Hello, I'd like you to meet

Gina

CATALAN Jove xef, porti whisky amb quinze glaçons d'hidrogen, coi! *Young chef, bring whisky with fifteen hydrogen ice cubes, damn!* Aqueix betzol, Jan, comprava whisky de figa. *That idiot, Jan, was buying fig whisky.* CZECH Příliš žluťoučký kůň úpěl ďábelské ódy. *Too yellowish horse moaned devil's odes.* DANISH Høj bly gom vandt fræk sexquiz på wc. *Tall shy groom won dirty sex quiz on W.C.* Quizdeltagerne spiste jordbær med fløde, mens cirkusklovnen Walther spillede på xylofon. *The quiz contestants ate strawberry with cream while Walther the circus clown played the xylophone.* DUTCH Doch Bep, flink sexy qua vorm, zwijgt. *But Bep, thorough sexy of shape, keeps silent.* Sexy qua lijf, doch bang voor 't zwempak. *Sexy of body, though scared of the swimsuit.* Pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom het fikse aquaduct. *Dad's wise lynx piously observed the sturdy aqueduct.* ESPERANTO Eble ĉiu kvazaŭ-deca fuŝĥoraĵo ĝojigos homtipon. *Maybe every quasi-fitting bungle-choir makes a human type happy.* Laŭ Ludoviko Zamenhof bongustas freŝa ĉeĥa manĝaĵo kun spicoj. *According to Ludwig Zamenhof, fresh Czech food with spices tastes good.* FINNISH Törkylempijä vongahdus Muckysnogger booty-call. FRENCH Portez ce vieux whisky au juge blond qui fume. *Go take this old whisky to the blond judge who smokes.* Bâchez la queue du wagon-taxi avec les pyjamas du fakir. *Tarpolin-up the taxi-railcar tail with the fakir's pajamas.* Voyez le brick géant que j'examine près du wharf. *See the giant brick which I examine near the wharf.* GERMAN Sylvia wagt quick den Jux bei Pforzheim. *Sylvia dares quickly the joke at Pforzheim.* Franz jagt im komplett verwahrlosten Taxi quer durch Bayern. *Franz chases in the completely shabby cab straight through Bavaria.* Victor jagt zwölf Boxkämpfer quer über den großen Sylter Deich. *Victor chases twelve box fighters across the great dam of Sylt.* "Fix, Schwyz!" quäkt Jürgen blöd vom Paß *"Quick, Schwyz!" Jürgen squawks zanily from the pass.* Falsches Üben von Xylophonmusik quält jeden größeren Zwerg. *Wrong practising of xylophone music bothers every larger dwarf.* GREEK Γαζίες και μυρτιες δεν θα βρω πια στο χρυσαφι ξέφωτο. *No more shall I see acacias or myrtles in the golden clearing.* Ξεσκεπάζω την ψυχοφθόρα βδελυγμία. *I uncover the soul-destroying abhorrence.* Ζαφείρι δέξου πάγκαλο, βαθων ψυχης το σημα. *Receive an excellent sapphire, denoting profundity of soul.* {Notable pangrams found occurring in ancient Greek literature include: *Odyssey* 9.179–181; *Homeric Hymn to Hermes* 22–24; Pindar, *Olympian* 6 21–24; Aeschylus, *Agamemnon* 439–444; Euripides, *Alcestis* 169–172; *Hercules* 927–930; *Bacchae* 719b–723a; Isaeus, *De Hagnia*, section 31 (ελέλυθεν…λήψεσθαι); Lycurgus, *Against Leocrates* 100.3–6; Lysias 12.93.3–5; Thucydides, from the last four words of 4.115.2 through the first ten

GINA IS A TYPEFACE *with a robust texture and an extensive set of glyphs that have a distinct, legible appearance.*

The Gina family includes Greek and accented characters, mathematical symbols, alternate forms, italic and small cap styles, and more.

Gina and Gina Italic are available as PostScript-based OpenType fonts.

Gina

A SERIF TYPEFACE FOR BOOKS AND MORE

Although many kinds of material may benefit from Gina's features, it was designed for technical and academic publications that call for immersive reading as well as clarity of complex texts. The fine details in Gina and Gina Italic reveal an interplay of forms that swell gently in some places and crisply intersect in others, creating a rhythm between its gentler and its more assertive shapes.

Gina has a sturdy weight that produces a strong text colour, even at small sizes. It includes real superiors, inferiors, and small caps adjusted to work with the main text size.

Individual characters fit together easily to promote overall ease of reading, but they can also combine in equations, formulae, foreign terms, or precise technical language without ambiguity. Latin and Greek characters, numerals, and mathematical symbols all work in harmony as well as on their own. OpenType features allow access to alternate forms and styles for some characters to further enhance their clarity.

Abçδ

m

5fgHi

DISTINCT FORMS

Gina makes it easy to distinguish between forms that might be confused for one another. This is always a benefit for the reader, but it is crucial for mathematical and scientific texts that may mix roman, italic, and Greek characters in unfamiliar sequences. Since any ambiguity about which character is which may change the meaning of the equation, it is essential that all characters can be recognized at a glance.

Below: the alternate lowercase a, italic a, and Greek alpha. Bottom: the lining figure one, the uppercase I, the lowercase l and i, and the oldstyle figure one.

a *a* α

1 I l i 1

v *v* ν

Above: the lowercase v, italic v, and Greek nu. Below: the lowercase p, italic p, and Greek rho. Bottom: the lowercase u, italic u, and Greek upsilon.

p *p* ρ

u *u* υ

NUMERALS

Gina contains four sets of full-size numerals to meet a variety of typesetting needs. The default style is lining figures with proportional spacing, but you can also set lining figures with tabular spacing or oldstyle figures with either proportional or tabular spacing. (Inferior and superior styles use lining figures spaced proportionally, and small caps use proportional oldstyle figures by default.)

1234567890

01234567890

1234567890

01234567890

1234

Proportional lining figures

GBP (£)1=		EUR (€)1=		YEN (¥)100=		USD ($)1=	
EUR	1.47667	USD	1.37760	EUR	0.59581	EUR	0.72590
USD	2.03426	GBP	0.67720	USD	0.82078	GBP	0.49158
YEN	247.84369	YEN	167.83992	GBP	0.40348	YEN	121.83500

Tabular lining figures

GBP (£)1=		EUR (€)1=		YEN (¥)100=		USD ($)1=	
EUR	1.47667	USD	1.37760	EUR	0.59581	EUR	0.72590
USD	2.03426	GBP	0.67720	USD	0.82078	GBP	0.49158
YEN	247.84369	YEN	167.83992	GBP	0.40348	YEN	121.83500

Proportional oldstyle figures (with small caps)

GBP (£)1=		EUR (€)1=		YEN (¥)100=		USD ($)1=	
EUR	1.47667	USD	1.37760	EUR	0.59581	EUR	0.72590
USD	2.03426	GBP	0.67720	USD	0.82078	GBP	0.49158
YEN	247.84369	YEN	167.83992	GBP	0.40348	YEN	121.83500

Tabular oldstyle figures (with small caps)

GBP (£)1=		EUR (€)1=		YEN (¥)100=		USD ($)1=	
EUR	1.47667	USD	1.37760	EUR	0.59581	EUR	0.72590
USD	2.03426	GBP	0.67720	USD	0.82078	GBP	0.49158
YEN	247.84369	YEN	167.83992	GBP	0.40348	YEN	121.83500

1234

OPTICAL SIZES

Gina and Gina Italic contain superior and inferior forms for numerals and the basic Latin alphabet. In addition, Gina's roman style includes small caps for the Latin and Greek alphabets, including some accented characters and punctuation adjusted for use with the smaller forms.

Numerals drawn for use at smaller optical sizes can be positioned for use as numerators and denominators in case fractions. (Some precomposed fractions are also available). Superior and inferior characters are positioned so that they can be stacked on top of one another.

The small caps and superior/inferior glyphs have all been modified so that they relate properly to their full-size counterparts. Details such as counters and stroke weights, for instance, are larger in proportion to the overall size to maintain the overall colour of the text.

A full-size numeral is shown beside a fraction using the numerator and denominator figures, and a superior figure stacked above an inferior letter. These forms are available in both the roman and the italic styles of Gina.

$8\,{}^{1}/_{8}\;{}^{1}_{A}$

MM

Superior, inferior, and small cap forms in Gina are more than just small copies of their full-size counterparts. Rather, they are optimized to blend easily with them.

MM

MM

MATHEMATICS

Equations, chemical formulae, tables, and other combinations of text, numerals, and symbols need glyphs with enough individual clarity that they can be easily read when appearing outside of typical word shapes, or when shown in very small sizes. Equations, for example, may feature a mix of italic characters, Greek characters, and mathematical symbols, any of which may be shown at a typical text size or smaller.

Although Gina was primarily designed for text, its design accommodates the demands of mathematical material. It includes a large set of symbols that enable the setting of a wide variety of basic equations.

⊛∂≋∜

$$x'_t = h(z)F_2 - g(y)F_3,\quad y'_t = f(x)F_3 - h(z)F_1,\quad z'_t = g(y)F_1 - f(x)F_2$$

Here, $F_n = F_n(x, y, z, t)$ are arbitrary functions. First integral:

$$\int f(x)dx + \int g(y)dy + \int h(z)dz = C_1$$

where C is an arbitrary constant. If the function F_n is independent of t, then, by eliminating t and z from the first two equations of the system (with the above integral), one arrives at a first-order equation.

4.4 FACTORIAL FACTORS

Now let's take a look at the factorization of some interesting highly composite numbers, the factorials:

$$n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \ldots \cdot n = \prod_{k=1}^{n} k,\ \text{integer } n \geq 0. \tag{4.21}$$

According to our convention for an empty product, this defines 0! to be 1. Thus $n! = (n-1)!n$ for every positive integer n. This is the number of permutations of n distinct objects. That is, it's the number of ways to arrange n things in a row: There are n choices for the first thing; for each choice of first thing, there are $n-1$ choices for the second; for each of these $n(n-1)$ choices, there are $n-2$ for the third; and so on, giving $n(n-1)(n-2)\ldots(1)$ arrangements in all. Here are the first few values of the factorial function.

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$n!$	1	1	2	6	24	120	720	5040	40320	362880	3628800

It's useful to know a few factorial facts, like the first six values, and the fact that 10! is about 3½ million plus change; another interesting fact is that the number of digits in $n!$ exceeds n when $n \geq 25$.

We can prove that $n!$ is plenty big by using something like Gauss's trick of Chapter 1:

$$n!^2 = (1 \cdot 2 \cdot \ldots \cdot n)\,(n \cdot \ldots \cdot 2 \cdot 1) = \prod_{k=1}^{n} k(n+1-k).$$

Two excerpts from Concrete Mathematics (*Graham, Knuth, Patashnik. 1994*):

9 PT. TEXT WITH 13 PT. LEADING

LANGUAGE SUPPORT

Gina can be used to set text in many languages that use the Latin and Greek alphabets, including Afrikaans, Albanian, Azeri, Bari, Basque, Belarusian Łacinka, Breton, Catalan, Cornish, Creole, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Frisian languages, Friulian, Galician, German, Greek, Guaraní, Hungarian, Icelandic, Irish, Italian, Kabyle, Kalaallisut, Kashubian, Kurmanji Kurdish, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luganda, Luxembourgish, Malay, Maltese, Latin-based Mandinka, Manx, Norwegian, Pársik (Persian), Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Romansh, some Sami languages, Scots Gaelic, Serbian, Shelta, Slovak, Slovenian, Sorbian, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish, Vietnamese, Walloon, Welsh, and Wolof.

Gina also contains a wide variety of accent marks that can be combined with the Latin and Greek glyphs to set even more characters than the ones already supplied.

ðβψþ

OpenType features assist with some aspects of linguistic support, such as the removal of the Greek *tonos* from text set with capitals and the substitution of the *kreska* for the acute accent in Polish.

Όταν δε τρία μεγέθη ανάλογον η, το πρώτον προς το τρίτον διπλασίονα λόγον έχειν λέγεται ήπερ προς το δεύτερον.

GREEK TEXT WITH UPPER- AND LOWERCASE

ΟΤΑΝ ΔΕ ΤΡΙΑ ΜΕΓΕΘΗ ΑΝΑΛΟΓΟΝ Η, ΤΟ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ ΔΙΠΛΑΣΙΟΝΑ ΛΟΓΟΝ ΕΧΕΙΝ ΛΕΓΕΤΑΙ ΗΠΕΡ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ.

GREEK TEXT WITH CAPITALS

Andrzej Tadeusz Bonawentura Kościuszko, herbu Roch III (ur. 4 lutego 1746, zm. 15 października 1817) — generał polski i amerykański, inżynier fortyfikator, walczył o niepodległość Polski i USA, Najwyższy Naczelnik Siły Zbrojnej Narodowej w insurekcji 1794.

POLISH TEXT WITH DEFAULT ACCENTS

Andrzej Tadeusz Bonawentura Kościuszko, herbu Roch III (ur. 4 lutego 1746, zm. 15 października 1817) — generał polski i amerykański, inżynier fortyfikator, walczył o niepodległość Polski i USA, Najwyższy Naczelnik Siły Zbrojnej Narodowej w insurekcji 1794.

POLISH TEXT WITH CORRECT ACCENTS

ŋűęơ

THE WORD "MATHEMATICS" (Greek: μαθηματικά or *mathēmatiká*) comes from the Greek μάθημα (*máthēma*), which means *learning*, *study*, *science*, and additionally came to have the narrower and more technical meaning "mathematical study", even in Classical times. Its adjective is μαθηματικός (*mathēmatikós*), related to learning, or studious, which likewise further came to mean mathematical. In particular, μαθηματικα τέχνη (*mathēmatikḗ tékhnē*), in Latin *ars mathematica*, meant the mathematical art. The apparent plural form in English, like the French plural form *les mathématiques* (and the less commonly used singular derivative *la mathématique*), goes back to the Latin neuter plural *mathematica* (Cicero), based on the Greek plural τα μαθηματικά (*ta mathēmatiká*), used by Aristotle, and meaning roughly "all things mathematical". In English, however, *mathematics* is a singular noun, often shortened to *math* in English speaking North America and *maths* elsewhere.

Excerpt from the Wikipedia entry for "mathematics"

14 PT. TEXT WITH 20 PT. LEADING

The word "mathematics" (Greek: μαθηματικά or *mathēmatiká*) comes from the Greek μάθημα (*máthēma*), which means *learning*, *study*, *science*, and additionally came to have the narrower and more technical meaning "mathematical study", even in Classical times. Its adjective is μαθηματικός (*mathēmatikós*), related to learning, or studious, which likewise further came to mean mathematical. In particular, μαθηματικα τέχνη (*mathēmatikḗ tékhnē*), in Latin *ars mathematica*, meant the mathematical art. The apparent plural form in English, like the French plural form *les mathématiques* (and the less commonly used singular derivative *la mathématique*), goes back to the Latin neuter plural *mathematica* (Cicero), based on the Greek plural τα μαθηματικά (*ta mathēmatiká*), used by Aristotle, and meaning roughly "all things mathematical". In English, however, *mathematics* is a singular noun, often shortened to *math* in English speaking North America and *maths* elsewhere.

10 pt. text with 15 pt. leading

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8 pt. text with 13 pt. leading

A mole is the amount of a substance that contains as many elementary entities (atoms, molecules or ions) as there are atoms in 0.012 kilogram (or 12 grams) of carbon-12, where the carbon-12 atoms are unbound, at rest and in their ground state. The number of atoms in 0.012 kilogram of carbon-12 is known as the Avogadro constant, and is determined empirically. The currently accepted value is 6.02214179(30) $\times 10^{23}$ mol^{-1}.

12 PT. TEXT WITH 16 PT. LEADING

A mole is the amount of a substance that contains as many elementary entities (atoms, molecules or ions) as there are atoms in 0.012 kilogram (or 12 grams) of carbon-12, where the carbon-12 atoms are unbound, at rest and in their ground state. The number of atoms in 0.012 kilogram of carbon-12 is known as the Avogadro constant, and is determined empirically. The currently accepted value is 6.02214179(30) $\times 10^{23}$ mol^{-1}.

10 PT. TEXT WITH 14 PT. LEADING

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9 PT. TEXT WITH 12 PT. LEADING

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8 PT. TEXT WITH 11 PT. LEADING

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8 PT. TEXT WITH 11 PT. LEADING

Velocity Criterion

This Appendix describes a method for establishing a velocity criterion for screening piping systems. Using these procedures, piping systems requiring further analysis can be determined. This Appendix is to be used in conjunction with Part 3, para. 5.1.2.4.

D1. VELOCITY CRITERION

The expression for allowable peak velocity from Part 3, para. 5.1.2.4 is

$$V_{\text{allow}} = \frac{C_1 C_4}{C_3 C_5} \times \frac{\beta(S_{\text{el}})}{\alpha C_2 K_2}$$

where

C_1 = correction factor that compensates for the effect of concentrated weights. If concentrated weight is less than 17 times the weight of the span for straight beams, L-bends, U-bends, and Z-bends, a conservative value of 0.15 can be used for screening purposes.

C_2K_2 = stress indices as defined in the ASME Code; $C_2K_2 \le 4$ for most piping systems

C_3 = correction factor accounting for pipe contents and insulation; for contents and insulation equal to the weight of the pipe, the value would be 1.414; in most cases it is less than 1.5

C_4 = correction factor for end conditions different from fixed ends and for configurations different from straight spans

= 1.33 for cantilever and simply supported beam

= 0.74 for equal leg Z-bend

= 0.83 for equal leg U-bend

C_5 = correction factor that is used when measured frequency differs from the first natural frequency of the piping span; for frequency ratios less than 1.0, the value is 1.0

Sel, α = see Part 3, para. 3.2.1.2

β = see Part 3, para. 5.1.2.4

D2. SCREENING VELOCITY CRITERION

If conservative values of the correction factors are combined, a criterion can be derived that should indicate safe levels of vibration for any type of piping configuration. Using this criterion, piping systems can be checked and those with vibration velocity levels lower than the screening value would require no further analysis. Piping systems that have vibration velocity levels higher than the screening value do not necessarily have excessive stresses, but further analysis is necessary to establish their acceptability.

The following correction factors are considered to be conservative values and should be applicable to most piping configurations; however, the conservatism for extremely complex piping configurations cannot be attested.

C_1 = 0.15

C_2K_2 = 4

C_3 = 1.5

C_4 = 0.7

C_5 = 1.0

Sel/α = 7,690 psi (53 MPa)

$$V_{\text{allow}} = \frac{(0.15)(0.7)(0.00364)(7{,}690)}{(1.5)(1.0)(4)}$$

V_{allow} = 0.5 in./sec (12.7 mm/s)—screening vibration velocity value

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An excerpt from the ASME Code for Operation and Maintenance of Nuclear Power Plants

8 PT. TEXT WITH 10 PT. LEADING

ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΝ Ε΄
ΟΡΟΙ

α΄ Μέρος εστί μέγεθος μεγέθους το έλασσον του μείζονος, όταν καταμετρή το μείζον.

β΄ Πολλαπλάσιον δε το μείζον του ελάττονος, όταν καταμετρήται υπό του ελάττονος.

γ΄ Λόγος εστί δυο μεγεθών ομογενών η κατά πηλικότητά ποιά σχέσις.

δ΄ Λόγον έχειν προς άλληλα μεγέθη λέγεται, α δύναται πολλαπλασιαζόμενα αλλήλων υπερέχειν.

ε΄ Εν τω αυτώ λόγω μεγέθη λέγεται είναι πρώτον προς δεύτερον και τρίτον προς τέταρτον, όταν τα του πρώτου και τρίτου ισάκις πολλαπλάσια των του δευτέρου και τετάρτου ισάκις πολλαπλασίων καθ’ οποιονούν πολλαπλασιασμόν εκάτερον εκατέρου ή άμα υπερέχη ή άμα ίσα η ή άμα ελλείπη ληφθέντα κατάλληλα.

ς΄ Τα δε τον αυτόν έχαντα λόγον μεγέθη ανάλογον καλείσθω.

ζ΄ Όταν δε των ισάκις πολλαπλασίων το μεν του πρώτον πολλαπλάσιον υπερέχη του του δευτέρου πολλαπλασίου, το δε του τρίτου πολλαπλάσιον μη υπερέχη του του τετάρτου πολλαπλασίου, τότε το πρώτον προς το δεύτερον μείζονα λόγον έχειν λέγεται, ήπερ το τρίτον προς το τεταρτον.

η΄ Αναλογία δε εν τρισέν όροις ελαχίστη εστίν.

θ΄ Όταν δε τρία μεγέθη ανάλογον η, το πρώτον προς το τρίτον διπλασίονα λόγον έχειν λέγεται ήπερ προς το δεύτερον.

ι΄ Όταν δε τέσσαρα μεγέθη ανάλογον η, το πρώτον προς το τέταρτον τριπλασίονα λόγον έχειν λέγεται ήπερ προς το δεύτερον, και αει εξής ομοίως, ως αν η αναλογία υπάρχη.

An excerpt from Euclid’s Elements, *defining concepts of proportion.*

10 PT. TEXT WITH 15 PT. LEADING

BASIC LATIN

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

GREEK

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ
αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρςστυφχψω
ΆΈΉΊΪΌΎΫΏάέήίϊΐύϋΰόώ
ϐϑϒϓϔϕϖϘϙϚϛϱϲϳϴϵ϶

PROPORTIONAL FIGURES

0123456789
0123456789

TABULAR FIGURES

0123456789
0123456789

LIGATURES

fi fl fb fh

PUNCTUATION AND SYMBOLS

. , ' " ‘ ’ “ ” ‹ › « » ‛ ‚ ‟ „ : ; @ ? ! ¿ ¡ & ¶ § # † ‡ ⟨ ⟩ ( ) [ ] { } ^ *
/ \ | ¦ ‖ • · ‣ ~ - ‐ – − — ¬ _ ‗ … ′ ″ ‴ ‵ ‶ ‷ ° $ ¢ £ ¤ ¥ ₫ € ƒ ©
® ℗ ℠ ™ ª º ℞ ℅ % ‰ ‱ ℧ ı ℎ ℏ ℮

SMALL CAPITALS

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Æ Þ Ŋ
À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Đ Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Ÿ
Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω Ϊ Ϋ
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ALTERNATE ACCENTED GLYPHS FOR POLISH

ÁĆŃÓŚŹááćńóśźɑ́

MATHEMATICAL OPERATORS

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STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

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PUNCTUATION AND SYMBOLS

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EXTENDED LATIN

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ALTERNATE ACCENTED GLYPHS FOR POLISH

ÁĆŃÓŚŹááćńóśź

MATHEMATICAL OPERATORS

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SUPERSCRIPTS AND SUBSCRIPTS

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CASE-SENSITIVE FORMS FOR CAPITALS

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STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

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words of 4.115.3] HUNGARIAN Egy hűtlen vejét fülöncsípő, dühös mexikói úr Wesselényinél mázol Quitóban. *An angry Mexican man, who caught his faithless son-in-law, is painting Wesselényi's house in Quito.* ICELANDIC Kæmi ný öxi hér ykist þjófum nú bæði víl og ádrepa. *If a new axe were here, thieves would feel increasing deterrence and punishment.* IRISH D'fhuascail Íosa Úrmhac na hÓighe Beannaithe pór Éava agus Ádhaimh D'ḟuascail Íosa Úrṁac na hÓiġe Beannaiṫe pór Éaḃa agus Áḋaiṁ. *Jesus, Son of the blessed Virgin, redeemed the seed of Eve and Adam.* ITALIAN Quel fez sghembo copre davanti. *That slanted fez covers the front.* Ma la volpe col suo balzo ha raggiunto il quieto Fido. *But the fox with his leap has reached the quiet Fido.* Quel vituperabile xenofobo zelante assaggia il whisky ed esclama: alleluja! *That blameworthy and zealous xenophobe tastes his whisky and says: Alleluja!* LITHUANIAN Įlinkdama fechtuotojo špaga sublykčiojusi pragręžė apvalų arbūzą. *Incurving fencer sword sparkled and perforated a round watermelon.* LOJBAN .o'i mu xagji sofybakni cu zvati le purdi. *Watch out, five hungry Soviet-cows are in the garden!* MAPUDUNGUN (RAGILEO ALPHABET) Gvxam mincetu apocikvyeh: ñizol ce mamvj ka raq kuse bafkeh mew. *Tale under the full moon: the chief chemamull and the clay old woman at the lake/sea.* NORWEGIAN Vår sære Zulu fra badeøya spilte jo whist og quickstep i min taxi. *Our strange Zulu from the bathing Island did actually play whist and quickstep in my cab.* Høvdingens kjære squaw får litt pizza i Mexico by. *The chief's dear squaw gets a little pizza in Mexico City.* IQ-løs WC-boms uten hørsel skjærer god pizza på xylofon. *IQ-less WC-bum without hearing cut good pizza on xylophone.* POLISH Pójdźże, kiń tę chmurność w głąb flaszy! *Come on, drop your sadness into the depth of a bottle!* Pchnąć w tę łódź jeża lub ośm skrzyń fig. *Push into that boat a hedgehog or eight boxes of figs.* Mężny bądź, chroń pułk twój i sześć flag. *Be brave, protect your regiment and six flags.* PORTUGUESE Um pequeno jabuti xereta viu dez cegonhas felizes. *A curious little red-footed tortoise saw ten happy storks.* Blitz prende ex-vesgo com cheque fajuto. *Police arrested ex-cross-eye with fake check in a checkpoint.* Gazeta publica hoje no jornal uma breve nota de faxina na quermesse. *The journalists publish today at the newspaper a short note about the cleaning at the kirmiss.* À noite, vovô Kowalsky vê o ímã cair no pé do pingüim queixoso e vovó põe açúcar no chá de tâmaras do jabuti feliz. *At night, grandpa Kowalsky sees the magnet falling in the complaining penguin's foot and grandma puts sugar in the happy tortoise's date tea.* Luís argüia à Júlia que «brações, fé, chá, óxido, pôr, zângão» eram palavras do português. *Luís argued to Júlia that "big arms, faith, tea, oxide, to put, bee" were Portuguese words.*

DANIEL RHATIGAN

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