

The Scrap book.

New York, Frank A. Munsey Co.

<https://hdl.handle.net/2027/nyp.33433081662326>

HathiTrust



www.hathitrust.org

Public Domain, Google-digitized

http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

We have determined this work to be in the public domain, meaning that it is not subject to copyright. Users are free to copy, use, and redistribute the work in part or in whole. It is possible that current copyright holders, heirs or the estate of the authors of individual portions of the work, such as illustrations or photographs, assert copyrights over these portions. Depending on the nature of subsequent use that is made, additional rights may need to be obtained independently of anything we can address. The digital images and OCR of this work were produced by Google, Inc. (indicated by a watermark on each page in the PageTurner). Google requests that the images and OCR not be re-hosted, redistributed or used commercially. The images are provided for educational, scholarly, non-commercial purposes.

ESPERANTO.

Easy Lessons in the New International Language.

BY D. O. S. LOWELL.

IN our first lesson we glanced briefly at Volapük, a predecessor of Esperanto, and found it rather an ugly specimen. But Volapük has a descendant, called the Idiom Neutral, whose adherents consider it superior to Esperanto—as of course they should do, or else cease to be adherents. To them, Esperanto seems to smack overmuch of the Slavic tongues, and to contain too many consonants; yet, curiously, another indictment—brought by a Slav—is that Esperanto is too Romanic.

An interesting book upon the general subject—"History of the Universal Language"—has been written by MM. Leau and Couturat. In this work we learn that during the past century a new artificial language has been put forth, on an average, about once every two years. During the past twenty years, however—since Dr. Zamenhof published his first book, in 1887—no less than thirty-three other "universal languages" have put in a bid for favor, and eight have appeared within the twentieth century. They have a variety of names, of differing lengths and euphony, from Hoessrich's "Tal" to Dietrich's "Völkerverkehrsprache." Some of them, like the Langue Bleue, the Idiom Neutral, the Lingua Komun, and the Panroman, are very ingenious; but Esperanto seems to be the only one that has really "arrived."

Besides a daily increasing Esperanto literature, comprising both translations from world-classics (like the "Iliad," the "Æneid," "Hamlet," "Paul and Virginia," and "Don Quixote") and original works, from thirty to forty periodicals are printed regularly, in

various tongues, in the interests of Esperanto. There lie upon my desk, as I write, monthlies and semi-monthlies printed partly in Esperanto and partly in the following languages: English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Polish, Flemish, Bohemian, Hungarian, Russian, and Japanese.

It is possible, by the aid of these journals, for one who reads Esperanto to come into immediate touch with the most distant countries. Indeed, the time does not seem far distant when the contemporary journals of the world will print several columns of news and comment in every issue for the dwellers in Esperanto land.

The Esperanto translation of the exercise in the last lesson is as follows:

1—La reĝo amis belajn vestojn.

2—La reĝo kiu vivis antaŭ multaj jaroj amis esti bele ornamita.

3—Reĝo, kiu vivis antaŭ multaj jaroj, amis belajn vestojn.

4—Unu reĝo elspezadis sian tutan monon.

5—La reĝo tiel amis sian monon, ke li ne elspezadis ĝin.

Let us now very briefly review the First Lesson:

La Novaj Vestoj de la Reĝo

(THE KING'S NEW CLOTHES).

Antaŭ multaj jaroj vivis unu reĝo, kiu tiel amis belajn novajn vestojn, ke li elspezadis sian tutan monon, por nur esti ĉiam bele ornamita.

According to the principles stated in

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the second of a series of articles on Esperanto, the first of which appeared in the May number of THE SCRAP BOOK.

the previous lesson, the Esperanto sentence given above should be pronounced as follows :

Ahn'-tow mool -tie yah'-roy vee'-veece oo'-noo ray'-jo, kee'-oo tee'-ail ah'-meece bay'-line no'-vine vase'-toyn, kay lee ail-spay-zah'-deece see'-ahn too'-tahn mo'-none, pore noor ace'-tee chee'-ahm bay'-lay ore-nah-mee'-tah.

The sentence is thus translated into English : "Many years ago (there) lived a certain king who so loved fine new garments that he spent all his money, merely that he might always be well dressed."

Let us now continue the story :

Li ne zorgadis pri siaj soldatoj, nek pri teatro kaj ĉaso, esceptinte nur se ili donadis al li okazon montri siajn novajn vestojn. Por ĉiu horo de la tago li havis apartan surtuton, kaj kiel pri ĉiu alia reĝo oni ordinare diras : "Li estas en la konsilanejo," oni tie ĉi ĉiam diradis : "La reĝo estas en la vestejo."

Now we will carefully examine each word of the last passage separately :

Li, "he" (see Lesson I). Subject of *zorgadis*. This is one of one hundred and fifty-seven primary words, of which eight others have already occurred : *antaŭ, unu, kiu, tiel, ke, por, nur, ĉiam* ; we shall note more as we proceed. There is no rule for the termination of primary words. Some are taken bodily from the French, German, Greek, Latin, Italian, English, Russian, and other languages.

Ne, "not." A primary adverb, consequently with no distinctive termination. "Derived" adverbs (*i.e.*, those derived from the root of another word) are formed by adding *e*. Example, *bele*, "beautifully," from the root *bel*. In the present case *ne* merely happens to end in *e* : so do certain other primary adverbs, but only by accident. Pronunciation : *nay*.

Zorgadis, "used to care (for)"; the "for," however, is expressed in *pri*. A verb from the root *zorg*. The tense-ending, *is*, marks the past tense. (Lesson I, Rule 5.) The

suffix *ad* denotes continued or customary action. See *elspezadis* in Lesson I. Pronunciation : *zorgah'-deece*.

Pri, "for" = "concerning," or "about." A preposition governing *soldatoj*. Another primary word. Pronunciation : *pre*.

Siaj, "his." A possessive adjective pronoun, formed from the primary reflexive third personal pronoun *si* (himself, herself, itself, themselves). The pronoun *si* and its derivatives refer only to the subject of the clause in which they stand. Here *siaj* refers to *li*, but agrees with *soldatoj* in the nominative plural. Pronunciation : *see'-eye*. (Compare *sia* in Lesson I.)

Soldatoj, "soldiers." A noun in the nominative plural, object of *pri*. Nouns in Esperanto end in *o* (singular) and *oj* (plural). (See Lesson I, Rules 1, 8.) Prepositions govern the nominative case (Lesson I, Rule 7). Pronunciation : *sole-dah'-toy*.

Nek, "nor." Another primitive word, here a conjunction. Adopted from the Latin. Pronunciation : *nake*.

Pri, see above.

Teatro, "theatre." Note the ending (Lesson I, Rules 1 and 7). Pronunciation : *tay-ah'-tro*.

Kaj, "and." A conjunction ; a primitive word from the Greek. Pronunciation : *ky*.

Ĉaso, "chase." Same construction as *teatro*. Pronunciation : *chah'-soh*.

Esceptinte, "excepting." An active past participle in the adverbial form. An ellipsis is implied : "excepting only (that he cared for them) if," etc. The root is *escept* ; the ending of the past active participle (used adjectively) is *inta* ; and the change of *a* to *e* makes the form adverbial. (Lesson I, Rules 2, 3.) The letter *c* is always pronounced like *ts*, never like *s* or *k* as in English. Often, as here, it is easier to pronounce if one thinks of the *t* as

going with the first part of the word, and the *s* with the second part. Pronunciation: *aste-sape-teen'-tay*.

Nur, "only." Adopted from the German.

Se, "if." A conjunction. A primary word adopted from the Italian. Pronunciation: *say*.

Ili, "they." A personal pronoun, third person, plural, subject of *donadis*. Another primary word adapted from the French (*ils, elles*). Pronunciation: *ee'-lee*.

Donadis, "gave" (literally, "used to give," but that idea has already been brought out in *zorgadis*). See above for the force of *ad* and *is*. An active transitive verb; its subject is *ili*, its object *okazon*. Pronunciation: *doh-nah'-deece*.

Al, "to." A preposition governing *li*. Another primitive word. Pronunciation: *ahl*.

Li, see above.

Okazon, "an opportunity," or "occasion." Direct object of *donadis*. For the final *n* see Lesson I, Rule 9. Pronunciation: *oh-kah'-zone*.

Montri, "to show." An infinitive; with its implied subject (*lin*) limiting *okazon*. Infinitives end in *i*. (Lesson I, Rule 4.) Pronunciation: *mone'-tree*.

Siajn, "his." See *siaj* above. The final *n* marks the objective case. (Lesson I, Rule 9.) *Siajn* agrees with *vestojn*, but refers to the (implied) subject of the infinitive clause (see *montri*). Pronunciation: *see'-ine*.

Novajn, "new."

Vestojn, "garments." This word and the preceding were used in Lesson I.

Por, "for." A preposition governing *horo*. A primitive word, adopted from the Spanish and adapted from the French. See also Lesson I.

Ĉiu, "every." A primitive word; also one of the forty-five correlatives

5 s b

(see under *tiel* in Lesson I); it is used adjectively and agrees with *horo*. Pronunciation: *chee'-oo*.

Horo, "hour." Noun, of course; nominative case, object of *por*. Pronunciation: *ho'-ro*.

De, "of." A primitive preposition, common to several languages; it governs *tago*. Pronunciation: *day*.

La, "the." The only form of the definite article for all genders and numbers. There is no indefinite article in Esperanto; in translating, when one is needed, supply it according to the sense, as is done in translating from the Latin or Greek. *La* is a primitive word, common to several languages. Pronunciation: *lah*.

Tago, "day." Noun, nominative, object of *de*. Pronunciation: *tah'-go*.

Li, see above.

Havis, "had." For the tense, see *zorgadis*. Pronunciation: *hah'-veece*.

Apartan, "separate" (apart). Adjective agreeing with *surtuton*. Pronunciation: *ah-par'-tahn*.

Surtuton, "cloak," "surtout," or "overcoat" (literally, "upon the whole" or "overall"). Objective case after *havis*. Pronunciation: *soor-too'-tone*.

Kaj, see above.

Kiel, "as." One of the forty-five correlatives, as well as one of the one hundred and fifty-seven primitives (see *tiel*—its specific correlative—in Lesson I). Pronunciation: *kee'-ail*.

Pri, "of" = "concerning," or "about" (see above). A preposition governing *reĝo*.

Ĉiu, see above.

Alia, "other." An adjective agreeing with *reĝo*. For ending, see Lesson I, Rule 2. Pronunciation: *ah-lee'-ah*.

Reĝo, "king," as in Lesson I; object of *pri*.

Oni, "they" (the indefinite "they" = "one," or "people"). Indefinite personal pronoun of the third person. A primitive word, adapted from the French (*on*). Pronunciation: *oh'-nee*.

Ordinare, "usually," "ordinarily." A derived adverb, therefore ending in *e*; it modifies *diras*. Pronunciation: *ore-dee'-nah-ray*.

Diras, "say." A verb in the present tense. We have seen that the past tense ends in *is*; note that the present ends in *as*. Pronunciation: *dee'-rahs*.

Li, see above.

Estas, "is." Another verb in the present tense; the infinitive is *esti*, "to be" (see Lesson I). Pronunciation: *ace'-tahs*.

En, "in." A preposition governing *konsilanejo*. Another primitive word, from the Greek. Pronunciation: *ane*.

La, see above.

Konsilanejo, "council-chamber." A noun, object of *en*. The *o* marks a noun; the *ej* is a suffix denoting "a place for" (a *konsilano*); the *an* is another suffix denoting "a member of a body" (that gives *konsilo*); and *konsilo* = "counsel." A place for a member of a body (that gives) counsel is, naturally, a "council-chamber." Pronunciation: *kone-see-lah-nay'-yoh*.

Oni, see above.

Tie ĉi, "here." An adverb, modifying *diradis*. It is a sort of complex primary word, formed by associating two simple primaries: *ĉi* and *tie*. The word *tie* by itself denotes "there"; but as *ĉi* conveys the idea of proximity, *tie ĉi* means "here." Pronounced as two separate words: *tee'-a chee'*.

Ĉiam, "always." See Lesson I.

Diradis, "used to say." The past tense of *diri*, "to say" (see *diras* above), with the suffix *ad*, denoting customary action (see *zorgadis*). Pronunciation: *dee-rah'-deece*.

La, reĝo, estas, en, la—all these words have been explained.

Vestejo, "robing-room." Beginning, as usual, at the end of the word, we discover (1) that it is a noun; (2) that it is a "place for" *vest-o* or *vest-oj* (see explanation of suffix *ej* in *konsilanejo*). Now we know that *vestoj* means "garments"; therefore the significance of the whole word is clear: "a place for garments," "a vestuary," "a robing-room." Pronunciation: *vase-tay'-yoh*.

Let us now summarize the additional facts learned in this Lesson:

Most of the consonants in Esperanto are pronounced as in English; but *c* is like *ts* in "hats": *esceptinte*.

ĉ is like *ch* in "church": *ĉiam, ĉaso, ĉiu*.

s is never like *z*: *zorgadis*.

In our syntax we may formulate the following new rules:

1—The negative adverb *ne* precedes its verb. Example, *ne zorgadis*.

2—Adjectives agree with their nouns in number and case. Example, *siaj soldatoj*.

3—Transitive verbs govern the objective case. Example, *li havis surtuton*.

4—The past active participle ends in *inta*. Example, *esceptinta*. (Adverbial form, *esceptinte*.)

We also know the meaning of three important suffixes:

ad, which denotes continuance, or repetition, of the action implied in the root. Example, *zorgadis*.

an, which denotes "a member" of a body, party, sect, or country denoted in the root. Example, *konsilanejo*.

ej, which denotes "a place for" something indicated by the root. Example, *vestejo*.

PRIMARY WORDS.

If we have carefully studied the foregoing, we have also learned twenty-six out of the one hundred and fifty-seven primary words, or nearly one-sixth of

the whole.	Let us see it we can recall	ĉi	ke	nur	tie ĉi		
the meaning without consulting the	notes :	ĉiam	kiel	oni	tiel		
al	ili	ne	si (sia)	ĉiu	kiu	por	unu
antaŭ	kaj	nek	tie	de	la	pri	
				en	li	se	

CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY.

(This includes all the words studied thus far.)

A: the ending of an adjective.

Ad: a suffix denoting continued action.

Al: to.

Alia: other.

Ami: to love.

An: a suffix denoting membership, citizenship, etc.

Antaŭ: before.

Aparta: separate.

As: ending of the present tense.

Bela: fine, beautiful.

Bele: finely, beautifully.

Caso: the chase (hunting).

Ĉi: here. Commonly used with other words; as tie ĉi (here) or ĉi kun (herewith).

Ĉiam: always.

Ĉiu: every.

De: of.

Diri: to speak, say.

Doni: to give.

E: the ending of a derived adverb.

Ej: suffix denoting place allotted to.

El: out, out of (a prefix).

En: in, into.

Escepti: to except.

Esceptinte: excepting.

Esti: to be.

Havi: to have.

Horo: hour.

I: the ending of an infinitive.

Ili: they.

Inta-e: ending of the past active participle, in both adj. and adv. form.

Is: the ending of the past tense.

Ita: ending of past passive participle, adjectival form.

J: the ending of a plural noun or adjective.

Jaro: year.

Kaj: and.

Ke: that.

Kiel: as, how.

Kiu: who, which.

Konsilanejo: council-chamber.

Konsilano: member of a council.

Konsilo: counsel.

La: the.

Li: he.

Mono: money.

Montri: to show.

Multa: much.

Multaj: many.

N: the ending of the objective case.

Ne: not.

Nek: nor.

Nova: new.

Nur: only.

O: the ending of a noun.

Okazo: opportunity, occasion.

Oni: they, people, one.

Ordinara: ordinary.

Ordinare: ordinarily.

Ornami: to adorn.

Por: for.

Pri: for, concerning, about, of.

Reĝo: king.

Se: if.

Sia: his, her, its.

Soldato: soldier.

Spezi: to handle money.

Surtuto: cloak, surtout.

Tago: day.

Teatro: theater.

Tie: there.

Tie ĉi: here.

Tiel: so, in such a manner.

Tuta: entire, all, whole.

Unu: one, a certain.

Vesto: garment.

Vestejo: robing-room.

Vivi: to live.

Zorgi: to care (for).