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TECHNICAL TERMS IN ESPERANTO

Technical terms in any language depend on the usage and collaboration of competent specialists who are also competent speakers of the language, and who need these words for their own use. Even one man, if an expert, may do useful spade-work on a provisional terminology as a basis for discussion, experimental use, and practical elaboration. This is true of Esperanto also, though here it is especially important that the collaboration should be international. Well over 30 technical vocabularies have already been published in Esperanto by various authors or committees, the most recent being the series initiated by I.E.L. in its yearbooks.

TECHNICAL TERMS AND ORDINARY LANGUAGE

In medicine, botany, and zoology, there are—speaking generally—two terminologies in parallel use: the scientific (or technical) and the popular (or everyday). We may name these respectively t.i. (= the technical language of the specialist), and o.i. (= the ordinary or everyday language of the layman, the man in the street). And the same thing applies in various degrees to all branches of science and art and industry. The scientist uses a technical Greco-Latin name; the average person uses a common national word, or a descriptive compound from words in his native language. Thus, in English the ornithologist speaks of *rubecula*, but the average Englishman says *Robin Redbreast* or simply *robin*. The botanist says *antirrhinum, ranunculus*; the mother teaches the child *snapdragon, buttercup*. The amateur gardener will use either form according to circumstances; if he decides to swank he will wobble uncomfortably between *ranunculus*es and *ranunculi*. We say “one of the *mallows*” (malvoj), rather than *malvaceae* (malvacoj).

Every language has hundreds of popular names, descriptive of the object, or redolent of country lore: poems in a word, even though their origin may be half-forgotten or unknown. Lady’s bedstraw, Love in a mist, Meadowswet, Mouse-ear chickweed, Cuckoo-flower, Star of Bethlehem; Snowdrop, Kingfisher, Turnstone—these words rejoice the heart. So also in French: perce-oreille, bec-croisé, rouge-queue; and in German: Fliegenfänger, Gartensänger, Dickschnabel . . .

The more commonly the object is seen (or the word needed) in everyday life, the stronger the tendency to use o.i.; the more unfamiliar or rarely mentioned the object, the greater the tendency to use t.i. In the intimate circle of the experts, t.i. is of course the normal language. But no one speaking English, French, or German, in average company, would think of dragging in the terms felis, equus, canis, ovis, instead of cat, horse, dog, sheep (chat, cheval, chien, mouton; Katze, Pferd, Hund, Schaf), unless he deliberately used the Latin name as a technical term for a special purpose. And he would probably speak of the lion and tiger as being among the larger cats (or felines), rather than think out the Latin plural of felis.

In Esperanto we find the same thing. Zamenhof used names of both kinds. Stojan calculated that 85 of the 4766 Zamenhofan roots in *U.V.* and *Du Mil Vortoj* (= 1.7%) were Grecolatian scientific (t.i.) terms. But Zamenhof also gave us kato, cevalo, hundo, safo, karoto, not felis, ekusos, caniso, ovis, daĥo, or the like. In Fabeloj, for example, we find akva roro (nymphaea) water lily; akvolento (lemna) duckweed; neĝborulo (galanthus nivalis) snowdrop; krestofloro (celosia cristata) cock’s comb; fajrolilio, majskarabo, and so on—o.i. terms for ordinary speech. Nevertheless the t.i. forms nimfeo, lemono, galanto, have an equal right to exist, and may be preferable in another context. And Zamenhof in Fabeloj did use cerambiko for the musk beetle (Cerambix).
Compare the following (from hosts of similar) pairs (t.l.-o.l.).

- akrocefalo = kanbirdo
- antropopiteko = homsimio
- asterio = marstelo
- bombicilo = Bohembirdo
- cefalalgio = kapdoloro
- cianekolo = blugorgo
- cinogloso = hunda lango

Or take pseudoprefixes: aden-(= gland-); hemi-(= duon-); kripto-(= sekret-);

- lito-(= ston-); mono-(= unu-); piro-(= fajr-); and pseudosuffixes: -algio (= doloro);
- -filo (= amo); -grakio (= skribo); -metro (= mezurilo); -ologio (= science), and their like.

Which form is better for Esperanto?

On the one hand, the scientific names (t.l.) are usually more precise. Rubekolo is unmistakable, but ruĝkolo or ruĝbrusto is vague: there may be many birds with a red breast. The scientific names are also (in a limited sphere) very international, being known to scientists of all nations the world over. Popular o.l. names, on the contrary, are not always international, and may be purely local; and sometimes differ widely from similar names in other languages. Incidentally, the doctor may find it useful to hide the meaning of a prescription by almost illegible abbreviations of mysterious Latin words, so that the patient may not know that what is prescribed is really Bitter aloes, ginger, Epsom salts, red ink, and water to fill the bottle.

On the other hand, the scientific names are sometimes unsettled. There may be several alternatives advocated by various authorities. * Stojan gives from 3 to 12 Latin names for most European birds. In nine works on botany consulted by the writer, the common plume thistle is called by three authors Cnideus; by three Cnicus, and by three Cirsium (now considered preferable). Moreover, the t.l. forms are in general little known outside the technical world; their wholesale incorporation into the Esperanto dictionary would load it (and the memory) with thousands of lifeless roots-—mummies resurrected from dead languages, or still-born artificial creations—many quite unsuitable for everyday use. And most of them could be happily replaced by simple names formed from Esperanto roots in common use. The homely o.l. names are generally self-explanatory; they are very much alive; they come naturally to the mind and the lips; they are often very international, and if properly controlled they need not be ambiguous. T.l. says fenikoptero, but internationally o.l. says flamengo (flambirdo, flamanto, or the like). In Alike on Mirlando fenikoptero surely strikes a false note: such a word will not flow readily from a child’s lips. Nor will he be likely to speak in English of ranunculuses and bellisperennises instead of buttercups and daisies. For most people kapdoloro suffices, and cefalalgio is an unwanted luxury.

To sum up. In Esperanto, as in other languages, there is room for both t.l. and o.l. The existence of one does not rule out the other. Each has its rightful place: they are alternate forms, each being more suitable than the other in certain contexts. O.l. terms are needed for matters of everyday life. T.l. terms are justified and necessary for scientific and technical purposes. Either form may be quite unsuitable in the wrong context.

Note, however, that o.l. and t.l. cannot be kept in two water-tight compartments. Each tends to merge into the other, and there is no clear dividing line. Any day a technical term may suddenly come into everyday language, perhaps through a new invention or discovery. We all speak nowadays of psychoses and vitamins, cathodes and ailerons, genes, hormones, and penicillin, even if we do not really know exactly what these words mean. Conversely, o.l. words like fading and relativity may suddenly find a new use in technical parlance.

It is not necessary or even desirable, even were it possible, to provide o.l. equivalents for all the genera and species of the botanical and zoological classifications, nor, for the matter of that, for every technical term used by the specialist in every branch of knowledge and industry. Everyone, from the factory worker to the metaphysician, uses words which

* While penning these lines, the writer received a letter from the Assistant Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, who writes: "As regards Latin names of British plants in general, unfortunately there is no up-to-date British Flora giving the correct names according to the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature. In the absence of such a list, the only course to take is to follow the most recent work available, and to say that the Latin names used are those employed in the work chosen ... As regards English names, here again unfortunately there is no standard list which everyone follows. Various attempts have been made to produce such a list, but they have never commanded general acceptance ..."
to him are the current coin of everyday life, but to the uninitiated are merely unintelligible jargon. We cannot expect all these terms to be familiar to every speaker of the language, or wanted by him.

Nor, for the matter of that, can highly technical terms be expected to find a place in the normal Esperanto dictionary, which is not a technical encyclopaedia. But Esperanto does provide the means for the expression of any idea or the creation of any term as needed.

From the fact that it is a spoken and a living language, we may safely expect that Esperanto will increasingly create its own technical terms from its own resources. And this is as it should be. To quote Stojan again: En la nuna prepara periodo ni toleras milojn da vorloj honataj por homoj de Grekolatina civiliz. Tamen kun la tempo la interna potenco de Esperanto aperos en mirinda kreado de novaj vorloj—originalaj, belaj, formitant el fundamentaj elementoj—haj tiam la neutilaj Greko-latinafoj forfasos de Esperanto, kiel mainnovulo de acero printempa.

**BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL SCIENTIFIC NAMES**

These are taken (a) From the name of the genus. Thus: *eriko* (various species of *erica*); *medikago* (medicago); *arvikolo* (arvicola).

If there are several species, this name may be too vague, and a specific word must be added. This may be a translation of the Latin adjective, or some other descriptive word. Thus: *medikago lupola* (*M. lupulina*), hop medick; *medikago makulata* (*M. maculata*), spotted medick.

(b) From the name of the species. Thus: *aŭrikolo* (*Primula auricula*); *embro* (*Pinus cembra*); *frugilego* (*Corvus frugilegus*). Note that if the Latin adjective is common to many things (e.g., *arvensis*, *gracilis*, *major*, *sativa*, *vulgaris*, and a hundred more), it is unsuitable for use as a proper name. Thus, *Physeter* (*Calodomen macrocephalus*, sperm whale, cannot well be called *makrocefalo* as proposed by one writer, for other animals also are characterized by this term.

**BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL POPULAR NAMES**

1. These are of two kinds. (a) Roots in general use in everyday life in any important language, and especially if so used in many languages. *ēevalo* (*equus caballus*); *edelvejo* (*leontopodium*); *flamengo* (*phoenicopeterus*); *hundo* (*canis*); *kaĉaloto* (*physis*); *kanguruo* (*macropus giganteus*); *kormorano* (*phalacrocorax*); *marabuo* (*leptipilos*); *pingveno*. The Ornitologia Vortaro (whether rightly or wrongly) suggests for o.l. *inter alia* the birdnames *bekaso* (= *skolopo*), *buzo* (= *buto*); *ĉaŭto* (= *saksikolo*), *ganso* (= *ansero*); *grebo* (= *podiceps*); and *finko* (= *Finch, G. fink*), because these names are exceedingly international, or at least internationally recognizable. Were an emu a European bird, certainly *enmu* would have been added. Fulcher and Long propose *doreo* (*Dory*), *keo* (*kea*), *klamo* (*clam*), *penseo* (*pansy*), *šaloto* (*shallow*), *vombato* (*wombat*), as preferable in o.l. to a transcription of the Latin name.

(b) Descriptive terms formed from Esperanto roots (especially if the form is international): e.g. *ne-min-forgesu* = *forget-me-not*, *ne m'oubliez pas*, *Vergissmeinnicht* (*mysotis*); *maraglo* = *sea-eagle*, *aigle-de-mer*; *Meeradler*, *aguila di mare*, *morshoj orel* (*haliaetus*); *sonserpento* = *rattlesnake* (*crotalus*); the t.l. forms *miozoto*, *halieto*, *krotalo*, being also legitimate.

2. O.l. names may, however, be misleading. Thus, the bird oyster-catcher *hustrier*, *Austernfischer*, *ostraceiro*, *ostrygoj*, *utrišnik* (*Haemotopus ostrelegus*) might be more accurately named *marpigo* than *ostrobirdo* (or *ostromanganto*), because (contrary to popular belief) this bird does not eat oysters. *Akva rozio* (or *akva lilio*) is botanically neither a rose nor a lily. But such inaccuracies in popular nomenclature are generally not very serious. No one would suppose that a *terpomo* really is a species of apple.

3. Just as the word *kreko* (= *crex*), *corn-crake*, imitates the sound *krek* made by the bird, so Stojan proposes as possible o.l. names *ĉifalo* (*Phylloscopus collybita*), *chif chaff*; *pipio* (*Anthus*), *pipit*; and *zizio* (*emberiza circus*), *cirl bunting*; for birds with the characteristic cries *ĉif* *taj*; *pipi*; *zizi*.

4. Occasionally the same term may not have the same range of meaning in o.l. as in t.n. Just as *trancilio, preĝejo*, are conventionally understood to mean *knife, church*, though there are other cutting instruments and other places for prayer (this point is discussed on another page), so *ajlo* is similarly understood to mean *Allium sativum* (*garlic*), and other-
species have other specific names; thus: *ampeloprazo* (*A. ampeloprasum*), wild leek; *cepo* (*A. cepa*), onion; *askaloniko or šaloto* (*A. ascalonicum*), shallot; *poreo* (*A. porrum*), leek; *šenoprazo* (*A. schoenoprasum*), chives. Bulbo is often used for onion (as the commonest bulb), but it really means bulb (any bulb). Similarly, *citrono* (*Citrus*) = any citrous fruit, among the species being *cedrato* (*C. medica*), *citron*; *limedo* (*C. aurantifolia*), lime; *limono* (*C. limon*), lemon; *orango*, orange, with the varieties *dolfa* (*C. sinensis*), sweet o. *amara* (*C. aurantium*), Seville or bitter o., and *bergamota* (*C. bergamia*), bergamot; *pampelmo* (*C. paradisi*), grape-fruit; *mandareno* (*C. nobilis*), mandarine; *citrono granda* (*C. maxima*), shaddock; *citrono Japana* (*Fortunella* (*C.*) *japonica*), kumquat. And so on.

Conversely, *papilio* is used in o.l. for any butterfly in general, though in the Latin of the scientist it means a swallow-tail. While for some ideas very common in o.l. (e.g. *butterfly*, *moth*, *tree*) there appears to be no corresponding scientific term in botanical or zoological classifications.

5. The use of -ul is possible. *Milpieduloj* (*myriapoda*), *krustuloj* (*crustacea*); *roduloj* (*rodentia*) are o.l. forms sometimes met.

6. Common o.l. words may be used metaphorically in t.l. The bird-name *gruo* (*crane*) is sometimes used also by metaphor for the lifting apparatus, though *argano* (t.l.) seems preferable.

7. U.V. roots must remain with their accepted U.V. meaning (where this is beyond doubt). To make *alciono* mean one of the *Alcyonaria* polyps, and to substitute *alciedo* for a Kingfisher (*Alcedo*), as proposed by Verax, would merely create confusion.

(Extract from an unpublished manuscript. There follows a discussion of technical affixes, and of special problems in various sciences. This we omit, as unduly lengthening the article, and as perhaps without interest to the general reader.)

### EL LA REDAKTEJO

#### La Progresinto

We thank readers for many letters expressing appreciation of the series *How to teach Esperanto*. Only two persons, however, have asked for an article on *How to run a Group*, as proposed tentatively in our last issue; so this will not appear unless definitely wanted.

The article on *Technical Words* in this issue is one of a series on the Esperanto dictionary, discussing problems not dealt with in the average text-book. Others will appear if they would be welcome.

#### “Jerusalim”

S-ro H. W. Holmes skribas, ke la traduko de *Jerusalim* en la lasta B.E. estas lia, kiu, tamen, iu nekonato ŝanĝis (sed ne plibonigoj) sen lia permeso. Li plezure permesas al Esperantistoj utiligi lian tradukon; sed se la vortoj ne plaĉas, oni bonvole skribu al li por permeso antaŭ ol presi la tradukon en ŝanĝita formo.

S-ro Holmes estas tute prava, kaj mi petas lian pardonon por peko neintencita. Jen kio okazis. En la kuvenco oni disdonis la tradukon sen nomo de tradukinto. Mi demandadis ĉie por informo, sed neniu povis respondi. Mi do supozis, ke la tradukon faris loka sed tro modesta samideano loka. Efektive, pro rimomankoj kaj aliaj detaloj, ĝi ne tute kontentigis min. Dum 40 jaroj mi kolektadis Esperantajn versojn, kaj jam longe posedis du aliajn tradukojn, ankaŭ ne tro kontentigajn, kaj ankaŭ sennomajn. Mi kunmetis “anoniman” mozaikon el la plej bonaj partoj de la tri. Tamen ankaŭ mi restis nekontentaj. Se mi scius la nomon de la tradukinto, mi ne tiek pekus. Mi bedaŭravers ankaŭ, ke samapige (kopiante raporton senditan) mi Poligis nian Ĉehan amikon Tauber.

#### Ideala Esperanta Gazeto

S-ro Rudman (Newport Pagnell) esperas iam vidi idealan gazeton kiu “allogos ĉiun, kiu sin interesas pri lingvaj studoj”. Ĝi devus enhavi integralon peçojn por lernantoj kaj por progresinto; ektirajnjojn por imitado el la verkaj de la plej bonaj aŭtoj; notojn por lernantoj pri plej oftaj eraroj; Anglajn paragrafojn por Esperantistoj; recenzojn pri legajn librojn; novajn pri la tutmonda movado; kaj en ĉiu numero ĉerpajojn el la verkaj de Zamenhof mem. La gazeto aperu ĉi-semajne, kaj eble estu “sendata senpagre al ĉiuj anoj de B.E.A. aŭ I.E.L.”.

En Julio 1931 ni eldonis liston de 50 dezinaj rubrikoj, kiujn ni mem deziris enkonduki, sed devis portempe rezigni pro manko de spaco. Dume nia spaco mal-

**Lingvaj Demandoj**

(a) Pastro L. A. Long (Foxley) deziras traduki “ridge” en la senco “ripa strio (de kampo, tablotuko, k.s.)”. Ripstro, interuku, malsukto, elstara linio, egeto, ne kontentigas lin. La Zamenhofa bulo (Ps 65/11) apenaŭ estas sama afero. Ĉu rigo (el Latina ruca; kp. “corrugated”) estus aprobinda? En “Hortikultura Terminaro” oni trovas buti (=to ridge, earth up): buti terpomojn. Butilo = hoe. Sed ankaŭ tio ne estas sama afero. (b) Pri “gear” (ĉe biciklo k.s.). S-ro W. Robertson (Glasgow) ne estas kontenta pri rapidumo aŭ derivadaro: la ideo (kiel diras) estas fundamenta, kaj bezonas propran radikon, kiu naski simplajn derivadojn. Ĉu adapti la Skandinavon gir-, kaj diri gyro (granda, malgranda), giranso, girpedalo, biciklo tririga? (Pensu tamen pri gyroscope, gyro, gyro-wheel. —Red.).

Aliaj legantoj petas bonan tradukon de (c) (divorce is permissible) only as a desperate last resort, kaj (d) vested interests bar the way. Respondu, se vi volos, poŝtkarte.

**Esperantaj Gazetoj**


**PROPAGANDA LECTURES**


The names and addresses given are those of the local friends who are very kindly arranging itineraries. Invitations for their district should be sent direct to them. December is still open. And now is the time to arrange ahead for propaganda work in 1946.

**SHORT STORY COMPETITION**

The competition announced by The Esperanto Publishing Co. Ltd. in our March/April issue attracted a very large number of entries, and it has been no light task judging these. In fact, it was so difficult when it came to the final selection that it was decided to award two second prizes instead of the one announced.

The prize-winners are:

**Second**: H. Minc, Taunport, Fife, and T. K. Slade, Southampton.


A number of stories particularly suitable for a children’s reader were also received, and these have been put on one side for that purpose.

E.P.C.
The appearance of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" in Esperanto is not only an event in our literature. It inevitably raises in the mind queries as to the position of Shakespeare in the world to-day. While on the one hand there is no evidence that the human race would have been seriously affected if the poet had never been born, there is every evidence that the literature of the world would have been affected, vastly affected—that it would have been different to an extent which it is difficult to conceive. In other words, in the world of literature the greatness of Shakespeare is unassailable.

And if, as ordinary men and women, we live unaffected by literature or its criteria, as the majority of us in fact do, yet as we are Esperantists the literature of Esperanto does touch us, in the present stage of the language, and must do for some time to come. Which is why many of us come to enjoy imaginative literature for the first time through the medium of an international language, and why Shakespeare, whom many people are prepared to leave to professional teachers, schoolgirls, and pre-professional examinations (with the Old Vic company for those who really enjoy him), when he appears in Esperanto, commands a new and ready public.

Up to the present eight plays of Shakespeare have been translated into Esperanto. The only one which has attracted great attention is "Hamlet", presumably because it is the only one which was translated by a person of literary genius. I hope and believe that this new work will receive attention, because, although Mr. Andrew would not claim any literary genius, and has eschewed the attempt to render the metrical form of the original, his prose translation seems to me to be on the whole competent, skilful, and even pleasing. It would be valuable and instructive work for any student of Esperanto himself to work through the original, comparing it line by line with the translation. He would learn much about Shakespeare, much about the English language, and much about Esperanto.

A single quotation will illustrate the strength and weakness of Mr. Stephen's labour.

But, soft! what light through yonder window breaks?
It is the east, and Juliet is the sun!

Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon,
Who is already sick and pale with grief,
That thou her maid art far more fair than she:
Be not her maid, since she is envious;
Her vestal livery is but sick and green,
And none but fools do wear it; cast if off.
It is my lady; O it is my love!
O, that she knew she were!

Sed silentia! Kia iumo el tiu fenestro radias? Estas la oriento, kaj julieto estas la suno! Len÷iu, bela suno, kaj morigo la falusan lunon, kiam jam estas malsona kaj pala pro maligo, ke vi, ŝia dumigo, estas multo pli bela ol ŝi. Al ŝi ne seru plu, far ŝi estas falusa. Verda estas la koloro de ŝia virgo viesto, kaj nur malasguloj tran portas ĝin do demetu. Ho, estas mia karutino, mia amatino! Ho, se ŝi nur scias, ke tiu ŝi estas!

How excellent, and yet what a fall! That accursed love of "estas" with which to begin a sentence, to which so many of us English have been especially addicted, may here be said finally to spoil a passage which the translator has born through so well. Her name might have been Ellen, but alas, it was Ho! Estas la oriento, well and good, so be it, even if someone feels that Jen estas or Jen venas would have been better. Another might feel that the previous line might have been better rendered El tiu fenestro radias kia iumo! But such points are matters of personal feeling. The final fall must be a matter of general and communal feeling to all who bring to the reading of the play any sense of the dramatic. And it is here that perhaps may be attributed any weakness in the translator's work, as though he read to himself, rather than 'acted to himself. Yet it is a commonplace, that Shakespeare was meant to be acted, not read.

As to the last line of the quoted passage, surely the malFowlerish nur is largely to blame. We are not supposed to think that if she knew only that she was loved by Romeo, all would be well. Ke ŝi scias?

However, I must leave to those who are learned in Shakespearean text to write elsewhere a more detailed and a more authoritative criticism. I feel confident that such criticism will be based on a considerable respect, such as the layman must feel, for the work which Mr. Andrew has given us, and by which he has enriched the literature of Esperanto.

I think that the book would have been improved by a few words of introduction to the play and its history, and it is beyond opinion that such neologisms as emului for "emulate" should not be used quietly, without any footnote, or listing and explaining in a separate rubric. But such improvements can be made in a later edition, which one hopes will be made necessary sooner by the appreciation of this one.

K. R. C. Sturmer
NOVAJ ELDONAJOJ


No details are given of the price of any of these books. They may not be obtainable in England. Do not order from B.E.A., unless we announce that they are stocked. One hopes that at least it will be possible to stock Tipoj kaj Aspektaj de Brazilo, if copies remain available from the Brazilian Esperantist Congress, in honour of which it was published.

DUTTON
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TEST FIRST LESSON
SATISFACTORY, BUT—

Here are figures to the end of July:—

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Now that books from overseas (see our advertising columns) are beginning to come in again, it is anticipated that sales will considerably increase during the remaining months of the year.

On the whole the figures are very satisfactory, particularly the steady rise in the number of enrolments for the Correspondence Courses. This is largely due to the fact that advertising is booked months in advance, and so far this year our advertising expenditure is almost exactly the same as last year to the same date. But we may have to cut it down very soon and very considerably. I rather expected that when VE day came donations to the Advertising Fund would show an increase—perhaps as a sort of thank-offering for relief from some of the wartime annoyances such as flying bombs. Instead, a week before VE day both Sales and Donations dropped badly. Sales have gone back to normal, but as the list of donations to the Advertising Fund given below indicates, this is much lower than we need. It seems a great pity that, just when official world organizations for the utilisation of peace (including one for education of particular interest to us) are being set up, we should have to think of a severe cut in our advertising. I am sure that no-one wishes this.

Please give the Advertising Fund another upward lift when you receive this issue of the magazine. Mr. Wilkinson hopes to be back to take over again soon, and I should like to hand everything over to him in a flourishing condition.—C.C.G.

Donations to the Advertising Fund in June and July

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Total to July 31st £250 19 11

Sincere thanks to every helper.
LONDONA DIServo ESPERANTISTA

From 1909 onwards a monthly undenominational service in Esperanto has been held in London monthly, almost without a break (some Augusts excepted). Latterly these have been under the care of the indefatigable Miss Strapps of Ilford, as secretary. Her place is now taken by our old friend Mr. E. B. Johnson, 43 Huxley Gardens, N.W.10, to whom all enquiries should be addressed, and who would be pleased to have offers of collaboration. The services can no longer be held in St. Ethelburga’s, but the service on 14th October (3.0) will be held almost opposite, at St. Botolph’s Church, Bishopsgate (close to Liverpool St. Station), and be conducted by Mr. Johnson. The place of future meetings is uncertain. Suggestions?

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY

John Buchanan Prizes in Esperanto

Three prizes, each of the value of £25, are open to matriculated students and graduates of any approved University of the British Empire, and to all persons who have been engaged in teaching Esperanto for not less than a year in any recognized school of the United Kingdom. Candidates are required to present an original composition in Esperanto, and a translation from English into Esperanto. Candidates for the next award must send in both composition and translation to the Registrar, Liverpool University, not later than May 1st, 1946, with a signed declaration that their work is unaided.

Successful candidates will be required within a year of the date of the award to proceed abroad, either to attend the annual international congress or a national Esperanto conference; or to visit a foreign university where Esperanto is taught, or where there is a Students’ Esperanto Society. Such candidates may be asked to furnish a short report on their tour. A prize shall not be awarded more than once to the same competitor.

The following were successful in gaining prizes for the Session 1944–5, and have our hearty congratulations:

Mr. Brendon Clark, R.A. Makarau, via Kaukapakapa, Northland, N.Z.
Mr. Tom Fraser, 2 Lady Helen St., Kirkaldy, Fife.

Passage for Translation: 1945–1946: C. Bronte, Jane Eyre, ch. 1, from beginning to “at a wreck just smirking”.

Subject for Essay, 1945–1946: Zamenhofaj Idealoj: homaranismo kaj la “interna idea”.

Small Announcements

2d. per word. Minimum 2/– per issue. Prepaid. Copy must be received at our offices by the 6th of the previous month.


Lyons Esperanto Group requires correspondents (particularly 16–18 years) for pupils of Esperanto courses. Write Richard Levin, 55 Avenue Felix-Faure, Lyon, France.


Pensologia—“Klarigaj Vortoj”. Numeroj 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Available: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Write for price list.

Geinstruistoj—La progreso de Esperanto en edukado dependas de fortaj instruistaj asocioj. Vi povas helpi per alilo al Societo de Britaj Esperantistaj Instruistoj. Sek: F-ino V. C. Nixon, 183 Woodlands Park Road, Bournville, Birmingham 30.

All enquiries about the Workers’ Esperanto Movement should be addressed to: S.A.T.E.B., 79 Bent Street, Manchester 8.

The British Labour Esperanto Association, an organization for progressive minded people aiming to become practical Esperantists and practical internationalists, invites you to send for particulars. Ruĝa Esperantisto four issues for 1/- post free. Address enquiries T. S. Boag, Sec. B.L.E.A., 27 Buccleuch St., Edinburgh 8.

Glasgow Workers’ Esperanto Club meets every Thursday evening 7.30 at Clarion Rooms, 144 Wellington St., C2. Enquiries welcomed.


La Londona Esperanto-Spiritista Societo subtenas la interraltiżion de homoj en ĉiuj landoj kaj ambaŭ sferoj per Esperanto. Por pliaj informoj skribu al S-ino M. C. Major, 140 Holland Park Avenue, London, W.11.
LOCAL NEWS

Wanted: Details of Classes. News of General Interest. Not weekly programmes of only local interest.

Beckenham—Class: Mon., beginning 1 Oct. Details from A. Ager, 9 Pelham Rd. If 12 students enrol, it will be under W.E.A.


Bristol—Six Classes (Brislington, Broad Weir, College Green, Kingswood, St. Anne’s Park). Club Meetings: Thursdays. Full details from Folk House, College Green, Bristol 1. Class on Stage Production (F. Buckley) in preparation for the Congress Play (a full-length version of Sonĝo de Someromaza Nokto).

Eastern Federation—Eleven towns were represented at a very successful meeting in Southend, 16 June. Esperantists from Austria, Poland, and U.S.A. took part. Next meeting: 8 Sept., in Norwich. Details from H. Winter, 12 South Avenue, Thorpe.


Halifax—Class at the Modern School, Tues., 7.0. Start 18 Sept.


Ilford—Class: Wed., 7.0-9.0, at Girls’ County High School, Cranbrook Rd. 5/- Start 19 Sept.

Leicester—At the pupils’ request the Evening Institute Class was continued right through the summer, and even increased its attendance. Details from G. Collis, 188 Welford Rd.

Lanc. and Cheshire—80 from 18 towns attended the Conference at Liverpool on 21 July. Next Meeting: 29 Sept., 3.30, at the International Club, 64 George St., Manchester 1.

London Club—Meetings on Fridays, 7.0-9.30, at 154 Drummond St., N.W.1. Classes at City Literary Institute, Stukeley St. (off Drury Lane and near Holborn Tube). Beginners: Wed., Continuation: Fri.;

ESPERANTIST


London, S.E.1 (Lambeth)—Class at Morley College, 61 Westminster Bridge Rd., Sat., 2.30-4.30. Tutor: A. W. Rowe. Open to all. Charge unsettled, but nominal. If enough students enrol (the authorities are sceptical as to this) the class will be officialized. Those able to attend on Saturday afternoons please support and justify this venture. Start 29 Sept.


Nottingham—The group has grown to 48, but some are absent on service. Details of Classes from R. Fletcher, 10 Woodland Grove, Woodthorpe.


Rickmansworth—Mr. Goldsmith recently addressed the Rotary Club.

Romford—Class at Intermediate School, Havering Drive, Tues., 7.0-9.0. 5/- Start 18 Sept.

Sheffield—Class: Hatfield House Lane School, H. Bramwell. Start 17 Sept.

South Midland—40 attended a very happy conference in Letchworth, 21 July. A fine address from Mr. V. Klatil of Czechoslovakia.


Weston-super-Mare—The Group meets alternate Sundays. The Social Club on Tuesdays. The Club has had visits from Mr. and Mrs. Appleby of Cheltenham and Mr. F. Parker of Burnley. Conversational Games (of the type 447.3 in our “Hints for Teachers”) have proved exciting and helpful.

Yorkshire—Conference: 1 Sept., in Halifax. 3.0, Meet at Shibden Park. 5.0, Tea (Friends’ Meeting-House, Clare Rd.). 6.0, Public Meeting. V. Vilčo: Esperanto per Magio.
CONGRESS NEWS

Book the date for the first post-war British Congress. It will be held in Bristol at Whitsun, June 7th-10th, 1946. A Congress committee is already working out plans, and will have held its third meeting by the time this is read. Some advance details will be available for the November issue of The British Esperantist. Meanwhile the joint secretaries for the Congress committee are compiling a list of guarantors up to £1 upon whom they can call in the event of the Congress being run at a loss. They are, however, so determined that it shall be the best Congress ever, and yet show a credit balance, that guarantors may give their names with every confidence.

All communications should be addressed to:
The British Esperanto Congress Committee,
Co-operative Education Centre,
Broad Weir, Bristol 2.

EDZIĜOJ


MORTOJ

Patterson—Je 18 January, 1945, James William Patterson, de Runanga, Novzelando.

Wells—Je 14 Julio, 1944, James Edward Wells, de Christchurch, Novzelando.

MEMBERS SERVING IN H.M. FORCES

Members serving in His Majesty’s Forces are asked to register with the Association a permanent address, such as their home address or that of a relative, from which they are certain that letters and other communications will be forwarded to them. They are specially asked not to register service addresses, since these may be subject to frequent changes.

Cecil C. Goldsmith, Acting Secretary.

LA TEMPO FORPASAS

Mi estis infano kaj ĝoje ridetis:
La tempo trankvile rampetis.
Mi estis junulo kaj multe pensadis:
La tempo konstante marŝadis.
Mi ĝis plenkreska kaj homo aganta:
La tempo farigiĉ kuranta.
Mi ĝis pli aŭga kaj multon faranta:
La tempo nun estas fluganta.
La morto min trafos. La teron mi lasos:
La tempo forpasos.

E.G.

ZAMENHOFAJJO NE TRE KONATAJ


Al Sinjoro Felix Moscheles.

Ekzistas homoj, al kiuj la aĝo blankigas la harojn, sed tute ne tuŝas la koron, kiu restas ĉiam en plena freŝeco kaj juneco kaj ĉiam kun egala forto batas por ĉio bela kaj bona. Ĉiufoje, kiam mi vidas tian homon, mi diras al mi: “Jen estas bela minuto en mia vivo!”

L. Zamenhof
10 Augusto, 1905
(Unua kongreso esperantista en Boulogne-sur-mer)

La unuaj esperantistoj ofte estis desapontataj, sed ne havis la vorton por esprimi sian desapontigon. Sinjoro Moscheles kreis la vorton kaj proponis ĝin al mi. Sed ĉar nek en la tria kongreso nek en la gastama domo de gesinjoroj Moscheles mi trovis ion, kio min desapontus, tial, ne trovante en la nuna minuto ian uzon por la vorton, mi ĝin forsendas al la vortaro, dezirante, ke niaj amikoj ne tro ofte bezonu ĝin en sia vivo.

23/vii/1907

La kantistoj ĉiuj en la mondo
Havas ĉiam saman la malvirton:
Se deziras vi, ke ili kantu,
Vi dufoje devas ilin peti.
Tamen, se ne faras vi la peton,
Tiam estas ja afer’ alia—
Tiam estu certa, ili kantos
Ĝis alveno de la lasta juĝo.
31/vii/1907
(Horacio: 3a satiro, 1)

En la sama albumo Robert Browning jam skribis tradukon sian en la Anglan lingvon:
All sorts of singers have this common vice:
To sing mid friends you’ll have to ask them twice!
If you don’t ask them—that’s another thing:
Until the judgment day, be sure they’ll sing!

July 10, 1883
### ŠAKO

#### ŠAKA TERMINARETO

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Sako estas milita tabla ludo laŭdire elpensita de Hindaj pastroj, por doni al la militemuloj similan eksesion kiel uzon de la strategio, kiel en en la milito, sed sen ties mortigado kaj sanga batalado. Certe la nomo de la ŝakaj pecoj estas samaj en la antikvaj lingvoj Sankrita kaj Persa. En la Hinda ĉ. Persa ludo troviĝis reĝo, konsilanto aŭ generalo, du elefantoj, du ĉevaloj, du ĉaroj, kaj ok piedsoldatoj. Estas interese, ke frua Persa ĉ. Araba tradicio unuanime alskribis la devenon de la ludo al Hinduo; kaj tiam subtenas la antikvartutero de la Hindoj, Persoj, kaj Araboj. Fine, komparo de la aranĝo de la tabulo kaj ĉ. ludmetodo modernaj, kaj la ludosubtena en la frua skribajo, subtenas la saman konkludon. En ĉi tiu ludo, antikva kaj moderna, la 8 pligrandaj pecoj okupas kontraţajn randojn de kvadrata tabulo el 8x8 celoj, kaj la ok piedsoldatoj staras sur la vico antaŭ la pligrandaj figuroj. La angulaj celoj (a1, a8, h1, h8) estas okupataj de la ĉaroj (nuntempe nomataj turoj); la proksimaj celoj (b1, b8, g1, g8) de la ĉevaloj; la trijaj celoj (c1, c8, f1, f8) de la elefantoj (nune kurieroj); la centraj celoj (d1, d8, e1, e8) de la reĝoj kaj konsilantoj. Ĉi tiuj moviĝas proksimume en la moderna ludo kiel en la antikva, sed nuntempe al kelkaj pecoj estas aldonita pli granda movpovo, por ke la komenco de la ludo estu pli rapida.

La Perso lernis ludi šakon de la Hindoj. La Araboj ĝin lernis de la Persoj, kaj portis ĝin al Hispanujo kaj aliaj Mezmaraj landoj de Eŭropo, ĝis ĝi disvastigis tra la tutaj civilizitaj mondo.

La nuna ŝaka terminaro en la Europaj lingvoj konsistas el la traduko de Arabaj nomoj; aŭ—se oni ne ĝuste komprenis la signifon aŭ uzon de la afero kiun ili simbolis—el la modifo de tiuj nomoj.

Ekzemple, la elefanto (Perse pil, Arabe al-fil) estis tute ne konata en Eŭropo; aŭ, se jes, certe ne por milita uzo. Do dum la 8–9 jarcentoj, kiam la ludo estis ludata en Eŭropo, la peco originale nomita elefanto ricevis multajn diversajn nomojn. Nur la Rusoj nomis ĝin elefanto (slos). Estas interese, ke por la turo la Rusoj ankaŭ havas la nomon ladja (boato), kiu estis la originala nomo anstataŭ caro en kelkaj el la antikvaj Hindaj skribajoj.

*Shah*, reĝo, estas tiel tradukita en ĉiu lingvo, kaj restas la nomo de la ĉefa peco sur la šaka tabulo. La celo de la ludo estas kapti la reĝon, kaj kiam li ne povas eviti kaptoun,
on diras "Estas škmato!" laŭ la Persa Shah mata (=la reĝo estas mortinta aŭ kaptita). Kaj en preskaŭ ĉiu lingvo la nomo de la ludo devenas el la vorto shah.

La listo donas la ŝaktermojn ĝenerale uzatajn en la lingvoj Esperanta, Angla, Franca, Germana, Hispana, Italja, Pola, kaj Rusia. La Rusaj vortoj estas transliteritaj laŭ Esperanta fonetiko. La Esperantaj terminoj estas tiuj, kiuj oni jam uzadis en Esperantaj gazetoj, kaj nun estas ĝenerale akceptitaj de la Esperanta šakistaro.

G. SHEPHERD

ON LEARNING ESPERANTO

It is true to say, especially where any language is concerned, that we are all of us learners all the time. Civilisation is constantly bringing us new words, such as "penicillin" and "tank", and a living literature and the day to day use of a language can never cease to reveal to us new forms of expression.

In the narrower sense of the term, however, I have been invited to give some advice on learning Esperanto, based on twenty years' experience as instructor to the L.C.C., W.E.A., Ruskin College, and the Forces correspondence courses. The views will of course be personal ones, to be taken as such.

If you are a person of some degree of linguistic education (that is to say, with a thorough knowledge, written and spoken, of at least one foreign language), you need only one piece of advice: that is, to treat Esperanto with respect, as a language with a character and tradition of its own, and not to assume that any construction which is good French or Spanish must necessarily be good Esperanto. If men of such academic distinction as Professor Collinson of Liverpool or Dr. Kalocsay of Budapest have taken the trouble to master Esperanto in the form in which Zamenhof created it, you too should pay to the language the same tribute. Having said that, I need only add that any good text-book, plus a few weeks of spare-time application, will, in my experience, give you a pretty good mastery.

Not many of us, however, are so fortunate. We can be grouped roughly into those who did a foreign language or two at school, perhaps managed French or German for School Certificate, and those who have never tackled a foreign language seriously before.

For the first group, those who have done a foreign language at school, I recommend as text-book the excellent, if misnamed, Esperanto Home Student, which, together with a dictionary and as much tuition or practice as can be obtained, should be ample to obtain a thorough knowledge of the language.

Now for you who are approaching Esperanto without any previous language study. First of all, get out of your mind any idea that you are vastly handicapped. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Of the three outstanding figures in Esperanto literature one is a man of great intellectual distinction and a knowledge of twenty languages, another had the average secondary school education, while the third had little formal schooling at all. Anyone who has known intimately the majority of the men and women in the international movement who are acknowledged for their mastery of the language would say that they could be grouped very evenly into those three categories. So you need not have any feeling of inferiority.

There are two things which you must have: a copy of Step By Step, by M. C. Butler, and personal tuition.

Perhaps I had better say that I am not a great admirer of all the work which bears Mr. Butler's name, but about his text-book it is difficult to restrain an enthusiasm which I share with many. It has parts which are tedious, some which I think in doubtful taste, and a few which I think could have been done better, but it is an inspired work. The inspiration of the book lies in its grasp of the genius of the language itself, a sort of wisdom of the plain man, with which Zamenhof endowed Esperanto, and which has caused it to stand at the grave of so many ingenious and academic rivals.

As regards the tuition, that is obviously a matter of circumstances. Correspondence courses are of value in so far as the tutor is keen and helpful, which he usually is. Never hesitate to send him as many queries as you wish about your difficulties. He likes to know that your interest is lively, and to be kept on his toes. Conversation you will have to practice with anybody you can. Persuade a colleague' or friend to learn with you. The vowels, a, e, i, o, u, are the most important part of the pronunciation, and if you base yourself on the young rook's request to its father, "Pa, let me caw too!"
you will have a very sound yardstick. Never sound "e" as "aye", or put a "y" before the "u" as though you were talking about a tube. Don’t forget that our English e(r) sound doesn’t exist in Esperanto; so don’t get into the habit of saying este(r)s when you mean estas or pense(r)s for pensas. There are good gramophone records to be had.

At the other end of the scale there is the direct method class, in which English is not used. This is valuable for a superficial knowledge of the spoken language, provided that you later ground yourself with grammar and translation. A teacher who uses Szilagyi’s Practical Course can give you both conversation and grammar in palatable form.

Translation is so important a part of learning any language properly that I can only make a few general remarks now. The most important thing to remember is that you must translate the meaning, not the mere words. Weigh up the whole sentence first. Could it be put better another way? English sentences, for example, are very often based on the passive participle; e.g., “He was seen to enter the house” or “The film was seen by many people”. A little reflection will show you that in Esperanto the participle form may be heavy and that Oni vidis lin enirii and Multaj homoj vidis are much sounder approaches. Take the Muslim, device: “There is no conqueror but God!” If you consider the sentence as a whole, you will realize that it means simply Neni u venkas, krom Dio! and the simple rendering is the best.

Avoid compound tenses, which are seldom needed. “Have you lost the book?” is simply Ĉu vi legis la libron? Avoid starting sentences with pet English phrases, such as Kiel vi diras, which doesn’t mean anything; certainly not Vi jam diras, or Vi bone diras, one of which meanings you probably intend. Don’t be afraid to construct your own words. In a given context malkun might be better than sen.

You will need an “Edinburgh” dictionary. Note that it follows the academic custom of giving verbs in the infinitive, and leaves you to replace the “i” by the appropriate ending. Remember that dictionaries can only record or recommend the use of words, and do not resemble Victorian fathers in never being wrong.

There is at the present time a scarcity of good reading books for adults. In any case, you have sufficient material in Step By Step until you are advanced enough to tackle books out of the B.E.A. Book List, under “General Literature”.

When you have reached this stage, the best way to continue learning is to get a few friends, or a group at your local Co-op, Scouts, etc., and start teaching them. Encourage questions, and promise to look up those you can’t answer. Turn again to Step By Step. By now you will begin to realise what the book contains, and with how much profit it can be studied by advanced students. Translate anything—passages from books, bits of the leading article in your daily paper. Translate, always translate.

Take examinations. Don’t say to yourself that you are not yet sufficiently advanced. It is of no importance if you don’t pass. What matters is the amount you will learn, for which the fee is cheap.

Before the War you could listen to the broadcasts in Esperanto from all over the world, and spend your holidays in contact with Esperantists from other lands. We hope those things will come again soon. Meanwhile, you could be taking some of my advice; or, if you are already an advanced student, revising by means of the B.E.A. translation course. Attend your local Club, join your “faka socio”, Scouts’ Esperanto League, Catholic ditto, Labour Esperanto Association, Esperanto Youth Movement, or whatever it may be. Get ready. Good luck!

K. R. C. STURMER

Šako—G. Shepherd, 318 Heaton Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne 6, volus ricevi nomojn de sakistaj samideanoj, ankaŭ tiuj interesataj pri šaka vortareto.


Literatura Mondo kaj verkoj de Baghy, Kalocsay, Schwarz, Engholm, Szilagyi, sercataj. Skribu proponi al Catarzi, če British Esperanto Association”.

Tam o’Shanter in Esperanto, 3d. post free. J. French, 9 Heriottill Terr., Edinburg.

Korespondantoj dezirataj : S-ro Pedro Sevilla, Chez Mr. Douse Mathieu, Cours de la Marne—Guyau Mestras, (Gironde), Francujo.

R.S.A. EXAMINATIONS IN ESPERANTO

It has now been decided to hold examinations in stage III also, starting in 1946, provided that sufficient candidates are forthcoming. We shall shortly give full details of all examinations. In the meantime we hope that group secretaries and class teachers will decide to make next year's entries in all three stages a record.

Passage for Translation—J. Eliot gives the following passage "en nia mistera enigma Angla lingvo": "He's the fair limit: we are up to our necks in difficulty. But when you are up to what he is up to, then it is up to you!"

Congratulations to the Mayor-elect of Colne (Councillor Herbert Snell). Following Richard Bland, of Nelson, Mr. Snell is the second Esperantist in the district to hold office recently as Mayor of an important town. It is now up to Colne Esperantists to make a forward move, and found a strong group in honour of the occasion.

OMNIBUSA IDILIO

La buso venis al la haltejo. La atendantoj suriris la buson, ĝis ĝi estis plenplena. Tiam la kondukistino kalkulis la starantojn kaj diris "In devas elpași!". Neniu moviĝis. Ŝi ripetis tion multajn fojojn, sed ĉiu staris senmova. Fine ĝi iris al la veturigisto, kaj li venis en la buson kaj diris "Se neniu elpașos mi ne veturigos la buson". Tamen ĉiu fikse tenis sian rimenon kaj rifuzis moviĝi.


La kondukistino klarigis. La inspektisto proponis, ke ŝi intersanĝu kun la kondukistino de la sekvanta buso, kaj ŝi tion faris.

Kiam la nova kondukistino venis en la buson, ŝi rimarkis ĝi viron starantan apud la buso. "Envenu!" ŝi diris, kaj li tuj obeis. La buso ekiris, kaj la pasageroj denove ridis.

O. JAMES

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