pony 200
ship 17
shirt 403
shock 298
shop-window 261
short 2342
short 281
shoulder 341
shout 82
shrimp 218
shun 126
shuttle 116
shy 126
Siberia 177
signal 78
signature 84
sign language 167
silence 71
silk 231
silkworm 220
silver 82
silver 220
silver coin 85
silverfish 220
similar 85
similar 170
similar 280
simple 111
simplistic 111
simultaneous 32
sin 127
sinful 127
sing 83
single 86
single 364
sister 163
sit 55
size 284
skate 215
skeleton 32
skeptic 260
skin 129
skirmish 266
skirt 403
skull 266
skunk 200
sky 170
slap 266
slaughter 262
slaver 86
slavery 86
slave 166
slaveholder 262
slave trade 86
sleep 78
sleeping medication 266
sleeping sickness 223
slice 82
slim 116
slip 71
slope 150
sloth 266
Slovenia 177
slow 234
slug 200
small 69
small horse 224
smell 380
smile 78
smoke 17
smooth 265
snail 200
snake 17
sneer 264
snout 283
snow 17
snowdrift 50
snowfall 259
snow fence 259
snowflake 50
snowman 259
snow leopard 208
soak 1108
soccer 261
sofa 55
sofa 150
soft 55
softball 55
soft drink 55
soil 81
soldier 166
solicit 157
solemn 84
sombrero 17
some 129
somebody 166
son 341
songbird 73
soon 113
sophisticated 125
sorority 163
sorrow 389
sound 69
soup 27
sour 116
south 87
South America 259
South Korea 178
Soviet Union 178
sow 342
sow 373
space 231
Spain 178
spaniel 208
spark 282
spasm 277
speak 282
special 172
speculation 76
speed 234
spell 83
spending 112
sphere 80
spider 221
spike 80
spill 235
spine 223
spontaneous abortion 258
spoonbill 213
spoiled 261
sport 231
spots 231
spouse 193
spread 231
spring 148
square 80
square dance 262
square knot 292
squat 259
squid 215
squirrel 208
stable 140
stable 265
stainless steel 190
stalactite 265
stalagmite 265
stale 121
stallion 259
stamp 82
stampede 196
stand 55
standard 27
star 17
star 171
stare 115
star fish 222
start 281
starve 71
State House 138
steam 62
steel 190
step 17
stepfather 259
stepmother 259
stern 259
stigma 58
still 111
stillborn 163
stingray 215
stone 72
Stone Age 265
stop 149
stork 213
storm 42
straddle 149
stream 115
street 287
stripe 264
strike 124
stripes 284
strong 119
strong 276
student 260
study 152
stupid 173
stupid error 173
sturgeon 215
subcontinent 86
subtotal 81
subtle 260
success 27
success 133
succeeding 259
sudden 277
sugar 159
sugar 235
suggest 262
suicide 159
suit 403
suitcase 17
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yacht</td>
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<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>178</td>
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<td>287</td>
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<td>24-hours</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miscellaneous
Table of Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Nobel Universal Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Foreword</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>About Nobel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>About the Author</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Part 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Basic Signs – Obvious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Overlap of Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Touching of Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Combinations Using Overlap of Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Doubling of Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Challenges and Temptations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Triple of Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Inversion of Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Crossing of Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Opposites as Reciprocals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Signs as Fractions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Summary of Basic Operations of Nobel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Conventional Signs Used in Nobel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Additional Basic Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Part 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Arrows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Combination of Signs and Arrows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Modifications of Signs of Nobel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>Brief Recapitulation of a Selection of Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>Brief comparison of Blissymbolic and Nobel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>Countries of the World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>Novel Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>Animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>Additional Set of Signs and Arrows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Quiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>Unusual test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258</td>
<td>Answers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
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<tr>
<td>273</td>
<td>Part 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
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<td>Part 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>355</td>
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<td>397</td>
<td>Part 5</td>
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<tr>
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