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WILLIAM AULD

# ESPERANTO

A NEW  
APPROACH

ELOUIS

**HEROLDO**  
DE ESPERANTO

# **ESPERANTO**

## **A NEW APPROACH**

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# *Preface*

This text-book aims to give the student as quickly as possible the ability to *read* an Esperanto text, after which it is hoped he will, through reading, acquire fluency in the other linguistic skills. There is no substitute for a teacher (either live or mechanical); nevertheless, with this book even the isolated student will learn the International Language, and it is him I have borne in mind throughout.

I have noticed that many text-books in Esperanto, to make things easier for the student in the beginning, have tended to treat Esperanto as though it were a bastard kind of English: vocabulary has been selected for its similarity to English forms, and sentences given whose syntax approximates to English syntax. The unique possibilities of Esperanto are left till later on in the course, by which time it is difficult to eradicate impressions formed earlier and to free oneself from the influence of the English language.

I have therefore concentrated from the very beginning on Esperanto itself. The most characteristic trait of the International Language is its agglutinative, or word-building, nature. English once possessed this ability to a high degree, but it has long since petrified; and the subtlety of meaning which it is possible to achieve by manipulating a relatively small number of semantic units may come as a revelation to the English-speaking student. In presenting the vocabulary I have, throughout the earlier lessons, made use of three Esperanto word-frequency lists (notably that of Blaas): that word frequency in Esperanto does not always coincide with that of English will be apparent from the Keys to the Exercises. In later lessons some less frequent roots are included as a result of the passages chosen as Exercises.

After lesson 5 no further translation out of English into Esperanto is asked for in the Exercises, but the student may find it useful to retranslate the Keys into Esperanto, checking his efforts against the original Exercise.

Finally, it may be asked why it was necessary to use the English language at all. That Esperanto is eminently suitable for direct-method teaching has been abundantly demonstrated, and indeed Esperantists using the Cseh Method were pioneers in this field. My experience suggests, however, that the average English speaker, at least, finds the direct method difficult in the absence of a teacher, and therefore I have preferred to evolve the method presented here.

Dollar, 28th March, 1965

WILLIAM AULD

# Lesson one

## PRONUNCIATION

There are twenty-eight sounds in Esperanto, and each sound is represented by a single letter of the alphabet, hence there are twenty-eight letters in the alphabet. There are no silent letters, and every word is spelt exactly as it is pronounced and vice versa.

## Vowels

There are five vowels in Esperanto, each of which represents a so-called middle vowel, i.e., neither too short nor too long.

- A is pronounced as in *father*
- E is pronounced as in *there*
- I is pronounced as in *machine*
- O is pronounced as in *or*
- U is pronounced as *oo* in *too*

NOTE I: — The vowel which causes most trouble to English speakers is I. They tend to make it too short. It is *never* pronounced as in the English *bit*, and hence English speakers should concentrate on drawing out the sound I in Esperanto; they should think of the *ee* sound in *see*, and draw it slightly.

NOTE II: — The Esperanto vowels are *pure*, while for many speakers English vowel sounds, particularly E and O, are in fact diphthongised by adding a short Y-sound after E or a short U-sound after O (e.g., *go* is often pronounced GOu). This should be avoided in Esperanto.

## Consonants

The following consonants are the same in English and Esperanto: —

B D F H K L M N P S T V Z

The remaining consonants should be learned as under: —

- (a) C is pronounced as *ts* in *bits*  
G is pronounced as in *go*  
J is pronounced as *y* in *yes*  
R is trilled as in Scottish pronunciation of the English R.
- (b) Ĉ is pronounced as *ch* in *chess*  
Ĝ is pronounced as in *gymnasium*  
Ĥ is pronounced as *ch* in *loch*  
Ĵ is pronounced as *s* in *pleasure*  
Ŝ is pronounced as *sh* in *shout*  
Ŭ is pronounced as *w* in *will*

The name of each letter is: — in the case of vowels, the sound of the vowel; in the case of consonants, the sound of the consonant plus „o”. Hence the full alphabet of Esperanto is as follows: —

A	Bo	Co	Ĉo	Do	E	Fo
Go	Ĝo	Ho	Ĥo	I	Jo	Ĵo
Ko	Lo	Mo	No	O	Po	Ro
So	Ŝo	To	U	Ŭo	Vo	Zo

## EXERCISE

Learn the alphabet by heart.

NOTE III: — Since the rule is *one letter, one sound*, the beginner should now be able to pronounce every Esperanto word. However, he may at first find himself puzzled by certain sound combinations, and the following guidance may be of use to him: —

AJ is pronounced as *y* in *why*  
 OJ is pronounced as *oy* in *boy*  
 EJ is pronounced as *ey* in *they*  
 UJ is pronounced as *o y* in *do you*  
 AŬ is pronounced as *ow* in *how*  
 EŬ is pronounced as *ay w* in *say will*  
 SC is pronounced as *st s* in *west side*

## Stress

In Esperanto the stress always falls on the *second last vowel* in the word, e.g., amo = Amo; laboro = labOro; respondas = respOndas; malparolema = malparolEma.

Hence, if one remembers that only A, E, I, O, U, are vowels, one immediately knows where to place the stress, or emphasis, in any word. The beginner may sometimes feel some confusion when two vowels fall at the end of the word. He should remember that our rule always holds good, e.g.: —

historio = historio	balai = balAi
kiuj = kiuj	noktuo = noktUo
senscia = senscia	ardeo = ardEo

## EXERCISE

Practise reading the following sentence aloud until it flows easily and correctly: —

La miopa profesoro ne scias, ke la knaboj, kiuj, ĥore hurlante, ĉasas la ĵetitan pilkon, fuŝas ankaŭ tre stulte siajn lecionojn kaj senĝue vizitas la lernejon de tago al tago.



# Lesson two

A *noun* is the *name* of a person, place, object or abstract quality, e.g., workman, school, table, love.

An *adjective* describes a noun (or pronoun), e.g., *green grass, other people, bad habits.*

A *pronoun* stands for a noun already known or understood, e.g., I, you, he, she, it, we, they.

A *verb* expresses an *action* or a state of *being*, e.g., walks, breaks, seem, am, is, are.

## WORD-BUILDING (Roots and Endings)

Nouns, adjectives and verbs (and, as we shall see later, adverbs) basically consist of two parts in Esperanto. These parts are the ROOT and the ENDING.

The ROOT contains the *meaning* of the word, and the ENDING shows whether it is a noun, a verb, an adjective or an adverb.

The NOUN-ENDING in Esperanto is -o. All nouns in Esperanto end in O. Hence we find e.g., laboro = work (labor/o); belo = beauty (bel/o); faro = deed (far/o); amo = love (am/o); krio = cry, shout (kri/o).

NOTE I: — There is normally no equivalent in Esperanto for the English words „a” or „an”. Hence *faro* may mean „deed” or „a deed”; *krio* may mean „shout” or „a shout”.

The ADJECTIVE-ENDING in Esperanto is -a. All adjectives in Esperanto end in A. Hence we find e.g., bela = beautiful (bel/a); bona = good (bon/a); ama = loving (am/a); kria = shouting, loudmouthed (kri/a).

PRONOUNS have no special ending, and should be learned as independent words, e.g., mi = I; vi = you; li = he; ŝi = she; ĝi = it; ili = they; ni = we.

There are different VERB-ENDINGS, depending on whether the action expressed takes place in the past, the present, or the future. Action taking place in the present is shown by the ending -AS, e.g., mi laboras = I work (labor/as); li amas = he loves (am/as); vi krias = you shout (kri/as); ili faras = they do (far/as).

NOTE II: — Although the English verb changes after *he, she* or *it* (and some verbs, such as the verb *to be* change in other ways), the Esperanto ending does not change in this way, as the following tables demonstrate: —

<p>I love = mi amas          you love = vi amas          he, she, it loves = li, ŝi, ĝi amas          we love = ni amas          they love = ili amas</p>		<p>I am = mi estas          you are = vi estas          he, she, it is = li, ŝi, ĝi estas          we are = ni estas          they are = ili estas</p>
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NOTE III: — There is more than one way of expressing the Present Tense in English, e.g., I love; I am loving; I do love, are all expressions of the Present Tense. While it is possible to reproduce these differences in Esperanto, normally the form *amas* sufficiently expresses the required meaning. Hence: — she is working = *ŝi laboras*; they do shout = *ili krias*; we are loving = *ni amas*.

NOTE IV: — You will have observed that a single root, e.g., *am-*, can be made into a noun, an adjective or a verb by the addition of the appropriate ending: *amo, ama, amas*. This holds good for all Esperanto roots, the criterion being that the resultant word must make sense. It is clear, also, that word-formation is in no way restricted to forms which may have an exact equivalent in English or any other given language. This fact greatly contributes to the richness and subtlety of Esperanto.

Q. Which would you enjoy more — *ama laboro, or labora amo*?

NOTE V: — In English, an adjective always precedes the noun it describes, e.g., good work (where „good” describes „work”). In Esperanto, however, although the adjective more usually precedes its noun, it may also (and not infrequently does) come after it. Thus „good work” may equally well be translated as *bona laboro* or *laboro bona*.

Q. What is the difference between *bela faro* and *faro bela*?

A. None.

NOTE VI: — Thanks to the system of word-endings, the *function* of each word is clear, irrespective of its position.

## EXERCISE I

How would you express the following in English? (Sometimes you may find that although the meaning of a word or phrase in Esperanto is quite obvious to you, you nevertheless have difficulty in finding the English equivalent. Don't worry about this. Concentrate on understanding the Esperanto).

Ama koro. Kora amo. Bela lumo. La lumo estas bela. La taga lumo estas bela. Vi estas bela. La nova tago. La taga novo. Kria respondo. Responda krio. Mi respondas. La lumo de la tago estas bela. Ŝi rigardas. Ama rigardo. Amo nova. Respondo ama. Respondo kria. Krio responda. Ni faras. La faro estas bona. Bela estas la rigardo. Laboro estas bona. Amo nova estas bela. Ŝi estas bela. Ili amas. Mi respondas.

## VOCABULARY

*kor/o* = heart

*lum/o* = light (that  
which shines)

*la* = the

*tag/o* = day

*nov/a* = new

*respond/o* = reply

*de* = of, from

*rigard/as* = looks (at)

## EXERCISE II

*Translate the following into Esperanto: —*

Heartfelt love. A loving heart. A radiant look. An answering look. An answering shout. A deed of work. A working day. A new day. The reply is new. She is-looking. He is-shouting. They love. We are-working. A lovely day. A responsive heart. The radiance of a responsive, loving heart is beautiful. We look. We reply. The work of the day.

# Lesson three

## WORD-BUILDING (Prefixes and Suffixes)

In addition to roots and endings, PREFIXES and SUFFIXES are used in Esperanto word-building.

A PREFIX is attached to the beginning of an Esperanto word, and alters or modifies the meaning of what follows it. A typical prefix is MAL-, which means „the opposite of”. Hence we have *malbona* (mal/bon/a), meaning the opposite of *bona*, i.e. bad; *malbela* = ugly; *malamo* = hatred; *mallumo* = darkness; *malamas* = hates.

### EXERCISE III

facila	= easy	;	malfacila	= ?
longa	= long	;	mallonga	= ?
granda	= big	;	malgranda	= ?
forta	= strong	;	malforta	= ?
plena	= full	;	malplena	= ?

A SUFFIX is attached to a word *after* the root but *before* the ending, and alters or modifies the meaning of what comes before it. Typical suffixes are -EM- and -UL-.

-EM- means „having an inclination or disposition to or towards”. Hence *amema* (am/em/a) = „having an inclination or disposition to love”, i.e., affectionate. (Compare *ama* = loving.) Other examples of this suffix are e.g., *laborema* (having an inclination or disposition to work) = industrious; *kriema* (having an inclination or disposition to shout) = noisy; *farema* (having an inclination or disposition to do) = willing. Also: —

sento = feeling;	sentemo = sensitivity
trovas = finds;	trovemo = ingenuity
parolas = speaks;	parolema = talkative, loquacious

-UL- means „an individual possessing the quality expressed in the remainder of the word”, or, more simply, a man who is (or does). Hence *bonulo* (bon/ul/o) = a man who is good, a good fellow; *fortulo* (fort/ul/o) = a strong man; *belulo* (bel/ul/o) = a handsome man; *novulo* = a novice, newcomer; *grandulo* = a big man.

NOTE I: — It is important to understand that more than one prefix or suffix may be used in building a word, if the meaning requires it, e.g., *parola* = relating to speech; spoken, (for example, *parola respondo* = a spoken reply); *parolema* = talkative, loquacious; *malparolema* = taciturn; *malparolemulo* = a taciturn fellow. Or again, *amo* = love; *malamo* = hate, hatred; *amemo* = affection; *malamemo* = hostility; *amemulo* an affectionate fellow; *malamemulo* = a hostile fellow.

NOTE II: — The meaning of a word may not be immediately obvious to the beginner, and it will be necessary for him to analyse the word. This should be done *from right to left*, beginning with the ending, through any suffixes to the root with its prefixes. For example, in analysing *malamemulo*, one would proceed as follows: — *o* = a noun; *ulo* = a person; *emulo* = a person with an inclination; *amemulo* = a person with an inclination to love; *malamemulo* = a person with an inclination to the opposite of love. This kind of analysis, of course, becomes unnecessary as one grows accustomed to the language.

NOTE III: — Conversely, when building a word one works outwards from the root, or main root if there is more than one (see Lesson 4). For example, to express the notion of a taciturn fellow, one recasts the thought in the form of „a person who has an inclination to the opposite of speaking” = *malparolemulo*.

## EXERCISE IV

*How would you express the following in English?*

La respondo estas facila. La bonulo estas malgranda kaj parolema. Malamemo estas malbela sento. Li estas trovema. La fortulo estas sentema. Mi staras kaj li parolas. La sentemulo venas. La demando estas malfacila. Mi demandas, li respondas. La tempo estas mallonga. Mi staras dum longa tempo. Dum longa tempo la fortulo laboras. Koro malplena. Ĝi estas bela trovo. Mi staras sen laboro. Li estas senlaborulo. Ŝi estas senforta. Ŝi estas malforta. Dum amo estas, la koro estas plena. La malfacilo de la respondo estas granda.

## VOCABULARY

*kaj* = and

*star/as* = stands

*ven/as* = comes

*demand/o* = question

*temp/o* = time

*dum* = during, while

*sen* = without

## EXERCISE V

*Translate the following into Esperanto: —*

Without love, the heart is empty. I stand while he is speaking. The big fellow is talkative. The work is long and difficult. He is sensitive and loquacious. The light of day is coming (= comes). He is full of affection. The novice is handsome. The novice's work (= the work of the novice) is difficult. They ask without reply. The big fellow stands while the inquisitive one is speaking (= speaks).

# Lesson four

## SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION (The Direct Question)

In Esperanto, as in English, there are two ways of asking a question. In English, the first of these is to use a word such as *who, what, which, when, where* to introduce the question. The equivalent in Esperanto is a word beginning with KI-, e.g., KIU = *who, which*; KIO = *what* (ending in -O, it has the significance of a noun, i.e., *what thing*); KIAM = *when*; KIE = *where*.

*Kiu estas la grandulo?* = *Who is the big fellow?* *Kiu demando estas malfacila?* = *Which question is difficult?* *Kio ĝi estas?* = *What is it?* *Kiam vi laboras?* = *When do you work?* *Kie vi laboras?* = *Where do you work?*

In English, the second method is to alter the word-order of the sentence, e.g., *You are working. Are you working?* *The new man is coming. Is the new man coming?*

Since word-order is more elastic in Esperanto it does not have a similar significance to the above. A question is indicated by putting the word ĈU before the equivalent statement.

*Vi laboras.* (statement). *Ĉu vi laboras?* (question). *La novulo venas.* (statement). *Ĉu la novulo venas?* (question).

## EXERCISE VI

*Translate the following questions into English:*

*Ĉu ŝi estas bela? Ĉu la grandulo estas forta? Ĉu ili parolas? Ĉu la taga lumo venas? Ĉu koro sen amo estas bona? Kiam la koro estas malplena? Kiu parolemulo respondas? Kie vi staras? Kio estas laboro sen amo?*

## SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION (The Answer)

Asking questions implies the need to answer, and this frequently requires the use of „yes” = *JES*, „no” = *NE*, or „not” = *NE*. *NE* meaning „not” always precedes the word it applies to.

*Demando:*

*Ĉu ŝi estas bela?*

*Ĉu la grandulo estas forta?*

*Ĉu ili parolas?*

*Ĉu la taga lumo venas?*

*Ĉu koro sen amo estas bona?*

*Respondo:*

Jes, ŝi estas bela. OR: Ne, ŝi ne estas bela

Jes, la grandulo estas forta. OR: Ne, la grandulo ne estas forta

Jes, ili parolas. OR: Ne, ili ne parolas

Jes, la taga lumo venas. OR: Ne, la taga lumo ne venas

Ne, koro sen amo ne estas bona. Ĝi estas malbona

## SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION (The Indirect Question)

Sometimes a *statement* reports that a question was asked. In such cases, where the word ĈU appears, it is translated as „whether” or „if”.

Li demandas, ĉu la novulo estas forta =

He asks whether the new man is strong.

Li demandas, ĉu la demando estas facila =

He asks if the question is easy.

Li demandas, kie estas la lumo = He asks where the light is.

Li demandas, kio estas la respondo = He asks what the answer is.

Li demandas, kiu estas farema = He asks who is willing.

Li demandas, kiam la tempo venas = He asks when the time comes.

## EXERCISE VII

Answer, in Esperanto, the following questions, first in the affirmative (JES) and then in the negative (NE).

Ĉu la novulo estas juna? Ĉu la junulo estas granda? Ĉu la maljunulo estas pensema? Ĉu la pensulo estas prava? Ĉu la respondo estas prava? Ĉu vi laboras dum la tago? Ĉu la junulo estas en la ĉambro? Ĉu amo estas en la koro? Ĉu la ĉambro estas granda?

*juna* = young

*penso* = thought

*prava* = right (correct)

*en* = in

*ĉambro* = room

## EXERCISE VIII

Translate the following questions into English

Kio estas en la ĉambro? Kiu estas prava? Kiam vi venas? Ĉu vi komprenas? Ĉu la bonulo estas en la ĉambro? Ĉu la maljunulo estas libera? Ĉu la junulo estas mallibera? Ĉu la malliberulo estas granda kaj forta? Ĉu vi estas en la domo? Kiu estas en la domo? Kie estas la domo? Kiam la domo estas malplena? Ĉu la mallaboremulo krias? La laboro ŝajnas bona kaj facila, ĉu ne? Mi amas, ĉu ne? La demando ŝajnas malfacila, ĉu ne? Vi estas malforta, ĉu ne?	komprenas = understands libera = free domo = house ŝajnas = seems ĉu ne = am I not, isn't he, (she, it), aren't you, etc.
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## WORD-BUILDING (The Object)

„He speaks Esperanto”. In this sentence the verb is „speaks”, „he” is the person who speaks, and „Esperanto” is what he speaks. In many sentences the action of the verb is applied *by* someone or something *to* someone or something. In the example given, the action of speaking is applied by *him* to *Esperanto*. „The big fellow loves her.” In this sentence the action of loving is applied by the big fellow to her. „She loves the big fellow.” — the action of loving is applied by her to the big fellow. The noun or pronoun together with its adjectives, if any, *to which* the action of the verb is applied is known as the OBJECT of the sentence. Study the following examples:

<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Object</i>
The dog bites the man	the man
The man bites the dog	the dog
The small dog bites the big man	the big man
He loves her	her
She loves him	him
They love each other	each other
He answers the very difficult question	the very difficult question
The Boy Scout does many good deeds	many good deeds

You will have observed that in English statements the object follows the verb and can be recognised by its position in the sentence. Since wordorder is not rigid in Esperanto some other form of re-



cognition is necessary, and this is the ending -N, which is added to the noun(s) or pronoun(s) with their adjective(s) if any which represent(s) the OBJECT of a verb.

NOTE I: Many verbs do not, or need not, take an object, e.g., he stands, we reply, I understand, you love, etc.

NOTE II: Remember that in Esperanto the object does not necessarily follow its verb, and hence it is recognised, not by its position but by its ending.

<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Object</i>
Mi amas	—
Mi amas ŝin	ŝin
Mi amas laboron	laboron
Mi amas facilan laboron	facilan laboron
Facilan laboron mi amas	Facilan laboron
Mi laboron facilan amas	laboron facilan

(NOTE III: In the last three examples, the only difference in meaning is one of *emphasis*, which the beginner can only learn from experience and need not worry about at this stage).

## EXERCISE IX

*Translate the following sentences into English*

Li respondas la malfacilan demandon. Li staras en la ĉambro kaj rigardas la pordon. La pensulo komprenas Esperanton. Ĉu vi parolas Esperanton? Ĉu vi vidas la junan belan fortulon?

La videmulo rigardas la laboron. Ĉu ŝi sentas amon en la koro? La tempo estas longa, la vivo estas mallonga. Tempo longas, vivo mallongas. Bonan belan vivon li vivas. Li faras multon. Li multan amon havas en la koro. La starulo rigardas la grandan domon kaj sentas malforton. La domo ŝajnas nova.

*pordo* = door  
*vidas* = sees  
*vivo* = life  
*multo* = much (many)  
*havas* = has, have

## EXERCISE X

*Translate the following sentences into Esperanto*

She loves the young man. I see the daylight. Free speech is necessary. We have much understanding. He feels heartfelt love.

necesa = necessary

The house is big, isn't it? The house seems big, doesn't it? You understand Esperanto, don't you? I have a big house, haven't I? A long door is necessary. You have a big door. A thinking man has a full life. I look at (rigardas) the big house. I am looking at the strong young man.

NOTE ALSO THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES:

*Vi vidas* = you see

*Kion vi vidas* = what do you see? („Kion“ is the object of „vidas“).

*Kiun vi vidas* = whom do you see?

*Kiun junulon vi vidas?* = Which young man do you see?

*Kiun ŝi amas?* = Whom does she love?

*Kiun junulon ŝi amas?* = Which young man does she love?

*Kiu ŝi estas?* = Who is she? (See note IV below)

NOTE IV: – Verbs of *being*, such as *estas* and *ŝajnas*, do NOT take an object.

## WORD-BUILDING (Suffixes)

The suffix -IN- indicates a feminine person, or animal etc.

<i>viro</i>	= a man	<i>virino</i>	= a woman
<i>knabo</i>	= a boy	<i>knabino</i>	= a girl
<i>amiko</i>	= a male friend	<i>amikino</i>	= a female friend
<i>hundo</i>	= a dog	<i>hundino</i>	= a bitch
<i>junulo</i>	= a young man	<i>junulino</i>	= a young woman
<i>parolemulo</i>	= a loquacious male	<i>parolemulino</i>	= a loquacious female

## WORD-BUILDING (Compound roots)

Sometimes the meaning of a word requires not just one root (with any prefixes, suffixes and endings), but more than one. E.g.:

<i>bonfara</i> (bon/far/a)	= good-doing, kind
<i>bonfarema</i> (bon/far/em/a)	= inclined to do good, kindly
<i>bonfaremulo, bonfaremulino</i>	= one inclined to do good, a philanthropist
<i>lumplena</i>	= light-filled (e.g., <i>lumplena ĉambro</i> )

## EXERCISE XI

Translate as nearly as you can into English the following:

Multamika bonfaremulo. Virplena ĉambro. Korlumo. Multifara laboremulo. Bonkora Vivplena. Bonvena amiko. Belulino senpensa. Sentema korkrio.

NOTE V: – A compound word such as „lumplena“ or „vivplena“ may be written „lumoplena“ or „vivoplena“, for reasons of euphony.

# Lesson five

## NUMERALS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
unu	du	tri	kvar	kvin	ses	sep	ok	naŭ	dek

## WORD-BUILDING (Plurals)

The plural is formed by adding -J to the noun and to its adjectives. Where the objective ending -N is necessary, the -J precedes the -N

*Juna viro amas junan virinon* = A young man loves a young woman

*Junaj viroj amas junan virinon* = Young men love a young woman

*Juna viro amas junajn virinojn* = A young man loves young women

*Junaj viroj amas junajn virinojn* = Young men love young women

When KIU is plural it becomes KIUJ (with the accent still on I), but KIO is never plural.

La viro, kiu rigardas la domon, estas forta.

La viroj, kiuj rigardas la domon, estas fortaj.

In the first example, „kiu” is a relative pronoun standing for „viro” and „forta” is an adjective describing viro, hence they are singular. In the second example, „viroj” is plural hence „kiuj” and „fortaj” must be plural also.

## EXERCISE XII

Translate into English:

La domo havas kvar belajn ĉambrojn, du grandajn kaj du malgrandajn. La ĉambro enhavas kvin seĝojn. Tri knaboj sidas en la ĉambro. Ili estas bonaj amikoj. La knaboj, kiuj estas en la ĉambro, ŝajnas feliĉaj, ĉu ne? Ili prezentas belan aspekton. Ili aspektas belaj. Ili estas belaspektaj. Du el la belaspektaj knaboj, kiuj sidas en la ĉambro, estas

*seĝo* = seat, chair

*sidas* = sit

*feliĉa* = happy

*prezentas* = present

*aspekto* = appearance

*irato* = brother

*trankvila* = peaceful

*el* = out of

fratoj. Ili havas unu fratinton. La domo, en kiu estas la kvar ĉambroj, aspektas trankvila. Sep hundoj. Dek tagoj. Ok fratoj. Naŭ seĝoj. Tri malfacilaj demandoj.

NOTE I: The verb *aspektas* is, like *estas* and *ŝajnas*, a verb of *being*, and therefore does not have an object.

## EXERCISE XIII

Translate into Esperanto:

We live a peaceful life. The life which we live is peaceful. I have many friends who are happy. I have many (female) friends who are not unhappy, haven't I? The women present a youthful appearance.

Four dogs are sitting in the darkness (= mal—?). Three shouting men appear agitated, while five women are unhappy. Enemies are not necessary. During six days we work, during one day we are happy.

## WORD-BUILDING (Past and Future Tenses)

So far we have limited ourselves to the Present Tense (-AS). The Past and Future Tenses are equally simple. The ending which indicates that the action or being took place in the past is -IS.

*Mi amis* = I loved, I was loving

*Ili amis* = They loved, they were loving

The ending which indicates that the action or being is still to take place sometime in the future is -OS

*Li amos* = he will love

*Ni amos* = we shall love

## EXERCISE XIV

Trankvilulo trovos multajn amikojn. Webster estis samtempulo de Ŝekspiro. Li sciis multajn aferojn. Multaj tagoj estos necesaj. Tri junuloj sentis la saman senton. La ses fratinoj faris samtempan laboron. Ni trovos seĝojn en la domo, kiun ni vidas. Ni havos trankvilon en la ĉambro, kiun la bonaj amikinoj havis.

*sama* = name

*sciis* = knew

*afero* = affair, matter, thing

(TOP)

## WORD-BUILDING (Suffixes)

The suffix -AR indicates a group or collection of.

<i>vorto</i> = a word;	<i>vortaro</i> = a dictionary, vocabulary
<i>homo</i> = a human being;	<i>homaro</i> = mankind, the human race
<i>libro</i> = a book;	<i>libraro</i> = a collection of books

## EXERCISE XV

Translate into English:

junularo; belularo; amikaro; fratara; domara; demandara; senlaborularo.

The suffix -AD- indicates continuous action.

*kanto* = a song; *kantado* = singing; *kantas* = sings;  
*kantadas* = goes on singing; *penso* = a thought;  
*pensado* = the act of thinking

## EXERCISE XVI

Translate into English:

parolado; prezentado; sidado; demandado; starado; mi staradis; mi respondadis; mi laboradis; lumado.

## WORD-BUILDING (Adverbs)

An adverb is a word which modifies a verb, or an adjective, or another adverb. It may tell us, for example, *how* something was done, or *when* it was done, or *where* it was done. The adverbial ending in Esperanto is -E.

<i>Li laboris</i> (How?)	<i>Bonkore. Plenforte</i>
<i>Li laboris</i> (When?)	<i>Samtempe. Samtage</i>
<i>Li laboris</i> (Where?)	<i>Endome. Samcambre</i>

You will observe that in order to translate some of the above adverbs into English it is necessary to use a whole phrase (*with all his strength, the same day, inside the house, in the same room*). The use of an adverb where English, for example requires an adverbial phrase greatly contributes to the conciseness of good Esperanto.

## EXERCISE XVII

Translate into English:

Ili parolis side. La junularo kantas feliĉe. Ni bone komprenas. Li amike demandas. Ŝi prave respondas. Ni longtempe parolas. Mi paroladas senpense. La frataro vive kantadas. Ili maltrankvilas nenecese. Li rigardas senkomprene. Prave vi demandas. Multvorte kaj facile li faris paroladon. Li rigardis malamike. Ni stariĝis domporde. Ŝi havas trankvile belan aspekton (here „trankvile” modifies the adjective „belan”). Ili trovas nove liberan ĉambron. Li estas senkore malamema.

## READING

Du virinoj sidis kaj parolis unu al la alia.

„Mi vidis Karlon en la urba ĝardeno,” diris unu virino, „sed li ne vidis min.”

„Mi scias,” respondis la amikino, „ĉar li diris al mi!”

„Johano admiras mian figuron, miajn okulojn, mian hararon, miajn lipojn, mian voĉon.”

„Kaj kion vi admiras en li?”

„Lian bonan guston.”

*al* = to; *alia* = other, another

*urbo* = town; *ĝardeno* = garden; *diris* = said.

*sed* = but; *ĉar* = for, because

*admiras* = admires

*figuro* = figure (shape)

*okulo* = eye

*haro* = a single hair; hence *hararo* = hair

*lipo* = lip

*voĉo* = voice

*gusto* = taste (in both senses)

## REVISION

Now do all the exercises in this lesson backwards, i.e. translate the Key to the Exercises, and check your answers from the original Exercises.

# Lesson six

## WORD-BUILDING (Suffixes)

The suffix -IG- signifies „make” or „cause to be”, as in the following examples:

*trankvila* = peaceful; *trankviliga* = making or causing to be peaceful, i.e., soothing. *trankviligas* = causes to be peaceful, soothes. *trankvilige* = in such a way as to make quiet, soothingly.

*necesa* = necessary; *necesigas* = makes necessary (e.g., *demando necesigas respondon*).

*Mi scias* = I know; *mi sciigas* = I make known, I inform.

*penso* = a thought; *pensiga* = thought-provoking.

*forta* = strong; *fortigas* = strengthens.

## EXERCISE XVIII.

Translate into English:

Neceso laborigas la homojn. La sciigo faciligas respondon. Ili voĉigis admiron. Li amas la edzinon. Li edzinigis ŝin. Bela lampo lumigas la ĉambron. Li rapidigas la demandadon. La frato starigos seĝon en la ĝardeno. La seĝo staros en la ĝardeno. Ŝi ŝajnigas bonkoremon. La espero estas feliĉiga. La fortulo montras esperigan laboremon. Malespero paroligas la junulon. Amo estigas feliĉon.

*edzo* = husband

*lampo* = lamp

*rapida* = rapid, swift

*espero* = hope

*montras* = shows

NOTE I: — In the last example the verb takes an object because it is no longer a verb of being („estas”) but a verb of action („causes to be”).

The suffix -IĜ-, though similar in appearance to the above, must never be confused with it. Its meaning is „to become”, „becoming”.

*Mi sentas amon* = I feel love; *amo sentiĝas* = love becomes felt (is felt).

*La knabo estas malforta* = the boy is weak; *la knabo fortiĝas* = the boy grows strong.

*La afero sciĝis* = the thing became known.

*Li montris malamon* = he showed hatred; *la malamo montriĝis* = the hatred became shown (became evident).

## EXERCISE XIX.

*Translate into English:*

Amo estiĝis inter la knabo kaj la knabino. Ni esperas interkompreniĝon. Li sidas sur la seĝo; li sidiĝas sur la seĝo. Ili malfacile liberiĝis el la malnova domo. La du viroj interparolis, kaj proksimiĝis unu al la alia. La tri fratoj troviĝis en malagrabla loko. Malamo estiĝis inter ili. Rapide stariĝis la malfeliĉa knabaro. Multaj kantoj troviĝas en la kantlibro. La knabo rapide viriĝos.

*inter* = between,  
among  
*sur* = on  
*proksima* = near  
*agrabla* = agreeable,  
nice  
*loko* = place

## WORD-BUILDING (Possessive pronouns)

Words such as „my”, „his”, „our” are pronouns which describe nouns and are therefore treated as adjectives. They are formed by adding the adjective ending -A to the pronouns, and thereafter agree with their nouns like other adjectives: *mia, via, lia, ŝia, ĝia, nia, ilia*.

## EXERCISE XX

Mia amiko. Via hundo. Lia hararo. Ŝia belo. Ĝia lumo. Nia kantaro. Ilia espero. Miaj demandoj. Viaj okuloj. Liaj krioj. Ĝiaj pordoj. Niaj laboroj. Iliaj respondoj. Mi admiras ŝian voĉon. Li rigardas miajn okulojn.

## WORD-BUILDING (The Infinitive)

In English the infinitive of the verb is indicated by the word „to” before the verb, e.g. to love, to reply, to hope. In Esperanto this is shown by the ending -I: *ami, respondi, esperi*. *Mi esperas respondi al via demando* = I hope to reply to your question. *Mi rapidas montri ĝin al vi* = I hasten to show it to you.

Since the infinitive is a part of the verb, words which modify or describe it must be *adverbs*: *Ami estas bone* = to love is good; *labori estas necese* = to work is necessary; *stari estas malagrabla* = to stand is unpleasant. *Ho bele, esti juna...!* = How fine it is to be young!



## WORD-BUILDING (Pov-, dev-, vol-)

Three common roots which, as verbs, are followed by the infinitive are POV-, DEV-, and VOL.

POVI means „to be able”: *Mi povas* = I am able, I can; *ili povas* = they are able, they can. *Mi povas vidi* = I can see; *ni povos veni* = we shall be able to come; *li povis labori* = he could (was able to) work.

DEVI = „to have to”, „to have the duty to”: *Mi devas labori* = I must work, *ŝi devis respondi* = she had to reply; *li devos rapidi* = he will have to hurry.

VOLI means „to wish to”, „to have the will to”: *Mi volas paroli* = I want to speak; *li volis kompreni* = he wished to understand; *ni volos scii* = we'll want to know.

*Mi faras, kion mi povas* = I do what I can. *Mi faras mian devon* = I do my duty. *Mi havas fortan volon* = I have a strong will, I am strong-willed. *Senpova* = helpless. *Vole-nevole* = willy-nilly. *Devige* = compulsorily. *Mi scipovas Esperanton* = I know (can use, have learned, etc.) Esperanto. *Mi devigis lin veni* = I forced him to come.

## EXERCISE XXI.

Translate into English:

Homo, kiu scipovas Esperanton, havas avantaĝojn en la internacia vivo. Li povas skribi al viroj kaj virinoj en multaj landoj, kaj, se li volas, amikiĝi kun ili sen la malavantaĝo de malsamaj lingvoj. Interparolado kun liaj novaj amikoj estas facila. Li povas skribi al alilanduloj, kaj ili volos respondi al liaj leteroj. Li volos legi librojn en la internacia lingvo. Lia vivo prezentos novan aspekton. Skribi leterojn kaj legi librojn en Esperanto estas agrable. Paroli al alilingvuloj en Esperanto fariĝas facile en mallonga tempo. Se vi scipovas la internacian lingvon vi havas multajn amikojn en malsamaj landoj.

*avantaĝo* = advantage  
*nacio* = nation  
*skribi* = to write  
*lando* = land, country  
*se* = if  
*kun* = with  
*lingvo* = language  
*letero* = letter  
*legi* = to read

## WORD-BUILDING (Correlatives)

We have met the words KIO, KIU, KIE and KIAM; obviously these are formed from KI- with different endings. KI- means „what”. Now we meet TI-, which means „that”, and words corresponding to KIO etc. can be formed:

KIO	= what thing (what)?	TIO	= that thing, (that)
KIU	= which (person or specified individual thing)	TIU	= that (person or specified individual thing)
KIE	= what place, where?	TIE	= that place, there
KIAM	= what time, when?	TIAM	= that time, then

Tio estas hundo. Tiu hundo estas granda. Mi trovis ĝin tie. Mi vidis ŝin tiam.

## EXERCISE XXII.

*Translate into English:*

Kiu volas, tiu povas. Kiam vi amas, tiam vi estas feliĉa. Kio estas nova, tio estas bona. Kie estas amikoj, tie estas feliĉo. Tiu, kiu estas scivolema, eltrovas. Tiun, kiun vi amas, vi edzinigas. Tion, kion vi amas fari, vi emas fari. Tio, kion vi havas, estas via. Tie, kie vi loĝas, estas via domo. Ĝi estas via hejmo. Hejme estas bele. Kiam vi estas hejme, vi estas feliĉa. Mi ne scias, kiu faris tion, kaj kiam li faris ĝin. Kiu vi estas? Kio ĝi estas? Kie ili estas? Kiam ili venis?

*loĝi* = to dwell  
*hejmo* = home

## REVISION

Now do all the exercises in this Lesson inversely, i.e., translate the key into Esperanto, and check with the original exercises.

# Lesson seven

## VOCABULARY ( Words in -Aŭ)

There are a few adverbial words ending in -aŭ. The -aŭ, however, is not regarded as a detachable *ending*; it is part of the word, and if, as we shall see, such a word is used as a *root*, such a root includes the -aŭ, to which the *ending* is then attached.

<i>ankaŭ</i>	=	also, too
<i>antaŭ</i>	=	before, in front of
<i>ankoraŭ</i>	=	still, yet
<i>kontraŭ</i>	=	against
<i>kvazaŭ</i>	=	as if
<i>ĉirkaŭ</i>	=	about, around
<i>preskaŭ</i>	=	almost
<i>baldaŭ</i>	=	soon
<i>hodiaŭ</i>	=	today
<i>apenaŭ</i>	=	scarcely
<i>ambaŭ</i>	=	both
<i>morgaŭ</i>	=	tomorrow
<i>anstataŭ</i>	=	instead of

## EXERCISE XXIII.

*Translate into English:*

Se vi iros, ankaŭ mi iros. Mi venos, kaj mi ankaŭ vidos. Li staras antaŭ la domo. Li rigardas la antaŭon de la domo. Mi ne vidis lin antaŭe. Tion mi ne antaŭvidis. Lia antaŭa amiko proksimiĝis al li. Mi ankoraŭ ne finis mian laboron. Mi ankoraŭfoje renkontis lin. Mi ne estas kontraŭ lia kredo. Li kontraŭdiris min. Li kontraŭstaras mian kredon. Kontraŭe, mi kredas ŝin. Kredi estas ankaŭ bone. Esperu estas kvazaŭ kredi. Mi estis kvazaŭ lia frato. Ni kuris ĉirkaŭ la domo. Ili ĉirkaŭkuris la domon. Li ĉirkaŭrigardis malespere.

Ŝi demandis la ĉirkaŭan homaron. La maltrankviluloj ĉirkaŭis lian domon. Tiu viro havas ĉirkaŭ dek hundojn. Mi preskaŭ falis. La domo estas preskaŭ preta. Ni vidis la preskaŭpretan domon. Ni baldaŭ venos al la urbo. Ĉu la domo estos preta baldaŭ? Liaj amikoj renkontos lin hodiaŭ. Maljunuloj foje ne amas la hodiaŭon. Apenaŭ mi alvenis, li volis paroli al mi. Mi apenaŭ komprenas lian parolon. Ni ambaŭ iros al la urbo. Ni iros al ambaŭ domoj. Ili staris ambaŭflanke. La hundo ĉirkaŭiris la flankon de la domo. La respondo venos morgaŭ. Ni atendas la morgaŭon. Li scivolis, ĉu la morgaŭa renkontiĝo okazos. Mi respondos morgaŭ matene. Anstataŭ iri, mi atendis. (Note: „anstataŭ” is followed by the infinitive in Esperanto, where English uses the present participle ending in -ing). Anstataŭ ami, mi malamas lin. Lia anstataŭulo ne venis. Mi iris anstataŭ li. Mi anstataŭis lin. Ankaŭ mi antaŭiris al la ĉirkaŭstaraj homoj, kiuj ankoraŭ ne kontraŭdiris mian paroladon.

*lini* = to finish  
*iojo* = time, occasion  
*renkonti* = to meet  
*kredi* = to believe  
*kuri* = to run  
*fali* = to fall  
*preta* = ready  
*iri* = to go  
*flanko* = side  
*atendi* = await, expect  
*okazi* = to happen, to take place  
*mateno* = morning

## NUMERALS

Using the numerals from one to ten which you have already learned, it is an easy matter to form all other numbers. The numbers from 11 to 19 are formed by putting *dek* before the teen-number required, as follows:

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
dek unu	dek du	dek tri	dek kvar	dek kvin	dek ses	dek sep	dek ok
			19				
			dek naŭ				

(NOTE: These are written as two separate words.)

The numbers 20, 30, 40 etc. are formed by saying „two-ten, three-ten” etc., as follows:

dudek tridek kvardek kvindek sesdek sepdek okdek naŭdek

(NOTE: These are written as a single word.)

To form higher numbers, we need three further numerals:

100	1.000	1.000.000
cent	mil	miliono

43 = kvardek tri; 69 = sesdek naŭ; 137 = cent tridek sep; 258 = ducent kvindek ok; 777 = sepcent sepdek sep; 1.698 = mil sescent naŭdek ok; 4.532 = kvarmil kvincent tridek du; 3.194.376 = tri milio-  
noj cent-naŭdek-kvarmil tricent sepdek ses.

## EXERCISE XXIV.

Write in Esperanto words:

71 94 15 42 19 90 365 220 1760 1066 1964 1789 325.668

## WORD-BUILDING (Suffixes)

The suffix **-IST-** means a person (male) whose occupation — usually but not invariably professional — is indicated by the remainder of the word.

*laboristo* = a worker; *lingvisto* = a linguist; *skribisto* = a scribe; *vortaristo* = a lexicographer; *kantisto* = a singer; *ĝardenisto* = a gardener; *ĉambristino* = a chambermaid.

The suffix **-AĴ-** means „concrete or palpable thing”.

*belajaĵo* = a thing of beauty; *necesaĵo* = something which is necessary; *malnovaĵo* = an old thing; *skribaĵo* = a thing which is written, written matter; *finajaĵo* = an ending; *havaĵo* = property; *trovaĵo* = a thing discovered, a find; *legaĵo* = reading matter; *laboraĵo* = a piece of work; *vidaĵo* = the view; *anstataŭaĵo* = something substituted for something else; *kontraŭaĵo* = an obstacle; *amaĵisto* = a pimp.

The suffix **-ET-** means „small”, and diminishes what precedes it. *dometo* = a cottage; *pordeto* = a small door; *ĉambreto* = a small room; *beleta* = pretty; *faleti* = to stumble; *etulo*, *etulino* = little one; *etaĵo* = something small. Note also the following:

<i>ridi</i>	= to laugh	<i>rideti</i>	= to smile
<i>ŝtrumpo</i>	= a stocking	<i>ŝtrumpeto</i>	= a sock
<i>monto</i>	= a mountain	<i>monteto</i>	= a hill

The suffix **-EG-** means „large” and increases or strengthens what precedes it.

*urbego* = a city; *bonega* = excellent; *grandega* = enormous; *rapidega* = very swift; *kriegi* = to shout; *ialegi* = to crash down; *rigi* = to guffaw.

## EXERCISE XXV.

Translate into English:

„Sinjoro, via hundo manĝis unu el miaj kokinoj.” „Dankon, bona homo, pro via averto. Hodiaŭ vespere mi ne donos al ĝi manĝaĵon.”

„Ĉu tiu hundo estas via?” demandas nova kliento al la razisto, kiu tondas liajn harojn.

„Jes, sinjoro.”

„Ĝi ŝajnas tre inteligenta: ĝi rigardas vin kun multa intereso.”

„Ĉu vi scias kial? Ĉar foje falas pecetoj de oreloj, kiujn ĝi multe avidas.”

*sinjoro* = mister, gentleman

*manĝi* = to eat

*koko* = a cock; *pro* = for

*averto* = warning

*vespero* = evening

*doni* = to give

*kliento* = customer

*razi* = to shave

*tondi* = to shear, to cut

*inteligenta* = intelligent

*intereso* = interest

*kial* = why

*peco* = a piece

*tre* = very

*orelo* = ear

*avida* = eager, covetous, greedy, avid

NOTE: In line 2 of this exercise we see the word „dankon”. This is the way of saying „thank you” in Esperanto. It is derived from *danki* = to thank, and has the ending -n because it is short for the phrase „Mi esprimas al vi dankon”. (*esprimi* = to express.)

„Tiu, sinjoroj kaj sinjorinoj,” diris la gvidisto, „estas la plej granda akvofalo en Alpoj. Mi petas la sinjorinojn interrompi la interparoladon por aŭdi la tondran bruegon de la falega akvo.”

*gvidi* = to guide

*plej* = most

*akvo* = water

*peti* = to ask

*rompi* = to break

*por* = in order to

*aŭdi* = to hear

*tondro* = thunder

*bruo* = noise

# Lesson eight

## WORD-BUILDING (Correlatives)

We have already met the pairs *kio* and *tio*, *kiu* and *tiu*, *kie* and *tie*, *kiam* and *tiam*. In the last exercise we came across *kial* (= for what reason, why), which also has its companion *tial* (= for that reason, therefore). Now we shall take the series further. Each of these endings may have, as well as the beginnings KI- and TI-, the following other beginnings: I- (some), ĈI- (all, every), and NENI- (no). The following table will make this clear.

	I-	KI-	TI-	ĈI-	NENI-
-O (thing)	IO = something	KIO = what (thing)	TIO = that (thing)	ĈIO = everything	NENIO = nothing
-U (person or individual thing)	IU = someone	KIU = what (one)	TIU = that (one)	ĈIU = every (one)	NENIU = no (one)
-E (place)	IE = somewhere	KIE = what place, where	TIE = that place, there	ĈIE = every place, -where	NENIE = nowhere
-AM (time)	IAM = (at) some-time	KIAM = at what time, when	TIAM = at that time, then	ĈIAM = at every time always	NENIAM = at no time, never
-AL (reason)	IAL = for some reason	KIAL = for what reason, why	TIAL = for that reason, therefore	ĈIAL = for every reason	NENIAL = for no reason
-EL (manner)	IEL = in some manner	KIEL = in what manner, how	TIEL = in that manner, thus	ĈIEL = in every manner, way	NENIEL = in no manner, way

NOTE: The pair *tiel* and *kiel* are used to translate the English pair *as ... as*: *Li estas tiel forta kiel mi* = he is as strong as I; *La respondo ne estas tiel facila, kiel mi esperis* = the answer is not as easy as I hoped. Consider also the following: *Kiel vi venis, tiel vi iros* = As you came, so shall you go. You observe that „*tiel*” translates *so*: *La tago, kiu estis tiel bela, finiĝis malbone* = the day, which was so fine, ended badly.

## EXERCISE XXVI.

*Translate into English:*

Io estas malbona en la afero. Kio brilas sur la nokta ĉielo, tio estas steloj. Ĉio, kio brilas, estas hela. Nenio, kio brilas, estas malhela. Mi timas nenion. Iu staras en la malhela ĉambro. Kiun stelon vi vidas sur la ĉielo? Tiuj ĉielaj lumoj estas steloj. Iuj noktoj estas mallumaj, aliaj estas preskaŭ tage helaj. Preskaŭ ĉiuj dormas nokte kaj laboras tage. Neniu stelbrilo lumigas la nokton. Neniu volas timi, kiam danĝero venas. Ie mi povos forgesi miajn zorgojn. Ĉie en al mondo la homoj havas zorgojn. Kie estas danĝero, tie la homoj ne dormas. Trankvila loko troviĝas nenie en nia zorgoplena mondo. Iam ni forgesos niajn zorgojn. Turmentoj pasos kiam finiĝos la mondo. Kiam vi venos, tiam rapide pasos la tempo. Neniam homaj paŝoj pasas tiun domon. Neniam mi forgesos lian afablan respondon. Ial mi timas iri. Mi ne havas kialon por timi. Kial vi kuŝas tie sur la tero? Mi havas multajn zorgojn, kaj tial mi ne povas veni. Kial vi aspektas tiel malĝoja? Nenial; mi estas tute feliĉa. Iel ni devos forgesi la tutan aferon. Mi rigardis lin kiel viro rigardas hundon. La nokto donas trankvilon al la koroj, kiuj batis tiel laŭte kaj zorgplene. Lia voĉo estas laŭta kaj neniel agrabla. Kiel trankvilo estas en la homa vivo, tiel paco estas sur la tero. Mi volis ĉiel esti afabla al li.

*brili* = to shine  
*nokto* = night  
*ĉielo* = sky  
*stelo* = star  
*hela* = bright  
*timi* = to fear  
*dormo* = sleep  
*danĝero* = danger  
*forgesi* = to forget  
*zorgo* = care, worry  
*mondo* = world  
*turmento* = torment  
*pasi* = to pass  
*paŝi* = to step  
*afabla* = kind, courteous, gracious  
*kuŝi* = to lie  
*tero* = earth  
*ĝojo* = joy  
*tuta* = whole, complete  
*bati* = to beat, strike  
*laŭta* = loud  
*paco* = peace



## SENTENCE-BUILDING (Ke)

Some confusion may arise in English between two meanings of the word „that”. It may be a pronoun („that boy”) or it may be a conjunction („I know that I am right”). One remembers the old joke sentence: I see that that „that” that that boy wrote is incorrect. (For the record, the Esperanto translation would be: *Mi vidas, ke tiu „tio”, kiun tiu knabo skribis, estas malĝusta.* (*ĝusta* = correct, right, exact).) „That” as a conjunction, joining two clauses in a sentence, is translated by KE.

*Mi diras, ke li estas feliĉa = I say that he is happy*

*Mi diras, ke li estis feliĉa = I say that he was happy*

*Mi diras, ke li estos feliĉa = I say that he will be happy*

*Mi diros, ke li estas feliĉa = I shall say that he is happy*

*Mi diros, ke li estis feliĉa = I shall say that he was happy*

*Mi diros, ke li estos feliĉa = I shall say that he will be happy*

*Mi diris, ke li estas feliĉa = I said that he was happy*

*Mi diris, ke li estis feliĉa = I said that he had been happy*

*Mi diris, ke li estos feliĉa = I said that he would be happy*

It will be observed that in the last three examples there is a significant difference between the Esperanto and English versions. In these, the main verb („diris”) is in the past tense. In the first example, the verb after „ke” („estas”) is in the present tense, while the verb after „that” („was”) is in the past tense. In the other two cases there is a similar difference. As far as Esperanto is concerned, one must remember that after „ke” the tense of the verb is the same as it is, was, or will be *at the time of the action of the main verb*. In the example quoted above, the actual words spoken at the time were „*li estas feliĉa*”, and these remain unaltered when the speaker *later* reports what was said: *Mi diris, ke li estas feliĉa*. Consider the following further examples of this: — *Ŝi sciis, ke vi estas bonkorulo* = she knew (that) you were a good-hearted fellow; *Vi avertis min, ke li estos mallaborema* = You warned me that he would be lazy. *Ĉiuj liberuloj sciis, ke la danĝero estis proksima* = All free men knew that the danger had been near.

NOTE I: — In English, the conjunction „that” is frequently omitted; this must never be done in Esperanto. In one of the examples quoted, I indicated the possibility of omitting „that”: She knew you were a goodhearted fellow = *Ŝi sciis, ke vi estas bonkorulo*.

NOTE II: — Sometimes in English we say „that” where we really mean „who” or „which”: The boy that (= who) ate the sausage; The dog that (= which) swallowed the cat. We must be very careful *never* to do this in Esperanto, but always to use *the one clear word which exactly expresses our meaning*.

Incidentally, the same rule holds good after ĈU when it introduces a secondary clause, as will be seen from the following table:

*Mi demandis, ĉu li estas feliĉa* = I asked whether he was happy  
*Mi demandis, ĉu li estis feliĉa* ⇒ I asked whether he had been  
happy  
*Mi demandis, ĉu li estos feliĉa* = I asked whether he would  
be happy

## EXERCISE XXVII.

*Translate into English:*

Neniu scias, ke vi tiel turmentas min. Infano ĉiam devas scii, ke la patro lin amas. Mi neniel esperas, ke la du infanoj venos. Mi forgesis, ke la mondo estis tiel kvieta. Mi forgesis, ke lia patro povas esti tiel malafabla. Mi timis, ke nebulo min ĉirkaŭos. Li esprimis la esperon, ke tiu malafablulo foriros (iros for). Mi scivolis, ĉu la infano estos kvieta.

*infano* = child  
*patro* = father  
*kvieta* = quiet  
*for* = away  
*nebulo* = fog

## WORD-BUILDING (Suffixes)

The suffix **-AN-** means „one who belongs to”, „member of”.  
*urbano* = a townsman; *samlandano* = a compatriot; *homarano* = a member of the human race; *la hejmanoj* = the people occupying the home; *alilandano* = a foreigner; *komitatano* (komitat/an/o) = a committee member.

NOTE also the following two common words: (1) *kampo* = a field; *kamparo* = the countryside; *kamparano* = a peasant. (2) *ideo* = an idea; *samideano* = one who belongs to the same idea; this is a form of address frequently used between Esperantists or used to refer to the Esperantists as such.

The suffix **-EJ-** means „place”.  
*malliberejo* = a prison; *laborejo* = a workplace; other common words are the following: *lerni* = to learn, *lernejo* = a school; *preĝi* = to pray, *preĝejo* = a church; *juĝi* = to judge, *juĝejo* = a court.

The suffix -IL- means „an instrument, an apparatus, a means“.

*laboriloj* = working tools; *montrilo* = an indicator; *laŭtparolilo* = a megaphone, amplifier; *gvidilo* = a guide, in the sense „a Guide to English Literature“; *manĝilaro* = cutlery; *razilo* = a razor; *tondilo* = shears; *dormigilo* = a soporific; *turmentilo* = instrument of torture; *interkomprenilo* = a means to mutual understanding; *aliĝilo* (al/iĝ/il/o) = an application form; *demandilo* = a question paper; *lumigilo* = lighting apparatus.

## LEGAJO. Translate into English: (EXERCISE XXVIII)

### Nokto, la amikino de la homoj

Sur la malproksima, malluma ĉielo briletas helaj steloj. Kviete la tero kuŝas en profunda dormo, kiel senzorga infano. Pasis ĉio, kio tage turmentis la homojn, la nokto donas trankvilon al la koroj, kiuj batis tiel laŭte kaj zorgplene.

La nokto estas la vera amikino de la homoj. Kiel bona patrino ŝi alportas al ili pacon, forgeson de la malĝojo. Malrapide kaj afable ŝi paŝas sur nia tero en nebuleta vesto, ĉiun ĉagrenon kaj doloron ŝi forprenas de la homoj. Kaj mallaŭte ŝi forlasas la teron kun afabla rideto.

Kaj kiam nun la nova tago alvenas, li trovas la homojn kun nova forto, nova espero.

Facilaj ŝajnas al ili la laboroj kaj la devoj, ĝoje kaj danke batas la koroj. Bela nun estas por la homo la vivo, li ne timas la danĝerojn, denove li amas la mondon, ĝoje li salutas la belan verdan teron!

*profunda* = deep  
*vera* = true  
*porti* = to carry OR  
to wear  
*vesto* = article of  
clothing  
*ĉagreno* = grief  
*doloro* = pain  
*preni* = to take  
*lasi* = to let, leave  
*nun* = now  
*denove* = de/nov/e  
= again  
*saluti* = to greet  
*verda* = green

(Marie Hankel)

# Lesson nine

## WORD-BUILDING (Participles)

There are six participial suffixes in Esperanto (three active and three passive). The three active participles are one each for present, past and future; similarly the three passive participles. A participle may be an adjective, a noun or an adverb. Now let us see what this means.

### The Active Participles -ANT-, -INT-, -ONT-.

Infano, kiu dormas = dormanta infano = a sleeping child.

Homoj, kiuj ridas = ridantaj homoj = laughing people

Tempo, kiu pasis = pasinta tempo = past time. (time past)

Tagoj, kiuj pasis = pasintaj tagoj = past days (days of yore)

Tempo, kiu venos = venonta tempo = a time to come = future time

Tagoj, kiuj venos = venontaj tagoj = days to come

## EXERCISE XXIX.

*Translate into English:*

Kuranta knabo. Multleginta homo. Estonta renkontiĝo.  
La proksimiĝintaj infanoj. La vivantaj lingvoj. Forirontaj laboristoj. La sinjoro loĝanta en la domo. La homo kompreninta la demandon. La timo turmentonta la infanon. La infanoj skribantaj la respondojn. Feliĉuloj forgesintaj la ĉagrenon. Junuloj loĝontaj en la domo.

### The Passive Participles -AT-, -IT-, -OT-.

Vi komprenas la parolon = La parolo estas komprenata (de vi) = The speech is understood (by you).

La patrino amas la infanojn = La infanoj estas amataj (de la patrino) = The children are loved (by the mother).

Vi legis la libron = La libro estas legita (de vi) = The book is read (by you).

La junulo trovis la librojn = La libroj estas trovitaj (de la junulo) = The books are found (= have been found) (by the youth).

Mi skribos la leteron = La letero estas skribota = The letter is about-to-be-written (will be written).

La komitato avertos la anojn = La anoj estas avertotaj (de la komitato) = The members are about-to-be-warned (by the committee).

## EXERCISE XXX.

*Translate into English:*

La knabino estas amata. La nekomprenita parolo. La vidota urbo. La turmentataj lernejoj. La ĉagrenitaj virinoj. La aŭdotaj vortoj. La lingvo parolata de la internaciuloj estas Esperanto. Li trovis la forgesitan libron. Tio estas ŝanĝota. Ni estas ĝojigitaj. Ĝi estas prezentota al la komitato.

### The participles as nouns

The endings -ANTO, INTO, ONTO, ATO, ITO and OTO represent persons.

*Lernanto* = one who is learning, a learner, scholar, student

*Amanto* = one who is loving, a lover.

*Loĝanto* = one who dwells, a dweller, an inhabitant

*Parolinto* = one who spoke, speaker (who has finished speaking)

*Edziĝinto* = one who became a husband, a married person

*Aminto* = one who loved, a former lover

*Parolonto* = one who will speak, is about to speak

*Salutonto* = one who will greet, salute

*Kuronto* = one who will run, is about to run

*Amat(in)o* = one who is loved, a sweetheart

*Interesato* = one who is interested

*Demandato* = one who is being questioned

*Sendito* = one who was sent, a messenger

*Liberigito* = one who was freed

*alparolito* = one who was addressed

*Trovoto* = one who will be found

*Prezentoto* = one who will be presented

*Avertoto* = one who will be warned

## EXERCISE XXXI.

*Translate into English:*

La junulino havas multajn admirantojn. La aŭdantoj apenaŭ komprenis la parolanton. La batintoj forkuris. La ĉagrenitoj ne trovis trankvilon. La ĉirkaŭstarantoj rigardis la falinton. La dankito ne povis respondi. La demando timis la demandonton. La dormanto nenion aŭdis. La farontoj ne rapidis.

## The participles as adverbs

The participles ending in -E indicate time, manner, or other circumstances.

*Kurante al la domo, la infano falis* = While running to the house the child fell

*Vidante min, li timis* = On seeing me he was afraid

*Legante la libron, li endormiĝis* = While reading the book he went off to sleep.

*Leginte la libron, li endormiĝis* = When he had read (having read) the book, he went off to sleep.

*Trovinte nenium en la domo, li foriris* = Having found no one in the house, he went away.

*Manĝonte, li dankpreĝis* = When about to eat he said grace.

*Parolonte, li forgesis la vortojn* = When about to speak he forgot the words.

*Vidate, la domo montriĝis bela* = On being seen, the house was found to be beautiful.

*Timigite, li forkuris* = On being frightened he ran away.

*Demandite, li vole-nevole respondis* = On being questioned he answered whether he wanted to or not.

*Turmentote, li forlasis la malnovan kredon* = When about to be tortured he gave up the old faith.

## EXERCISE XXXII.

*Translate into English:*

Skribite, la letero ŝajnis malafabla. Timante, ke mi foriros, li denove alparolis min. Sentante amon, li rigardis la junulinon. Kiel sciante, mi estas malfeliĉulo. Proksimiĝonte al la domo, li ĉirkaŭrigardis por vidi, ĉu aliaj homoj venas. Paŝante sentime al la malamiko, li demandis, ĉu la tempo ne venis por interbatiĝi. Fortiĝinte denove, li iris ankoraŭfoje al la laborejo.

## WORD-BUILDING (Suffixes)

The suffix -EC- indicates „quality”. Hence *juneco* = the quality of being young, youthfulness, youth.

*grandeco* = bigness; *verdeco* = greenness; *preteco* = readiness; *proksimeco* = nearness, proximity; *malboneco* = badness; *homeco* = humanity, humanness, human nature; *vireco* = manliness, virility; *amikeco* = friendship; *hejmeco* = homeliness; *patreco* = fatherhood; *viveca* = lively; *seneco* = dearth; *unueco* = unity; *bonkoreco* = kindness.

The suffix -EBL- means „able“ or „suitable“.

*legebla* = readable; *videbla* = visible; *komprenebla* = understandable; *manĝebla* = edible; *farebla* = doable, able to be done; *neforĝesebla* = unforgettable; *ebleco* = possibility; *ebligi* = to make possible.

NOTE: – The form *kompreneble* is used to translate English *of course*.

## WORD-BUILDING (Prefixes)

The prefix -EK- indicates beginning or momentariness.

*ekiri* = to set out; *ekrapidi* = to begin to hurry; *eklabori* = to set to work; *ekdormi* = to fall asleep; *ekkanti* = to burst into song; *eklegi* = to begin to read; *eklerni* = to begin learning; *ekparoli* = to start to speak; *ekkrii* = to exclaim; cry out; *ekridi* = to burst out laughing; *ekrigardi* = to glance; *ekvidi* = to glimpse; *ekstari* = to jump to one's feet.

NOTE: – „Ek“ is used as an interjection: Ek! = get going! Get started! Ek al la laboro! It is also used in conjunction with *de*: *ekde*, meaning „as from“, „beginning from“. *Mi amas ŝin ekde la tago, kiam mi renkontis ŝin* = I love her since the very day I met her.

## EXERCISE XXXIII.

*Translate into English:*

Lia episkopa moŝto vekigis malfrue, kiel ĉiam, kun kapdoloro kaj nekomprenebla ŝarĝego en la tuta korpo. Li estis jam maljunulo kaj dormo ne liveris al li kiel antaŭe freŝigon. Farinte krucoŝignon li ekrigardis la oran poŝhorloĝon, kiu kuŝis apude sur noktotablo kaj eksonorigis per malgranda arĝenta sonorileto. Li streĉis la orelojn kaj longe atendis. Ĉirkaŭe estis silento, nur ie ne malproksime aŭdiĝis monotona, trudema preĝejsonorado. Malagrabra sento de soleco kaj forlasiteco kunpremis subite lian koron. Li laŭte ekĝemis kaj vokis per malkontenta, ĉagrena voĉo:

*episkopo* = bishop  
*moŝto* = general title of respect  
*veki* = to waken  
*frua* = early  
*kapo* = head  
*korpo* = body  
*jam* = already  
*liveri* = supply  
*freŝa* = fresh  
*kruco* = cross  
*signo* = sign  
*oro* = gold  
*poŝo* = pocket  
*horloĝo* = clock  
*apud* = beside  
*tablo* = table  
*sonori* = to chime

„Vitalo, Vitalo!...“

La pordo senbrue malfermiĝis, kaj altkreska maldika figuro de juna monaĥoservanto aperis en la ĉambro. Li fermis la pordon kaj riverencinte respektoplene al la kuŝanto haltis en humila pozo, mallevinte la manojn laŭlonge de la flankoj kaj klininte la kapon.

(Ivan Ŝirjaev)

*per* = by means of  
*arĝento* = silver  
*streĉi* = to strain  
*atendi* = to await  
expect  
*silento* = silence  
*nur* = only  
*monotona* = monotonous  
*trudi* = to inflict,  
obtrude  
*sola* = alone, sole  
*premi* = to press,  
constrict  
*subita* = sudden  
*ĝemi* = to groan  
*voki* = to call  
*kontenta* = content  
*fermi* = to close, shut  
*alta* = high, tall  
*kreski* = to grow  
*monaĥo* = a monk  
*aperi* = to appear  
*respekto* = respect  
*humila* = modest,  
humble  
*mano* = hand  
*klini* = to bend  
*dika* = thick, stout  
*servi* = to serve  
*riverenci* = to bow  
*halti* = to halt  
*pozo* = pose  
*levi* = to lift  
*flanko* = side  
*laŭ* = according to, in  
accordance with



# Lesson ten

## SENTENCE-CONSTRUCTION (The Reflexive Pronoun)

Esperanto possesses the reflexive pronoun *SI*. Its purpose is to avoid ambiguity. It can never be, or form part of, the subject of a sentence or clause, as it always *refers back* to a subject already mentioned. Hence it is frequently found in its objective form *SIN*, and can only take the form *SI* after a preposition, e.g., *li parolis al si* = he talked to himself. It may refer back either to a singular subject („li” in the above example), or to a plural subject: *Ili admiras sin* = they admire themselves.

*SI* can never refer back to a subject which is in the first or second persons, that is to say *MI*, *VI* or *NI*. This is because no ambiguity can arise in these cases: *Mi razas min* = I shave myself; *vi razas vin* = you shave yourself; *ni razas nin* = we shave ourselves. But there is all the difference in the world between *la razisto razas lin* = the barber shaves him, and *la razisto razas sin* = the barber shaves himself.

The reflexive is also used as an adjective: *SIA*. It is here that ambiguity may sometimes arise in English unless we are careful. *Li amas sian edzinon* = he loves his wife (i.e. his own wife); *li amas lian edzinon* = he loves his wife (i.e. some other man's wife). *Ili trovis siajn librojn en la alia ĉambro* = they found their books in the other room.

## EXERCISE XXXIV.

*Translate into English:*

Ili amas sin reciproke. Ili premis al si reciproke la manojn. Li respektis liajn kaj siajn sentojn. Mia fratino havas amikinojn, kiu faras ĉion por si kaj nenion por ŝi. Tiuj infanoj ĝenas sin reciproke. Tiu ne povis trankviligi sin, kiam danĝero ŝajnis alproksimiĝi. Ĉiu havas siajn privilegiojn. Li volis pravigi sin. Ŝi esprimis sian sinceran dankon. La episkopo avertis siajn kaj iliajn monaĥojn.

*reciproke* = mutually,  
reciprocally

*ĝeni* = to inconvenience,  
disturb, embarrass

*privilegio* = privilege

*sincera* = sincere

## WORD-BUILDING (Correlatives)

In lesson 8 we met the table of correlative words. There remain three further series to be added to the table:

-A (kind of)	IA = some kind of	KIA = what kind of	TIA = that kind of	ĈIA = every kind of	NENIA = no kind of
-ES (possession)	IES = some- body's	KIES = whose, of which	TIES = that one's	ĈIES = every- body's every- one's	NENIES = no one's nobody's
-OM (quantity)	IOM = some quantity, rather	KIOM = what quantity how much	TIOM = that quantity so much	ĈIOM = every quantity all of it	NENIOM = no quantity, none

NOTES: -- The series ending in -A is obviously adjectival. Hence, like the U-series, it may be plural and/or objective: *Kiajn homojn vi vidis tie?* (Such a question expects an adjectival answer, e.g. *bonajn, agrablajn, afablajn.*)

The series ending in -OM is frequently followed by *da*: *Li montris iom da respekto* = he showed some (quantity of) respect; *Kiom da homoj vi atendas?* = how many people are you expecting? *Mi ne atendis tiom da kontraŭstaro* = I did not expect so much opposition. *Mi havas neniom da laboro* = I have no work.

When asking the time in Esperanto, one says *Kioma horo estas?* (*horo* = hour).

The word Ĉi may be put either before or after words in the TI-series, particularly TIU, TIO and TIE, to accentuate proximity in space and time, as follows:

<i>tiu</i> = that (individual)	<i>ĉi tiu</i> (or) <i>tiu ĉi</i> = this (individual)
<i>tio</i> = that (thing)	<i>ĉi tio</i> (or) <i>tio ĉi</i> = that (thing)
<i>tie</i> = there	<i>ĉi tie</i> (or) <i>tie ĉi</i> = here

It is also sometimes used as a prefix with adverbs, as in the following examples: *ĉi-matene* = this morning; *ĉi-loke* = in this place; *ĉi-kune* = herewith.

Occasionally, and particularly in poetry, it stands by itself in place of the full forms *ĉi tiu*, *ĉi tiuj*, *ĉi tiun* or *ĉi tiujn*: *Mi vidis ĉi homon* = I saw this person.

## EXERCISE XXXV.

Translate into English:

Ia lampo lumigis la ĉambron. Ĉiaj suspektoj maltrankviligis min. Kiaj popoloj loĝas en tiuj landoj? Tiaj suspektoj ruĝigas min. Neniaj ĝenoj haltigis min. Ies voĉo aŭdiĝis proksime al la domo. Mi ne scias, kies letero tiom ĝenis lin. Ties familio estas suspektata. Ĉies kredo estas respektata. Ŝi estas ĉiesulino. Mi interrompis nenies parolon. Mi ruĝiĝis ĉar mi sentis iom da honto. Kiom da personoj vi volas renkonti? Mi ne sciis, ke tiom da personoj almenaŭ iomete balbutas. Li manĝis ĉiom. Ŝi neniom hipokritis.

*suspekto* = suspicion  
*popolo* = a people  
*ruĝa* = red  
*familio* = family  
*honto* = shame  
*persono* = a person  
*balbuti* = to stutter  
                  stammer  
*hipokriti* = to dis-  
                  simulate

## SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

### (Comparative & superlative)

There are two ways of forming the comparative and superlative of adjectives and adverbs in English. On the one hand we say:

bright                      brighter                      brightest

On the other hand we may say:

beautiful      more beautiful      most beautiful

In Esperanto they are always formed analogously to the latter example, by using *pli* = more, and *plej* = most.

<i>hela</i>	<i>pli hela</i>	<i>plej hela</i>
<i>bela</i>	<i>pli bela</i>	<i>plej bela</i>
<i>respekte</i>	<i>pli respekte</i>	<i>plej respekte</i>
<i>multe</i>	<i>pli multe</i>	<i>plej multe</i>

Note the following: *la plimulto* = the majority; *plejeble* = as far as possible.

NOTE: A common expression in English is *as --- as possible*, e.g., as quickly as possible, as humble as possible, as many as possible. The Esperanto equivalent is *kiel eble plej ---*, and the translations of the above three examples are: *kiel eble plej rapide*, *kiel eble plej humila*, *kiel eble plej multaj*.

## WORD-BUILDING (The Objective Case)

We have already seen that the ending -N is used to denote the object of a given verb or verbs. It is also used to show motion towards something; and to show that a preposition has been omitted.

### Motion towards

*Li kuris en la ĝardeno.* = He ran in the garden. *Li kuris en la ĝardenon* = He ran into the garden. *Ĝi falis sur la teron* = It fell on to the ground. *Mi iras Romon* (or, *al Romo*; note that *al* does not take the objective, as it already contains the idea of motion). *Kien vi iras?* = Where (= whither) are you going? *Mi iras nenien hodiaŭ* = I am going nowhere today.

### Omitted preposition

*Mi estis tie kvar tagojn* (= *dum kvar tagoj*) = I was there for four days. *La ĉambro estas alta dek du futojn* = The room is twelve feet high. *Hodiaŭ estas la kvara de januaro; mi alvenos la naŭan de januaro* = Today is the fourth of January; I shall arrive on the ninth of January.

## WORD-BUILDING (Prefixes and suffixes)

The prefix RE- means „again” or „back again”.  
*reveni* = to return (from somewhere); *redoni* = to return, give back; *rebonigi* = to repair, to remedy; *rebati* = to rebut; *rebrili* = to reflect; *revidi* = to see again; *relegi* = to reread; *retrovi* = to recover (something); *reviviĝo* = revival, resurrection; *ree* = again (= denove); *reen* = back again.

The suffix -IND- means „worthy of”, „deserving of”.  
*aminda* = loveable; *admirinda* = admirable; *suspektinda* = suspicious (-looking); *hontinda* = shameful; *kredinda* = credible, trustworthy; *ridinda* = ridiculous; *respektindeco* = respectableness; *indi* = to be worthy of; *malinda* = unworthy of; *senindulo* = ne'er-dowell.

## EXERCISE XXXVI.

*Translate into English:*

Ofte kunvenas personoj de malsamaj nacioj kaj komprenas unu la alian; sed kia grandega diferenco estas inter ilia reciproka komprenigado kaj la nia!... Tio la membro de unu nacio humiliĝas antaŭ la membro de alia nacio, parolas lian lingvon, hontigante la sian, balbutas kaj ruĝiĝas, kaj sentas sin ĝenata antaŭ sia kunparolanto, dum tiu ĉi lasta sentas sin forta kaj fiera; en nia kunveno ne ekzistas nacioj fortaj kaj malfortaj, privilegiitaj kaj senprivilegiitaj, neniu humiliĝas, neniu sin ĝenas; ni ĉiuj staras sur fundamento neŭtrala, ni ĉiuj estas plene egalrajtaj; ni ĉiuj sentas nin kiel membroj de unu nacio, kiel membroj de unu familio; kaj la unuan fojon en la homa historio ni, membroj de la plej malsamaj popoloj, staras unu apud alia ne kiel fremduloj, ne kiel konkurantoj, sed kiel fratoj, kiuj, ne altrudante unu al alia sian lingvon, komprenas sin reciproke, ne suspektas unu alian pro mallumo ilin dividanta, amas sin reciproke kaj premas al si reciproke la manojn, ne hipokrite kiel alinaciano al alinaciano, sed sincere, kiel homo al homo.

(L. L. Zamenhof)

*ofte* = often

*diferenco* = difference

*membro* = a member  
(= ano)

*lasta* = last, latter

*fiera* = proud

*ekzisti* = to exist

*fundamento* =  
= foundation, basis

*neŭtrala* = neutral

*egala* = equal

*rajto* = a right

*historio* = history

*fremda* = foreign

*konkuri* = to compete  
to rival

*dividi* = to divide

# Lesson eleven

## WORD-BUILDING (The Imperative)

Commands are indicated by adding the imperative ending -U to the root. *Venu!* = Come! *Pensu!* = Think! *Iru en monaĥejon* = go into a monastery. *Malplenigu viajn poŝojn* = empty your pockets.

Commands can also be indirect. These take a subject, which is the person or thing that (it is suggested) should carry out the command. *Ni iru!* = let's go! *Li venu pli ofte* = Let him come more often. *Unue mi aŭdu la veron* = first of all let me hear the truth. *Ili alproksimiĝu al la episkopo* = let them draw near to the bishop.

NOTE I: — In effect, the direct command is an indirect command with *vi* understood as the subject, e.g. Come! = (*Vi*) *venu!*

NOTE II: — The form *volu* or, more usually nowadays, *bonvolu*, followed by the infinitive is used when asking someone to do something. *Bonvolu doni al mi vian libron* = Please give me your book. *Bonvolu skribi al lia familio*. = Please write to his family. *Bonvolu fermi la pordon* = Be so good as to close the door.

## SENTENCE-CONSTRUCTION (The Imperative)

After *ke* = that or *por ke* = in order that, so that, when the preceding verb is for example *ordoni* (= to order), *peti* = (to ask,) *voli* (= to wish), *necesi* (= to be necessary), the verb takes the ending -U.

*La episkopo ordonis, ke la monaĥoj preĝu* = The bishop ordered the monks to pray (i.e., The bishop ordered that the monks should pray). *Mi petas, ke vi liveru al mi novan horloĝon* = I ask you to supply me with a new clock. *Mi volas, ke vi venu* = I want you to come: *Necesas, ke ĉiuj laboru pli rapide* = It is necessary that everyone should work more quickly. *Rapidu, por ke vi ne malfruiĝu* = Hurry so that you will not be late. *Por ke vi povu aŭdi, necesas foje silenti* = In order to be able to hear, it is sometimes necessary to be silent.

## EXERCISE XXXVII.

Translate into English:

Konduku lin en la alian ĉambron. Ni konduku la novan lernanton al la lernejo. Se ili volas prosperi, ili laboru. Ĉiu helpu unu la alian, por ke ĉiuj sukcesu. Por ke ni estu feliĉaj, necesas kunlaboradi. Mi petas, ke vi helpu min. Li ordonis, ke mi atendu lin tie. Mi volos, ke vi respektu la kutimojn en tiu loko. Mi ne intencas, ke vi perdu vian tempon. Ke vi estu humiligata, tion mi ne intencas. Por ke vi forgesu viajn zorgojn, necesas, ke vi trovu bonajn amikojn.

*konduki* = to lead  
*prosperi* = to prosper  
*helpi* = to help  
*sukcesi* = to succeed  
*kutimo* = custom;  
*kutimi* = to be accustomed to  
*intenci* = to intend  
*perdi* = to lose

## WORD-BUILDING (Prefixes and Suffixes)

The suffix *-UJ-* means a vessel or container. Thus from *mono* = money is formed *monujo* = purse; *fajro* = fire *fajrujo* = hearth; *abelo* = bee, *abelujo* = hive; *lavi* = to wash, *lavujo* = washtub; *frukto* = fruit, *fruktujo* = a fruit dish. *Leterujo* = a letter-rack.

This suffix can also mean „tree”, but is very rarely so used nowadays as ambiguity may arise. Thus from *pomo* = apple can be formed *pomujo* = *apple tree*. *Kiam pomoj kreskos sur oranĝujo* = When apples grow on an orange tree (= never). However it is preferable to make use of the word *arbo* = tree: *pomarbo*; *oranĝarbo*; *fruktarbo*.

The suffix *-UJ-* is also used to form some names of countries from the name of the inhabitants. In general this applies to European countries, thus: *brito* = a Briton; *brita* = British; *Britujo* = Britain; *franco* = a Frenchman; *franca* = French; *Francujo* = France; *germano* = a German; *germana* = German; *Germanujo* = Germany.

NOTE I: — Some Esperantists prefer to use *-IO* instead of *-UJO* in the above instances, i.e. *Britio*, *Francio*, *Germanio*.

NOTE II: — In some cases it is obviously better to use *LANDO* instead of *-UJO*, and this can be done, e.g., *skoto* = a Scotsman; *skota* = Scottish; *Skotlando* = Scotland.

NOTE III: — In some cases, particularly in the New World, the name of the inhabitant is derived from the name of the country by using the suffix *-AN*, e.g., *Usono* = U.S.A.; *usona* = pertaining to the U.S.A., American; *usonano* = a citizen of the U.S.A., an American; *Australio* = Australia; *australia* = Australian (adjective); *australiano* = an Australian; *Novzelando* = New Zealand; *novzelandano* = pertaining to New Zealand (adjective); *novzelandano* = a citizen of New Zealand, a New-Zealander.

The prefix GE- means both sexes together. *Gepatroj* = parents; *gesinjoroj* = Mr. and Mrs.; *geedzoj* = husband(s) and wife (-ves) together; *geamantoj* = lovers; *gefratoj* = brothers and sisters.

The prefix DIS- denotes separation or dispersal. *Disigi* = to separate, disperse; *diskurigi* = to scatter, to rout; *disbati* = to knock to pieces; *distali* = to fall to pieces; *disiĝi* = to part; *nedisigebla* = inseparable; *disa* = disunited, sparse, scattered; *dise* = singly, separately; *disdoni* = distribute. *Disporti*; *disrompi*; *dispecigi* (= to tear to pieces).

The suffix -ER- denotes one of the units which together make up a whole. *Monero* = a coin; *pano* = bread, *panero* = a crumb; *fajrero* = a spark; *ĉeno* = a chain, *ĉenero* = a link; *sablo* = sand, *sablero* = a grain of sand; *neĝo* = snow, *neĝero* = a snowflake; *roso* = dew, *roso* = a dewdrop; *pensero* = the fragment of a thought; *diseriĝi* = to decompose.

## SENTENCE-BUILDING (The prepositions PO and JE)

The preposition PO means „at the rate of”. *Ili havis po tri pomoj* = they had three apples each. *Ili manĝis kvar pomojn po ses pencoj* = They ate four apples at sixpence each. *Se mi skribos ĉiutage po unu paĝo, dum januaro mi skribos tridek unu paĝojn* = If I write a page every day, during January I shall write 31 pages.

The preposition JE has no fixed meaning. It is used when no other preposition gives the exact sense required. *Je la kvara horo* = At four o'clock. *Longa je du futoj* = two feet long. *Je mia surprizo* = to my surprise.

NOTE: – One learns to use JE through experience.

## EXERCISE XXXVIII.

*Translate into English:*

Vivis malriĉa vilaĝano; multaj in-  
lanoj, sed da havo — nur unu anse-  
ro. Li amis kaj gardis ĝin, sed la  
malsato ne estas sentema: kiam la  
lasta peco da pano malaperis, li de-  
vis mortigi la birdon. Li ĝin preparis,  
rostis kaj metis sur la tablon. Ĉio  
estis bona, sed malfeliĉe la pano  
mankis. Tiam la vilaĝano diris al sia  
edzino: „Kiel ni manĝos la anseron  
sen pano? Mi preferas ĝin porti al

*riĉa* = rich

*vilaĝo* = village

*ansero* = goose

*gardi* = to guard,  
keep, look after

*sata* = satiated, re-  
plete

*morto* = death

*birdo* = bird



nia sinjoro, kaj li donos al ni rekompen-  
cence panon."

Tiel li faris. Li venis al la sinjoro kaj  
diris: „Volu akcepti mian donacon."

La sinjoro dankis kaj diris: „Bone,  
mia kara. Vi scias, ke mi havas ed-  
zinon, du filojn kaj du filinojn. Divi-  
du vian anseron tiel, ke ĉiuj ricevu  
konvenan parton."

La vilaĝano prenis tranĉilon kaj ko-  
mencis la partigon de la ansero. Li  
fortranĉis la kapon kaj donis ĝin al  
la sinjoro: „Vi estas la kapo de la  
familio, sekve al vi konvenas la ka-  
po".

Poste li disigis la postajon de la birdo  
kaj donis ĝin al la sinjorino: „Vi de-  
vas ĉiam sidi dome por observi la  
ordon."

Farinte tion ĉi, li detranĉis la flugi-  
lojn kaj prezentis ilin al la filinoj:  
„Vi nelonge kunvivos kun viaj ge-  
patroj, vi fianĉiniĝos kaj forflugos al  
viaj edzoj."

Fine li detranĉis ambaŭ piedojn kaj  
proponis ilin al la du filoj: „Prenu,  
sinjoroj, ĉiu po unu piedo, por sekvi  
la vojon de via patro."

Nun la vilaĝano prenis por si la res-  
taĵon, dirante: „Miaparte mi estas  
malsaĝa vilaĝano, kiu pensas nur pri  
la stomako; tial al mi restas nur kon-  
tentiĝi je la maldelikata internaĵo."

La sinjoro ekridis kaj malavare re-  
kompencis la spritulon.

Unu el la najbaroj, riĉa vilaĝano,  
sciigis pri tiu ĉi faro kaj enviis la  
malriĉulon. Li elektis kvin grasajn

*prepari* = to prepare

*rosti* = to roast

*meti* = to put, place

*manki* = to be lack-  
ing

*preferi* = to prefer

*rekompenci* = to re-  
compense, reward

*akcepti* = to accept

*donaco* = gift

*kara* = dear

*ricevi* = to receive

*filo* = son

*konvena* = suitable

*parto* = part

*tranĉi* = to cut

*komenci* = to begin

*sekvi* = to follow;  
*sekve* = consequ-  
ently

*post* = after; *poste* =  
afterwards

*observi* = to observe;  
(here means  
„keep")

*ordo* = order

*flugi* = to fly

*fianĉo* = fiancé

*piedo* = foot

*proponi* = to offer

*vojo* = way, road

anserojn kaj alportis ilin al la sinjoro. „Volu akcepti mian donacon,” li diris.

„Mi dankas vin; ĉu vi ne volas dividi inter ni vian donacon tiel, ke ni ĉiuj ricevu konvenan parton?” La vilaĝano provis fari la dividon, sed konvenan partigon li ne atingis: kiel dividi kvin anserojn en ses partoj?

Tiam la sinjoro venigis la malriĉan vilaĝanon kaj al li ordonis fari la partigon. La vilaĝano prenis unu anseron, donis ĝin al la gesinjoroj kaj diris: „Nun vi estas trio.” La duan anseron li donis al ambaŭ filinoj kaj diris: „Nun ankaŭ vi estas trio.” La trian anseron li donis al la du filoj: „Viavice ankaŭ vi nun estas trio.” La restantajn du anserojn li prenis por si kaj diris: „Kiel ĉiuj, ankaŭ mi estas trio.”

La sinjoro ricevis de tio plezuron kaj rekompencis la spritan vilaĝanon, dum la enviulo foriris tute konfuza sen siaj anseroj.

*resti* = to remain

*saĝa* = wise

*pri* = about,  
concerning

*stomako* = stomach

*delikata* = delicate

*interna* = internal

*avara* = mean,  
miserly

*sprita* = witty

*najbaro* = neighbour

*envio* = envy

*elekti* = to choose

*grasa* = fat

*provi* = to try,  
attempt

*atingi* = to reach,  
achieve

*vico* = turn

*plezuro* = pleasure

*konfuzi* = to confuse

# Lesson twelve

## WORD-BUILDING (The Conditional Mood)

In addition to the verb-endings -as, -is, -os, there is also the conditional ending -US. This is most frequently found after the word SE (= if), and implies that fulfilment depends or depended on a condition or supposition. What this means will be obvious from examples:

*Se mi estus riĉa, mi estus feliĉa* = If I were rich I would be happy.  
*Se vi irus, vi renkontus lin* = If you went (if you were to go), you would meet him.  
*Se ili irus, ili trovus, ke la pordo estus fermita* = If they were to go, they would find that the door would be closed. (But note also: *ili trovus, ke la pordo estas fermita* = they would find that the door is closed, or has been closed).

Sometimes the *se*-clause is omitted, in which case it is felt or understood to be present: *Ĉu ni irus?* = Would we go (in certain circumstances)? *Ĉu vi volus?* = Would you? (i.e., Would you wish to?).

## EXERCISE XXXIX.

*Translate into English:*

Se vi amus min, vi edziniĝus al mi.  
Mi loĝus tie, sed la domo estas okupita.  
Mi loĝus tie, se la domo ne estus okupita.  
Se li vendus librojn, mi aĉetus ilin en lia vendejo.  
Mi aĉetus la librojn tie, sed li ne vendas ilin.  
Mi aĉetus la librojn, sed li ne vendus ilin.  
Se mian vivon li estus spertinta, li estus pli tolerema.  
Mi ne tolerus, ke li estu malsincera.  
Mi volus havi nenian privilegion, se mi akceptus veni.  
Se la lernanto estus sperta, li sciis paroli senerare.  
Imagu, se ŝi sukcesus!

*okupi* = to occupy  
*vendi* = to sell  
*aĉeli* = to buy  
*sperti* = to experience  
*toleri* = to tolerate  
*eraro* = error  
*imagi* = to imagine

## WORD-BUILDING (Prefixes and Suffixes)

The root FUS- is frequently used as if it were a prefix. *Fuŝi* = to blunder, to botch, to do badly (*Li fuŝis la laboron*, hence: *fuŝlaboro* = botchery). *Fuŝulo* = a bungler. *Fuŝprepari*; *fuŝuzi*; *fuŝparoli*; *fuŝrespondo*; *fuŝgvidisto*.

The suffix -AĈ- gives the word a nuance of contempt or disgust: *domaĉo* = a hovel; *hundaĉo* = a cur; *virinaĉo* = a hag, a crone; *parolaĉi* = to prate.

The prefix FI- expresses indignation or abomination. *Fidomo* = house of ill-fame; *fivirino* = a slut; *fiparoli* = to talk indecently. *Fi!* is an exclamation of disgust.

The prefix MIS- indicates that something is erroneous, mistaken, amiss. *Miskompreni* = to misunderstand; *misgvidi* = to lead astray; *misesprimi* = to express incorrectly; *misaŭdi* = to pick up wrongly; *mislegi* = to misread.

NOTE: — These prefixes and suffixes are subtly exact in their differentiation. *Fuŝ* expresses an exact and measurable fact; *-aĉ* indicates worthlessness, while *fi* implies disgust and a moral judgment; *mis-* concerns unsuitability.

## EXERCISE XL.

*Translate into English:*

Li fuŝskribis la leteron, ĉar li estis ebriaĉa. Ne miskomprenu lian ŝajnan fieron; li ne estas tia aĉulo. Li fie karesis ŝin. Ne babilaĉu. La fikutimoj de la enloĝantoj ne interesas min. Liaj fuŝordonoj perdigis la interbatiĝon. Kiu mislokis mian libraĉon? Mi spertis iom da mistraktado fare de fuŝuloj. Post la aĉaj kaj fiaj diboĉoj de sia junaĝo, li vivadis en mizero. Vian parolon mi misaŭdis.

*ebria* = drunk  
*karesi* = to caress,  
stroke  
*babili* = to chat  
*trakti* = to treat,  
deal with  
*diboĉo* = debauch  
*aĝo* = age  
*mizero* = misery

The suffix -UM- (like the preposition *je*) has no fixed and exact meaning; it is used to derive words from roots where a connection is apparent but cannot be exactly defined. While to the experienced esperantist this unique suffix is often subtly expressive, the beginner is advised simply to learn each example of its use separately, as he comes across it.

*Proksimuma* = approximate; *okulumi* = to make eyes at; *saĝumi* = to affect wisdom, to cavil; *akvumi* = to water; *manumo* = cuff; *orumo* = guilt; *mondumo* = the fashionable world; *mondumeca* = sophisticated; *respondumi* = to be responsible; *plenumi* = to fulfil; *amindumi* = to woo.

## SENTENCE-CONSTRUCTION

Esperanto makes wide use of the indefinite pronoun ONI, which may be either singular or plural, and whose English equivalent is at various times „one“, „you“, „people“, „they“. *Oni diras, ke Skotlando estas bela lando* = They say that Scotland is a beautiful country. *Oni neniam scias, kiu estas amiko kaj kiu ne* = You never know who is a friend and who isn't. *Oni faras plej interesajn aferojn* = People do most interesting things. *Oni ne povas fari ĉion* = One can not do everything. In good Esperanto, a sentence using *oni* frequently translates an English passive construction: *Oni preparas belan surprizon* = A fine surprise is being prepared. *Oni suspektis lin* = He was suspected. *Ŝajnas al mi, ke oni eraris* = It seems to me that a mistake was made.

NEK.... NEK.... means „neither.... nor....“ *Nek unu nek la alia* = Neither one nor the other. *Mi nek amas nek malamas lin* = I neither love nor hate him. *Mi trovis ĝin nek hejme nek en la lernejo* = I found it neither at home nor in the school.

„Either.... or....“ is in Esperanto AŬ.... AŬ.... *Iros aŭ vi aŭ mi* = Either you or I will go.

## DAYS, WEEKS AND MONTHS

*La tagoj de la semajno* (the days of the week): *lundo* = Monday; *mardo* = Tuesday; *merkredo* = Wednesday; *ĵaŭdo* = Thursday; *vendredo* = Friday; *sabato* = Saturday; *dimanĉo* = Sunday.

*La monatoj de la jaro* (the months of the year): *januaro, februaro, marto, aprilo, majo, junio, julio, aŭgusto, septembro, oktobro, novembro, decembro*.

When referring to a particular day or month, it is normally put into the objective case, indicating an omitted preposition: *ĵaŭdon* = on Thursday; *marton* = in March. When referring to days or months generally, these are often used adverbially: *Dimanĉe oni iras al la preĝejo* = On Sundays people go to church.

*Vendredon, la 25an de aprilo* = Friday 25th April.

## EXERCISE XLI

### Vorto amema el buŝo blasfema

Liza kaj mi travagis Blackpool por trovi lokon, kie ni povus disvendi nian stokon al la publiko, sed ĉiuj standoj estis jam okupitaj. Ni manĝis mizere, sed estis sufiĉe konten-

*buŝo* = mouth  
*blasfemi* = to blaspheme  
*tra* = through  
*vagi* = to wander  
*stoko* = stock  
*publiko* = public  
*stando* = a stand

taj. Nia malbona sorto ne ĝenis nin kaj ni eĉ povis ridi pri la malfacilaĵoj, kiujn ni spertis. Interalie ni enketis ĉe mezaĝa paro, kiun ni konis supraĵe, kaj ni ofte babilis kun ili ĉe ilia stando en la Blackpool'a „Olympia“. Ĉiuj nomis ilin per la nomoj Lottie kaj Foster. Mi neniam eksciis la familian nomon de Lottie nek la antaŭnomon de Foster. Foster estis krudulo needukita, kaj li ofte pri-traktis temojn tute erare kaj ofendiĝis kaj eĉ mienis minace, se oni kontraŭis liajn fuŝajn asertojn. Lottie estis simpatia; sed ŝia elekto de emfazaj vortoj estis tre ŝoka. Estis videble, ke ŝi estis iam tre bela junulino, malgraŭ la signoj de aĝo kaj di-boĉo, kiuj regis sur ŝia vizaĝo. Ili ambaŭ forte drinkadis kaj ofte estis parte ebriaj dum la laboro. Laŭtaj kvereloj ofte okazis inter ili, kaj dum tiuj kvereloj la reciprokaj insultoj ne taŭgis por delikataj oreloj. Lottie kaj Foster estis edziĝintaj.... sed ne unu al la alia.

Ili ofte invitis nin al kundrinko; sed ni ne emis, kaj cetere ni ne havis monon. Ili bone sciis pri nia malriĉeco kaj insistis pagi la drinkelspezon, se nur ni akompanus ilin al la drinkejo. Sed al ili eĉ ne venis en la kapon proponi pagi manĝon aŭ eĉ tason da teo. Tian proponon, cetere, ni ne povus akcepti, ĉar ni ne povus reciproki; sed mi rekonstatis ion, kion mi ofte rimarkis ĉe drinkuloj. Se drinkuloj disponas pri mono, ili

*sufiĉa* = sufficient  
*sorto* = fate  
*enketi* = enquire,  
 (more precisely:  
 investigate).  
*ĉe* = at  
*meza* = middle  
*paro* = pair  
*koni* = to be ac-  
 quainted with  
*supre* = above,  
 hence: *supraĵe* =  
 superficially.  
*nomo* = name  
*kruda* = crude  
*eduki* = to educate  
*temo* = theme, sub-  
 ject  
*ofendi* = to offend  
*eĉ* = even  
*mieno* = look, ex-  
 pression  
*minaco* = threat  
*aserti* = to assert  
*simpatia* = congenial  
*emfazi* = to emphasise  
*ŝoka* = shocking  
*malgraŭ* = in spite of  
*regi* = to rule  
*vizaĝo* = face  
*drinki* = to booze  
*laŭta* = loud  
*kvereli* = to quarrel  
*insulto* = insult  
*taŭga* = suitable  
*inviti* = to invite  
*cetera* = other, re-  
 maining, hence  
*cetere* = besides,  
 moreover  
*insisti* = to insist  
*pagi* = to pay  
*spezo* = money trans-  
 fer; *enspezo* = in-  
 come, *elspezo* =  
 expenditure  
*akompani* = to ac-  
 company

ĉiam estas pretaj libere regali per drinkaĵoj kaj ofte ofendiĝus, se oni malakceptus; sed se oni petas de ili kelkajn pencojn por aĉeti sandviĉon aŭ alian simplan manĝaĵon, ili tuj komencas preteksti por eviti tiun komplezon.

Ili havis kelkmonatan infanon, kaj Lottie amegis ĝin. Iun tagon mi renkontis ŝin, dum ŝi promenis veturigante la infanon en ĉareto.

Mi parolis al ŝi, kaj ŝi fiere montris al mi sian infaneton. Estis vera plezuro vidi, kiel ŝia vizaĝo radiis pro amo, kiam ŝi dorlote parolis al ĝi. Sed ŝi alparolis la infanon ne per la kutimaj amvortoj. Ŝi uzis la plej aĉajn fivortojn, sed flustris ilin tiel korameme, ke mi ne sentis naŭzon. Mi aŭskultis mirigite, ĉar tiuj maldecaj vortoj estis tiom amplenaj kaj miel dolĉe diritaj, dum ŝi dorlotis, karesis kaj kisis la infanon, ke iel ilia krudeco iĝis bela kaj tuŝis min senfine pli agrable ol la kutimaj beldiraĵoj porinfanaj. Estis tre stranga sperto konstati, ke mi aprobas kaj eĉ ĝuas tian trivialecon. Dum ŝi sin okupis pri la infano, ŝia vizaĝesprimado hele beliĝis, ŝiaj okuloj iĝis mole karesemaj, kaj mi vidis tiun diboĉulinon transformiĝi al sanktulino. Neniam antaŭe mi spertis aŭ eĉ imagis ion tian.

(Reprinted by permission from „Kredu min, sinjorino”, by Cezaro Rossetti.)

*tas* = cup

*teo* = tea

*konstati* = to realise

*rimarki* = to notice

*disponi* = to have at one's disposal

*regali* = to treat

*kelka* = some, a little

*penco* = penny

*sandviĉo* = sandwich

*simpla* = simple

*tuj* = immediately

*preteksto* = pretext

*eviti* = to avoid

*komplezo* = a favour

*promeni* = to take an airing

*veturi* = to travel by vehicle

*ĉaro* = carriage

*radio* = a beam (of light)

*dorloti* = to pet

*pro* = because of

*uzi* = to use

*flustri* = to whisper

*naŭzo* = sickness, disgust

*aŭskulti* = to listen

*miri* = to be astonished

*deca* = decent

*mielo* = honey

*dolĉa* = sweet

*kisi* = to kiss

*tuŝi* = to touch

*stranga* = strange

*aprobi* = to approve

*ĝui* = to enjoy

*triviala* = vulgar

*mola* = soft

*trans* = across

*formo* = form

*sankta* = sacred

# Lesson thirteen

## SENTENCE-CONSTRUCTION (The Predicative Adjective or Noun)

A very useful and expressive construction is the use of what is called the predicative adjective. If we say: *Mi kredis la junulon inteligentan*, this means (since *inteligentan* is objective in agreement with the noun *junulon*) = I believed the intelligent youth. If, however, we say: *Mi kredis la junulon inteligenta*, this means: I believed the youth intelligent. It will be seen from the English example that the sentence implies that „to be” has been omitted = I believed the youth (to be) intelligent; and the same is true of the Esperanto sentence = *Mi kredis la junulon (esti) inteligenta*. It is because of this omitted „*esti*” that the adjective *inteligenta* does not have the objective ending *-n*, for the verb *ESTI* never takes an object. In English this construction, as usual, depends on word-order; but, as usual, this does not apply in Esperanto, and one can equally well say, for example: *Mi trovis interesa la libron* = I found the book interesting.

Nouns may also be used in this way, e.g.: *La patro nomis sian filon Karlo* = The father called his son Charles.

## EXERCISE XLII.

*Translate into English:*

La fuŝulo opiniis sin sperta. Mi konstatis lian opinion fuŝa. La patro gardis sian filon senzorga. Oni trovis bona la ideon de la ministro. Se vi ne atentis, vi trovos la laboron tro malfacila por vi. Mi opinias lian intencon kruda kaj triviala. Liajn minacojn mi trovas ridindaj. La sanktulo kredis strangaj la opiniojn de la episkopo.

*opinio* = opinion  
*ministro* = minister  
(in a government)  
*atenti* = to pay  
attention  
*tro* = too (much)



## TRANSLATION OF THE PERFECT TENSES

One important difference between English and Esperanto should be clearly grasped by every student. In English we possess a multiplicity of verbal tenses which, while they *can* be reproduced in Esperanto, in practice very rarely need to be. We have already seen that the two main forms of the English Present Tense (I love, or I am loving) are both normally translated by Esperanto *Mi amas*. The same is true of the Past tense, i.e. both *I loved*, and *I was loving* are translated by *mi amis* in most contexts. But in addition to the Past, Present and Future Tenses, English has a battery of Perfect Tenses formed with the auxiliary verb *to have*: I have loved; I had loved; I shall have loved; and their Passive equivalents: I have been loved; I had been loved; I shall have been loved. It is usual to translate these into Esperanto by using the simple tenses, sometimes with a qualifying adverb. A few examples should make this clear. If we compare Exercise XLI in the previous lesson with its Key, we find the following: —

It was obvious that she *had once been* a beautiful girl = *Estis videble, ke ŝi estis iam tre bela junulino*; such an offer we *could not have accepted* = *Tian proponon ni ne povus akcepti*; something I *have often noticed* = *ion, kion mi ofte rimarkis*; they *would be offended* = *ili ofendiĝus*; never before *had I experienced* anything like it = *neniam antaŭe mi spertis ion tian*.

It would be unwise to labour the point at this stage; and the student is advised not to become depressed about it, but only to remember that the Esperanto verb is essentially simpler than its English relative, and that the simple, direct style is the best Esperanto. The subtleties of the English verb are achieved in Esperanto by using adverbs, or the suffix -IĜ (see „ofendiĝus” above), or the pronoun ONI, etc.

When for any reason it is desirable to imitate the more complicated construction it is done by using the verb ESTI with an adjectival participle, e.g.: —

I have loved	= <i>mi estas aminta</i> (I am having-loved)
I had loved	= <i>mi estis aminta</i> (I was having-loved)
I shall have loved	= <i>mi estos aminta</i> (I shall-be having-loved)

The student should steer clear of these forms until he has read widely some of the better Esperanto stylists.

## COLOURS (KOLOROJ)

Here are the Esperanto names for some of the colours:

*nigra* = black; *blanka* = white; *ruĝa* = red; *verda* = green; *flava* = yellow; *bruna* = brown; *blua* = blue; *rozkolora*, *ruĝeta* = pink; *griza* = grey; *purpura* = purple.

As in other languages, some of the colours have acquired associations in Esperanto, of which it is as well to be aware. *Ruĝa* is sometimes associated with communism or other left-wing ideologies; *verda* is thought of as the Esperanto colour (from the insignia of the Esperantists, the green star, or *verda stelo*, which they often wear in their buttonhole); *flava* is the colour of innocence or inexperience; *griza* is the colour of despair or melancholy (in English, the „blues“.)

## SENTENCE-CONSTRUCTION (The more... the more...)

In making quantitative comparisons, Esperanto uses a special construction, as follows: —

The more.... the more.... = *Ju pli.... des pli....* (*Ju pli li atentat, des pli li komprenas*).

The less.... the less.... = *Ju malpli.... des malpli....* (*Ju malpli ni laboras, des malpli ni enspezas* = The less we work, the less we earn).

The more.... the less.... = *Ju pli.... des malpli....* (*Ju pli ĝi necesas, des malpli li volas havi ĝin* = The more necessary it is, the less he wishes to have it).

The less.... the more.... = *Ju malpli.... des pli* (*Ju malpli ni insistas, des pli li kompleksas* = The less we insist, the more helpful he is).

NOTE: — *JU* and *DES* are never used individually, unless the other is clearly implied or understood.

## WORD-BUILDING (Prefixes and Suffixes)

There are three important suffixes connected with number.

The first of these is *-OBL-*, which signifies *multiplication*. It is added to the appropriate numeral, and takes the appropriate ending. *La duoblo* = double, or twice as much (*(Li ricevis la duoblon)*); *la kvindekblo* = fifty times as much; *centoblo* = hundred times as much; *la triobla pago* = triple payment; *sesoble* (*Mi repagis vin sesoble* = I repayed you six times as much); *naŭoble tri estas dudek sep* = nine times three is twenty-seven.

The second is -ON-, which signifies a *fraction*. *Duono* = half; *triono* = a third; *centono* = the hundredth part. *Tri kvardekonoj* = three-fortieths; *kvin okonoj* = five-eighths. *Mi restis tri tagojn kaj duonon* = I remained for three and a half days. *Iele, iome, duone malbone* = so-so (!)

The third is -OP-, which signifies *collectivisation*. *La kvaropo* = the four together, the quartet. *Ŝi restis duope kun la virino* = She remained alone (*tête-à-tête*) with the woman. *Zorgoj venas milope* = cares come in their thousands (a thousand at a time). *Multope ni pli frue finos la laboron* = manyhanded we shall finish the work earlier. *Unuope ni ne sukcesos* = Individually we shall not succeed.

Among the remaining prefixes and suffixes, the following should be noted: —

-ESTR- means leader, commander, director, master, boss, etc., hence: *estro*. *Urbestro* = mayor; *drinkejestro* = landlord (of a tavern); *laborestro* = overseer; *lernejestro* = headmaster; *estri* = to lead, to boss, to be head of; *estraro* = executive council; *estrarano* = councillor; *centestro* = centurion.

ĈEF- used as a prefix indicates, the greatest, most important, highest ranking, among his kind. *Ĉefministro* = Prime Minister; *ĉefepiskopo* = archbishop; *ĉefkantistino* = prima donna; *ĉefurbo* = capital city; *la ĉefafero* = the main thing.

-ID- means offspring. *Hundido* = a puppy; *birdido* = a fledgling; *arbido* = a sapling; *anserido* = a gosling; *abelido* (!)

VIR- used as a prefix indicates the male sex, where this is to be emphasised or is not obvious from the root. *Viransero* = drake; *virbirdo* = cock bird; *virabelo* = drone; *virhomo* (in contrast to *hominino*).

## EXERCISE XLIII

### Virina Voĉdonrajto

Kiel juna studento en Anglujo mi jam sekvis kun granda intereso la movadon de la tiel nomitaj *suffragettes*, la kuraĝaj virinoj, kiuj konsentis eĉ iri malliberejon por defendi sian rajton je la politika egaleco kun

*studento* = student  
*angla* = English  
*movi* = to move  
 (something)  
*kuraĝa* = brave  
*konsenti* = to agree  
*defendi* = to defend  
*politiko* = politics

la viroj. La famajn aninojn de la Pankhurst-familio mi aŭdis paroli ĉe Albert Hall en Londono kaj ankaŭ Lady Pethick Lawrence, kiu restas ankoraŭ respektata blankhara amikino. Ne ĉion, kion ili faris, mi aprobis, ekzemple ne la bruligadon de leterkestoj, sed ilian pacan senarmilan bataladon, la procesiojn en la stratoj, la rifuzon moviĝi el la ŝtuparoj de la ministroj ktp. oni povis kompreni, ĉar la politikistoj kaj ankaŭ la gazetaro ne volis atenti iliajn plendojn aŭ petskribojn, kiam ili estis senbruaĵ.

Tuj kiam ili fariĝis aktivaj kaj sin oferis, eĉ iris milope en malliberejon pro siaj rifuzoj pagi impostojn aŭ aliaj malobeoj, la gazetaro ĉiutage presigis kolonojn, kaj post la unua mondmilito ili atingis la celon kaj la brita parlamento nuligis ĉiujn diferencojn inter la seksoj por la voĉdonrajto kaj poste por la elektebleco en parlamento kaj urbestroj.

En Svislando ni komencis batalon por sama celo, sed ĝis nun ankoraŭ ne sukcesis. Nia federala parlamento, ankaŭ niaj kantonaj parlamentoj favoras la aferon, sed laŭ nia konstitucio, tia ŝanĝo de leĝoj devas esti submetita al la voĉdono laŭ la sistemo de referendumo, kaj ĉiufoje, kiam tiu temo revenas, la plimulto de niaj viroj, precipe la kamparanoj, rifuzas cedi sian politikan monopolon. Tamen la negativaj plimultoj fariĝas pli kaj pli malgrandaj kaj mi esperas

*fama* = famous  
*ekzemplo* = example  
*bruli* = to burn  
*kesto* = (large) box  
*armi* = to arm  
*batalo* = battle  
*procesio* = procession  
*strato* = street  
*rifuzi* = to refuse  
*ŝtupo* = step  
*gazeto* = newspaper  
*plendi* = to complain  
*aktiva* = active  
*oferi* = to sacrifice  
*mil* = a thousand  
*imposto* = tax  
*ktp* = kaj tiel plu = et cetera, etc.  
*obei* = to obey  
*presi* = to print  
*kolono* = column  
*milito* = war  
*celo* = aim, goal  
*parlamento* = parliament  
*nulo* = zero, naught  
*sekso* = sex  
*svisa* = Swiss  
*ĝis* = until  
*federala* = federal  
*kantono* = canton  
*favori* = to favour  
*konstitucio* = constitution  
*ŝanĝi* = to change  
*leĝo* = law  
*sistemo* = system  
*referendumo* = referendum

vidi la sukceson de niaj klopodoj antaŭ ol mi mortos, ĉar min persone tre humiligas la fakto, ke nun en preskaŭ ĉiuj landoj en la mondo, escepte la mian, la virinoj ĝuas la samajn rajtojn kiel la viroj.

Almenaŭ pri tiu ĉi afero la viroj ne plu povas uzi la vorton „utopio” por nin kontraŭdiri, ĉar la egaleco ekzistas nun preskaŭ ĉie kaj eĉ la malamikoj private konsentas, ke iam ili devos cedi ankaŭ ĉe ni. Sed ili ŝatas malfruigi la momenton pro la timo, ke la virinoj eble volas enkonduki leĝojn kontraŭalkoholajn aŭ egaligajn rilate al salajroj.

En la vilaĝoj tamen kelkaj rekonas sian grandan ŝuldon al patrino, edzino aŭ fratinoj, ankaŭ la necesecon protekti siajn filinojn en fabrikoj, sed en la jaroj post la unua mondmilito ni eĉ ricevis atakon per ŝtonoj ĉe la pordo de vilaĝa preĝejo, kiam ni paroladis por tiu reformo. Batalo por ĝi nun ne plu estas tiom riska, sed ĝi restas afero kaj konsciencia devo, kiu postulas ankoraŭ nun tempon kaj klopodojn post tridek jaroj. Nia popolo estas prudenta, montara nacio, kiu ne ŝatas rapidajn decidojn kaj ne lasas sin impresi de tio, kio okazas eksterlande, pro sia ege sendependa emo.

(Reprinted by permission from „Aventuroj de Pioniro” de Prof. Edmond Privat).

*precipa* = principal

*cedi* = to yield

*monopolo* = monopoly

*tamen* = however, nevertheless

*negativa* = negative

*klopodi* = endeavour

*fakto* = fact

*escepto* = exception

*utopia* = utopian

*privata* = private

*ŝati* = to like

*momento* = moment

*alkoholo* = alcohol

*rilati* = to relate (to)

*salajro* = salary

*ŝuldo* = debt

*protekti* = to protect

*fabriko* = factory

*ataki* = to attack

*ŝtono* = stone

*plu* = longer, further, more

*riski* = to risk

*konscienco* = conscience

*postuli* = to demand, require

*prudenta* = careful, prudent

*decidi* = to decide

*impresi* = to impress

*ekster* = outside (of)

*pendi* = to hang

# Lesson fourteen

## SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION. Ol (= than)

*Unu afero estas pli bona ol la alia* = One thing is better than the other. *Pli feliĉa estas donanto ol prenanto* = Happier is a donor than a taker. It will be seen from these examples that *ol* translates *than* when making a comparison. It can also be used with *kiam*, *kiel*, *kiom*, as follows: *Ne elspezu monon pli irue, ol kiam vi ĝin posedas* = Don't spend money before you possess it. *Li estas pli sperta, ol kiel mi kredis* = He is more experienced than (as) I believed.

*Ol* is used after *preferi*, after *antaŭ* before a verb, and sometimes after *post* before a verb:

*Mi preferas esti feliĉa, ol vivi en mizero* = I prefer to be happy, (rather) than to live in misery. *Mi preferas pomojn ol oranĝojn* = I prefer apples to oranges. *Antaŭ ol foriri, li manĝis* = Before going away, he ate (= took a meal). *Li forkuris antaŭ ol mi vidis lin* = He ran away before I saw him. *Post ol mi eklernis la lingvon, mi trovis multajn novajn amikojn* = After I began to learn the language I found many new friends.

## SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION. (Correlatives with AJN)

The English equivalent of *ie* may be either *somewhere* or *anywhere*, depending on the context. *Ĝi estas ie* = It is somewhere. *Se ĝi estas ie en la ĉambro, mi trovos ĝin* = If it is anywhere (= somewhere) in the room I'll find it. In the same way, *iu* = someone, anyone; and *io* = something, anything.

Sometimes, however, the „any” doesn't mean „some”, but rather „anything at all”. In such cases the word *ajn* follows the correlative word, and this applies not only to the I-series, but also to the other correlatives as well.

*Kion vi manĝos? — Ion ajn* (anything). *Sidiĝu ie* = sit down somewhere; *sidiĝu ie ajn* = sit down anywhere. *Iu povas havi ĝin* = Someone can have it; *iu ajn povas havi ĝin* = anyone can have it. *Ĝi estu kie ajn, mi trovos ĝin* = Wherever it is, I shall find it. *Kion ajn vi volas, tion vi povas havi* = Whatever you want you can have. *Kiam ajn vi alvenos, eniru* = Whenever you arrive, go in.

## WORD-BUILDING (Prefixes and Suffixes)

The remaining prefixes and suffixes, except a few specifically scientific ones, are set out below.

The suffix **-ISM-** means a doctrine, movement, practice, cult. *Kristanismo* = Christianity; *komunismo* = Communism; *alkoholismo*; *anglismo* = anglicism; *esprimismo* = expressionism; *esperantismo* = Esperanto as a movement.

**VIC-** used as a prefix means „second in rank; standing in place of“ *Vicreĝo* = viceroy; *vicprezidanto* = vice-president.

The prefix **BO-** indicates relationship through marriage. *Bopatro* = father-in-law; *bopatrino* = mother-in-law; *bofrato* = brother-in-law; *bogepatroj* = father and mother-in-law.

The prefix **EKS-** means „former, ex-, retired“, and is most often affixed to words indicating a profession. *Eksministro* = a former minister; *eksurbestro* = a former mayor; *eksprezidanto* = a former president; *eksreĝo* = ex-King. Note also: *eksedzino* = a former wife; *eksedziĝi*, *eksedziniĝi* = to obtain a divorce; *eksiĝi* = to resign; *eksa* = former; *eks!* = out (at cricket).

The prefix **PRA-** is used in two ways. Used of family relationships it means „great-“. Hence, from *avo* = grandfather we form *praavo* = great-grandfather; *praonklino* = great-aunt. Otherwise it means „primeval, prehistoric“: *prapatroj* forefathers; *praarbaro* = primeval forest; *prahomo* = prehistoric man; *prahistorio* = prehistory; *pratempo* = prehistoric times, long long ago.

The suffix **-ING-** means „the holder in which a single object is set or put“. *Kandelingo* = a candlestick; *cigaredingo* = a cigarette-holder; *piedingo* = a stirrup. *Elingigi* = to unsheath, draw, withdraw.

The suffixes **-ĈJ-** (male) and **-NJ-** (female) are used to form the affectionate forms of proper names. Examples are *Vilĉjo* = Bill, Willie (from *Vilhelmo* = William); *Joĉjo* = Johnnie (from *Johano*); *Manjo* from *Maria*, *Margareta*); *Anjo* (from *Anna*). They are also used with the names of members of one's family: *Paĉjo* (from *patro*); *Panjo* (from *patrino*); *Oĉjo* (from *onklo* = uncle); *Onjo* (from *onklino*); *Iranjo* (from *fratino*), etc. Normally the suffixes are added, not to the full form of the name, but to the first few letters of the full name. There is nothing remotely compulsory about using these suffixes, but there is a warm intimate feel about them.

The suffix **-END-** indicates that something *has to be done*. *Skribenda letero* = A letter which must be written; *sekvenda ekzemplo* = an example which must be followed.

## WORD-BUILDING (Elision)

This section might rather seem to treat of word unbuilding. It is possible in Esperanto to *omit the final -O of a noun, when it is the final element of the word*. If this is done, the omission must be signified

by an apostrophe. *Bel'* (= *belo*); *turment'* (= *turmento*), etc. The apostrophe is necessary to indicate that the stress remains the same as if the -o were there, i.e. on the second last vowel. The following points MUST be noted: (a) This omission (or elision) of the noun-ending occurs in practice ONLY in poetry; (b) the noun-ending may NOT be omitted if the noun is plural or objective; (c) neither the adjective-ending -A nor any other ending can ever be so omitted.

Also, the -A in LA (= *the*) may be omitted in a similar way, provided that an apostrophe is substituted for it. This elision is very rare in prose, being almost wholly reserved to poetry. *Sentoj de l' koro. L' oktobra arbaro* = the October woods.

While on the subject of poetry, it is worth pointing out (in case the student feels like turning his hand to verse) that the same word elements do not form a rhyme in Esperanto, any more than the same word does in English verse. Thus *mortiga* is not an acceptable rhyme for *feliĉiga*, any more than *zorgoporta* is for *fruktoporta*. This is because every element in Esperanto is meaningful.

## EXERCISE XLIV

Read and translate into prose the following poem:

<i>realo</i> = reality	<b>Kruda Vivrealo</b>	
	<i>Sabat'. Oktobro. Griza tago.</i>	
<i>koto</i> = mud	<i>Sur mola koto de ŝoseo</i>	<i>ŝoseo</i> = highway
	<i>knabin' kun sia animago</i>	
	<i>iras. La pordo de liceo</i>	<i>liceo</i> = High School
<i>profana</i> = profane	<i>antaŭe ŝin jam alinvitas,</i>	<i>kava</i> = hollow
<i>heziti</i> = to hesitate	<i>tiu profana, kava pordo,</i>	<i>tremi</i> = to tremble
<i>harpo</i> = a harp	<i>kiun eniri ŝi hezitas</i>	<i>kordo</i> = string (of an instrument)
	<i>tremante kiel harpa kordo.</i>	<i>Cezaro</i> = Caesar
<i>tedi</i> = to bore	<i>Ĉar trans ĝi tedos ŝin Cezaro</i>	
	<i>geografio, Zanzibaro,</i>	
<i>fiziko</i> = physics	<i>fiziko, lingvoj, Palestin' ...</i>	
	<i>Sed ŝi prefere ie kuŝus,</i>	
<i>adori</i> = to worship	<i>estus tuŝata kaj mem tuŝus,</i>	<i>mem</i> = (one's)-self
	<i>kaj aŭdus: „Mi adoras vin!”</i>	

(by Karel Piĉ)



## EXERCISE XLV

The following is a translation of Shakespeare's 18th Sonnet. Try to read and understand it before comparing it with the original, which is given in the Key to the Exercises.

*kompari* = to compare  
*somero* = summer  
*floro* = flower  
*vipi* = to whip  
*vento* = wind  
*severa* = severe  
*daŭri* = to last, continue  
*beni* = to bless  
*jen* = behold  
(French *voilà*)  
*brogi* = to scald  
*vualo* = a veil  
*natur* = nature  
*fato* = fate  
*rigora* = rigorous  
*velki* = to wither  
*teni* = to hold  
*verso* = verse  
*eterna* = eternal  
*spiri* = to breathe

*Ĉu mi komparu vin al tag' somera?  
Vi estas ja pli bela kaj serena:  
majflorojn ofte vipas vent' severa,  
kaj tro maldaŭras la somero bena.*

*Jen, brogas la okulo de l'ĉielo,  
jen vualiĝas ĝia vido ora,  
kaj iam senbeliĝas ĉiu belo  
laŭ voj' natura aŭ pro fat' rigora.*

*Sed jam ne velkos via plensomero,  
nek dekliniĝos de l' beleco nuna;  
la Morto vin ne tenos kun fiero,  
se vin la vers' eterna gardas juna:*

*Dum homoj spiros kaj okuloj vidos,  
vivante en vivanta vers' vi sidos.*

(Translated by Reto Rossetti)

## EXERCISE XLVI

For your last exercise we offer you an esperanto poem with a parallel verse translation into English. It is hoped that by means of the latter you will come to a full enjoyment of the former. The vocabulary for this admittedly rather more difficult poem is given below.

### SOMERNOKTO

*La nokto de somero flustre  
ekzumas per kantel' sekreta,  
la nokto lulas Brust-ĉe-bruste  
nin sur insul' de Margareta.*

### NIGHT OF SUMMER

*The summer night with  
whispered zest  
murmurs its secret arietta,  
the darkness lulls us breast  
to breast  
upon the isle of Margaretta*

Ĉi kie staris iam klostro  
de palaj mutaj monaĥinoj,  
kaj kie nun amkaŝa bosko  
pagane kreskas sur ruinoj,

Here, where once a  
cloister stood,  
retreat of pale and silent nuns,  
where now the love-concealing  
wood  
pagan the ruin over-runs

la nokt' incensas nin per mento,  
rezedo, malvo kaj narciso,  
kaj unktas nin per sakramento  
de amo: nefinebla kiso.

the night incenses us with mint,  
mignonette, mallow and narcissus,  
anooints us with a sacrament  
of love, of never-ending kisses

Kiel jubile ĉiuj griloj  
per sia ĉirpo frenezumas!  
Inter la herboj la lampiroj  
diskrete, sole por si, lumas.

How jubilant the crickets seem  
as frenziedly they raise their  
drone!  
Amidst the grass the  
glow-worms gleam  
discreetly, for themselves alone

Kiel grandega strasa tulo  
nin kovras la ĉiela arko,  
kaj lante kun ni la insulo  
eknaĝas kiel nupta barko.

Like an enormous tinsell'd veil  
enfolds us the celestial arc,  
and with us, slowly, now sets sail  
the island, like a bridal barque

(From „Malnovaj Madrigaloj” by Kalman Kalocsay)

zumi = to hum; sekreta = secret; luli = to lull, rock; brusto = chest; insulo = island; klostro = cloisters (a poetical word; in prose, monaĥinejo); pala = pale; muta = mute; kaŝi = to hide; bosko = grove; pagana = pagan; ruino = ruin; incenso = incense; mento = mint; rezedo = mignonette; malvo = mallow; narciso = narcissus; unkti = to anoint; sakramento = sacrament; jubili = to rejoice; grilo = cricket; ĉirpi = to chirp; freneza = mad; herbo = grass; lampiro = glow-worm; diskreta = discreet; strasa = tawdry, imitation, gaudy; tulo = tulle; kovri = to cover; arko = arc; lanta = slow (poetical word; in prose: malrapida); naĝi = to swim; nupto = wedding (= geedziĝo); barko = barque;

## A FEW USEFUL PHRASES

Bonan tagon! = Good day! Bonan nokton! = Goodnight! Ĝis la (revido)! = Cheerio! So long! Kara sinjoro, (or) Estimata sinjoro! = Dear Sir. Via sincere = Yours sincerely. Fraŭlino X = Miss X (fraŭlo = bachelor). Kun koraj salutoj = With heartfelt greetings (= Yours sincerely).

## And now what? . . .

The student who has worked through the fourteen lessons of this book is now in possession of a vocabulary material of some 730 roots and affixes together with the grammar and syntax of the language. With this minimal material he is now able to orientate himself in any context, though before he will be really fluent he will have to double his vocabulary. In order to do this he will have to read and study carefully good texts in Esperanto.

His best plan is to use the author's reader-textbook *PAŜOJ AL PLENA POSEDO*, which is specially designed as a continuation of this course. It consists of thirty extracts chosen for interest and variety, each of which is provided with necessary vocabulary and with exercises designed to lead the student step by step to a sound knowledge of Esperanto language and literature. It costs US\$2 (16/8 in the U.K.) This and other publications can be ordered from the student's national Esperanto Association, a list of which will be found at the end of this book. All prices quoted here are those current in the United Kingdom in the summer of 1969.

The standard Esperanto dictionary, which is wholly in Esperanto and does not supply translations, is the *Plena Vortaro de Esperanto* (25/-). By the end of 1969 the *Plena Vortaro Ilustrita* will be available, at a price around £8. The beginner may prefer to use the *Concise Esperanto-English Dictionary*, published by the English Universities Press in the famous "Teach Yourself" series at 15/-. In spite of its title this excellent dictionary gives translation both Esperanto-English and English-Esperanto. Two bigger dictionaries are the *English-Esperanto Dictionary* of Fulcher and Long (20/-) and the *Esperanto-English Dictionary* of Butler (25/-).

What books and magazines the student will wish to read may depend on his temperament and interests, and his national association will supply him with book lists. From the thousands available I have made a small selection for his initial guidance, which is printed at the back of the book. Of the hundred or so magazines regularly appearing in Esperanto, two merit special mention here. An excellent paper is *Heroldo de Esperanto*, which appears eighteen times per annum, and whose annual subscription costs 26/-. Each issue brings news of the Esperanto movement throughout the world, items of general cultural interest, and stories, articles, poems and small advertisements of interest to those seeking correspondents abroad. Then there is *Norda Prismo*, a quarterly review of literature and popular culture, which publishes stories and articles, both original and translated, from all quarters of the globe. It costs 24/- for four issues. Both these publications are attractively illustrated.

It is recommended that the student join his national association (which publishes its own magazine), and the Universal Esperanto-Association, which publishes the important magazine *Esperanto*, the magazine *Kontakto* for young people, and *La Praktiko*, a magazine of general interest.

The address of the Universal Esperanto-Association is Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam-2, Netherlands; and that of *Heroldo de Esperanto* is 13 Rue de la ReINETTE-Pippelingstr., Brussels 1, Belgium. Other useful addresses will be found in the appendices.

In many towns and cities there is an Esperanto group, and the student may wish to join one. The national Association will guide him to the nearest.

If one cannot immediately find an experienced Esperantist to give advice on pronunciation, there are gramophone records available which are worth investing in. The Universal Esperanto-Association also operates a Tape service.

Having come this far, your next step is to study the appendices and then —

**CONTACT YOUR  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TODAY!**

# Key to the exercises

## EXERCISE I

A loving heart. Heartfelt love. A beautiful light. The light is beautiful. The daylight is beautiful. You are beautiful. The new day. The daily news. A shouted reply. An answering shout. I reply (or, I am replying). The light of the day is beautiful. She is looking (or, she looks). A loving look. A new love. A loving reply. A shouted reply (or, answer). An answering cry (or, shout). We do (or, are doing). The deed is good. The look is beautiful. Work is good. A new love is beautiful. She is beautiful. They love (or, are loving). I reply (or, am replying).

## EXERCISE II

Kora amo. Ama koro. Luma rigardo. Responda rigardo. Responda krio. Faro de laboro. Labora tago. Nova tago. La respondo estas nova. Si rigardas. Li krias. Ili amas. Ni laboras. Bela tago. Responda koro. La lumo de responda, ama koro estas bela. Ni rigardas. Ni respondas. La laboro de la tago.

## EXERCISE III

malfacila = difficult; mallonga = short; malgranda = small; malforta = weak; malplena = empty.

## EXERCISE IV

The answer is easy. The good fellow is small and talkative. Cantankerousness is an ugly feeling. He is ingenious. The strong man is sensitive. I stand and he speaks. The sensitive one is coming (or, comes). The question is difficult or, is a difficult one). I ask, he replies. The time is short. I stand for (= during) a long time. For a long time the strong man works. An empty heart. It is a fine discovery. I am standing without work. He is unemployed (= a workless person). She is helpless. She is weak. While love is (= while there is love), the heart is full. The difficulty of the reply is great.

## EXERCISE V

Sen amo, la koro estas malplena. Mi staras dum li parolas. La grandulo estas parolema. La laboro estas longa kaj malfacila. Li estas sentema kaj parolema. La taga lumo venas. Li estas plena de amemo. La novulo estas bela. La laboro de la novulo estas malfacila. Ili demandas sen respondo. La grandulo staras dum la demandemulo parolas.

## EXERCISE VI

Is she beautiful? Is the big man strong? Are they speaking (do they speak)? Is the daylight coming? Is a heart without love good? When is the heart empty? Which loquacious man replies? Where are you standing? What is work without love?

## EXERCISE VII

Jes, la novulo estas juna. Ne, la novulo ne estas juna.  
Jes, la junulo estas granda. Ne, la junulo ne estas granda.  
Jes, la maljunulo estas pensema. Ne, la maljunulo ne estas pensema.  
Jes, la pensulo estas prava. Ne, la pensulo ne estas prava.  
Jes, la respondo estas prava. Ne, la respondo ne estas prava.  
Jes, mi laboras dum la tago. Ne, mi ne laboras dum la tago.  
Jes, la junulo estas en la ĉambro. Ne, la junulo ne estas en la ĉambro.  
Jes, amo estas en la koro. Ne, amo ne estas en la koro.  
Jes, la ĉambro estas granda. Ne, la ĉambro ne estas granda.

## EXERCISE VIII

What is in the room? Who is right? When are you coming? Do you understand? Is the good man in the room? Is the old man free? Is the young man captive? Is the prisoner big and strong? Are you in the house? Who is in the house? Where is the house? When is the house empty? Is the lazy man shouting? The work seems good and easy, doesn't it? I love, don't I? The question seems difficult, doesn't it? You are weak, aren't you?

## EXERCISE IX

He answers (replies to) the difficult question. He stands in the room and looks at the door. The thinker understands Esperanto. Do you speak Esperanto? Do you see the young handsome strong man?

The gaper looks at the work. Does she feel love in the (her) heart? Time is long, life is short. Time is long, life is short (proverbial abbreviation of the foregoing). He lives a fine beautiful life. He does much. He has much love in the (his) heart. The standing man looks at the big house and feels weakness. The house seems new.

#### EXERCISE X

Si amas la junulon. Mi vidas la tagan lumon. Libera parolo estas necesa. Ni havas multan komprenon. Li sentas koran amon. La domo estas granda, ĉu ne? La domo ŝajnas granda, ĉu ne? Vi komprenas Esperanton, ĉu ne? Mi havas grandan domon, ĉu ne? Longa pordo estas necesa (necesas). Vi havas grandan pordon. Pensulo havas plenan vivon. Mi rigardas la grandan domon. Mi rigardas la fortan junulon.

#### EXERCISE XI

A philanthropist with many friends (a popular philanthropist). A room full of men. Heart's radiance. An active and industrious man. Kindhearted. Lively. A welcome friend. An empty-headed beauty. A sensitive heartcry.

#### EXERCISE XII

The house has four fine (beautiful) rooms, two big (ones) and two small (ones). The room contains five seats. Three boys are sitting in the room. They are good friends. The boys who are in the room seem happy, don't they? They present a fine appearance. They appear handsome (beautiful). They are finelooking (handsome-looking). Two of the handsome-looking boys who are sitting in the room are brothers. They have one sister. The house in which are the four rooms looks peaceful. Seven dogs. Ten days. Eight brothers. Nine chairs (seats). Three difficult questions.

#### EXERCISE XIII

Ni vivas trankvilan vivon. La vivo, kiun ni vivas, estas trankvila. Mi havas multajn amikojn, kiuj estas feliĉaj. Mi havas multajn amikinojn, kiuj ne estas malfeliĉaj, ĉu ne? La virinoj prezentas junan aspekton. Kvar hundoj sidas en la mallumo. Tri kriaĵ viroj aspektas maltrankvilaj, dum kvin virinoj estas malfeliĉaj. Malamikoj ne estas necesaj. Dum ses tagoj ni laboras, dum unu tago ni estas feliĉaj.

#### EXERCISE XIV

A peaceful (quiet) man will find many friends. Webster was a contemporary of Shakespeare. He knew many things. Many days will be necessary. Three youths felt the same feeling. The six sisters did simultaneous work. We will find seats in the house which we see. We shall have peace in the room which the good (female) friends had.

#### EXERCISE XV

Youth, young people, the young. A bevy of beauties. A circle of friends. A brotherhood. A group of houses. A questionnaire. The unemployed.

#### EXERCISE XVI

A speech. A presentation. A sitting. An interrogation. A long stand. I stood for some time. I replied (repeatedly, over a period). I worked continuously. Lighting.

#### EXERCISE XVII

They spoke while sitting. The young people sing happily. We fully (well) understand. He asks in a friendly way. She rightly replies. We speak for a long time. I unwarily make a speech. The fraternity sings in a lively fashion. They are unnecessarily upset. He looks uncomprehendingly. You are right to ask. Garrulously and with facility he made a speech. He looked in a hostile fashion. We stood in the doorway of the house. She has a quietly beautiful appearance. They find a newly vacated room. He is mercilessly (heartlessly) hostile.

#### EXERCISE XVIII

Necessity makes people work. The information facilitated an answer. They expressed admiration. He loves the (his) wife. He married her. A beautiful lamp lit the room. He hastened the interrogation. The brother will stand a chair in the garden. The chair will stand in the garden. She feigns kindness (kindheartedness). The hope is happy-making (pleasing). The strong man shows a promising industriousness. Despair caused the youth to speak. Love makes (causes-to-be) happiness .



## EXERCISE XIX

Love came about between the boy and the girl. We hope for mutual understanding. He is sitting (sits) on the seat; he sits down on the seat (= becomes seated), With difficulty they freed themselves (= became free) from the old house. The two men conversed and approached one another. The three brothers found themselves in a disagreeable place. Hatred came about between them. The unhappy group of boys quickly stood up. Many songs are to be found in the song-book. The boy will quickly become a man.

## EXERCISE XX

My friend. Your dog. His hair. Her beauty. Its light. Our song-book (repertoire). Their hope. My questions. Your eyes. His cries. Its doors. Our work(s). Their answers. I admire her voice. He looks at my eyes.

## EXERCISE XXI

A human being who knows Esperanto has advantages in international life. He can write to men and women in many countries and, if he wishes, make friends with them without the disadvantage of different tongues. Conversation with his new friends is easy. He can write to foreigners, and they will wish to reply to his letters. He will wish to read books in the international language. His life will present a new aspect. To write letters and to read books in Esperanto is agreeable. To speak to foreigners in Esperanto becomes easy in a short time. If you know the international language you have many friends in different countries.

## EXERCISE XXII

He who wants to, can; (where there's a will...). When you love, then you are happy. What is new is good. Where there are friends there is happiness. He who is inquisitive finds out. The one you love you marry. What you like to do you are inclined to do. What you have is yours. Where you dwell is your house. It is your home. It is nice to be home (= at home is beautiful). When you are at home you are happy. I don't know who did that and when he did it. Who are you? What is it? Where are they? When did they come?

## EXERCISE XXIII

If you go (will go), I shall go too. I shall come, and I shall also see. He stands in front of the house. He looks at the front of the house. I did not see him before. That I did not foresee. His former friend approached him. I have not yet finished my work. I met him again. I am not against his belief. He contradicted me. He opposes my belief. On the contrary, I believe her. To believe is also good. To hope is as it were to believe (hoping is like believing). I was as if his brother (it was as if I were his brother). We ran around (about) the house. They ran round the house. He looked about in despair (despairingly). She questioned the people standing about. The agitated ones surrounded his house. That man has about ten dogs. I almost fell. The house is almost ready. We saw the almost-ready house. We shall soon come to the town. Will the house be ready soon? His friends will meet him today. Old people at times do not like the present day. Scarcely had I arrived (when) he wished to speak to me. I scarcely understand his speech. We shall both go to the town. We shall go to both houses. They stood on either side (on both sides). The dog went round the side of the house. The reply will come tomorrow. We are awaiting the morrow. He wondered whether tomorrow's (the next day's) meeting would (will) occur, I shall reply tomorrow morning. Instead of going I waited. Instead of loving (him), I hate him. His substitute did not come. I went instead of him. I took his place. I too went forward to the people standing about, who had not yet (still not) contradicted my speech.

(NOTE: It would be a good idea to retranslate the above into Esperanto.)

## EXERCISE XXIV

sepdek unu, naŭdek kvar, dek kvin, kvardek du, dek naŭ, naŭdek tracent sesdek kvin, ducent dudek, mil sepcent sesdek, mil sesdek ses, mil naŭcent sesdek kvar, mil sepcent okdek naŭ, tricent-dudek kvin mil sescent sesdek ok.

## EXERCISE XXV

„Sir, your dog ate one of my hens.” „Thank you, (my) good man, for your warning. This evening I shall not give it (any) food.”

„Is that dog yours?“ a new customer asks the barber who is cutting his hair. „Yes, sir.“ „It seems very intelligent: it is looking at you with much interest.“ „Do you know why? Because at times little pieces of ear fall down, which it is very eager for.“

„That, gentlemen and ladies,“ said the guide, „is the greatest waterfall in the Alps. I ask the ladies to interrupt their conversation in order to hear the thunderous roar of the crashing water.“

(NOTE: Can you now tell the above stories in Esperanto?)

## EXERCISE XXVI

Something is bad in the matter (There is something wrong in the matter). What shines in the night sky (that) is stars. Everything which shines is bright. Nothing which shines is dull. I fear nothing. Someone is standing in the dusky room. Which star do you see in the sky? Those celestial lights are stars. Some nights are dark, others are almost as bright as day. Almost everyone sleeps at night and works in the daytime. No starshine illuminated the night. No one wants to be afraid when danger comes. Somewhere I shall be able to forget my worries. Everywhere in the world people have worries. Where there is danger, (there) people do not sleep. A peaceful spot is to be found nowhere in our troubled world. Sometime we shall forget our cares. Torments shall pass when the world ends. When you (shall) come the time will pass quickly. Human footsteps never pass that house. I shall never forget his kind reply. For some reason I am afraid to go. I have no reason to fear. Why are you lying there on the ground? I have many troubles and therefore I cannot come. Why do you appear so sad? For no reason; I am completely happy. Somehow we shall have to forget the whole matter. I looked at him as a man looks at a dog. The night gives peace to the hearts which beat so loud and full of care. His voice is loud and in no way agreeable. As tranquility is in a man's life, so peace is on earth. I wanted to be nice to him in every way.

## EXERCISE XXVII

No one knows that you torment me so. A child must always know that (its) father loves it. I have no hope at all that the two children will come. I forgot that the world had been so quiet. I forgot that his

father could be so churlish. I was afraid that fog would encircle me. He expressed the hope that that churlish fellow would go away. I wondered whether the child would be quiet.

### EXERCISE XXVIII

In the distant dark sky bright stars are twinkling. The earth lies quietly in a deep sleep, like a carefree child. Everything that torments people by day has passed, night gives peace to the hearts which beat so loudly and full of care.

Night is humanity's true friend. Like a good mother she brings (them) it peace, forgetfulness of sorrow. Slowly and kindly she walks our earth in a garment of mist, she takes away from people all sorrow and pain. And softly, with a kindly smile, she leaves the earth.

And when the new day arrives, he finds men with new strength, new hope.

Tasks and duties seem easy to them, hearts beat gladly and gratefully.

Now life is splendid for man, he does not fear the dangers, once more he loves the world, gladly he greets the beautiful green earth!

### EXERCISE XXIX

A running boy. A well-read person. A future meeting. The children who had drawn near. The living languages. The workers about to depart. The gentleman living in the house. The person having understood the question. The fear about to torment the child. The children writing the answers. Happy people having forgotten (their) grief. Young people about to live in the house.

### EXERCISE XXX

The girl is beloved. The uncomprehended speech. The town to be seen. The tormented pupils. The griefstricken women. The words to be heard. The language spoken by the internationalists is Esperanto. He found the forgotten book. That is about to be changed. We are delighted. It will be presented to the committee.

### EXERCISE XXXI

The young girl has many admirers. The hearers scarcely understood the speaker. Those who had struck ran away. The griefstricken did not find peace. The bystanders looked at the fallen man. The person thanked was unable to reply. The man to be questioned feared the questioner. The sleeper heard nothing. Those who were to do (it) were in no hurry (did not hurry).

### EXERCISE XXXII

When written, the letter seemed ungracious. Fearing that I would depart, he addressed me again. Feeling love he looked at the young girl. As is known, I am an unfortunate (unhappy) fellow. Being about to approach the house, he looked around to see whether other people were coming. Pacing fearlessly (up) to (his) enemy, he asked if the time had not come to fight. Having grown strong again, he went once more to the workplace.

### EXERCISE XXXIII

My Lord Bishop awoke late, as usual, with a headache and an incomprehensible heaviness throughout his whole body. He was already an old man and sleep did not bring him, as formerly, refreshment. Having crossed himself, he glanced at the gold watch which lay nearby on a bedside table and rang with a small silver bell. He strained his ears and waited a long time. Around (him) all was silent, only (except that) somewhere not far off, a monotonous, intrusive pealing of church bells could be heard. A disagreeable feeling of loneliness and forlornness suddenly squeezed his heart. He groaned loudly and called out in a querrulous vexed voice:

„Vitalo. Vitalo!....“

The door opened noiselessly, and a tall thin figure of a young monkservant appeared in the room. He closed the door, and having bowed respectfully to the person in the bed, halted in a modest pose, with his hands lowered to his sides and his head bent (= having lowered his hands along his sides and having bent his head).

#### EXERCISE XXXIV

They love each other. They shook each other by the hand. He respected his and his own feelings. My sister has a friend who does everything for herself and nothing for her. Those children are embarrassing each other. That man could not calm himself when danger seemed to be approaching. Each one has his own privileges. He wished to justify himself. She expressed her sincere thanks. The bishop warned his and their monks.

#### EXERCISE XXXV

Some kind of lamp lit the room. All sorts of suspicions made me uneasy. What kind of peoples inhabit those countries? Such suspicions make me blush. No kind of embarrassments halted him. Someone's voice was heard near the house. I don't know whose letter bothered him so much. That person's family is suspected. Everyone's belief is respected. She is a harlot. I interrupted no one's speech. I blushed because I felt some shame. How many people do you wish to meet? I did not know that so many people stutter at least slightly. He ate it all up. She did not dissimulate at all.

#### EXERCISE XXXVI

People of different nations often come together and understand one another; but what an enormous difference there is between their reciprocal understanding and ours!... There the member of one nation is humbled before the member of another nation, speaks his language, shaming his own, stutters and blushes, and feels embarrassed before his interlocuter, while this latter feels strong and proud; in our meeting strong and weak nations, privileged and unprivileged, do not exist, no one is humbled, no one is embarrassed; we all (take our) stand upon a neutral foundation, we all fully enjoy equal rights; we all feel like members of one nation, as members of one family; and for the first time in human history we, members of the most dissimilar peoples, stand beside one another not as foreigners, not as rivals, but as brothers who, not forcing on one another their own language, understand one another, do not suspect each other because of the darkness separating them, love one another and shake each other by the hand, not hypocritically like foreigner to foreigner, but sincerely, as one human being to another.

### EXERCISE XXXVII

Lead (= take) him into the other room. Let us lead (= take) the new pupil to the school. If they wish to prosper, let them work. Let each help the other, so that all may succeed. In order for us to be happy, it is necessary to collaborate. I ask you to help me (= that you help me). He ordered me to wait for him there (= that I await him there). I shall want you to respect the customs in this place (= I shall wish that you respect...). I do not intend you to waste your time (= I do not intend that you should lose your time). It is not my intention that you should be humiliated (= That you be humiliated, that I do not intend). In order to forget your cares it is necessary that you should find good friends.

### EXERCISE XXXVIII

There lived a poor villager; many children, but of property — only one goose (= a single goose). He loved and cherished (guarded) it, but hunger is not sensitive (= has no feelings): when the last morsel of bread (had) disappeared, he was forced to (had to) kill the bird. He prepared it, roasted (it) and put (it) on the table. All was fine, but unhappily (unfortunately) there was no bread (bread was lacking). Then the villager said to his wife: „How shall we eat the goose without bread? I would rather (prefer to) take (carry) it to our landlord, and he will give us bread in return.”

This (= thus) he did. He came to the landlord and said: „Please accept my gift”.

The landlord thanked (him) and said: „Splendid, my dear (fellow). You know that I have a wife, two sons and two daughters. Divide your goose in such a way that all shall receive a suitable portion.”

The villager took a knife and began to divide up the goose. He cut off the head and gave it to the landlord: „You are the head of the family, consequently the head is suitable for you.”

Then (= afterwards) he separated the posterior of the bird and gave it to the lady: „You must always sit at home to keep order.”

Having done this, he cut off the wings and presented them to the daughters: „You will not dwell long with your parents, you will become engaged and fly off to your husbands.”

Finally he cut off both feet and offered them to the two sons: „Take, gentlemen, one foot each, to follow (in) your father's way.“

Now the villager took for himself the remainder, saying: „For my part, I am a foolish villager, who thinks only of his stomach; therefore it only remains for me to be satisfied with the crude guts.“ The landlord burst out laughing and generously rewarded the smart fellow.

One of the neighbours, a rich villager, got to know of this deed and was envious of the poor man. He chose five fat geese and carried them to the landlord. „Please accept my gift,“ he said.

„I thank you; will you not divide your gift among us in such a way that we all receive a suitable portion?“ The villager tried to carry out the division, but a suitable distribution he did not achieve: how to divide five geese into six parts?

Then the landlord summoned the poor villager and ordered him to make the division. The villager took one goose, gave it to the lady and gentleman, and said: „Now you are a trio“. The second goose he gave to both daughters and said: „Now you, too, are a trio“. The third goose he gave to the two sons: „You in your turn are also now a trio.“

The remaining two geese he took for himself and said: „Like everybody, I, too, am a trio.“

The landlord was amused by this (= received pleasure from that) and rewarded the smart villager, while the envious fellow went away in confusion without his geese.

### EXERCISE XXXIX

If you loved me, you would marry me. I would live there, but the house is occupied. I would live there, if the house were not occupied. If he sold books, I would buy them in his shop. I would buy the books there, but he does not sell them. I would buy the books, but he would not sell them. If he had experienced my life, he would be more tolerant. I would not tolerate that he be insincere (= him being insincere). I would want to have no privilege if I agreed (= were to agree) to come. If the pupil were experienced, he would know (how) to talk correctly (= without mistakes). Imagine if she were to succeed!



## EXERCISE XL

He made a mess of writing the letter, for he was dead drunk. Don't misunderstand his apparent pride; he is not that kind of rotter. He stroked her in an indecent fashion. Don't babble. The disgusting habits of the inhabitants do not interest me. His stupid orders lost the fight (= caused the fight to be lost). Who has misplaced my bloomin' book? I experienced some mistreatment on the part of bunglers. After the worthless and disgusting debaucheries of his youth, he lived in misery. I misheard what you said (= your speaking).

## EXERCISE XLI

Liza and I wandered through Blackpool to find a place where we would be able (= could) to sell our stock to the public, but all the stands were already taken (= occupied). We ate but little (= miserably), but were fairly (sufficiently) content. Our unhappy fate did not bother us and we were even able to laugh at (= about) the difficulties we were going through (experiencing). Among other things we enquired at (the house of) a middle-aged couple whom we knew superficially, and we often chatted with them at their stand in Blackpool's „Olympia“. Everyone called them Lottie and Foster. I never got to know Lottie's surname (n)or Foster's Christian name. Foster was an uneducated boor, and he often spoke quite erroneously about a subject (= subjects) and took offence and even looked threatening if his bungling assertions were contradicted (= if one contradicted). Lottie was congenial; but her choice of emphatic words was extremely shocking. It was obvious that she had once been a very beautiful girl, in spite of the signs of age and debauchery which were dominant in (on) her face. They were both addicted to boozing and were often half-drunk at their (= during the) work. Loud quarrels often took place between them, and during those quarrels the mutual insults were unfit for delicate ears. Lottie and Foster were married ...but not to each other.

They often invited us to drink with them; but we had no inclination to, and besides we had no money. They well knew (about) our poverty and insisted on paying for the drinks, if only we would accompany them to the pub. But it did not even occur to them (= to them it did not even come into the head) to offer to pay for a meal or even a cup of tea. Such an offer, moreover, we could not have ac-

cepted, for we could not return (it); but once again I realised something I have often noticed with drunkards. If drunkards have money at their disposal, they are always ready to treat freely with drinks and would often be offended if one were to refuse; but if one asks them for a few pence to buy a sandwich or other simple snack, they immediately begin to make pretexts for avoiding this favour.

They had a child a few months old, and Lottie adored it. One day I met her while she was out for a stroll, pushing the child in a go-chair.

I spoke to her, and she proudly showed me her little child. It was a real pleasure to see how her face beamed with love when she spoke lovingly (= pettingly) to it. But she did not address the child with the usual affectionate words. She used the worst (of) swear-words, but whispered them so adoringly that I did not feel disgusted. I listened in astonishment, for those indecent words were so filled with love and spoken so sweetly (= honey-sweetly), while she petted, caressed and kissed the child, that their crudity became beautiful and affected me infinitely more agreeably than the usual baby-talk. It was a strange experience to realise that I approved of and even enjoyed such vulgarity. While she busied herself with the infant her expression became shingly beautiful, her eyes turned softly affectionate, and I saw the trollop turned into a saint. Never before had I experienced or even imagined anything like it.

## EXERCISE XLII

The bungler considered himself experienced. I realised his opinion (was) muddled. The father kept his child free from care. People found the Minister's idea good. If you don't watch out, you will find the work too difficult for you. I think his intention crude and vulgar. I find his threats ridiculous (laughable). The holy man found the Bishop's opinions strange.

As a young student in England I had followed with great interest the Movement of the so-called suffragettes, the brave women who even agreed to go to prison to defend their right to political equality with the men. I heard the famous members of the Pankhurst family speak at the Albert Hall in London, and also Lady Pethick Lawrence, who remains still a respected white-haired friend. Not everything they did did I approve of, for example (not) the burning of letter-boxes, but one can understand their peaceful unarmed fight, the processions in the streets, the refusal to move from the (door) steps of Ministers, etc., for the politicians and likewise the press would not pay attention to their complaints or petitions when they were without commotion.

Immediately they became active and sacrificed themselves, even went in their thousands to prison over their refusals to pay taxes or for other disobediences, the press daily printed columns, and after the first World War they reached the goal and the British Parliament did away with all differences between the sexes as regards the right to vote, and later their eligibility for election to Parliament and Town Councils (Corporations).

In Switzerland we began a battle for the same end, but so far we have still not succeeded. Our federal Parliament, like our cantonal parliaments, is in favour of the matter, but under our Constitution such a change in the laws must be submitted to the vote according to the system of referendum, and every time the subject comes up the majority of our men, particularly the peasants, refuse to yield their political monopoly. Nevertheless the negative majorities are becoming smaller and smaller, and I hope to witness the success of our efforts before I die, for I am personally very humiliated by the fact that now, in almost every country in the world except mine, the women enjoy the same rights as the men.

At least in respect of this matter the men can no longer use the word „utopia“ to contradict us, since equality exists nearly everywhere, and even our opponents agree privately that some time they will have to yield even in our country. But they like to postpone the moment for fear the women may want to introduce laws against alcohol, or for equal pay.

In the villages, however, some recognise their great debt to a mother, wife or sisters, also the necessity for protecting their daughters in factories, but in the years after the first World War we were even attacked with stones at the door of a village church when we spoke about that reform. The battle for it is no longer so risky, but it remains a matter and a conscientious duty, which still demands time and effort after thirty years. Our people is a careful, mountain nation, which does not like quick decisions, and does not let itself be impressed with what happens abroad, because of its deeply independent inclination.

#### EXERCISE XLIV

##### *The Crude Realities of Life*

Saturday. October. (N.B. Continental schoolchildren sometimes attend school on Saturday). A grey day. In the soft mud of a highway walks a girl with her fantasy of love. The High School door already beckons before her, that profane, cavernous door, to enter which she is reluctant, trembling like a harp-string. For through it she will be bored by Caesar, geography, Zanzibar, physics, languages, Palestine. . . . But she would prefer to lie down somewhere, be touched and herself be touching, and hear: „I adore you!“

#### EXERCISE XLV

##### *Shakespeare's Sonnet 18*

*Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?  
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:  
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,  
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:  
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,  
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;  
And every fair from fair sometime declines,  
By chance, or nature's changing course untrimm'd;  
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,  
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st,  
Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade,  
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st;*

*So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,  
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.*

# Vocabulary

Roots and affixes are shown in capital letters. For simplicity in translation, a suitable ending has been added in order to conform to the English word.

ABELo: bee  
— AĈ —: suffix expressing contempt  
AĈETi: to buy  
— AD —: suffix denoting duration or repetition  
ADMIRi: to admire  
ADORi: to worship  
AFABLa: kind  
AFERo: affair, matter  
AGRABLa: agreeable  
AĜo: age  
AJN: -ever, -soever  
— AJ —: suffix denoting something concrete  
AKCEPTi: to accept  
AKOMPANi: to accompany  
AKTIVA: active  
AKVo: water  
AL: to, towards  
ALiA: other, another  
ALKOHOLo: alcohol  
ALTa: high  
AMo: love  
AMBAŬ: both  
AMIKo: friend  
— AN —: suffix denoting member, inhabitant  
ANGLa: English  
ANKAŬ: also, too  
ANKORAŬ: yet, still  
ANSERo: goose  
ANSTATAŬ: instead of  
ANTAŬ: before, in front of  
APENAŬ: scarcely  
APERi: to appear  
APRILo: April  
APROBi: to approve

APUD: beside  
— AR —: suffix denoting a collection, group  
ARBo: tree  
ARGENTA: silver  
ARMi: to arm  
ASERTi: to assert  
ASPEKTo: appearance  
ATAKI: to attack  
ATENDI: to wait  
ATENTI: to pay attention  
ATINGi: to reach  
AŬDi: to hear  
AŬGUSTo: August  
AŬSKULTi: to listen  
AŬSTRALIo: Australia  
AVo: grandfather  
AVANTAĜo: advantage  
AVARa: avaricious, miserly  
AVERTi: to warn  
AVIDa: greedy  
BABILi: to chat  
BALBUTi: to stammer  
BALDAU: soon  
BATi: to beat  
BATALo: battle  
BELa: beautiful  
BENi: to bless  
BIRDo: bird  
BLANKa: white  
BLASFEMi: to swear, blaspheme  
BLUa: blue  
— BO —: prefix denoting relationship through marriage  
BONa: good  
BOSKo: grove

BRILi: to shine  
 BRITa: British  
 BROGi: to scald  
 BRUo: noise  
 BRULi: to burn  
 BRUNa: brown  
 BRUSTo: chest  
 BUŠo: mouth  
 CEDi: to yield  
 CELo: goal, aim  
 CENT: hundred  
 CETERa: other, remaining  
 CIGAREDo: cigarette  
 ĆAGRENi: to grieve, vex  
 ĆAMBRo: room  
 ĆAR: because, for  
 ĆARo: chariot, cart  
 ĆE: at  
 ĆEFa: chief  
 ĆENo: chain  
 ĆIA: every kind of  
 ĆIAL: for every reason  
 ĆIAM: always  
 ĆIE: everywhere  
 ĆIEL: in every way  
 ĆIELo: sky, heaven  
 ĆIES: everybody's  
 ĆIO: everything  
 ĆIOM: all, totally  
 ĆIRKAŮ: around, about  
 ĆIU: everybody  
 — ĆJ —: suffix, affectionate  
     diminutive for  
     masculine names  
 DA: of (showing quantity or  
     measure).  
 DANGERo: danger  
 DANKi: to thank  
 DAŮRi: to last, continue  
 DE: of  
 DECa: decent  
 DECEMBRo: December  
 DECIDi: to decide  
 DEFENDi: to defend  
 DEK: ten  
 DELIKATa: delicate  
 DEMANDi: to ask a question  
 DES: see page 54

DEVo: duty  
 DIBOĆo: debauch  
 DIFERENCo: difference  
 DIKa: thick  
 DIMANĆo: Sunday  
 DIRi: to say  
 — DIS —: prefix denoting  
     separation, dispersal  
 DISKRETa: discreet  
 DISPONi: to have at disposal  
 DIVIDi: to divide, share  
 DOLĆa: sweet  
 DOLORo: pain  
 DOMo: house  
 DONi: to give  
 DONACo: a gift  
 DORLOTi: To coddle, pet,  
     pamper  
 DORMi: to sleep  
 DRINKi: to booze  
 DU: two  
 DUM: during, while  
 — EBL —: suffix expressing  
     possibility  
 EBRIa: drunk  
 — EC —: suffix expressing  
     abstract quality  
 EĆ: even  
 EDUKI: to educate  
 EDZo: husband  
 — EG —: suffix denoting  
     increased intensity  
 EGALa: equal  
 — EJ —: suffix denoting  
     place  
 — EK —: prefix denoting  
     commencement or sudden-  
     ness of action  
 — EKS —: prefix denoting  
     ex- or former  
 EKSTER: outside of  
 EKZEMPLo: example  
 EKZISTi: to exist  
 EL: out of  
 ELEKTi: to choose  
 — EM —: suffix denoting  
     propensity towards  
 EMFAZi: to emphasise

EN: in; into (with -n)  
— END —: suffix denoting  
„must be done“  
ENKETo: an inquiry  
ENVIo: envy  
EPISKOPo: bishop  
— ER —: suffix denoting  
one out of many the same  
ERARo: error  
ESCEPTo: exception  
ESPERo: hope  
ESPRIMo: expression  
ESTi: to be  
ESTRo: leader, chief  
— ET —: suffix denoting  
diminution  
ETERNa: eternal  
EVITi: to avoid  
FABRIKo: factory  
FACILa: easy  
FAJRo: fire  
FAKTo: fact  
FALi: to fall  
FAMa: famous  
FAMILIo: family  
FARi: to make, do  
FATo: fate  
FAVORo: favour  
FEBRUARo: February  
FEDERALa: federal  
FELIČa: happy  
FERMi: to close  
— FI —: prefix denoting  
disgust  
FIANČo: fiancé  
FIERa: proud  
FIGURo: figure  
FILO: son  
FINo: end  
FIZIKo: physics  
FLANKo: side  
FLAVa: yellow  
FLORo: flower  
FLUGi: to fly  
FLUSTRI: to whisper  
FOJo: time, occasion  
FOR: away  
FORGESi: to forget

FORMi: to form  
FORTa: strong  
FRANCa: French  
FRATo: brother  
FREMDa: foreign, strange  
FRENEZa: mad  
FREŠa: fresh  
FRUa: early  
FRUKTo: fruit  
FUNDAMENTo: foundation  
FUŠi: to botch  
FUTo: a foot (12 ins.)  
GARDi: to guard, keep  
GAZETo: magazine  
— GE —: prefix denoting  
persons of both sexes in a  
family  
GEOGRAFIo: geography  
GERMANa: German  
GRANDa: big  
GRASo: fat  
GRILo: cricket  
GRIZa: grey  
GUSTo: taste  
GVIDi: to guide  
ĠARDENo: garden  
ĠEMi: to groan  
ĠENi: to inconvenience  
disturb  
ĠI: it  
ĠIS: until  
ĠOJo: joy  
ĠUi: to enjoy  
ĠUSTa: exact  
HALTi: to halt  
HARo: a hair  
HARPo: a harp  
HAVi: to have  
HEJMo: home  
HELa: bright  
HELPI: to help  
HERBo: grass  
HEZITi: to hesitate  
HIPOKRITo: hypocrit  
HISTORIo: history, story  
HODIAŮ: today  
HOMo: a human being  
HONTo: shame

HORo: hour  
 HORLOĜo: clock  
 HUMILa: humble  
 HUNDo: dog  
 IA: some kind of  
 IAL: for some reason  
 IAM: at some time  
 — ID —: suffix denoting  
     offspring  
 IDEo: idea  
 IE: somewhere  
 IEL: for some reason  
 IES: someone's  
 — IG —: suffix denoting  
     „make“, cause  
 — IĜ —: suffix denoting  
     „become“, „come to be“  
 — IL —: suffix denoting  
     „instrument“, „tool“  
 ILI: they  
 IMAGi: to imagine  
 IMPOSTo: tax  
 IMPRESi: to impress  
 — IN —: suffix denoting  
     femininity  
 INCENSo: incense  
 — IND —: suffix denoting  
     „worthy of“  
 INFANo: child  
 — ING —: suffix denoting  
     the stand or holder for a  
     single object  
 INSISTi: to insist  
 INSULO: island  
 INSULTi: to scold, abuse,  
     revile  
 INTELIGENTa: intelligent  
 INTENCo: intention  
 INTER: between, among  
 INTERESi: to interest  
 INTERNa: internal  
 INVITi: to invite  
 IO: something  
 IOM: some quantity or amount  
 IRi: to go  
 — ISM —: suffix denoting  
     „doctrine“

— IST —: suffix denoting  
     „person occupied with“  
 IU: some, someone  
 JA: indeed  
 JAM: already  
 JANUARo: January  
 JARo: year  
 JE: preposition of indefinite  
     meaning  
 JEN: behold! (French *voilà*)  
 JES: yes  
 JU: the ... (with *des*; see p. 54)  
 JULIo: July  
 JUNa: young  
 JUNIo: June  
 JAŬDo: Thursday  
 KAJ: and  
 KAMPo: field  
 KANDELo: candle  
 KANTo: song  
 KANTONo: canton  
 KAPo: head  
 KARa: dear  
 KARESi: to caress  
 KAŜi: to hide  
 KAVa: hollow  
 KELKa: some, a little  
 KESTo: case, chest  
 KIA: what kind of a....?  
 KIAL: why, for what reason  
 KIAM: when  
 KIE: where  
 KIEL: how, in what manner  
 KIES: whose  
 KIO: what, what thing  
 KIOM: how much, what  
     quantity  
 KISo: kiss  
 KIU: who, which  
 KLIENTo: client, customer  
 KLINi: to incline, bend  
 KLOPODI: to endeavour  
 KNABo: boy  
 KOKo: cock  
 KOLONo: column  
 KOLORo: colour  
 KOMENCi: to begin  
 KOMITATo: committee



KOMPARi: to compare  
KOMPLEZi: to oblige  
KOMPRENi: to understand  
KOMUNa: common, communal  
KONi: to know, be acquainted  
with  
KONDUKi: to lead  
KONFUZi: to confuse  
KONKURi: to compete  
KONTENTa: content  
KONSCIENCo: conscience  
KONSENTi: to agree  
KONSTATi: to realise  
KONSTITUCIo: constitution  
KONTRAŮ: against  
KONVENa: suitable  
KORo: heart  
KORDo: string of an instrument  
KORPo: body  
KOTo: mud  
KOVRI: to cover  
KREDi: to believe  
KRESKi: to grow  
KRIi: to cry, shout  
KRISTANa: Christian  
KRUCo: a cross  
KRUDa: coarse, rough, crude  
KUN: with  
KURi: to run  
KURAGo: courage  
KUŠi: to lie  
KUTIMo: habit, custom  
KVAR: four  
KVAZAŮ: as if  
KVERELi: to quarrel  
KVIETa: quiet  
KVIN: five  
LA: the  
LABORo: work  
LAMPo: lamp  
LAMPIRo: glow-worm  
LANDo: country  
LASi: to let, allow  
LASTa: last  
LAŮ: according to  
LAŮTa: loud  
LAVi: to wash  
LEGi: to read

LEGo: law  
LERNi: to learn  
LETERo: a letter  
LEVi: to lift  
LI: he  
LIBERa: free  
LIBRo: book  
LICEo: high-school  
LINGVo: language  
LIPo: lip  
LIVERi: to deliver  
LOGi: to dwell  
LOKo: a place  
LONGa: long  
LULi: to lull  
LUMo: a light  
LUNDo: Monday  
MAJo: May  
— MAL —: prefix denoting  
„opposite of”  
MALGRAŮ: in spite of  
MANo: hand  
MANGi: to eat  
MANKi: to be lacking  
MARDo: Tuesday  
MARTo: March  
MATENo: morning  
MEM: self, selves  
MEMBRo: member  
MERKREDo: Wednesday  
METi: to put, to place  
MEZo: middle  
MI: I  
MIELo: honey  
MIENo: manner, bearing,  
expression  
MIL: a thousand  
MILITo: war  
MINACo: threat  
MINISTRo: minister (of govern-  
ment)  
MIRi: to wonder, to marvel  
— MIS —: prefix signifying  
„wrongly, badly, mis-”  
MIZERo: misery, distress  
MOLa: soft  
MOMENTo: moment  
MONo: money

MONAĤo: monk  
 MONATo: month  
 MONDo: world  
 MONOPoLo: monopoly  
 MONOTONa: monotonous  
 MONTTo: mountain  
 MONTRI: to show  
 MORGAŮ: tomorrow  
 MORTTo: death  
 MOŠTo: general title of rank,  
 e.g. Excellency  
 MOVi: to move (something)  
 MULTa: much  
 MUTa: mute, dumb  
 NACIo: nation  
 NAĜi: to swim  
 NAJBARo: neighbour  
 NATURo: nature  
 NAŮ: nine  
 NAŮZo: nausea, disgust  
 NE: no, not  
 NEBULo: fog, mist  
 NECESa: necessary  
 NEGATIVa: negative  
 NEĜo: snow  
 NEK: neither, nor  
 NENIA: no kind of  
 NENIAL: for no reason  
 NENIAM: at no time, never  
 NENIE: nowhere  
 NENIES: no one's  
 NENIO: nothing  
 NENIOM: no quantity, no  
 amount  
 NENIU: no one  
 NEŮTRALa: neutral  
 NI: we  
 NIGRa: black  
 — NJ —: suffix denoting  
 feminine term of endear-  
 ment  
 NOKTo: night  
 NOMo: name  
 NOVa: new  
 NOVEMBRo: November  
 NUL: zero, naught  
 NUN: now  
 NUR: only

OBEi: to obey  
 — OBL —: suffix denoting a  
 multiple  
 OBSERVi: to observe  
 OFENDi: to offend  
 OFERi: to sacrifice  
 OFTe: often  
 OK: eight  
 OKAZi: to happen  
 OKTOBRo: October  
 OKULO: eye  
 OKUPo: occupation  
 OL: than  
 — ON —: suffix denoting a  
 fraction  
 ONI: indefinite pronoun „one”  
 „they”  
 — OP —: suffix denoting  
 collective numerals  
 OPINIo: opinion  
 ORo: gold  
 ORANĜo: orange  
 ORDo: order, orderly,  
 arrangement  
 ORDONi: to give an order  
 ORELo: ear  
 PACo: peace  
 PAGi: to pay  
 PAGANo: pagan  
 PAĜo: page  
 PALa: pale  
 PANo: bread  
 PARo: pair  
 PARLAMENTTo: parliament  
 PAROLi: to speak  
 PARTo: part  
 PASi: to pass  
 PAŠo: pace  
 PATRo: father  
 PECo: piece  
 PENCo: penny  
 PENDi: to hang  
 PENSo: thought  
 PER: through, by means of  
 PERDi: to lose  
 PERSONo: person  
 PETi: to ask  
 PIEDo: foot

PLEJ: most  
PLENa: full  
PLENDi: to complain  
PLEZURo: pleasure  
PLI: more  
PLU: further, more  
PO: at the rate of, @  
POLITIKo: politics  
POMo: apple  
POPOLo: people  
POR: for  
PORDo: door  
PORTi: to carry  
POSEDi: to possess  
POST: after  
POSTULi: to demand, require  
POŠo: pocket  
POVo: power, ability  
POZo: pose  
PRA: prefix denoting  
    antiquity  
PRAVi: to be right  
PRECIPE: mainly, especially  
PREFERi: to prefer  
PREĀo: prayer  
PREMi: to press  
PRENi: to take  
PREPARI: to prepare  
PRESi: to print  
PRESKAŮ: almost  
PRETa: ready, prepared  
PRETEKSTi: to pretend  
PREZENTi: to present  
PRI: about, concerning  
PRIVATa: private  
PRIVILEGIo: privilege  
PRO: because of  
PROCESIo: procession  
PROFANI: to profane  
PROFUNDa: deep  
PROKSIMa: near  
PROMENi: to stroll, make an  
    excursion  
PROPONi: to propose  
PROSPERi: to prosper  
PROTEKTi: to protect  
PROVi: to try, attempt  
PRUDENTa: careful, prudent

PUBLIKa: public  
PURPURa: purple  
RADIo: ray, beam; radio  
RAJTi: to have the right  
RAPIDa: quick, rapid  
RAZi: to shave  
— RE —: prefix signifying  
    again, back  
REALa: real  
RECIPROKā: mutual, reciprocal  
REFERENDUMo: referendum  
REGi: to rule  
REGALi: to treat  
REĀo: king  
REKOMPENCo: recompense  
RENKONTi: to meet  
RESPEKTi: to respect  
RESPONDō: answer, reply  
RESTi: to remain  
RICEVi: to receive  
RIĀa: rich  
RIDi: to laugh  
RIFUZI: to refuse  
RIGARDi: to look at  
RIGORa: rigorous, severe  
RILATi: to relate to  
RIMARKi :to notice  
RISKo: risk  
RIVERENCi: to bow  
ROMPi: to break  
ROSo: dew  
ROSTi: to roast  
ROZo: rose  
RUĀa: red  
RUINo: ruin  
SABATo: Saturday  
SABLo: sand  
SAĀa: wise  
SALAJRo: salary, wage  
SALUTi: to greet  
SAMA: same  
SANDVIĀo: sandwich  
SANKTā: sacred  
SATa: full, satisfied  
SCIi: to know  
SE: if  
SED: but  
SEĀo: seat, chair

SEKRETo: secret  
 SEKSo: sex  
 SEKVi: to follow  
 SEMAJNo: week  
 SEN: without  
 SENTo: feeling  
 SEP: seven  
 SEPTEMBRo: September  
 SERENa: serene  
 SERVi: to serve  
 SES: six  
 SEVERa: severe  
 SIDi: to sit  
 SIGNo: sign  
 SILENTa: silent  
 SIMPATIa: congenial  
 SIMPLa: simple  
 SINCERa: sincere  
 SINJORo: sir, Mr., gentleman  
 SISTEMo: system  
 SKOTo: scot  
 SKRIBi: to write  
 SOLa: alone, only  
 SOMERo: summer  
 SONORi: to ring  
 SORTo: fate  
 SPERTi: to experience  
 SPEZo: monetary transfer  
 SPIRi: to breathe  
 SPRITa: witty  
 STANDo: a stand  
 STARi: to stand  
 STELo: star  
 STOKo: stock  
 STOMAKo: stomach  
 STRANGa: strange  
 STRATo: street  
 STREĆi: to stretch  
 STUDENTo: student  
 SUBITa: sudden  
 SUFIĆa: sufficient  
 SUKCESo: success  
 SUPRe: above  
 SUR: on, upon  
 SURPRIZo: surprise  
 SUSPEKTi: to suspect  
 SVISo: Swiss  
 ŠAJNi: to seem

ŠANĀi: to change  
 ŠATi: to appreciate, to like  
 ŠI: she  
 ŠOKo: shock  
 ŠOSEo: highroad  
 ŠTONo: stone  
 ŠTRUMPo: stocking  
 ŠTUPo: step  
 ŠULDo: debt  
 TABLo: table  
 TAGo: day  
 TAMEN: nevertheless  
 TASo: cup  
 TAŪGa: suitable  
 TEo: tea  
 TEDa: tedious  
 TEMo: theme, subject  
 TEMPo: time  
 TENi: to hold  
 TERo: earth  
 TIA: that kind of, such a  
 TIAL: for that reason,  
           therefore  
 TIAM: then  
 TIE: there  
 TIEL: in that way, thus  
 TIES: that one's  
 TIMo: fear  
 TIO: that  
 TIOM: that amount, quantity  
 TIU; that (person etc.)  
 TOLERi: to tolerate  
 TONDi: to shear  
 TONDRo: thunder  
 TRA: through  
 TRAKTi: to treat, deal with  
 TRANĆi: to cut  
 TRANKVILA: peaceful, tranquil  
 TRANS: across  
 TRE: very  
 TREMi: to tremble  
 TRI: three  
 TRIVIALa: vulgar, common,  
           trivial  
 TRO: too  
 TROVi: to find  
 TRUDI: to inflict, obtrude  
 TUJ: immediately

TULo: tulle  
TURMENTo: torment  
TUŠi: to touch  
TUTa: whole, complete  
— UJ —: suffix denoting a  
  container, a tree or a  
  country  
— UL —: suffix denoting a  
  person  
— UM —: indefinite suffix  
UNU: one  
URBo: town  
USONo: United States of  
  America  
UTOPIo: Utopia  
UZi: to use  
VAGi: to wander  
VEKi: to waken  
VELKi: to wither  
VENi: to come  
VENDi: to sell  
VENDREDo: Friday  
VENTo: wind

VERa: true  
VERDa: green  
VERSo: verse  
VESPERo: evening  
VESTi: to dress  
VETURi: to drive  
VI: you  
VICo: row ,vice-  
VIDi: to see  
VILAĠo: village  
VIPo: whip  
VIRO: man; male  
VIVo: life  
VIZAĠo: face  
VOĆo: voice  
VOJo: road, way  
VOKi: to call  
VOLo: will  
VORTo: word  
VUALo: veil  
ZORGi: to care for, about  
ZUMi: to hum

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **A SELECTION OF MAGAZINES CURRENTLY AVAILABLE**

*The Australian Esperantist.* Organ of the Australian Esperanto Association, Box 2122T, G.P.O., MELBOURNE, Vic. 3001, Australia. 18/- annually.

*Biblia Revuo.* A serious review of Biblical studies published by Internacia Asocio de Bibliistoj kaj Orientalistoj, Via Baccarini 80, I-48100 RAVENNA, Italy. \$6 annually.

*The British Esperantist.* Organ of the British Esperanto Association, 140 Holland Park Avenue, London W.11. 25/- annually.

*Dia Regno.* A Protestant publication by Kristana Esperantista Ligo Internacia, De Dreef 123, DEN HAAG, Netherlands. 24/- annually.

*El Popola Ĉinio.* A beautifully produced but rabidly Maoist monthly published for propaganda purposes by the Chinese government. 10/- annually.

*Esperanto.* Official organ of the Universal Esperanto Association, Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam-2, Netherlands. 50/- annually.

*Esperanto en Skotlando.* A modest duplicated quarterly published by the Scottish Esperanto Federation at 4/- annually.

*Esperanto-Fervojisto.* Monthly railwayman's magazine published by Franca Fervojista Esperantista Asocio, 11 rue de Milan, PARIS IX, France. 6 fr. fr. annually.

*Esperanto-gazeto.* A monthly magazine devoted to the practical utilisation of the International Language. Zetska 4 A, BEOGRAD, Jugoslavia. US\$2 annually.

*The Esperanto Teacher.* A duplicated quarterly published by the Society of British Esperantist Teachers, 87 Sebastian Avenue, SHENFIELD, Brentwood, Essex, U.K. 5/- annually.

*Espero Katolika.* Catholic publication, monthly, of the Internacia Katolika Unuiĝo Esperantista. 25/- annually.



*Gepatra Bulteno.* A quarterly devoted to the Esperanto-instruction of very young children, and to the study of such children's linguistic usage. 5, Brunswick Square, GLOUCESTER, GLI IUG, U.K. About 10/- annually.

*Heroldo de Esperanto.* (See pages 63-64).

*Homo kaj Kosmo.* A quarterly devoted to popular astronomy and cosmology the Croatian Society of Natural Sciences, Opaticka 22, pf 165, ZAGREB, Jugoslavia. 13/- annually.

*Hungara Vivo.* Appears quarterly. A beautifully produced publication particularly recommended as offering original and translation work by some of the finest Esperanto writers. Nepszava, Rakoczi ut 54, BUDAPEST VII, Hungary. 13/- annually.

*La Internacia Fervojisto.* International Railwayman's magazine, published alternate months. Schweitzer Str. 104, D-6 FRANKFURT, Germany. 7/- annually.

*Internacia Jura Revuo.* Quarterly organ of the Internacia Esperanto-Asocio de Juristoj (Lawyers). D-ro Lajos Marton, BUDAPEST 502, Pf 42, Hungary. 17/- annually.

*Internacia Jurnalisto.* Quarterly organ of Tutmonda Esperantista Ĵurnalista Asocio, Iv. Keremidĉiev, Bulv "Hr. Botev" 98, SOFIA 2, Bulgaria. 10/6 annually.

*Kontakto.* A lively magazine for young people and others. Published quarterly by Tutmonda Esperantista Junulara Organizo, Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam-2, Netherlands. 19/- annually.

*Literatura Kajero.* A modest but valuable monthly devoted to translations of literary works. Henerik Kocher, Rua Baltasar Lisboa, 34 (ZC-11), RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil. \$3 per volume of 12 issues from June to May.

*Medicina Internacia Revuo.* Bi-annual publication of Universala Medicina Esperanto-Asocio, La 1-a Fiziologia Instituto, Medicina Fakultato, Tiba University, TIBA, Japan. Subscription to U.M.E.A. is 30 International Reply Coupons and includes the subscription to the magazine.

*Mondano.* A quarterly devoted to World Citizenship and related problems. Per Edler. Olansgatan 31, 5 tr., 116 63 STOCKHOLM, Sweden. About 15/- annually.

*New Zealand Esperantist.* Alternate months. Nov-Zelanda E-Asocio, P.O. Box 40-181, UPPER HUTT, New Zealand. 12/- annually.

*Norda Prismo.* (See pages 63-64).

*Nuntempa Bulgario.* Monthly published by the Bulgarian government and devoted to providing information about modern Bulgaria. Levski 1,

SOFIA, Bulgaria. 25/- annually.

*Okcidentgermana Revuo.* Alternate months. Officially issued by the West German Government and sent gratis. Limburger Vereindruckerei GmbH, 625 LIMBURG/Lahn, Poŝtfako 180, Germany.

*La Praktiko.* The monthly magazine that "teaches and entertains". Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, RÖTTERDAM-2, Netherlands. 28/- annually.

*Scienca Revuo.* Important scientific quarterly published by Internacia Scienca Asocio Esperantista. Ognjena Price 80, BEOGRAD, Jugoslavia. 17/6 annually.

*Sennaciulo.* Monthly organ of Sennacieca Asocio Tutmonda, 67 Avenue Gambetta, PARIS 20e, France, an association founded on the principles of international socialism. 30/-, including subscription.

*Skolta Mondo.* Quarterly magazine for Boy Scouts. 21 Brookfield Avenue, Waterloo, LIVERPOOL 22, U.K. 2/6 annually.

*La Suda Stelo.* Alternate months. A very valuable literary and cultural review. Jugoslavia Esperanto-Ligo, Svetog Save 16-18, BEOGRAD, Jugoslavia. \$2,40 annually.

It should be noted that the Information Center of Esperanto League for North America, 156 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK N.Y. 10010, U.S.A. publishes a Newsletter on alternate months.

The majority of the above publications will willingly send a specimen copy on request. Subscriptions may normally be paid through the National Associations.

One other publication deserves special mention: LA MONDA LINGVO-PROBLEMO. This is a very important linguistic review which contains essays on various aspects of language and the language problem. These are written in various national languages with lengthy summaries in Esperanto. Quarterly, 58/- per annum.

## APPENDIX B

### A VERY LIMITED LIST OF SUGGESTED BOOKS

There are several thousand books currently available, and lists may be obtained from the national associations, or from the Universal Esperanto Association. The following brief bibliography contains only a few suggestions for the initial guidance of students; it is *not* a list of the "best" books in Esperanto!

*History of the Esperanto Language and Movement:*

E. Privat: AVENTUROJ DE PIONIRO. Memoirs of an outstanding Esperantist.

E. Privat: **VIVO DE ZAMENHOF**. The first of the biographies of the founder of Esperanto, and still an excellent introduction for newcomers to the movement.

I. Lapenna: **ELEKTITAJ PAROLADOJ KAJ PRELEGOJ**. Through his speeches delivered between 1950 and 1966, the present President of U.E.A. provides a clear picture of the modern Esperanto movement and its achievements.

**GVIDLIBRO POR SUPERA EKZAMENO, VOL. II**. Provides a brief but thorough and reliable history of the Esperanto movement, and of Esperanto literature.

G. Waringhien (Ed.): **LETEROJ DE ZAMENHOF** in two vols. The founder's letters with linking commentary provide a valuable picture of perhaps the most critical period in Esperanto's history: 1901-1914.

I. Gomes Braga: **VETERANO?** Memoirs of a Brazilian Esperantist, who was among the first in his country to work for the international language.

#### *Poetry.*

The poetry of Esperanto is one of the language's greatest triumphs. So abundant are the poets worth reading, that it would be impossible and invidious to pick out any for special recommendation. The student who wishes to orientate himself in this field cannot do better than obtain **ESPERANTA ANTOLOGIO**, an anthology of the best Esperanto verse between 1887 and 1957.

#### *Drama.*

Translations of the world's theatrical masterpieces are a valuable feature of Esperanto literature. Among the Shakespeare plays currently available are:

**HAMLETO**. Translated by L.L. Zamenhof. This version, first published in 1894, remains a masterpiece and model of Esperanto style.

**HAMLETO**. Translated by L.N.M. Newell. A new version, published in 1964. Whether it improves on the earlier version or not is an interesting study.

**OTELO**. Translated by Reto Rossetti. A wonderfully fluent and poetic version.

**REGO LEAR**. Translated by K. Kalocsay. A masterpiece by a man thought by many to be the greatest Esperanto poet.

**SOMERMEZNOKTA SONGO**. Translated by K. Kalocsay. See previous item.

Among the many other plays available, one may mention two:

H. Ibsen: **PEER GYNT** and Sartre: **SEN ELIRO kaj LA RES-**

PEKTEMA P... The third play has several times been brilliantly presented by the International Art Theatre centred in Paris.

*Novels and Short Stories.*

Space permits mention only of a very few volumes, which may be particularly suitable for comparative beginners.

J.H. Rosbach: BAGATELARO. Stories of wartime and childhood by a Norwegian Esperantist.

Karaslavov: BOFILINO. Translation of a Bulgarian novel. It may not be very easy reading for the beginner, but the story is perhaps fascinating enough to keep him going.

Marjorie Boulton: DEKDU PIEDETOJ. Simple and amusing tales woven round the authoress's famous cat Montevideo.

Julia Pioro: EL TERO KAJ ETERO. Curious fables by a Polish Esperantist.

Hans Christian Andersen: FABELOJ DE ANDERSEN. Translated by L.L. Zamenhof. Three volumes of these world-famous tales are available in a famous translation by the author of Esperanto.

F. Szilagyi: LA GRANDA AVENTURO. Short stories by one of Esperanto's outstanding writers.

Stellan Engholm: HOMOJ SUR LA TERO. A famous novel of three generations of Swedish farmers, by a well-known Swedish Esperantist.

Julio Baghy: KOLOROJ. Short stories by a Hungarian Esperanto-poet, perhaps the best-loved figure in the Esperanto pantheon.

Jonathan Swift: LILIPUTO. The first of Gulliver's famous voyages.

Theo Thijssen: LA NEVENKEBLA ĜENO. Translated from the Dutch. Fascinating sketches of an autobiographical nature, hingeing on the problem of dress.

Jean Forge: SALTEGO TRANS JARMILOJ. An amusing and romantic story of time-travel back to the Roman Empire, by a Polish Esperantist.

Julio Baghy: LA TEATRA KORBO. More simple but interesting sketches by this famous writer.

## APPENDIX C

### SOME NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL and SPECIALIST ORGANISATIONS

*Argentina Esperanto-Ligo*, Casilla de Correo 17, Sucursal 53, Buenos Aires, Argentine.

*Armena Esperanto-Komisiono*, Aoks, Str. Abovjan n-ro 3, Erevan, Armenia, USSR.

*Australia Esperanto-Asocio*, P.B. 2122 T, G.P.O., Melbourne 3001, Australia.

*Austria Esperantista Federacio*, Funfhausgasse 16-18, A-1150 Wien, Austria.

*Belga Esperanto-Federacio*, De Bruynlaan 44, Wilrijk-Antwerpen, Belgium.

*Brazila Esperanto-Ligo*, Praca da Republica 54-2, ZC-14, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

*Brita Esperantista Asocio*, 140 Holland Park Avenue, London W.11., U.K.

*Bulgara Esperantista Asocio*, Poŝtkesto 66, Bulvardo Hristo Botev 97, Sofia, Bulgaria.

*Ĉeĥoslovaka Esperanto-Komitato*, Blanicka 4, Praha 2, Czechoslovakia.

*Ĉina Esperanto-Ligo*, P.O. Kesto 77, Peking, China.

*Centra Dana Esperantista Ligo*, Ved Bellahoj 21. 13., DK-2700 Bronshoj, Kopenhagen, Denmark.

*Esperanto-Asocio de Finnlando*, Postfako 13048, Helsinki 13, Finland.

*Unuiĝo Franca por Esperanto*, 34 rue de Chabrol, 75-Paris (10e), France.

*Germana Esperanto-Asocio*, Poŝtfako 2113. 85 Nurnberg 2, Germany.

*Centra Laborrondo de Esperanto de G.D.R. en Germana Kulturligo*, DDR-108 Berlin 8, Charlottenstr. 60, Germany.

*Helena Esperanto-Asocio*, Sankta Meletio 54, Postdistr. 814, Athens, Greece.

*Gvatemala Esperanto-Asocio*, 8a calle No. 6-06 Zona 1, Edificio Elma 40 Piso Apto. 404, Guatemala.

*Hinda Instituto de Esperanto*, P.O. Box 604, New Delhi-1, India.

*Hispana Esperanto-Federacio*, Avda. Marina Moreno 35/4, Zaragoza, Spain.

*Hungara Esperanto-Asocio*, Kenyermezo-u. 6, Budapest VIII, Hungary.

*Irlanda Esperanto-Asocio*, Woodbine, Bluebell, Dublin 12, Eire.

*Federacio de Islandaj Esperantistoj*, Posthof 1081, Reykjavik, Iceland.

*Esperanta-Ligo en Israelo*, Rembrandt-Str. 18, Tel-Aviv, P.O. Box 1289, Israel.

*Itala Esperanto-Federacio*, Via Po 7, I-10124 Torino, Italy.

*Japana Esperanto-Instituto*, Hongo 2-2-14, Bunkyo-ku, Tokio, Japan.

*Jugoslavia Esperanto-Ligo*, ul. Svetog Save 16-18, 6a etaĝo, BEOGRAD, Jugoslavia.

*Kanada Esperanto-Asocio*, 45-10th Ave., Roxboro, PQ Canada.

*Kolombia Esperanto-Ligo*, Apartado aereo 16194, Bogota-I, Colombia.

*Konga Esperanto-Instituto*, B.P. 7579, Kinshasa, Congo.

*Korea Esperanto-Asocio*, P.O. Kesto 16, Pjeng Jang, Northern Korea.  
*Korea Esperanto-Instituto*, Zutek 23-ho, Bo-Kwang Dong, Yong-san Ku, Seoul, Southern Korea.

*Korea Esperanto-Societo*, Internacia P.O. Box 1232, Seoul, Southern Korea.

Emir Bechir St., Bejrut, Lebanon.

*Libana Esperanto-Asocio*, (Ghanem) Azarieh A-1, 4a etaĝo No. II, *Esperantista Asocio de Madagaskaro*, B.P. 1292, Tananarive Madagascar.

*Malta Esperanto-Societo*, 122 Old Governor's Palace Str., Vittoriosa, Malta.

*Meksika Esperanto-Federacio*, P.K. 10.576, Madero 8-312, Mexico 1, DF, Mexico.

*Esperanto-Grupo de Monako*, Hotel Splendid, Monte-Carlo, Monaco.  
*Nederlanda Esperanto-Asocio*, Hengelolaan 5F, Den Haag, Netherlands.

*Norvega Esperantista Ligo*, Boks 942, Oslo 1, Norway.

*Nov-Zelanda Esperanto-Asocio*, P.O. Box 40-181, Upper Hutt, New Zealand.

*Pola Esperanto-Asocio*, ul. Jasna 6, Warszawa 1, Poland.

*Komisiono de Sovetaj Esperantistoj*, Otdel Kultury, SOD, ul. Kalinina 14, Moskvo, U.S.S.R.

*Sudafrika Esperanto-Asocio*, P.O. Box 1227, Cape Town, South Africa.

*Sveda Esperanto-Federacio*, Munkbrogatan 9, 3 tr., Stockholm C, Sweden.

*Svisa Esperanto-Societo*, Schorenstr. 32, 4900 Langenthal, Switzerland.

*Tanzania Esperanto-Asocio*, P.O. Box 20618, Dar-es-Salam, Tanzania.

*Ukraina Esperanto-Komisiono*, str. Kirova 5a, Kiev-21, U.S.S.R.

*Urugvaja Esperanto-Societo*, Casilla de Correo 1040, Montevideo, Uruguay.

*Esperanto-Ligo por Norda Ameriko*, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010, U.S.A.

*Uzbeka Esperanto-Komisiono*, Uzbekskoje Obscestvo Drujby, ul. Ahunbabajeva 1, Taskent, U.S.S.R.

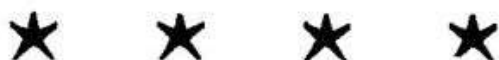
*Venezuela Esperanto-Asocio*, Apartado del Este 4845, Caracas, Venezuela.

*Vjetnama Pacdefenda Esperantista Asocio*, 68 Ly thuong kiet, Hanoj, Vietnam.



*Universala Esperanto-Asocio*, Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam-2, Netherlands.

*Seniacieca Asocio Tutmonda*, 67 avenue Gambetta, Paris-20, France.



*Internacia Fervojista Esperanto-Federacio*, D-6-Frankfurt (M) 70,  
Schweizer Str. 104, Germany.

*Internacia Esperanto-Asocio de Juristoj*, Friedr.-v.-Teck-Str. 3, 8884  
Hochstadt/Donau, Germany.

*Internacia Scienca Asocio Esperantista*, Ognjena Price 80, Beograd,  
Jugoslavia.

*Internacia Societo de Arkitektoj kaj Konstruistoj Esperantistoj*, Maksimirska c. 51/VI, Zagreb, Jugoslavia.

*Internacia Esperanto-Klubo Automobilista*, De Bruynlaan 44, Wilrijk-Antwerpen, Belgium.

*Ligo Internacia de Blindaj Esperantistoj*, Via Trieste 32, Ancona, Italy.

*Esperanto-Ligo Filatelista*, Hollmattstr. 34, D-7602 Oberkirch, Germany.

*Internacia Ligo de Esperantistaj Foto-Kino-Magnetofono Amatoroj*, Box 36, S-541 01 Skovde, Sweden.

*Internacia Geografica Asocio*, Pop Lukina 1, Beograd, Jugoslavia.

*Internacia Ligo de Esperantistaj Instruistoj*, Casella Postale 22, I-54100 Massa C, Italy.

*Tutmonda Esperantista Ĵurnalista Asocio*, blv. Hristo Botev 98, Sofia 2, Bulgaria.

*Universala Medicina Esperanto-Asocio*, ul. Kujawska 13/1, Krakow, Poland.

*Muzika Esperanta Ligo*, Via Saporiti 8/II, Genova, Italy.

*Internacia Naturista Organizo Esperantista*, 6 rue des Champs Blancs, F-91-Yerres (S. et O.), France.

*Ornitologia Rondo Esperantlingva*, Telegrafgatan 5, Nynashamn, Sweden.

*Skolta Esperantista Ligo*, Taxusstr. 7, Zaandam, Netherlands.

*Studenta Tutmonda Esperantista Ligo*, Poznanska 12/52, Varsovio, Poland.

*Esperanta Ŝak-Ligo Internacia*, D-ro V. Faigl, Zlonice. Czechoslovakia.

*Budhana Ligo Esperantista*, 18, rue des Fagnes, Les Awirs (Liege), Belgium.

*Internacia Katolika Unuiĝo Esperantista*, CH-9106 Zurchersmuhle/Urnasch, Switzerland.

*Kristana Esperantista Ligo Internacia*, Schaapsweg 139, Ede (Gld), Netherlands.

*Kvakera Esperantista Societo*, 29 The Avenues, Norwich, U.K.

The author of this book recommends  
[Paŝoj al Plena Posedo](#), (137 pages) as continuation of this book.

Learn more about Esperanto on

<http://esperantofre.com>