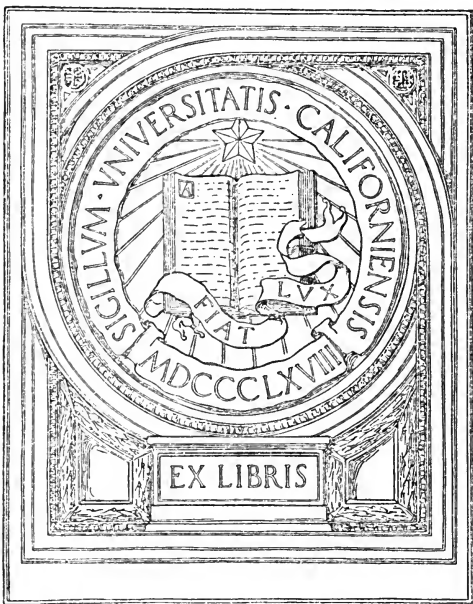


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# ESPERANTO AT A GLANCE

*The International Language*

HISTORY, GRAMMAR, AND VOCABULARY

BY

EDMOND PRIVAT

*"To each nation its national language, and  
to humanity its international language"*



NEW YORK      CHICAGO      TORONTO

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APPENDIX

THE QUINN & BODEN CO. PRESS  
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## LA HIMNO "ESPERO"

En la mondon venis nova sento,  
Tra la mondo iras forta voko;  
Perflugiloj de facila vento  
Nun de loko flugu ĝi al loko.

Ne al glavo sangon soifanta  
Ĝi la homan tiras familion:  
Al la mond' eterne militanta  
Ĝi promesas sanktan harmonion.

Sub la sankta signo de l' espero  
Kolektiĝas pacaj batalantoj,  
Kaj rapide kreskas la afero  
Per laboro de la esperantoj.

Forte staras muroj de miljaroj  
Inter la popoloj dividitaj;  
Sed dissaltos la obstinaj baroj  
Per la sankta amo disbatitaj.

Sur neŭtrala lingva fundamento,  
Komprenante unu la alian,  
La popoloj faros en konsento  
Unu grandan rondon familian.

Nia diligenta kolegaro  
En laboro paca ne laciĝos,  
Ĝis la bela sonĝo de l' homaro  
Por eterna ben' efektiviĝos.

D<sup>o</sup>. L. L. ZAMENHOF.

ngvon, kaj ke tiu estas la moderna "hinda lingvo"  
nkau, la marbordloĝantaj indiĉanoj, de San Francisko  
is - laŭ la moderna Ĉinukana jargonon.  
nkau, dum la lastcentjaro, la orientalaj komercistoj  
radio miksaĵon nomitan "Pidgin English" (Ko-  
mercista <sup>a</sup>Anglolingvo). Multe da vortaroj el tiuj ĉi  
lingvoj kompiliĝis. Oni diras ke artefarita  
lingvaj skemplanoj ekzistas tiel estinte kiel 1652  
men, diras Privato, de post la vivtempo de Leib-  
tzo. Ĉirkaŭ ducent <sup>artefarita</sup> skemoj eldoniĝis. Tre antaŭnelo-  
mo estas la "Ro."



The armies of Akbar are said to have used a devised language tribally, which is said to be the modern Hindustani. A vast Indian from San Francisco to Alaska—the modern jargon. Also, for the past century, oriental traders, a blend called Pidgin English or Business English, numerous dictionaries of these three languages have been compiled. It is said that artificial language schemes as far back as 1652, but Privat says since the 17th century. There have been published about 200 artificial schemes.

### ESPERANTO

Is an International Language Required?

Such a question, said Unuel, will seem to our grandsons as stupid as would now seem to us a question like this: Is a postal service required?

Any one who has any relations with foreign countries and peoples knows how tedious is the diversity of languages in the world, with all the disadvantages and losses of time or money it causes. Nobody now thinks of destroying the national languages and obliging all men on earth to speak one same universal language; but many think that nobody will complain when one day, in the schools of all countries, the children will learn, besides their native tongue, a practical and easy international language which will give them access to the whole world.

That is what many men have been working for during recent centuries. Some people thought that it would be possible some day to convoke a kind of Hague Conference, which would choose as officially international one of the existing languages—as, for instance, English, French, or German. But they soon understood that the different

nations never could agree to give to one of them such an advantage, which would be an enormous injustice to all the others. Besides, our languages are always difficult for foreign people to learn and are full of irregularities, exceptions, and complicated idioms, which must not, or should not, exist in an international language.

*Why Not Use Greek or Latin?*

Both these languages are taught in the colleges of all countries, and were, the latter twenty centuries ago and the former five centuries ago, the international languages of the Old World. Many scholars thought of reviving them for this use, but that always was a vain dream. They are so difficult that only a very few specialists succeed in knowing them thoroughly after years and years of study; and it is quite impossible to express by them half of our modern ideas, for they are languages of olden times. How could you speak of "electro-mechanical" in Latin? One ought to renovate the whole vocabulary and simplify the whole grammar to make them fit for use. Then, instead of spoiling the native tongue of Sophocles or Horace, why not make another language especially prepared for its modern use, "which could be made much more simple, perfect, rich, and flexible than any existing language" (Max Müller)?

*Artificial Languages.*

Since Leibnitz many philosophers have tried to compose systems of artificial world-languages, but these were always theoretical and impractical projects. Some thirty years ago the "Volapük" of Abbé Schleyer had a momentary success in the whole world, and gave the first proof of the possibility of such a language; but the system was too difficult, too artificial, and did not pay enough attention to the existing languages and their modern evolution. Volapük had no internal life, and after some years it died, while its adepts were fighting with each other about changing the language or were in great numbers taking up the new system known as Esperanto.

*Zamenhof's Work.*

Esperanto was created by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, a Polish oculist, who was born at Bielostok, Russia, in 1859. Polish, Russian, German, and Yiddish were spoken together in his native city. The struggles, often sanguinary, among these diverse-tongued peoples, led him to devote his entire spare time to the creation of a neutral language, which would foster peaceful relations between the different nations.

He began the work when he was a schoolboy and published his first grammar, when he was 28 years old, under the name of "Doktoro Esperanto" (The

Hoping Doctor). That was in 1889, and since then the language has made a slow but sure progress throughout the world during a period of fifteen years; while its best adepts gave the language its basis and the first masterpieces of a very solid and living literature.

In 1902, the public began to understand what the progress of Esperanto was teaching them, and then started the general movement, which is now everywhere prevalent, to introduce Esperanto into the public schools and into commerce and the sciences.

### *The Structure of Esperanto.*

Dr. Zamenhof did not really make an artificial language, but a sort of synthesis of our principal modern languages. He chose for the vocabulary of his language the most international roots.

Such words as *telefono, telegrafo, teatro, arto, muziko, onklo, sukcesi, miraklo*, etc., which form the majority in Esperanto, belong to almost all our modern languages, and the other words—as, for instance, *trinki, varma, blua, tempo, glaso, granda, tablo, inko, tago, lerni*, etc.—always belong to two or three of our great languages. Such a basis makes Esperanto a Latin-Germanic language, which English is also.

To aid in more easily acquiring the vocabulary,

Dr. Zamenhof established regularly what exists irregularly in our languages—a system of prefixes and suffixes by which many words are formed from the same root. For instance, MAL- denotes the contrary: *varma*, warm, *malvarma*, cold; *kontenta*, pleased, *malkontenta*, displeased; *fermi*, to shut, *malfermi*, to open, etc. -ISTO denotes the profession or occupation: *arto*, *artista*; *muziko*, *muzikisto*; *pordo*, door, *pordisto*, doorkeeper, etc. -INO denotes the female: *onklo*, uncle, *onklino*, aunt; *aktoro*, actor, *aktorino*, actress; *nevo*, nephew, *nevino*, niece, etc. -EMA denotes the propensity or disposition: *kredi*, to believe, *kredema*, credulous; *paroli*, to talk, *parolema*, talkative; *moki*, to mock, *mokema*, mocking, etc. As for the grammar, Dr. Zamenhof made it as simple as possible, clear, logical, without any of the exceptions or irregular verbs which make our languages so complicated. Substantives always end in o, adjectives in a, adverbs in e, present tense in as, past in is, future in os, and so forth. *Parolo*, speech; *parola*, oral; *parole*, orally; *mi parolas*, I speak; *vi parolis*, you spoke; *ili parolos*, they will speak.

The language is absolutely phonetic, and each word is written as it is pronounced. The sounds of the different letters are almost the same as in Latin or Italian. Esperanto spoken sounds very harmonious and is easily pronounced by all the dif-

ferent nationalities. In the universal Esperanto Congresses, where every year about two thousand people from more than thirty different countries all over the world meet, it is found very difficult to recognize the different nationalities, so imperceptible are the slight differences of pronunciation.

*The Progress of Esperanto.*

For twenty-one years Esperanto has been used by many thousands throughout various countries for their international relations; and one of the principal causes of its actual, rapid success is the fact that it is not a new project in which people do not know whether to have faith or not, but a *tried language* that has been used for a long time, that has its internal life, its own literature, and which one is obliged to consider as an evident reality and not as a beautiful dream. Esperanto is already used by many commercial firms in international intercourse and exploiting and by many scientists who seek to understand and correspond with each other. Some commercial magazines are published in Esperanto, as well as a medical and a scientific review, *The Internacia Scienca Revuo*, edited in Geneva by a group of distinguished professors. World-famous men such as Professor William James, Oswald, General Sébert, Boirac, Ramsay, J. J. Thomson, Oscar Browning,

Ernest Naville, and others are members of the "Internacia Sciencia Asocio."

Many world-wide organizations, as the Peace Societies and Congresses, religious associations, Freemasons, Socialists, specialists in different branches, are employing Esperanto and publishing in it magazines and new books of international interest. Esperanto is officially taught in many public schools in France, England, Germany, Russia, and other countries. The London Chamber of Commerce gives diplomas in it. Nine hundred and fifty societies exist in the world to spread the language, and forty magazines are published for the same purpose. The movement is very strong in Europe and Japan, but is only beginning in America. However, there have been founded in the United States two magazines, and eighty-five societies within two years.

### *The Esperanto Congresses.*

Every summer, Esperantist delegates from societies of all countries, about two thousand people, meet in a Universal Congress, and during one week have discussions, lectures, meetings of all sorts, concerts, feasts, etc.—all in the one same harmonious language, in which they perfectly understand one another. Very often they speak as fluently as in their own languages, although many of them are persons of limited education. Comedies

are acted there by actors from twelve or more different countries, and nothing could be a better proof of the practicability of Esperanto.

Such international gatherings prove something more. In seeing these people of all races, of all positions, and all opinions, living together for one week as real brothers, although they never knew each other before, many men become enthusiastic for Esperanto and feel that its founder is beginning to attain his original ambition: to bring the nations together by a better understanding.

#### *The Actual Use of Esperanto.*

Everybody understands that once Esperanto is taught officially everywhere, it will be very convenient, indeed; and a great many people, I am sure, are quite determined to learn it "when everybody else knows it." If every one said the same for each step of progress, we would be still in a savage state.

However, it is important to show the immediate need of learning Esperanto. First of all, it gives to every one the possibility of corresponding with people of foreign countries on any business or special subject. Having found in Esperanto magazines addresses of young people in other countries, a great many boys and girls have started a very instructive correspondence, made friends everywhere, and often thereby found situations later.



One may now travel easily by means of Esperanto. In each city where the Esperanto organizations are strong enough, there is an Esperanto Consul who gives to foreign Esperantists free information about his city, and finds persons who are very glad to show them the curiosities of the town, and so get in this way practice in speaking Esperanto. The Esperanto Central Office in Paris publishes every year the universal address-book of Esperanto Consuls. A great many persons have already made long tours, knowing no other language than their own and Esperanto. They never could have done it so easily without Esperanto, even if they had known French and German. What is the use of French or German when travelling in Hungary or Italy?

### *Why Should One Learn Esperanto?*

The great Russian writer Tolstoï said fifteen years ago: "The sacrifices that any civilized man would make in learning Esperanto are so slight and the results so immense, that no one should refuse to make the attempt." And Tolstoï also said that after two hours of study he was able to read Esperanto with ease. The president of the Linguistic Society in Paris said that Esperanto, having no irregularities in the verbs, must be five times easier to learn than any other language.

When one comes to think of what a splendid

thing it will be for humanity to have an international language, we ought to consider it a duty to learn Esperanto, in order to give a good example to others and to encourage governments in introducing it into the schools.

Esperanto is already very strong in the world, and has shown itself to be an excellent means of advancing the Peace Cause. It will soon be officially established, if it continues to grow as fast as it is now growing. In that day it will not be a merit to learn it, because every one will do so; but one will be either proud to have helped it before, or ashamed not to have done so.

It behooves every one to choose.

# THE ELEMENTS OF THE ESPERANTO LANGUAGE

## THE ALPHABET

a b c ê d e f g ĝ h ĥ i j ĵ  
k l m n o p r s ŝ t u ŭ v z

Vowels are pronounced as follows, and each counts for one syllable. They have no combination with each other.

*a* = a in "star"

*o* = o in "for"

*e* = e in "there"

*u* = u in "rule"

*i* = i in "clique"

Do not drag the vowels.

Consonants are pronounced as in English, except the following:

*c* = ts in "Tsar"

*ĵ* = s in "pleasure"

*ĉ* = ch in "church"

*s* = s in "see"

*g* = g in "good"

*ŝ* = sh in "she"

*ĝ* = g in "gem"

*ĥ* = kh

*j* = y in "boy" or "yes"

*ŭ* = w

Every letter keeps always the same sound. Every word is written as it is pronounced. The accent always falls on the last syllable but one: *kanti*, *Esperanto*, *ĝardeno*, *Ankaŭ*, *malbonaj*.

## GRAMMAR

*There are no exceptions to any rule.*

ARTICLE.—There is no indefinite article in Esperanto. *Glaso* means *a glass*.

There is only one form of the definite article: *la* used as the English *the* for singular and plural.

SUBSTANTIVES always end in *o*: *tablo*, table; *la bono*, the good.

ADJECTIVES always end in *a*: *bona*, good; *bela*, beautiful. *La granda kato*, the large cat.

The PLURAL is formed for adjectives and substantives by the adding of a *j* (pronounced as the English *y*): *La belaj katoj*, the beautiful cats. The adjective always agrees with its noun: *La tabloj estas bonaj*, the tables are good.

VERBS in the *infinitive* end in *i*: *paroli*, to speak; *trinki*, to drink; *moki*, to mock.

The *Present tense* ends in *as*: *mi parolas*, I speak.

The *Past tense* ends in *is*: *vi mokis*, you mocked, you have mocked.

The *Future tense* ends in *os*: *li parolos*, he will or shall speak.

The *Conditional* ends in *us*: *ni mokus*, we would (or should) mock.

*Purpose mode* ends in *u*: *parolu!* speak! *ni moku!* let us mock! *mi deziras ke li parolu*, I wish that he may speak; *ke li ne vundu*, that he may not wound.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE endings:

*Present* in *anta*: *parolanta*, speaking.

*Past* in *inta*: *parolinta*, having spoken.

*Future* in *onta*: *parolonta*, about to speak.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE endings:

*Present* in *ata*: *mokata*, being mocked.

*Past* in *ita*: *mokita*, having been mocked.

*Future* in *ota*: *mokota*, about to be mocked.

They are also changed into substantives, adjectives, or adverbs: *la mokanto*, the mocker; *la parolanto*, the speaker; *trinkante*, by drinking; *vundito*, a wounded man.

COMPOUND TENSES may be formed by the help of the only auxiliary in Esperanto: *esti*, to be.

*Mi estis parolanta*, I was speaking.

*Vi estis mokinta*, you had mocked (= you were having mocked).

*Ni estos vundataj*, we will be wounded.

*The time or tense of a verb in a subordinate clause counts for the time or occasion indicated by the verb in its main clause especially in narration; and in narration the controlling verb often in a prior sentence. He asked her why she weeps (not wept, cause she was weeping when he asked her. If "wept" is used it would mean that she had stopped weeping, and that he was referring to a prior occasion she had been weeping. He asked her whether she will (not would) go whether she is well.*

The PRONOUNS are:

<i>mi</i> , I.	<i>ĝi</i> , it.
<i>vi</i> , you.	<i>ni</i> , we.
<i>li</i> , he.	<i>vi</i> , you.
<i>ŝi</i> , she.	<i>ili</i> , they.

*Ci*, seldom used, means *thou*; *oni* means *one*.

*Si* is the reflexive pronoun for the third person: it means himself, herself, itself, or themselves. *Li parolas al si*, he speaks to himself. *Ili estis vunditaj de si*, they were wounded by themselves.

*Possessive adjectives* are formed by adding the ending *a*: *mia*, my; *via*, your; *lia*, his; *ŝia*, her; *ĝia*, its; *nia*, our; *via*, your; *ilia*, their. *Sia*, his own, her own, its own, their own, is used before a complement belonging to the subject of the sentence. *Mia patro promenas kun sia amiko kaj lia filo*, my father walks with his own friend and his (the friend's) son.

DIRECT OBJECTS and adjectives qualifying them take *n* at the end in order to permit a free and variable construction of any sentence.

*Mi trinkas bonan bieron*, I drink good beer; *Bonan bieron mi trinkas*; *Bieron mi trinkas bonan*, are all correct ways to build the same sentence. *Ni vidis la larĝajn tablojn*, we saw the wide tables. *Li mokas min*, he mocks me.

This ending *n* may be used instead of a preposi-

or sub sentence. This author's text is misleading. See p. 34, bottom.

tion in cases where the meaning is sufficiently clear, especially when there is the idea of direction or time. Instead of saying *Mi iras AL Parizo*, I go to Paris, one says *Mi iras Parizon*. Instead of *Mi iras AL en la ĉambro*, I go into the chamber, one says *Mi iras en la ĉambron*. Instead of *Iru AL sub la tablo!* go under the table, one says *Iru sub la tablon!* Instead of *AL kie vi iras?* where do you go? one says *Kien vi iras?* Instead of *Restu DUM tri tagoj!* stay during three days, one says *Restu tri tagojn!* etc.

*tagoj'*

In these examples the final *n* was used instead of *al*, to; *dum*, during, etc.

The COMPARATIVE DEGREE is formed by *pli..ol*, more..than.

*Pli bona ol mi*, better than I.

*Pli rapide ol kato*, faster than a cat.

*Malpli granda ol ĝi*, less big than it.

The SUPERLATIVE DEGREE is formed by *plej..el*, most..of.

*La plej bona el ni*, the best of us.

*La plej larĝa tablo*, the widest table.

*La malplej larĝa*, the least wide.

EQUALITY is expressed by *tiel..kiel*, as..as.

*Tiel bona kiel li*, as good as he.

CARDINAL NUMBERS are invariable :

1, <i>unu.</i>	5, <i>kvin.</i>	9, <i>naŭ.</i>
2, <i>du.</i>	6, <i>ses.</i>	10, <i>dek.</i>
3, <i>tri.</i>	7, <i>sep.</i>	100, <i>cent.</i>
4, <i>kvar.</i>	8, <i>ok.</i>	1000, <i>mil.</i>

Million is *milion*. The tens and hundreds are formed by simple junction of the numerals: 20, *dudek*; 30, *tridek*; 40, *kvardek*; 90, *naŭdek*; 500, *kvincent*; 11, *dek-unu*; 12, *dek-du*; 17, *dek-sep*; 64, *sesdek-kvar*; 78, *sepdek-ok*; 452, *kvarcent kvindek-du*; 4927, *kvarmil naŭcent dudek-sep*.

ORDINALS are formed by adding *a* to the cardinals; 3d, *tria*; 56th, *kvindek-sesa*; 21st, *dudek-unua*.

FRACTIONALS are formed by adding *ono*: a half, *duono*; a quarter, *kvarono*; nine-tenths, *naŭ dekonoj*.

MULTIPLES are formed by adding *obla*: double, *duobla*; decuple, *dekobla*.

COLLECTIVES are formed by adding *ope*: *deko*pe, by tens; *cento*pe, by hundreds.

Nouns, adjectives, and adverbs may be formed from all these, as, for instance: *dekduo*, dozen; *unue*, firstly; *due*, secondly; *duone*, by halves, etc.

---

PREPOSITIONS have in Esperanto precise values, and one must be careful to translate an English



preposition by its logical rather than by its apparent equivalent in Esperanto.

He lives *with* us, *li loĝas ĈE ni.*

He walks *with* me, *li promenas KUN mi.*

He beat me *with* a stick, *li batis min PER bastono.*

There are three prepositions to translate the three ideas, logically different, contained in the English preposition *with*.

When one has doubts as to which preposition to use for indefinite ideas, as in: *at* what time? *at* 3.20 a. m.; *on* Monday next, etc., one may use the indefinite preposition *je* or the final *n* without preposition: *je kioma horo? je 3.20 matene; london proksiman.*

*Any preposition may be omitted, and then the noun or pronoun must take "n". This is usually done with time words, and is sparingly done in all cases.*

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL PREPOSITIONS

<i>Al,</i>	to, towards.	<i>Laŭ,</i>	according to, along the track of.
<i>Antaŭ,</i>	before.	<i>Malgraŭ,</i>	in spite of.
<i>Apud,</i>	near.	<i>Per,</i>	by, by means of.
<i>Ce,</i>	at, with.	<i>Por,</i>	in order to, for.
<i>Cirkaŭ,</i>	round, about.	<i>Post,</i>	after, behind.
<i>De, *</i>	of, from. <i>by*</i>	<i>Preter,</i>	beyond, past.
<i>Dum,</i>	during.	<i>Pri,</i>	about, of. <i>concerning.</i>
<i>Ekster,</i>	outside.	<i>Pro,</i>	for, on account of, because of.
<i>El,</i>	out of. <i>from among.</i>	<i>Sub,</i>	under. <i>the sake of.</i>
<i>En,</i>	in, into.	<i>Super,</i>	over, above.
<i>Gis,</i>	till, until. <i>(upto)</i>	<i>Sur,</i>	on, upon. <i>contact, actual of figure.</i>
<i>Inter,</i>	between. <i>among</i>	<i>Tra,</i>	through. <i>in margin.</i>
<i>Kun,</i>	with. <i>in margin.</i>	<i>Trans,</i>	across.
<i>Krom,</i>	except, besides, in addition to.		
<i>Kontraŭ</i>	against, opposite.		

*Anstataŭ,* instead, *antaŭ ol,* before, and *por,* for, are the only prepositions which may be used be-

*De* means "by" when indicating the agent after a passive verb; this "agent" would be the subject of the verb if the sentence or phrase ~~that~~ were recast into the active form. The instrument means is indicated by *per*. *Johano estis batita* / *Peranto* his *bastono*

of (per) him  
 nor concerning "pri"

through, implies traversing, piercing or permeating;  
 along; never instrument or means (per)

fore verbs. *Anstataŭ diri*, instead of telling; *antaŭ ol fari*, before doing; *por doni*, in order to give. One observes that in Esperanto the infinitive is used in such cases, and not the participle. The expressions *without doing*, *without telling*, must be translated by *in not doing*, *in not telling*: *ne farante*, *ne dirante*. "not doingly," "not sayingly."

The preposition DA is used for OF after a word of measure: *multe DA*, much of. "Words of measure" liberally conceived; e. g.; *Tavolo da ~~prejudo~~ <sup>prejudice</sup>*, layer of prejudice; *peco da ligno*, piece of wood.

## PRINCIPAL NON-DERIVED ADVERBS

<i>Adiaŭ</i> ,	adieu.	<i>Jam</i> ,	already.
<i>Almenaŭ</i> ,	at least.	<i>Jus</i> ,	just, just now.
<i>Ankoraŭ</i> ,	again, yet.	<i>Jes</i> ,	yes.
<i>Ankaŭ</i> ,	also.	<i>Ne</i> ,	no, not.
<i>Aŭ</i> ,	or.	<i>Nun</i> ,	now.
<i>Apenaŭ</i> ,	scarcely, hardly.	<i>Nur</i> ,	only.
<i>Baldaŭ</i> ,	soon.	<i>Preskaŭ</i> ,	almost.
<i>Eĉ</i> ,	even.	<i>Tuj</i> ,	immediately.
<i>For</i> ,	away.	<i>Tute ne</i> ,	not at all. (wholly not)
		<i>Tre</i>	very.
		<i>Tro</i>	too, too much.

*Jam*..ne, no..more. *Ne*..*plu*, no..longer. *Ŝi jam lin ne aŭdis*. She heard him no more. *Mi ne atendos plu*. I shall wait no longer.

*Jen*..*jen*, sometimes..sometimes. *Jen ŝi ploras, jen ŝi ridas*. Sometimes she weeps, sometimes she laughs. Also means *Here*.....*there*. *Jen* really means "behold," a

*Ju pli*..*des pli*, the more..the more. *Ju pli mi vidas lin, des pli mi admiras lin*. The more I see him, the more I admire him. *Ju pli* implies a pointing finger or also "you."

"Of" is sometimes expressed by al, towards. *Amo de Dio*, love of God (for his creatures). *La amo al* love of God (by his creatures towards him). El "out of" should be used for "of" when that idea is the real meaning of "of." one of many, *unu el multaj* more of them, *unu el ili*. See page 25, bottom.

The derived adverbs end in e, and are made with utter freedom, and add wonderful fullness to the richness and precision of Esperanto. The non-derived adverbs nearly all end with some other letter than e.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL CONJUNCTIONS

<i>Alie,</i>	otherwise.	<i>Do,</i>	therefore.
<i>Aŭ..aŭ,</i>	either..or.	<i>Nek..nek,</i>	neither..nor.
<i>Ĉar,</i>	because.	<i>Por ke,</i>	in order that.
<i>Dum,</i>	while.	<i>Se tamen,</i>	if however.
<i>Eĉ se,</i>	even if.	<i>Sekve,</i>	consequently.
<i>Ja,</i>	indeed.	<i>Se nur,</i>	if only, <i>provided that.</i>
<i>Kaj,</i>	and.	<i>Tamen,</i>	however.
<i>Kvankam,</i>	although.	<i>Cu..cu,</i>	whether..whether.
<i>Se,</i>	if.	<i>Cu..aŭ,</i>	whether..or.
<i>Sed,</i>	but.	<i>Se...ne</i>	unless; also by <i>nur se, soĉe,</i>

*may also be expressed by supozite / Kondiĉe / nur se, soĉe*

ABBREVIATIONS.

- k.t.p.* (*kaj tiel plu*), and so forth.
- k.c.* (*kaj ceteraj*), et cetera, &c.
- t.e.* (*tio estas*), that is (to say).

INTERROGATION is shown in Esperanto by the little word *ĉu*, which can be translated by *whether*. Putting this word before any positive sentence, without changing anything in its order, makes it a question.

*Li estas bona.* He is good.

*Ĉu li estas bona?* Is he good?

*Ĉu via patro laboras?* Does your father work?

*Ĉu* is used only for single questions—that is, when there is no word, as *what, when, where*, etc., which already shows the interrogation. *These all commence with*

*Kio estas sur la tablo?* What is on the table?

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN is *kiu*, who, which, that.

It takes *j* in the plural, as also do *iu, ĉiu, tiu*, etc.

*Avoid using de after a passive form, in any other sense than the agent, thus, instead of "ĉia ĉapo estas ŝtelita de la hoko," his cap had been stolen from the hook, say, ŝtelita for de la hoko, stolen away from the hook; so as to avoid the literal meaning of the erroneous sentence, that the cap was stolen by the hook!*

## LIST OF CORRELATIVE WORDS

(PRONOUNS, ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, AND CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS).  
*Indefinite, Inclusive, Exclusive and Negative. Demonstrative.*

Quality	<i>ia</i> some kind of any any kind of	<i>ĉia</i> each every every kind of	<i>kia</i> what a what kind of	<i>nenia</i> no (such) no kind of	<i>tia</i> such a such kind of
Motive	<i>ial</i> for { some } reason for { any } cause	<i>ĉial</i> for all reasons for every reason	<i>kial</i> why wherefore for what reason	<i>nenial</i> for no { reason for no { cause	<i>tial</i> therefore
Time	<i>iam</i> some { time any { ever	<i>ĉiam</i> always	<i>kiam</i> when	<i>neniam</i> never	<i>tiam</i> then
Place	<i>ie</i> somewhere anywhere	<i>ĉie</i> everywhere	<i>kie</i> where	<i>nenie</i> nowhere	<i>tie</i> there
Manner	<i>iel</i> somehow some way some manner anyhow	<i>ĉiel</i> every way all ways every manner	<i>kiel</i> how in what manner <i>as, so.</i>	<i>neniel</i> no manner nohow	<i>tiel</i> thus in that manner so

Possession	<i>ies</i> any one's somebody's anybody's	<i>ĉies</i> each one's every one's	<i>kies</i> whose	<i>nenies</i> nobody's no one's	<i>ties</i> such a one's that one's
Thing	<i>io</i> something anything	<i>ĉio</i> everything all things	<i>kio</i> what (thing)	<i>nenio</i> nothing	<i>tio</i> that (thing)
Quantity	<i>iom (da)</i> somewhat some quantity (a little)	<i>ĉiom</i> all of it the whole	<i>kiom (da)</i> how much how many what quantity	<i>neniom</i> none no quantity	<i>tiom (da)</i> so much as many
Individuality	<i>iu</i> some one any	<i>ĉiu</i> each one all every	<i>kiu</i> who which that (rel. pronoun)	<i>neniu</i> nobody no (adjective)	<i>tia</i> that the former

Ordinarily, to get the meaning of "any" instead of "some," use the word *ajnu* (ever), with the *i* words.

and tio,  
can a thing  
affair.

Those men who come, *tiu*j homoj, *kiu*j venas.

The word *kiu* is a pronoun when it is alone, but it corresponds to our adjectives *what* or *which* when it is before a noun. *Kiu* parolas? Who speaks? *Kiu*j tabloj estas tie? Which tables are there? *When alone, Kiu means a human being, when a noun antecedent is expressed or implied, Kiu means that noun, whether person or thing.*

The DEMONSTRATIVE *tiu*, that, is an adjective if before a noun, and a demonstrative pronoun if alone: *tiu* tablo, that table; *tiu* ne venas, that person does not come. *Tio*, that, is always a pronoun for things: *mi* deziras *tion*, I want that. Both may take the little adverb *ĉi* to become more precise: *tiu* ĉi, this; *tio* ĉi, this thing. *Ĉi* means

arest, or in  
proximity.

Never use *tio*, that (pronoun), instead of *ke*, that (conjunction). *Mi* diras *KE* ĉiu(j) kredas *TION*. I say that all believe that. Remember also that "that" may also be a relative pronoun; for example, The dog that I saw, *La hundo KIUN* mi vidis.

phrase  
participle in a clause by itself, if the participle refers to (mod =  
the subject of the sentence, and enlarges the predicate  
If it is predicative it remains in the participial form; if  
positive it is nominative in form. *Vidante* muson *ŝi* for =  
ris. Seeing a mouse she ran away. *Ŝi* vidis forkurantan  
son. She saw a running-away mouse. *De* forkuranta  
so *ŝi* timiĝis. By a r. = a. mouse she became frightened. Or  
m. *Ŝi* estas timiĝinta, has been frightened, i. e., is been = fight  
D, *caused to* = fear. *Forkurante*, *Ŝi* vidis muson. (While) she  
running away she saw a mouse. *Forkuranta* *Ŝi* vidis  
son. She saw a mouse (that was) running away. *Ŝin*, *la*  
*ŝin*, *la* *malamikon mortigis*. Him, the wounded (man),  
killing killed. But, - *Ŝin* *vunditan* *lia* m. m. *ŝin* *la*  
*ŝin* *vundite*, *morte*. *penadas* *mortigi*. Him, his enemy

the same with kiu, ĉi, ĉiu, etc.

nditon, lia malamiko mortigis," is perhaps more correct  
in "din, la vandito."

Observe that when a participial phrase modifies the subject and at the  
same time also enlarges or inferentially modifies the predica  
qualifying the predicate, <sup>as by</sup> suggesting cause, reason, degree, the  
manner, etc., it is considered to be adverbial, and takes the  
adverbial form. "Vidante muson, si forturis."

## FORMATION OF WORDS

GRAMMATICAL ENDINGS may be used for the fol-  
lowing purposes: From the root *parol'*: *paroli*, to  
speak; *parolo*, speech; *parola*, oral; *parole*, orally.  
From the root *varm'*: *varma*, warm; *varme*,  
warmly; *la varmo*, the warmth.

COMPOUND WORDS may be formed:

*Vaporo*, steam; *ŝipo*, ship; *vaporŝipo*, steam-  
boat.

*Tago*, day; *mezo*, middle; *tagmezo*, noon.

(The *o* between two roots may be retained or  
omitted as euphony requires.)

## PREFIXES

*bo-* denotes *relation by marriage*: *patro*, father.  
*bopatro*, father-in-law. *frato*, brother. *bo-*  
*frato*, brother-in-law.

*dis-* denotes *separation* (as in English): *ĵeti*, to  
throw. *disĵeti*, to throw about. *semi*, to sow.  
*dissemi*, to disseminate.

*ek-* denotes *beginning and momentary action*:  
*brili*, to shine. *ekbrili*, to flash. *kanti*, to  
sing. *ekkanti*, to start singing.

Dis, negative  
is not used. I  
believe mal-  
nekrede.

OT mo =  
momentary  
action

*ge-* denotes persons of both sexes taken together: *mastro*, master. *gemastroj*, master and mistress. *onklo*, uncle. *geonkloj*, uncle and aunt. *gepatroj*, parents.

*mal-* denotes opposite ideas: *riĉa*, rich. *malriĉa*, poor. *fermi*, to shut. *malfermi*, to open.

*re-* denotes return and repetition: *veni*, to come. *reveni*, to come back. *brili*, to shine. *rebrili*, to reflect.

*fi* badness, defectiveness, unworthiness. Scribble or scrawl, *fiskribi*.

## SUFFIXES

*-ad-* denotes duration and continuation of action: *pafo*, a shot. *pafado*, shooting. *rigardi*, to look at. *rigardadi*, to view. *instrui*, to teach. *instruado*, teaching.

*-aj-* denotes concrete ideas: *mola*, soft. *molaĵo*, soft material. *amika*, friendly. *amikaĵo*, a kindness.

*-an-* denotes an inhabitant, member, or partisan: *Londono*, London. *Londonano*, Londoner. *Kristo*, Christ. *Kristano*, a Christian.

*-ar-* denotes a collection of things: *vorto*, a word. *vortaro*, a dictionary. *arbo*, a tree. *arbaro*, a forest. *homaro*, *humanity*.

*-abl-* denotes possibility (Engl. *-able -ible*): *vidi*, to see. *videbla*, visible. *kredi*, to believe. *kredebla*, credible.

*-ec-* denotes abstract ideas: *mola*, soft. *moleco*,

*aĉ*, suffix like prefix *fi* (opposite of *ind.*)  
*fi* and *aĉ* are not yet orthodox, but *aĉ* is used  
 here ~~rather~~ somewhat frequently. *Fi* indicates  
 shamefulness. These are called "pejoratives," or  
 worseners.

of the word "ind." or omitting the rest, is a term of endearment. *Ĝoĉjo*, Johnnie.  
 my name in feminine nouns. *Lingjo*, little or Lena. *Marijo*, Marie.



softness. *amike*, friendly. *amikeco*, friendship.

-eg—denotes enlargement, intensity of degree: *domo*, a house. *domego*, a mansion. *varma*, warm. *varmega*, hot.

-ej—denotes place allotted to: *lerni*, to learn. *lernejo*, school. *kuiiri*, to cook. *kuirejo*, kitchen.

-em—denotes propensity or disposition: *babili*, to chatter. *babilema*, loquacious. *kredi*, to believe. *kredema*, credulous. *paroli*, to talk. *parolema*, talkative.

-er—denotes one object of a collection: *mono*, money. *monero*, coin. *sablo*, sand. *sablero*, grain of sand. *Ĉeno*, chain; *Ĉenero*, link.

-estr—denotes a chief or leader: *ŝipo*, ship. *ŝipestro*, captain. *regno*, state. *regnestro*, ruler. *urbestro*, mayor.

-et—denotes diminution of degree, etc.: *lago*, lake. *lageto*, pond. *varma*, warm. *varmeta*, lukewarm.

-id—denotes the young of, the descendant of: *kato*, cat. *katido*, a kitten. *hundo*, dog. *hundo*, a puppy. *Landido*, aborigine.

-ig—denotes causing something to be: *morta*, dead. *mortigi*, to kill. *bruli*, to burn. *bruligi*, to set on fire. *Ig* is always transitive.

-iĝ—denotes the action of becoming: *ruĝa*, red. *ruĝigi*, to blush. *fluida*, fluid. *fluidigi*, to become fluid, to melt. *Ig* is always intransitive and comes

*eg and et are often used to indicate intensity when their use indicates something also occurring in the latter indication is generally personal. Rideto a smile not a low laugh. Pluvego a shower not a big one. though the coin generally shows which use is meant.*

*Male, reversely. apparently has no passive participles.*

*When used transitively: la tempo pasas time passes; Pasigu al mi la panon Pass me the bread. (or appropriate), transitive verbs are changed to intransitive by the use of ig.*

*The prefixes and affixes are true roots, and may be so used: stulo, the little one, child. Glaro, instrument, collection. La origino, the cause. La ulino, the female. Ineco, femininity. Produkti, product. Ero, item. Ano, member. Arestro, he who arrests. Ete, in small degree. Estrema, having a tendency. Inisto, associate.*

- Englishman!* *dando, country, may be used here. Some*  
*apple, pomujo, apple tree. Arbo, tree, may be used.*
- il*—denotes a tool or instrument: *bori*, to drill.  
*borilo*, a gimlet. *razi*, to shave. *razilo*, a razor.
- ind*—denotes worthiness: *admiri*, to admire.  
*admirinda*, worthy of admiration. *memori*, to  
remember. *memorinda*, memorable.
- ing*—denotes holder into which one object is put:  
*plumo*, pen. *plumingo*, penholder. *kandelo*,  
candle. *kandelingo*, candlestick.
- in*—denotes feminines: *onklo*, uncle. *onklino*,  
aunt. *koko*, cock. *kokino*, hen.
- ist*—denotes trade, profession, or occupation:  
*drogo*, drug. *drogisto*, a druggist. *boto*, a  
boot. *botisto*, a bootmaker.
- uj*—denotes container of material or a collection:  
*inko*, ink. *inkujo*, inkstand. *mono*, money.  
*monujo*, purse. *sukero*, sugar. *sukerujo*,  
sugar-bowl. *Used for trees and countries very freely.*
- ul*—denotes a man remarkable for some quality:  
*brava*, brave. *bravulo*, a brave man. *bela*,  
beautiful. *belulino*, a beauty (feminine).  
*ĝibo*, hump. *ĝibulo*, humpback.
- um*—indefinite suffix playing similar rôle in  
forming words as “je” among the preposi-  
tions: *plena*, full; *plenumi*, to fulfil. *vento*,  
wind; *ventumilo*, fan. *kruco*, cross; *kru-  
cumo*, crucifix. *manumo, cuff; kolumo, collar;  
orumi, gold.*

EXAMPLES: *Malgajeco*, sadness. *Mal*, contrary;  
*gaj*, gay; *eco*, quality. *Malfaciligi*, to make diffi-

*Doktoroedzino*, a doctor's wife; *doktoro*<sup>or</sup>  
a female doctor's husband.

cult. *Mal*, contrary; *facil'*, easy; *igi*, to make, to cause something to be.

ESPERANTO TEXTS

"Simpla, fleksebla, belsona, vere internacia en siaj elementoj, la lingvo Esperanto prezentas al la mondo civilizita la sole veran solvon de lingvo internacia; ĉar, tre facila por homoj nemulte instruitaj, Esperanto estas komprenata sen peno de la personoj bone edukitaj. Mil faktoj atestas la meriton praktikan de la nomita lingvo."

Referring to bottom of page 34, where a verb is used whose meaning is such that a predicative nominative is required, that nominative results from a clause "ke .... estas," or a similar clause with "si" being understood; and it may happen that "si" or some form of "si" would not be used, though at first sight you might easily suppose that the complement of that "si" was the subject. For example, "La serpentojn ŝi nomadis ŝiaj (not siaj) amataj kokinoj," "The serpents she called her beloved chickens,"—named *ke ili estas* her beloved chickens. As "they" is the subject, "her" being the complement of some subordinate, cannot be translated by a form of "si," but must be translated by a form of "ŝi," though at first it would appear that "ŝiaj" should be "siaj." Supplying the "ke-estis" clause, we see clearly why "ŝiaj" is used, and also why "amataj kokinoj" is the predicative. Another example is "Kiu nomis la reĝidon (not sia) amata trovitino, who named the princess his beloved foundwoman."

The principal verbs that take a predicative nominative are *nomi*, to name; *sent* (in the sense of "creating to be"), *sent*, to feel (reflexive); *trovi*, to find (in the sense of "finding to be," "discerning"); *montri*, to show (reflexive); *lasi*, to leave; *vidi*, to see (in the sense of noticing, perceiving); *krei*, to create; *opini*, to paint; *teni*, to hold; *elekti*, to elect; *esti*, to be.

... compelled to see how her little children suffer hunger, and she has  
 China by which she would be able to cause to be quiet that  
 stimate demanding, the stomach. The number of such  
 others among the New York labor class (collection) is sufficiently large  
 so in the good times, and when comes the times bad, when comes  
 economic crisis, that number more becomes large and  
 comes many (or much).  
 Observe that *mallume* and *nigre* are adverbs because there is no  
 preposed antecedent, no word ending in *o* for them to qualify.  
Devas is "must" or "ought". "Must" is better than "my" is compelled."

## RAKONTO

Mallume kaj nigre estas en la koro de malfeliĉa patrino, kiu devas vidi, kiel ŝiaj idetoj suferas malsaton, kaj ŝi havas nenion, per kiu ŝi povus trankviligi tiun obstinan postulanton, la stomakon.

La nombro da tiaj patrinaj inter la Nov-Jorka laboristaro estas sufiĉe granda ankaŭ en la bonaj tempoj, kaj kiam venas la tempoj malbonaj, kiam venas ekonomia krizo, tiu nombro pli grandigas kaj multiĝas.

\* \* \*

Kiam Linjo, okjara knabineto, venis hejmen el la lernejo, ŝi diris al sia patrino:

"Patrineto, mi estas malsata!"

La patrino de Linjo ne havis en la domo eĉ pecon da pano, kaj tial la koro de la malfeliĉa virino kvazaŭ disŝiriĝis pro doloro, kaj ŝia pala, mizera vizaĝo fariĝis ankoraŭ pli pala pro la vortoj de ŝia infano.

"Mi tute ne scias kion doni al vi por manĝi," diris la patrino.

"Kion ajn," respondis la lerneja knabineto.

"Nenio estas en la domo, mia infano."

"Mi estas tre, tre malsata!"

a patrino,  
 t sia pa-  
 trino. See  
 low:

ia, not sia.

Be careful when about to use *lia, ĝin*,<sup>34</sup> *lin, ĥin*; *ŝia, ĥer*; *ŝin, ĥer*  
~~ĉi, ĉi~~, *ĝin, ĥin*; *ĝin, ĥin*; *ĝin, ĥin*,  
 ia, ĝin; ĝin, ĝin; to notice whether the person or thing meant is  
 the same person or thing as the subject of the sentence or sub-  
 stance; in which case do not use *ĝin*, but use the corresponding  
 form of *si*. Also the same also *li, ĝi*, *ĝi*, *ĝi* after prepositions, he.  
 but this same point.

“Jen baldaŭ alvenos patreto kaj alportos monon; tiam mi iros aĉeti ion por manĝi.”

“Kiam venos patreto?” Linjo demandis.

Ĉar "fa-  
ason  
ne."

“Baldaŭ, mia infano,” respondis la patrino per malforta voĉo, kaj ŝia voĉo estis malforta tial, ĉar ŝi mem forte dubis pri sia promeso.

sia, not  
ŝia.

Frumatene, kiam la patro de Linjo ekvidis, ke en la domo ne estas peco da pano, li foriris al amikoj, kun la espero ricevi prunte kelkajn dolarojn. Kaj antaŭ la foriro lia edzino diris al li:

lia, not

“Sciu, ke Linjo foriris en la lernejon nemanĝinta!”

“Mi scias, mi scias,” li respondis per voĉo sufo-kata de larmoj.

de, because  
larmoj is the  
agent.

“Vi devas alporti iom da mono al la tagmanĝo, se ne, Linjo posttagmeze ree devos iri en la lernejon nemanĝinta.”

“Mi revenos antaŭ tagmeze.”

klarigi  
bottom of page  
40.

“Vi devas scii, ke mi jam ne havas lokon, kie pruntepreni ion, mi ne povas pruntepreni eĉ disrompitan cendon,” la virino klarigis al sia edzo la situacion, “kaj en la spicejo oni ne pruntedonos al mi eĉ unu terpomon. Mi jam ne povas montriĝi en la strato, ĉar mi ŝuldas monon al ĉiuj najbaroj—al unu nikelmoneron, al la dua dekendon kaj al la tria kvarondolaron.”

not sic

earthquake  
i. e., potato

early  
maga)  
it be:  
shown  
& may  
in the  
t.

“Bone, bone,” respondis la edzo.

“Vi devas reveni antaŭ la tagmezo, se ne, Linjo malsatos,” la virino minacis la edzon.

Minacis,  
said. See  
of page 40.

of si, and immediately afterwards a form of ŝi, because ŝi is the subject of the first sentence and pensoj of the second sentence.

Kaj tamen la patro de Linjo ne venis tagmeze kaj nun estas jam baldaŭ vespero kaj li ankoraŭ ne estas hejme.

La koro de la virino estas maltrankvila. Si tute ne scias kion pripensi pri sia edzo. Diversaj, teruraj pensoj trakuris ŝian kapon. Sed tamen ŝi esperis, ke la ezdo baldaŭ venos. Kaj ŝi konsolas sin kaj la malfeliĉan infanon per tiu ĉi espero. Sed ankaŭ tiu ĉi espero ĉiuminute pli malfortiĝas.

"Patrineto, mi volas manĝi."

La patrino eksaltas kvazaŭ serpento ekmordus ŝin.

"Ĉu vi scias, mia infano, iru en la spicejon!"

"Mi iros, patrineto, mi iros," Linjo diris kun mieno de kontenteco pro la propono de la patrino.

"Alportu bulkojn por tri cendoj kaj kvaronfunton da butero," la patrino ordonas kion alporti el la spicejo.

"Donu al mi monon," petas Linjo.

Sur la vizaĝo de la patrino montriĝas mieno de maldolĉa ironio kaj ŝi diras al la infano:

"Diru al la spicisto, ke poste mi estos en la butikoj kaj pagos al li."

"Bone," respondas Linjo.

Kaj la infano foriris en la spicejon. Kaj la patrino sidas kaj atendas, kaj atendante, ŝi ĉiam pensas pri tio, kion la spicisto respondos al la infano.

Jen ŝajnas al ŝi, ke la butikoj estas plena de viri-

the bottom of page 19, explaining the numerous narrative present tenses where in English we would ordinarily narrate with past tenses. Every now and then a past tense is used, above, and then the narrator drops <sup>again</sup> into the present tense, dating his tenses from the times indicated for the shifted scenes. The conditional in us always implies the actual nonexistence of the verb-meaning.

not si  
not si  
noj. Linjo eniras, petas bulkojn kaj buteron, la spicisto elpelas la infanon. Kaj poste li rakontas al ĉiuj virinoj, ke oni ŝuldas al li multe da mono kaj oni ne volas pagi al li, kaj oni ankoraŭ havas arogantecon sendi infanon por ree pruntepreni.

oni have  
they, the pe  
family.

Si sentas ke la sango venas en sian vizaĝon pro honto. Ŝi jam bedaŭras, ke ŝi sendis la infanon. Sed jen Linjo revenas.

Si an no  
sian. So  
is a mispr  
sango is the su

La patrino tuj ekvidas, ke la infano revenis kun malplenaj manoj, kaj ree ŝia koro disŝiriĝas.

Si hasan  
Koro is the  
subject.

“Nu, kion?” demandas la patrino malfacile spirante.

“La spicisto diris, ke vi mem venu.”

“Ĉu iu estis en butikoj?” la patrino demandas.

“Neniu, nur la spicisto.”

La patrino ekspiras pli facile.

ek = begins to

“Iru, patrineto, en la butikon—mi volas manĝi,” petas la infano.

“Jen baldaŭ patreto alvenos kaj tiam mi iros.”

“Kiam patreto alvenos?”

“Baldaŭ, Linjeto. Li devas baldaŭ alveni.”

“Mi iros en la straton vidi ĉu li jam iras,” ekdiris la malsata knabineto.

“Jes, mia infano, iru!”

Kaj Linjo forkuris en la straton.

Poste ŝi tuj alkuras kun granda ĝojo.

alkuras, runs to  
(her); ven  
and intran  
tively.

“Rigardu, patrineto, rigardu! Vidu kion mi trovis? monon!”

misprint, as there seems to be no question here. See what I find

Kaj Linjo montris paperan monbileton.

"Dolaro!" la patrino ekkriis per nehomaj fortaj,  
"dolaro! Infano mia, Linjeto! Kiel? Kie, mia  
karulino?"

"Apud la domo."

La virino tremis pro feliĉo.

"Nun mi kuros en la butikon aĉeti bonajn man-  
ĝaĵojn kaj preparos por mia feliĉa filneto ka-  
ran, bonan tagmanĝon," la patrino ekkriis pro  
ĝojo.

"Kaj mi scias kiu perdis la dolaron," Linjo  
diris tute senkulpe.

La koro de l' patrino forte ekfrapis.

"Kiel vi scias tion?"

"Mi vidis sinjorinon Newman, de la unua etaĝo,  
serĉi ion." \*

"Kiel do vi scias kion ŝi serĉis?"

"Tesi, ŝia knabineto, diris al mi: Patrineto per-  
dis monon."

"Ĉu vi diris al Tesi, ke vi trovis ĝin?" demandas  
la patrino per sufokita voĉo.

"Ne, mi ne diris; mi venis antaŭe rakonti al  
vi."

Stono defalis de la koro de l' patrino.

Sed tuj ŝia vizaĝo kovriĝas per multpeza nuboj.

La patrino de Linjo ne estas malklera virino;  
ŝi scias la signifon de infana edukado, kaj tial ŝi  
ĉiam penadis enradikigi bonajn morojn en la ko-  
reto de sia malgranda filneto.

\*- Bad Esperanto; as a ke clause or part  
construction is obligatory if there would ob-  
be two accusatives one on each side of an  
itive. Serĉi should be serĉanta or  
ĉanta.

Dear (Kara) I  
suppose it means  
high priced, as  
Kara has both  
in English mean-  
ings. A high priced  
good dinner.

Mrs. Newman

ke, as a prefix to a  
verb, generally means  
"away" or "away from."

morojn, morals,  
manners, etc.

little little girl. I  
have often seen  
autological ex-  
pressions like this.  
"daughter" not "girl"  
should have said.



“Kion ŝi nun faru? Kiel agi? Ĉu ŝi forprenu la dolaron? Kaj se Linjo faros demandojn? Kian respondon ŝi havos? Kaj se Linjo kuros mal-supren kaj babilos, ke ŝi trovis la dolaron? Ĉu ŝi ordonu al Linjo silenti? Kiel la knabineto kom-prenos tion? Ĉu ŝi ne regardos la patrinon, kiel ŝtelintinon? Tiuj kaj aliaj similaj pensoj treege turmentis la malfeliĉan patrinon.

“Patrineto, mi iros demandi sinjorinon New-man: ĉu ŝi perdis la dolaron?” Linjo ekdiris tute senkulpe.

“Jes. Iru!”

La patrino kun koro kvazaŭ malviva atendis la revenon de Linjo.

“Eble la infano faras ian eraron. Eble la dolaro ne apartenas al sinjorino N.”—la patrino provis esperi. Sed ŝia espero baldaŭ malaperis. Linjo revenis.

“Nu?”

“Jes, patrineto, la dolaro estas de sinjorino N.”

“Kion ŝi diris?” demandas la patrino.

“Ŝi diris, ke mi estas tre bona knabino. Ŝi iris en kukejon, aĉetis kukojn kaj volis doni al mi.”

“Nu, kial vi ne prenis?”

“Vi ja ĉiam diris al mi, ke mi nenion prenu de mi,” Linjo respondis demandante, per voĉo sufokata de larmoj, kaj ekploris.

“Linjeto, infano mia!” la patrino komencis.

Notice that *ni* is a contraction, inserted into a feminine name, to imply familiar endearment, and that it is used often in this story for the same purpose; i. e., *patrineto, manino*. I suppose *Linjeto*, containing both, implies great tenderness. *Linjo* may be *Lena* or *Lena*. I don't know which it is.

These imperatives imply purpose.

Faros. He asks questions, i. e. ask questions.

ŝtelintino, not ŝtelanto because the former is a female who completely steals, the past form implying one, etc. The latter implies the stealing is a present form going on, or else that the present loosely includes all the three tenses and that this thief is an habitual thief, though not professional (i. e. catnipace, bakery).

answered, questioningly, - demandi does not mean demand (postul)

not (i. e. wish)

Lena

kisadi la infanon. "Jen alvenas patreto. Kaj mi aĉetos por vi kukojn, kiom vi nur volos."

"Mi estas malsata, patrineto!"

Kaj la malfeliĉa patrino ne eltenis plu kaj ekploris kune kun sia infano.

—Laŭ ĵargona originalo esperantigis.

B. V. REICH.

hold papa comes papa. Here much as you wish, I. as much as you wish, and I will never let them.

there comes papa. Kisadi, not Kisi, as these were repeated kisses. Also follow of page.

sia, m. Sia.

To translate any Esperanto text one must look in the vocabulary, which contains all the roots and suffixes without their endings a, o, e, etc.

and the unhappy mother did not keep back (i. e. restrain herself) further, and burst out weeping (ek) together with her (sia, because the subject, patrino, is the same person as the one meant by her) child.

Kune kune is a favorite tautological expression in Esperanto — "togetherly with."

Reich. Notice that Reich is the subject of esperantigis, and that the period is a misprint. This is a very common heading or ending in Esperanto periodicals. B. V. Reich caused to be Esperanto according to a jargonish original.

It is common in narrative to use verbs directly, leaving the manner or surroundings of a thing said, where in English we would use "say", or "exclaim", and then use adverbs, or other words, leaving the same ground as that covered by the Esperanto verb thus, "Klarigis la situacion" she said, explaining the situation. "Minas" said, threateningly. "Kombatis Kisadi," she said, commencing to

you cannot find a particular word, think whether one of the  
 ics or affixes will not remedy the difficulty. Kill, morti  
 (cause to die). Hinder, malhelpi (opposite of help).  
 avi, contain. Dungiĝo, hired man. Montaro, mountain chain  
 rulo, landlord. Carmegulino, highly charming woman. Car  
 inego, very large charming woman. Also combine roots or words  
 odere, in a manner devoid of anger. Bilo, shine; brileto, twinkle. Rid  
 ĝi; rideto, smile. Bluega, deep blue. Ventego, tempest. Frakitulo  
 in with a dress coat on him. Frakitulo is about the same. But he can  
 to write fondinto, a founder, if you mean, as usually, a founder who  
 completed the founding. Bierama fond of beer. Ĉirkauĝardisto  
 out, look around professional, arbarscienco, forestry. Mortulo, mortal.

VOCABULARY

ESPERANTO—ENGLISH

This contains all the words of the *Universala Vortaro* of Dr. Zamenhof, with the exception of a few rarely used zoological and botanical names of Latin origin, and a small number of words taken from the English language, which are of international use and significance (such as *lokomotiv'*, *talent'*, *horizontal'*, etc.).

ABBREVIATIONS: n.=noun; tr.=transitive; intr.=intransitive; t.=termination; e.=ending; d. or den.=denotes.

A

a, t. of adj.  
 abat', abbot  
 abel', bee  
 abi', fir  
 abon', subscribe (to journal)  
 acer', maple  
 acid', acid, sour  
 acet', buy  
 ad', d. duration  
 adiaŭ, good-bye

admir', admire  
 admon', admonish  
 ador', adore  
 adult', to commit adultery  
 aer', air  
 afabl', affable, kind  
 afekt', to be affected, i.e., put on airs.  
 afer', affair, business matter  
 afrank', put stamp on a letter  
 ag', act

<i>agl'</i> , eagle	<i>ampleks'</i> , extent
<i>agord'</i> , tune (instr.)	<i>amuz'</i> , amuse
<i>agrabl'</i> , agreeable	<i>an'</i> , d. member
<i>aĝ'</i> , age	<i>anas'</i> , duck
<i>ajl'</i> , garlic	<i>angil'</i> , eel
<i>ajn</i> , ever; <i>kiu</i> who, <i>kiu</i> <i>ajn</i> whoever	<i>angul'</i> , corner, angle
<i>aj'</i> , d. concrete ideas	<i>anĝel'</i> , angel
<i>akcel'</i> , to hasten (tr.)	<i>anim'</i> , soul
<i>akcent'</i> , accent	<i>ankaŭ</i> , also
<i>akcept'</i> , accept, welcome	<i>ankoraŭ</i> , yet, still
<i>akcipitr'</i> , hawk	<i>ankr'</i> , anchor
<i>akir'</i> , acquire	<i>anonc'</i> , announce
<i>akn'</i> , pimple	<i>anser'</i> , goose
<i>akompan'</i> , accompany	<i>anstataŭ</i> , instead of
<i>akr'</i> , sharp	<i>ant'</i> , e. of pres. part. act.
<i>akrid'</i> , grasshopper	<i>antaŭ</i> , before
<i>aks'</i> , axle	<i>antikv'</i> , old (hist.)
<i>akuŝ'</i> , deliver a woman	<i>apart'</i> , separate (adj.)
<i>akv'</i> , water	<i>aparten'</i> , belong
<i>al</i> , to	<i>apenaŭ</i> , scarcely, <i>hardly</i>
<i>alaŭd'</i> , lark (bird)	<i>aper'</i> , appear
<i>ali'</i> , other	<i>apog'</i> , lean (vb.)
<i>almenaŭ</i> , at least	<i>April'</i> , April
<i>almoz'</i> , alms	<i>aprob'</i> , approve
<i>alt'</i> , high	<i>apud</i> , near, by
<i>altern'</i> , alternate	<i>ar'</i> , d. collection
<i>alud'</i> , allude	<i>arane'</i> , spider
<i>alumet'</i> , match, lucifer	<i>arb'</i> , tree
<i>am'</i> , love	<i>arc'</i> , bow, fiddlestick
<i>amas'</i> , crowd, mass	<i>arde'</i> , heron
<i>ambaŭ</i> , both	<i>ardez'</i> , slate
<i>ambos'</i> , anvil	<i>argil'</i> , clay
<i>amel'</i> , starch	<i>arĝent'</i> , silver
<i>amik'</i> , friend	<i>ark'</i> , arch, bow
	<i>art'</i> , art

*artifik'*, cunning  
*artik'*, joint  
*as*, e. of pres. tense  
*at'*, e. of pr. part. pas.  
*ataki'*, attack  
*atenc'*, attempt (*crime*)  
*atend'*, wait, expect  
*atent'*, attentive  
*atest'*, attest, certify  
*ating'*, attain, arrive at  
*atut'*, trump (*cards*)  
*aŭ*, or, *aŭ*. .*aŭ* either. .or  
*aŭd'*, hear  
*Aŭgust'*, August  
*aŭskult'*, listen  
*aŭtun'*, autumn  
*av'*, grandfather  
*avar'*, avaricious  
*avel'*, hazelnut  
*aven'*, oats  
*aventur'*, adventure  
*avert'*, warn  
*avid'*, covet, eager for  
*azen'*, ass, donkey  
*azot'*, nitrogen

**B**

*babel'*, chatter  
*bagatel'*, trifle  
*bak'*, bake  
*balad'*, sweep  
*balanc'*, sway, swing  
 (tr.)  
*balbut'*, stammer

*baldaŭ*, soon  
*balen'*, whale  
*ban'*, bathe (tr.)  
*bant'*, bow (of ribbon)  
*bapt'*, baptize  
*bar'*, bar, obstruct  
*barakt'*, struggle  
*barb'*, beard  
*barbir'*, barber  
*barel'*, keg, barrel  
*bask'*, coat tail  
*baston'*, stick  
*bat'*, beat  
*batal'*, fight  
*bed'*, bed (garden)  
*bedaŭr'*, pity, regret  
*bek'*, beak  
*bel'*, beautiful, fine  
*ben'*, bless  
*benk'*, bench  
*ber'*, berry  
*best'*, beast, animal  
*betul'*, birch (tree)  
*bezon'*, need, want  
*bien'*, goods, estate  
*bier'*, beer  
*bind'*, bind (books)  
*bird'*, bird  
*blank'*, white  
*blek'*, cry (of beasts)  
*blind'*, blind  
*blond'*, fair (of hair)  
*blouv'*, blow  
*blu'*, blue  
*bo'*, d. relat. by marriage

*boat'*, boat  
*boj'*, bark (dog's)  
*bol'*, boil (intr.)  
*bon'*, good  
*bor'*, bore (tr.)  
*bord'*, shore, bank  
*border'*, border, hem  
*bors'*, bourse, exchange  
*bot'*, boot  
*botel'*, bottle  
*bov'*, ox  
*brak'*, arm (of the body)  
*bram'*, bream  
*branc'*, branch  
*brand'*, brandy  
*brasik'*, cabbage  
*bret'*, shelf  
*brid'*, bridle  
*brik'*, brick  
*bril'*, shine (intr.)  
*broc'*, brooch  
*brod'*, embroider  
*brog'*, scald  
*bros'*, brush  
*bru'*, noise  
*brul'*, burn (intr.)  
*brun'*, brown  
*brust'*, chest, breast  
*brut'*, brute, cattle  
*bub'*, lad, urchin  
*buĉ'*, slaughter  
*buf'*, toad  
*bukl'*, ringlet, curl  
*bul'*, clod, ball  
*bulb'*, bulb, onion

*bulk'*, roll (bread)  
*burd'*, drone (insect)  
*burg'*, citizen  
*burĝon'*, bud  
*buŝ'*, mouth  
*buter'*, butter  
*butik'*, shop  
*buton'*, button

## C

*ced'*, to yield  
*cejan'*, cornflower  
*cel'*, aim, object  
*cend'*, cent (coin)  
*cent'*, hundred  
*cerb'*, brain, mind  
*cert'*, certain, sure  
*cerv'*, deer  
*ceter'*, rest, remaining  
*cifer'*, cypher, numeral  
*cigar'*, cigar  
*cigared'*, cigarette  
*cign'*, swan  
*cikoni'*, stork  
*cim'*, bug  
*cindr'*, ash, cinder  
*cir'*, shoe-polish  
*cirkonstanc'*, circumstance  
*cirkuler'*, circular (notice)  
*cit'*, cite, mention  
*citron'*, lemon  
*col'*, inch

no, cow.

do, calf.

viro, bull.

virbovo

to, butcher.

Ĉ

ĉagren', grieve (tr.)  
 ĉambro', room  
 ĉano', cock (of a gun)  
 ĉapo', cap  
 ĉapelo', hat  
 ĉapitro', chapter  
 ĉar, for, because  
 ĉarlato', charlatan  
 ĉarmo', charm  
 ĉarniro', hinge  
 ĉarpent', carpentry  
 ĉaso', hunt, chase  
 ĉasto', chaste  
 ĉe', at, with  
 ĉef', chief  
 ĉemizo', shirt  
 ĉeno', chain  
 ĉerizo', cherry  
 ĉerko', coffin  
 ĉerpo', draw (from any source)  
 ĉesu', cease, desist  
 ĉeval', horse  
 ĉi, d. proximity: tie there; tie ĉi, here  
 ĉia, every (kind)  
 ĉiam, always  
 ĉie, everywhere  
 ĉiel, in every manner  
 ĉiel', heaven, sky  
 ĉies, everybody's  
 ĉif', crumple, crease  
 ĉifono', rag

ĉikan', chicanery  
 ĉio, everything, all  
 ĉiom, all of it  
 ĉirkaŭ, round, about  
 ĉiu, each, every one  
 ĉiz', chisel, carve  
 ĉj', d. masc. affect. diminutives  
 ĉu, whether; asks a question *when there is no other interrogative*  
*They begin with ĉ.*

D

da is used instead of de after words expressing weight or measure:  
*funto da viando*, a pound of meat  
 daktil', date (fruit)  
 danc', dance  
 dand', dandy  
 danĝer', danger  
 dank', thank  
 dat', date (time) *datumi to*  
 daŭr', endure, last  
 de of, from; with pass. part. by  
 dec', becoming  
 Decembr', December  
 decid', decide (tr.)  
 deĉif'r', decipher  
 dediĉ', dedicate  
 defend', defend  
 degel', thaw  
 deĵor', be on duty

*in, that.*  
*ĉi, this.*

*dek*, ten  
*dekliv'*, slope  
*dekstr'*, right-hand  
*delir'*, be delirious  
*demand'*, ask  
*dens'*, dense, close  
*dent'*, tooth  
*denunc'*, denounce  
*depend'*, depend  
*des*, the (*ju..des* the. .  
the)  
*deseĝn'*, design  
*detal'*, detail  
*detru'*, destroy  
*dev'*, must, *dev'ig'* compel  
*deviz'*, device, motto  
*dezert'*, (the) desert  
*dezir'*, desire, wish  
*Di'*, God  
*diabl'*, devil  
*diboc'*, debauchery  
*difekt'*, to damage  
*diferenc'*, differ  
*difin'*, define, destine  
*dig'*, dike  
*dik'*, thick, stout, *ie. fat.*  
*dikt'*, dictate  
*diligent'*, diligent  
*dimanc'*, Sunday  
*dir'*, say, tell  
*direkt'*, direct, steer  
*dis'*, d. separation  
*diskont'*, discount  
*dispon'*, dispose  
*disput'*, dispute

*disting'*, distinguish  
*distr'*, distract  
*diven'*, divine, guess  
*divers'*, various, diverse  
*divid'*, divide  
*do*, then, accordingly  
*dolc'*, sweet  
*dolor'*, pain, ache  
*dom'*, house  
*domag'*, (it is a) pity, *regretta*  
*don'*, give *affair.*  
*donac'*, make a present  
*dorlot'*, coddle  
*dorm'*, sleep *dormeti, doze.*  
*dorn'*, thorn  
*dors'*, (the) back  
*dot'*, dowry  
*drap'*, woolen cloth  
*dras'*, thrash  
*dres'*, train (animal)  
*drink'*, drink (to excess)  
*drog'*, drug  
*dron'*, drown, sink (intr.)  
*du*, two  
*dub'*, doubt  
*duk'*, duke  
*dum*, during, while,  
whilst  
*dung'*, hire (servant)

## E

*e*, t. of adv.  
*eben'*, even, smooth  
*eb'l'*, d. possibility



*ec'*, d. abst. idea  
*eĉ*, even (adv.)  
*edif'*, edify  
*eduk'*, educate  
*edz'*, husband  
*efektiv'*, real, actual  
*efik'*, have effect  
*eg'*, d. increase  
*egal'*, equal  
*eĥ'*, echo  
*ej'*, d. place allotted to  
*ek'*, d. sudden or opening act  
*eks'*, ex- (who has been)  
*ekscit'*, excite  
*ekskurs'*, trip  
*eksped'*, dispatch  
*ekster*, outside  
*eksterm'*, crush out  
*ekstrem'*, extreme  
*ekzamen'*, examine  
*ekzempl'*, example  
*ekzerc'*, exercise  
*ekzil'*, banish  
*ekzist'*, exist  
*el*, out of, from among  
*elefant'*, elephant  
*elekt'*, choose  
*em'*, d. propensity  
*embaras'*, puzzle, embarrass  
*embusk'*, ambush  
*enigm'*, puzzle  
*entrepren'*, undertake  
*enu'*, be wearied

*envi'*, envy  
*er'*, d. unit  
*erar'*, error, mistake  
*erinac'*, hedgehog  
*ermit'*, hermit  
*erp'*, harrow  
*escept'*, except  
*eskadr'*, squadron  
*esper'*, hope  
*esplor'*, explore  
*esprim'*, express  
*est'*, be (verb aux.)  
*estim'*, esteem  
*esting'*, extinguish  
*estr'*, d. chief  
*eĝafod'*, scaffold  
*et'*, d. diminution  
*etaĝ'*, story (of house)  
*etend'*, extend (tr.)  
*etern'*, eternal  
*evit'*, avoid  
*ezok'*, pike (fish)

**F**

*fab'*, bean  
*fabel'*, tale, story  
*fabl'*, fable  
*fabrik'*, factory  
*facil'*, easy  
*faden'*, thread  
*fag'*, beech-tree  
*fajf'*, whistle  
*fajl'*, file (tool)  
*fajr'*, fire  
*fak'*, compartment,

*confadema telegr*  
*wireless telegr*

*figurative*  
*partment.*

*a prefix,*  
*often sug-*  
*its tho =*  
*ghness:*  
*been*  
*roughly.*

<i>fakt'</i> , fact	<i>fervor'</i> , zeal
<i>faktur'</i> , invoice	<i>fest'</i> , festival
<i>fal'</i> , fall	<i>festen'</i> , banquet
<i>falĉ'</i> , mow, cut grass	<i>fianĉ'</i> , betrothed
<i>fald'</i> , fold	<i>fibr'</i> , fibre
<i>falk'</i> , falcon	<i>fid'</i> , to rely upon
<i>fals'</i> , falsify	<i>idel'</i> , faithful
<i>fam'</i> , fame, rumour	<i>fier'</i> , proud
<i>famili'</i> , family	<i>fig'</i> , fig
<i>fand'</i> , cast (metal)	<i>figur'</i> , image, represent
<i>fantom'</i> , ghost	<i>fil'</i> , son
<i>far'</i> , do, make	<i>filik'</i> , fern
<i>faring'</i> , pharynx	<i>fin'</i> , end, finish (tr.)
<i>farm'</i> , take on lease	<i>fingr'</i> , finger
<i>part'</i> , be (well or un- well)	<i>firm'</i> , firm
<i>farun'</i> , flour	<i>fiŝ'</i> , fish
<i>fask'</i> , bundle	<i>flam'</i> , flame
<i>fast'</i> , fast (vb.)	<i>flank'</i> , side, flank
<i>faŭk'</i> , jaws, gullet	<i>flar'</i> , smell (tr.)
<i>favor'</i> , favour	<i>flat'</i> , flatter
<i>fazan'</i> , pheasant	<i>flav'</i> , yellow
<i>febr'</i> , fever	<i>fleg'</i> , nurse (the sick)
<i>Februar'</i> , February	<i>fleks'</i> , bend
<i>feĉ'</i> , lees, sediment	<i>flik'</i> , patch, mend
<i>fein'</i> , fairy	<i>firt'</i> , flit, flirt
<i>fel'</i> , hide, fleece	<i>flok'</i> , flake
<i>feliĉ'</i> , happy, lucky	<i>flor'</i> , flower
<i>felt'</i> , felt	<i>flos'</i> , raft
<i>femur'</i> , thigh	<i>flu'</i> , flow
<i>fend'</i> , split, rive (tr.)	<i>flug'</i> , fly (vb.)
<i>fenestr'</i> , window	<i>fluid'</i> , fluid
<i>fer'</i> , iron	<i>flut'</i> , flute
<i>ferdek'</i> , deck (of ship)	<i>foir'</i> , fair (subst.)
<i>ferm'</i> , shut, close	<i>foj'</i> , time (three times, &c.)

*fojn'*, hay  
*fok'*, seal (animal)  
*foli'*, leaf, sheet  
*fond'*, found, start  
*font'*, spring, fount  
*fontan'*, fountain  
*for*, forth, out, away  
*forĝes'*, forget  
*forĝ'*, forge, smithy  
*fork'*, fork  
*form'*, shape  
*formik'*, ant  
*forn'*, stove, furnace  
*fort'*, strength  
*fortik'*, strong, solid  
*fos'*, dig  
*fost'*, post, stake  
*frag'*, strawberry  
*fraĵ'*, spawn  
*frak'*, dress coat  
*frakas'*, shatter  
*fraksen'*, ash (tree)  
*framason'*, freemason  
*framb'*, raspberry  
*frand'*, -aĵo, sweets, dainties  
*franĝ'*, fringe  
*frap'*, hit, strike  
*frat'*, brother  
*fraŭl'*, bachelor  
*fremd'*, foreign  
*frenez'*, crazy, mad  
*freŝ'*, fresh, new  
*fripón'*, rogue  
*fritz'*, dress (hair)

*fromaĝ'*, cheese  
*frost'*, frost  
*frot'*, rub  
*fru'*, early  
*frugileĝ'*, rook  
*frukt'*, fruit  
*frunt'*, forehead  
*ftiz'*, phthisis  
*fulĝ'*, soot  
*fulm'*, lightning  
*fum'*, smoke  
*fund'*, bottom  
*fundament'*, foundation  
*funebr'*, funeral  
*funel'*, funnel  
*fung'*, mushroom  
*funt'*, pound  
*furaĝ'*, forage  
*furioz'*, rage  
*fuŝ'*, bungle  
*fut'*, foot (measure)

**G**

*gaj'*, gay, merry  
*gajn'*, gain, earn  
*gal'*, gall  
*galoŝ'*, rubber-shoe  
*gamaŝ'*, gaiter  
*gant'*, glove  
*garanti'*, guarantee  
*garb'*, sheaf, shock  
*gard'*, guard  
*gargar'*, rinse, gargle  
*gas'*, gas

*garbejo barn*

*gast'*, guest  
*gazel'*, newspaper  
*ge'*, d. both sexes  
*general'*, general (military officer)  
*gent'*, tribe  
*genu'*, knee  
*gest'*, gesture  
*glaci'*, ice  
*glad'*, to iron  
*glan'*, acorn  
*glas'*, glass, tumbler  
*glat'*, smooth  
*glav'*, sword *also spada.*  
*glit'*, glide, slide  
*glob'*, globe  
*glor'*, glory  
*glu'*, glue  
*glut'*, swallow (vb.)  
*gorĝ'*, throat  
*graci'*, graceful  
*grad'*, degree  
*graf'*, earl, count  
*grajn'*, a grain, pip  
*grand'*, great, tall  
*gras'*, fat  
*grat'*, scratch  
*gratul'*, congratulate  
*grav'*, important  
*graved'*, pregnant  
*gravur'*, engrave  
*gren'*, grain  
*gri'*, gruel  
*grifel'*, slatepencil  
*gril'*, cricket (insect)

*grinc'*, to grate (intr.)  
*griz'*, grey  
*gros'*, gooseberry  
*gru'*, crane (bird)  
*grup'*, group  
*gudr'*, tar  
*gum'*, gum, mucilage  
*gurd'*, barrel organ  
*gust'*, taste (noun)  
*gut'*, drop, drip  
*gubern'*, -*istino*, governess  
*guardi'*, guard (military)  
*guid'*, to guide

## Ĝ

*ĝarden'*, garden  
*ĝem'*, groan  
*ĝen'*, incommode  
*ĝeneral'*, general (adj.)  
*ĝentil'*, polite  
*ĝerm'*, germ  
*ĝi*, it  
*ĝib'*, hump  
*ĝiraf'*, giraffe  
*ĝis*, until, as far as  
*ĝoj'*, joy, glad  
*ĝu'*, enjoy  
*ĝust'*, exact, right

## H

*ha*, ah  
*hajl'*, hail

*ss(mater-  
vitro.*

*hak'*, to chop  
*hal'*, great room, hall  
*haladz'*, bad exhalation  
*halt'*, stop (intr.)  
*har'*, hair  
*hard'*, harden  
*haring'*, herring  
*harp'*, harp  
*haut'*, skin, hairless  
*hav'*, have  
*haven'*, port, harbour  
*heder'*, ivy  
*hejm'*, home  
*hejt'*, heat (vb.)  
*hel'*, bright, glaring  
*help'*, help  
*hepat'*, liver  
*herb'*, grass  
*hered'*, inherit  
*hero'*, hero  
*hieraŭ*, yesterday  
*hipokrit'*, feign  
*hirud'*, leech  
*hirund'*, swallow (bird)  
*histrík'*, porcupine  
*ho!* oh!  
*hodiaŭ*, to-day  
*hok'*, hook  
*hom'*, man  
*honest'*, honest  
*honor'*, honour  
*hont'*, shame  
*hor'*, hour  
*horde'*, barley  
*horlog'*, clock, watch

*hosti'*, sacred host  
*huf'*, hoof  
*humil'*, humble  
*humor'*, humour, temper  
*hund'*, dog

Ĥ

*ĥaos'*, chaos  
*ĥemi'*, chemical  
*ĥimer'*, chimera  
*ĥoler'*, cholera  
*ĥor'*, chorus, choir

I

*i*, t. of infinitive  
*ia*, some (any) kind  
*ial*, for some (any) cause,  
 reason  
*iam*, at some (any) time,  
 ever, once  
*id'*, d. descendant of  
*ide'*, idea  
*ie*, some-, anywhere  
*iel*, some-, anyhow  
*ies*, some-, any one's  
*ig'*, d. causing to be  
*iĝ'*, d. becoming  
*il'*, d. instrument  
*ili*, they, them  
*ilumin'*, illuminate  
*imag'*, imagine  
*imit'*, imitate  
*imperi'*, empire

*liko*  
*dible*  
*rsil.*

*implik'*, entangle  
*impres'*, impression felt,  
 influence  
*in'*, d. feminine  
*incit'*, provoke, incite,  
 tease  
*ind'*, d. worthy of  
*indign'*, indignant  
*indulg'*, to be indulgent  
*infan'*, child  
*infekt'*, infect  
*infer'*, hell  
*influ'*, influence  
*ing'*, d. holder  
*iniciat'*, initiate  
*ink'*, ink  
*inklin'*, inclined to  
*insekt'*, insect  
*insid'*, ensnare  
*instig'*, instigate  
*instru'*, teach  
*insul'*, island  
*insult'*, insult, abuse  
*int'*, past part. act.  
*intenc'*, intend  
*inter*, between, among  
*interes'*, interest  
*intern'*, inner, inside  
*intest'*, intestine  
*intrig'*, to plot  
*invit'*, invite  
*io*, some-, anything  
*iom'*, a little, some, rather  
*ir'*, go  
*is*, d. past tense

*ist'*, d. profession  
*it'*, d. past part.  
*iu*, some-, any one  
*izol'*, isolate

## J

*j*, t. of the plural  
*ja*, in fact *indeed*  
*jak'*, jacket  
*jam*, already  
*Januar'*, January  
*jar'*, year  
*je*, indefinite preposition  
*jen*, behold! lo!  
*jes*, yes  
*ju—des*, the..the  
*jug'*, yoke  
*jugland'*, walnut  
*jug'*, judge *jugisto judge*  
*juk'*, itch  
*Juli'*, July  
*jun'*, young  
*jung'*, to couple, harness  
*Juni'*, June  
*jup'*, petticoat, skirt  
*just'*, just, righteous  
*juvel'*, jewel

## Ĵ

*ĵaluz'*, jealous  
*ĵaŭd'*, Thursday  
*ĵet'*, throw  
*ĵongl'*, juggle

*eristo, spirit*

*jur'*, swear  
*ĵus'*, just, at the very moment

K

*kaĉ'*, pap  
*kadr'*, frame  
*kaduk'*, frail *decepit*  
*kaf'*, coffee  
*kaĝ'*, cage  
*kahel'*, dutch tile  
*kaj*, and  
*kajer'*, paper-covered book

*kajut'*, cabin, hut  
*kal'*, corn (on foot)  
*kaldron'*, boiler  
*kales'*, carriage  
*kalik'*, chalice, cup  
*kalk'*, lime

*kalk-*  
*bill*  
*kalkan'*, heel  
*kalkul'*, reckon  
*kalson'*, underdrawers  
*kalumni'*, slander  
*kambi'*, bill of exchange

*kamel'*, camel  
*kamen'*, fireplace  
*kamer'*, camera

*me (Stig)*  
*ston'*  
*kamp'*, field  
*kan'*, cane (*sugar*)

*kanab'*, hemp  
*kanajl'*, scoundrel  
*kanap'*, sofa, lounge  
*kanari'*, canary *fringelo*  
*kandel'*, candle

*kankr'*, crayfish  
*kant'*, sing  
*kap'*, head  
*kapabl'*, capable  
*kapel'*, chapel  
*kapr'*, goat *Kaprido kid*  
*kapric'*, whim  
*kapt'*, catch  
*kar'*, dear  
*karaf'*, carafe, decanter

*karb'*, coal  
*kard'*, thistle  
*kares'*, caress  
*karot'*, carrot  
*karp'*, carp (fish)  
*kart'*, card, map  
*karton'*, cardboard

*kas'*, cash box  
*kaserol'*, stewpan  
*kask'*, helmet  
*kastel'*, castle  
*kastor'*, beaver  
*kaŝ'*, hide (vb.)  
*kaŝtan'*, chestnut

*kat'*, cat  
*katar'*, catarrh  
*katen'*, fetter  
*kaŭz'*, cause  
*kav'*, cave, hollow  
*kaverni'*, cavern  
*kaz'*, case (gram.)

*ke*, that (conj.)  
*kel'*, cellar  
*kelk'*, some, several  
*kelner'*, waiter

<i>kern'</i> , kernel	<i>kom'</i> , comma
<i>kest'</i> , chest, box	<i>komb'</i> , comb
<i>kia</i> , what kind of	<i>komenc'</i> , commence (tr.)
<i>kial</i> , why, wherefore	<i>komerc'</i> , trade
<i>kiam</i> , when	<i>komfort'</i> , comfort
<i>kie</i> , where	<i>komisi'</i> , commission
<i>kiel</i> , how, as	<i>komitat'</i> , committee
<i>kies</i> , whose	<i>komiz'</i> , clerk
<i>kio</i> , what (thing)	<i>komod'</i> , chest of drawers
<i>kiom</i> , how much	<i>kompar'</i> , compare
<i>kis'</i> , kiss	<i>kompat'</i> , to pity
<i>kiu</i> , who, which	<i>komplez'</i> , obliging, kind
<i>klaft'</i> , fathom (ms.)	<i>kompost'</i> , set (type)
<i>klar'</i> , clear, plain	<i>kompren'</i> , understand
<i>klas'</i> , class, sort	<i>komun'</i> , common
<i>klav'</i> , key (piano)	<i>kon'</i> , know (be acquainted with)
<i>kler'</i> , educated	<i>kondamn'</i> , condemn
<i>klin'</i> , bend, incline	<i>kondiĉ'</i> , stipulation
<i>klopod'</i> , take trouble	<i>konduk'</i> , to conduct
<i>kluz'</i> , sluice	<i>kondukt'</i> , to behave
<i>knab'</i> , boy	<i>konfid'</i> , to trust
<i>kned'</i> , to knead	<i>konfuz'</i> , to confuse
<i>kobold'</i> , goblin, imp	<i>konk'</i> , shell
<i>kojn'</i> , wedge	<i>konklud'</i> , conclude, infer
<i>kok'</i> , cock	<i>konkur'</i> , compete
<i>koks'</i> , hip	<i>konkurs'</i> , enter into competition
<i>kol'</i> , neck	<i>konsci'</i> , be conscious
<i>kolbas'</i> , sausage	<i>konserv'</i> , preserve
<i>koleg'</i> , colleague	<i>konsil'</i> , to advise
<i>kolekt'</i> , collect	<i>konsol'</i> , console
<i>koler'</i> , angry	<i>konstat'</i> , to state, establish (a fact)
<i>kolomb'</i> , dove	<i>konstern'</i> , amaze
<i>kolon'</i> , column	
<i>kolor'</i> , colour	
<i>kol'um'</i> , collar	



<i>konstru'</i> , to build	<i>kret'</i> , chalk
<i>kontant'</i> , cash down	<i>krev'</i> , burst (intr.)
<i>kontor'</i> , office (com.)	<i>krii'</i> , cry, shout
<i>kontraŭ</i> , against	<i>kribr'</i> , to sift
<i>konven'</i> , to suit, befitting	<i>krim'</i> , crime
<i>konvink'</i> , convince	<i>kripl'</i> , crippled
<i>kor'</i> , heart	<i>kroĉ'</i> , hook to, cling to
<i>korb'</i> , basket	<i>krom</i> , besides, in ad-
<i>kord'</i> , cord (music)	dition to
<i>korekt'</i> , to correct	<i>kron'</i> , crown
<i>kork'</i> , cork	<i>kroz'</i> , to cruise
<i>korn'</i> , horn	<i>kruĉ'</i> , jug, pitcher
<i>corp'</i> , body	<i>kruc'</i> , cross
<i>kort'</i> , court, yard	<i>krud'</i> , raw
<i>korv'</i> , raven	<i>kruel'</i> , cruel
<i>kost'</i> , cost, price	<i>krur'</i> , leg
<i>kot'</i> , dirt	<i>krut'</i> , steep
<i>koton'</i> , cotton	<i>kubut'</i> , elbow
<i>koturn'</i> , quail (bird)	<i>kudr'</i> , sew
<i>kov'</i> , to brood	<i>kuf'</i> , woman's cap
<i>kovert'</i> , envelope	<i>kugl'</i> , bullet
<i>kovr'</i> , cover	<i>kuir'</i> , cook
<i>kraĉ'</i> , spit (saliva)	<i>kuk'</i> , cooky, cake
<i>krad'</i> , grate	<i>kukol'</i> , cuckoo
<i>krajon'</i> , pencil	<i>kukum'</i> , cucumber
<i>kramp'</i> , clamp	<i>kukurb'</i> , pumpkin
<i>kran'</i> , tap, spigot	<i>kul'</i> , gnat
<i>krani'</i> , skull	<i>kuler'</i> , spoon
<i>kravat'</i> , cravat	<i>kulp'</i> , fault, blame
<i>kre'</i> , create	<i>kun</i> , with, <i>kun'e</i> together
<i>kred'</i> , believe	<i>kuniki'</i> , rabbit
<i>krem'</i> , cream	<i>kupr'</i> , copper
<i>kren'</i> , horse-radish	<i>kur'</i> , to run
(wild)	<i>kurac'</i> , cure, treat
<i>kresk'</i> , grow, increase	<i>kuraĝ'</i> , courage

neto  
acet

<i>kurb'</i> , curve	<i>lang'</i> , tongue (of mouth)
<i>kurten'</i> , curtain	<i>lantern'</i> , lantern
<i>kusen'</i> , cushion	<i>lanug'</i> , down, fluff
<i>kuŝ'</i> , lie (down)	<i>lard'</i> , bacon
<i>kutim'</i> , custom	<i>larg'</i> , broad, wide
<i>kuv'</i> , tub, vat	<i>laring'</i> , larynx
<i>kuz'</i> , cousin	<i>larm'</i> , tear (of eye)
<i>kvankam</i> , although	<i>las'</i> , leave, let
<i>kvant'</i> , quantity	<i>last'</i> , last, latest
<i>kvar</i> , four	<i>laŭ</i> , according to
<i>kvartal'</i> , quarter (of town)	<i>laŭb</i> , green harbour
<i>kvazaŭ</i> , as if	<i>laŭd'</i> , praise
<i>kverk'</i> , oak	<i>laŭt'</i> , loud, aloud
<i>kviet'</i> , calm	<i>lav'</i> , wash
<i>kvin</i> , five	<i>lecion'</i> , lesson
<i>kvitanc'</i> , receipt	<i>led'</i> , leather
	<i>leg'</i> , read
	<i>legom'</i> , vegetable
	<i>leg'</i> , law
	<i>lek'</i> , lick
	<i>lent'</i> , lentil
	<i>lentug'</i> , freckle
	<i>leon'</i> , lion
	<i>lepor'</i> , hare
	<i>lern'</i> , learn
	<i>lert'</i> , skilful, clever
	<i>leter'</i> , letter, epistle
	<i>lev'</i> , lift, raise
	<i>li</i> , he (him)
	<i>liber'</i> , free
	<i>libr'</i> , book
	<i>lien'</i> , spleen
	<i>lig'</i> , bind, tie
	<i>lign'</i> , wood (the substance)

## L

*l'*, *la*, the  
*labor'*, labour  
*lac'*, weary, tired  
*lacert'*, lizard  
*laĉ'*, lace (boot)  
*lad'*, tin plate  
*laf'*, lava  
*lag'*, lake  
*lak'*, varnish  
*lake'*, lackey  
*laks'*, diarrhoea  
*lakt'*, milk  
*lam'*, lame  
*lamp'*, lamp  
*lan'*, wool  
*land'*, land, country

Lent Pasko  
 Easter

*lim'*, limit  
*limak'*, snail *sluz*  
*lin'*, flax  
*lingv'*, language  
*lini'*, line  
*lip'*, lip  
*lit'*, bed  
*liter'*, letter (of the al-  
 phabet)  
*liver'*, supply, deliver  
*log'*, entice  
*loĝ'*, to lodge, live  
*lok'*, place, locality  
*long'*, long  
*lorn'*, opera-glass  
*lot'*, draw lots  
*lu'*, rent  
*lud'*, play  
*lul'*, lull asleep  
*lum'*, light, -i to shine  
*lumb'*, loins  
*lun'*, moon  
*lund'*, Monday  
*lup'*, wolf  
*lupol'*, hops  
*lustr'*, chandelier  
*lut'*, solder  
*lutr'*, otter

**M**

*mac'*, unleavened bread  
*maĉ'*, chew  
*magazen'*, warehouse  
*magi'*, magic

*Maj'*, May  
*majest'*, majesty  
*majstr'*, master (pro-  
 fession)  
*makler'*, broker  
*makul'*, stain, spot  
*makzel'*, jaw  
*mal'*, d. opposites  
*malgraŭ*, in spite of  
*mam'*, breast (female)  
*man'*, hand  
*manĝ'*, to eat  
*manier'*, manner  
*manik'*, sleeve  
*mank'*, lack, want  
*mar'*, sea  
*marĉ'*, swamp  
*marĉand'*, to bargain  
*mard'*, Tuesday  
*mark'*, mark, stamp  
*marmor'*, marble  
*Mart'*, March  
*marŝ'*, march  
*martel'*, hammer  
*mason'*, do mason's work  
*mast'*, mast  
*mastr'*, master (of house)  
*maŝ'*, mesh  
*maŝin'*, machine  
*maten'*, morning  
*matrac'*, mattress  
*matur'*, ripe  
*mebl'*, piece of furniture  
*meĉ'*, wick  
*mejl'*, mile

*poŝtmarko*, postage stamp  
*poŝtstampo*, postage mark

*mel'*, badger  
*meleagr'*, turkey  
*melk'*, milk (vb.)  
*mem*, self, selves  
*membr'*, member  
*memor'*, memory  
*mend'*, order (goods)  
*mensog'*, tell a lie  
*menton'*, chin  
*merit'*, merit  
*merkred'*, Wednesday  
*met'*, put, place  
*meti'*, handicraft  
*mev'*, sea-gull  
*mez'*, middle  
*mezur'*, measure  
*mi*, I (me)  
*miel'*, honey  
*mien'*, mien  
*migdal'*, almond  
*migr'*, migrate  
*miks'*, mix  
*mil*, thousand  
*milit'*, war  
*minac'*, to threaten  
*miop'*, short-sight  
*miozot'*, forget-me-not  
*mir'*, wonder  
*mister'*, mystery  
*mizer'*, misery  
*moder'*, moderate  
*modest'*, modest  
*mok'*, to mock  
*mol'*, soft  
*mon'*, money

*monah'*, monk  
*monarh'*, monarch  
*monat'*, month  
*mond'*, world  
*mont'*, mountain  
*montr'*, show  
*mor'*, habit, usage  
*morbil'*, measles  
*mord'*, bite  
*morgaŭ*, to-morrow  
*mort'*, die  
*morter'*, mortar  
*moŝt'*, general title. *Via reĝa moŝt'o*, your majesty, *via moŝt'o*, your honour  
*mov'*, move (tr.)  
*muel'*, mill **vt.**  
*muĝ'*, to roar (wind, &c.)  
*muk'*, mucus  
*mult'*, much, many  
*mur'*, wall  
*mus'*, mouse  
*musk'*, moss  
*muskol'*, muscle  
*mustard'*, mustard  
*muŝ'*, fly (a)  
*mut'*, dumb

## N

*n*, end. of direct obj.  
*naci'*, nation  
*naĝ'*, swim

*najbar'*, neighbour  
*najl'*, nail  
*najtingal'*, nightingale  
*nap'*, turnip  
*nask'*, give birth  
*naskig'*, be born  
*natur'*, nature  
*naŭ*, nine  
*naŭz'*, to sicken  
*naz'*, nose  
*ne*, no, not  
*nebul'*, fog  
*neces'*, necessary  
*negoc'*, business  
*neĝ'*, snow  
*nek*—*nek*, neither—nor  
*nenia*, no kind of  
*neniam*, never  
*nenie*, nowhere  
*neniel*, nohow  
*nenies*, no one's  
*nenio*, nothing  
*neniom*, not a bit  
*neniu*, nobody  
*nep'*, grandson  
*nepr'*, unfailingly  
*nest'*, nest  
*net'*, clean copy  
*nev'*, nephew  
*ni*, we, us  
*nigr'*, black  
*nivel'*, level  
*nj*, d. fem. affect. dim.  
*nobel'*, nobleman  
*nobl'*, noble

*nokt'*, night  
*nom'*, name  
*nombr'*, number  
*nord'*, north  
*nov'*, new  
*Novembr'*, November  
*nu!* well!  
*nuanc'*, shade, hue  
*nub'*, cloud  
*nud'*, naked  
*nuk'*, nape of neck  
*nuks'*, nut  
*nul'*, zero  
*numer'*, number (No.)  
*nun*, now  
*nur*, only (adv.)  
*nutr'*, nourish, feed

○

*o*, end. of nouns  
*obe'*, obey  
*objekt'*, thing, object  
*obl'*, . . -fold, *duobl'*, two-  
 fold  
*obstin'*, obstinate  
*odor'*, odour, smell  
*ofend'*, offend  
*ofer'*, to offer (as sacri-  
 fice, gift, &c.)  
*ofic'*, office (employment)  
*oft'*, often  
*ok*, eight  
*okaz'*, occur, -o occasion,  
 case

*ofa, p*  
*poni, e*  
*teni, p*  
*zente*

*okcident'*, west  
*Oktobr'*, October  
*okul'*, eye  
*okup'*, occupy  
*ol*, than  
*ole'*, oil  
*omar'*, lobster  
*ombr'*, shadow  
*ombrel'*, umbrella  
*on'*, d. fractions  
*ond'*, wave  
*oni*, one, people, they  
*onkl'*, uncle  
*ont'*, end. fut. part. act.  
*op'*, d. collective numer-  
 als  
*opini'*, to opine  
*oportun'*, handy  
*or'*, gold  
*ord'*, order, regularity  
*orden'*, order (decora-  
 tion)  
*ordon'*, order, command  
*orel'*, ear  
*orf'*, orphan  
*orgen'*, organ (music)  
*orient'*, east  
*ornam'*, ornament  
*os*, end. of fut. tense  
*osced'*, yawn  
*ost'*, bone  
*ostr'*, oyster  
*ot'*, end. fut. part. pass.  
*ov'*, egg  
*oval'*, oval

## P

*pac'*, peace  
*pacienc'*, patience  
*paf'*, shoot, fire  
*pag'*, pay  
*pag'*, page (book)  
*pajl'*, straw  
*pak'*, pack, put up  
*pal'*, pale  
*palac'*, palace  
*palis'*, stake  
*palp'*, touch, feel  
*palpebr'*, eyelid  
*pan'*, bread  
*pantalon'*, trousers  
*pantofl'*, slipper  
*pap'*, pope  
*papag'*, parrot  
*papav'*, poppy  
*paper'*, paper  
*papili'*, butterfly  
*par'*, pair, brace  
*pardon'*, forgive  
*parenc'*, relation  
*parker'*, by heart  
*parol'*, speak  
*part'*, part  
*parti'*, party, partial  
*pas'*, pass  
*paser'*, sparrow  
*pasi'*, passion  
*pask'*, Easter  
*past'*, paste  
*pasteĉ'*, pie

*paĝio,*  
*(boy).*

*paraĝe*  
*paseng*

*pastry*

*pastr'*, priest, pastor  
*paŝ'*, to step  
*paŝt'*, pasture (for cattle)  
*pan* *pat'*, frying-pan  
*patr'*, father  
*paŭz'*, to pause  
*pav'*, peacock  
*pavim'*, pavement  
*pec'*, piece  
*peĉ'*, pitch  
*peg'*, woodpecker  
*pejzaĝ'*, landscape  
*pek'*, sin  
*pekl'*, to pickle  
*pel'*, drive, chase away  
*pelt'*, fur  
*pelv'*, basin  
*pen'*, endeavour *try*  
*pend'*, hang (intr.)  
*penik'*, paint-brush  
*pens'*, think  
*pent'*, to repent  
*pentr'*, paint  
*pep'*, to chirp  
*per*, by means of, with  
*perĉ'*, perch (fish)  
*perd'*, lose  
*perdrik'*, partridge  
*pere'*, perish  
*perfekt'*, to perfect  
*perfid'*, betray  
*pergamen'*, parchment  
*perl'*, pearl  
*permes'*, permit  
*peron'*, front-steps, stoop

*persik'*, peach  
*pes'*, weigh (tr.)  
*pest'*, plague  
*pet'*, request, beg  
*petol'*, be roguish, play  
     the wanton  
*petrol'*, paraffin oil  
*petrosel'*, parsley  
*pez'*, weigh (intr.)  
*pi'*, pious  
 *pied'*, foot (leg)  
*pig'*, magpie  
*pik'*, prick, sting  
*pilk'*, ball (for playing)  
*pin'*, pine-tree  
*pinĉ'*, pinch  
*pingl'*, pin  
*pint'*, pointed  
*pip'*, pipe (tobacco)  
*pipr'*, pepper  
*pir'*, pear  
*pirit'*, gravel  
*pist'*, to pound, crush  
*piz'*, pea  
*plac'*, public square  
*plaĉ'*, please  
*plad'*, plate  
*plafon'*, ceiling  
*pland'*, sole (of the foot)  
*plank'*, floor  
*plant'*, plant (vb.)  
*plat'*, flat, plain  
*plaŭd'*, clap  
*plej'*, most  
*plekt'*, weave, plait

*plen'*, full  
*plend'*, complain  
*plet'*, tray  
*plezur'*, pleasure  
*pli*, more  
*plor'*, mourn, weep  
*plu*, further, longer  
*plug'*, plough  
*plum'*, pen  
*plumb'*, lead (metal)  
*pluv'*, rain  
*po*, apiece, at rate of  
*pokal'*, cup, goblet  
*poliĉ'*, police  
*poligon'*, buckwheat  
*polur'*, polish  
*polus'*, pole of globe  
*polv'*, dust  
*pom'*, apple  
*ponard'*, dagger  
*pont'*, bridge  
*popl'*, poplar-tree  
*popol'*, people  
*por*, for, for benefit of  
*pord'*, door  
*pork'*, hog, pig  
*port'*, wear, carry  
*posed'*, possess  
*post*, after, behind  
*posten'*, garrison, station  
*postul'*, require, demand  
*poŝ'*, pocket  
*poŝt'*, post, mail  
*potenc'*, mighty  
*pov'*, be able, can, could

*pra'* (*avo*), great (grand-  
 father)  
*prav'*, right (adj.)  
*precip'*, chiefly  
*preciz'*, precise  
*predik'*, preach  
*prefer'*, prefer  
*preĝ'*, pray  
*prem'*, press  
*premi'*, prize (subst.)  
*pren'*, take  
*pres'*, print (vb.)  
*preskaŭ*, almost  
*pret'*, ready  
*preter*, beyond (prep.)  
*prez'*, price  
*prezent'*, to present  
*pri*, concerning, about  
*princ'*, prince  
*princip'*, principle  
*printemp'*, springtime  
*privat'*, private  
*pro*, owing to, for the sake  
 of  
*procent'*, interest  
*proces'*, lawsuit  
*produkt'*, produce  
*profund'*, deep  
*prokrast'*, to delay  
*proksim'*, near  
*promen'*, to walk, stroll  
*promes'*, promise  
*propon'*, propose  
*propr'*, (one's) own  
*prosper'*, succeed, thrive

*laŭgopol.*

*profeti,*  
*dict.*



*test*

*bro  
e=  
der*

*prov'*, try  
*proviŝ'*, provide  
*prujn'*, hoar (frost)  
*prun'*, plum  
*prunt'*, to lend  
*pruv'*, to prove  
*pugn'*, fist  
*pul'*, flea  
*pulm'*, lung  
*pulv'*, gunpowder  
*pulvor'*, powder  
*pump'*, to pump  
*pun'*, to punish  
*punkt'*, point  
*punt'*, lace  
*pup'*, doll  
*pur'*, pure  
*pus'*, pus, matter  
*puŝ'*, push  
*put'*, well (subst.)  
*putr'*, to rot

**R**

*rab'*, rob  
*rabat'*, rebate, discount  
*raben'*, rabbi  
*rabot'*, to plane  
*rad'*, wheel  
*radi'*, beam, ray  
*radik'*, root  
*rafan'*, horseradish  
*rafin'*, refine  
*rajd'*, to ride (on horse-  
back)

*rajt'*, right, authority  
*rakont'*, relate  
*ramp'*, crawl  
*ran'*, frog  
*ranc'*, rancid  
*rand'*, edge, margin  
*rang'*, rank, grade  
*rap'*, long radish  
*rapid'*, quick, rapid  
*raport'*, report  
*rast'*, to rake  
*rat'*, rat  
*raŭk'*, hoarse  
*raŭp'*, caterpillar  
*rav'*, ravish, delight  
*raz'*, shave  
*re'*, d. again, back  
*redakci'*, editorial office  
*reg'*, rule, govern  
*regal'*, regale  
*regn'*, State, realm  
*regul'*, rule  
*reĝ'*, king  
*rekompenc'*, reward  
*rekt'*, straight  
*rel'*, rail  
*rem'*, to row  
*rembur'*, to stuff (chair)  
*rempar'*, bulwark  
*ren'*, kidney  
*renkont'*, meet  
*renvers'*, upset  
*respond'*, reply, *answer*  
*rest'*, remain  
*restoraci'*, restaurant

*negatto, negaita*

<i>ret'</i> , net	<i>ruband'</i> , ribbon
<i>rev'</i> , day-dream	<i>ruben'</i> , ruby
<i>rezultat'</i> , result	<i>ruĝ'</i> , red
<i>rib'</i> , currant	<i>rukt'</i> , eructate
<i>ribel'</i> , to rebel	<i>rul'</i> , roll (tr.)
<i>ricev'</i> , obtain, get, receive	<i>rust'</i> , rust (tr.)
<i>riĉ'</i> , rich	<i>ruz'</i> , trick, ruse
<i>rid'</i> , laugh	
<i>rifuĝ'</i> , take refuge	<b>S</b>
<i>rifuz'</i> , to refuse	<i>sabat'</i> , Saturday
<i>rigard'</i> , look at	<i>sabl'</i> , sand
<i>rigl'</i> , bolt	<i>sag'</i> , arrow
<i>rikolt'</i> , reap	<i>sag'</i> , wise
<i>rilat'</i> , relate to, concern	<i>sak'</i> , sack
<i>rim'</i> , rhyme	<i>sal'</i> , salt
<i>rimark'</i> , to notice	<i>salat'</i> , salad
<i>rimed'</i> , means	<i>salajr'</i> , salary
<i>rimen'</i> , strap	<i>salik'</i> , willow
<i>ring'</i> , ring (subst.)	<i>salm'</i> , salmon
<i>rip'</i> , rib	<i>salt'</i> , leap, jump
<i>ripet'</i> , repeat	<i>salut'</i> , salute, greet
<i>ripoz'</i> , repose, rest	<i>sam'</i> , same
<i>riproĉ'</i> , reproach	<i>san'</i> , health
<i>river'</i> , river	<i>sang'</i> , blood
<i>riz'</i> , rice	<i>sankt'</i> , holy
<i>rod'</i> , roadstead	<i>sap'</i> , soap
<i>romp'</i> , break	<i>sark'</i> , to weed
<i>rond'</i> , round, circle	<i>sat'</i> , satiated
<i>ronk'</i> , to snore	<i>saŭc'</i> , sauce
<i>ros'</i> , dew	<i>sav'</i> , save
<i>rost'</i> , roast	<i>sci'</i> , know (mentally)
<i>rostr'</i> , trunk (of anim.)	<i>scienc'</i> , science
<i>rot'</i> , company (military)	<i>sciur'</i> , squirrel
<i>roz'</i> , rose	<i>se</i> , if
<i>rub'</i> , rubbish	<i>seb'</i> , grease, fat

<i>sed</i> , but	<i>silent'</i> , to be silent
<i>seg'</i> , saw	<i>silik'</i> , flint
<i>seĝ'</i> , seat, chair	<i>silk'</i> , silk
<i>sek'</i> , dry	<i>simi'</i> , monkey
<i>skal'</i> , rye	<i>simil'</i> , like, similar
<i>sekĉ'</i> , dissect	<i>simpl'</i> , simple
<i>seks'</i> , sex	<i>singult'</i> , hiccup
<i>sekv'</i> , follow	<i>sinjor'</i> , Sir, Mr.
<i>sel'</i> , saddle	<i>sitel'</i> , bucket
<i>sem'</i> , sow	<i>situaci'</i> , situation
<i>semajn'</i> , week	<i>skal'</i> , scale
<i>sen</i> , without	<i>skapol'</i> , shoulder-blade
<i>senc'</i> , sense	<i>skarab'</i> , beetle
<i>send'</i> , send	<i>skatol'</i> , small box
<i>sent'</i> , feel, perceive	<i>skerm'</i> , to fence (sword)
<i>sep</i> , seven	<i>skiz'</i> , to sketch
<i>Septembr'</i> , September	<i>sklav'</i> , slave
<i>serĉ'</i> , search	<i>skrib'</i> , write
<i>seri'</i> , series	<i>sku'</i> , shake
<i>serioz'</i> , serious	<i>skulpt'</i> , sculpture
<i>serur'</i> , lock (subst.)	<i>skvam'</i> , scale (fish)
<i>serv'</i> , serve	<i>smerald'</i> , emerald
<i>ses</i> , six	<i>sobr'</i> , sober
<i>sezon'</i> , season	<i>societ'</i> , society
<i>si</i> , him-, her-, it-, one- self, themselves (re- flexive)	<i>soif'</i> , thirst
<i>sibl'</i> , to hiss	<i>sojl'</i> , threshold
<i>sid'</i> , sit	<i>sol'</i> , only, alone
<i>sieĝ'</i> , besiege	<i>soldat'</i> , soldier
<i>sigel'</i> , seal (vb.)	<i>solen'</i> , solemn
<i>sign'</i> , sign, token	<i>solv'</i> , loosen, solve
<i>signif'</i> , signify	<i>somer'</i> , summer
<i>silab'</i> , syllable, <i>silab'i</i> to spell	<i>son'</i> , sound (subst.)
	<i>sonĝ'</i> , dream
	<i>sonor'</i> , give out a sound (as a bell)

<i>sopir'</i> , long for	<i>stern'</i> , stretch out, <i>-ita</i> ,
<i>sorb'</i> , absorb	prostrate
<i>sorc'</i> , witchcraft	<i>stertor'</i> , (death) rattle
<i>sovaĝ'</i> , wild, savage	<i>stomak'</i> , stomach
<i>sort'</i> , fate, lot	<i>strab'</i> , squint
<i>spac'</i> , space	<i>strang'</i> , strange, peculiar
<i>spec'</i> , kind, species	<i>strat'</i> , street
<i>spegul'</i> , mirror	<i>streĉ'</i> , stretch
<i>spert'</i> , experience	<i>strek'</i> , streak, line
<i>spez'</i> , <i>el'spez</i> disburse, <i>en'-</i>	<i>stri'</i> , stripe, wide streak
<i>spez</i> receive (money)	<i>strig'</i> , owl
<i>spic'</i> , spice	<i>strut'</i> , ostrich
<i>spik'</i> , ear (of corn)	<i>stup'</i> , tow (subst.)
<i>spin'</i> , spine	<i>sturn'</i> , starling
<i>spinac'</i> , spinach	<i>sub</i> , under, beneath
<i>spir'</i> , breathe	<i>subit'</i> , sudden
<i>spirit'</i> , spirit, mind	<i>suc'</i> , suck
<i>spit'</i> , in defiance (of)	<i>sud'</i> , south
<i>spong'</i> , sponge	<i>sufer'</i> , suffer
<i>sprit'</i> , wit	<i>sufiĉ'</i> , sufficient
<i>spron'</i> , spur	<i>sufok'</i> , suffocate (tr.)
<i>sput'</i> , expectorate	<i>suk'</i> , sap, juice
<i>stab'</i> , staff (milit.)	<i>sukcen'</i> , amber
<i>stabl'</i> , trestle, frame-work	<i>sukces'</i> , succeed
<i>staci'</i> , station (railroad,	<i>suker'</i> , sugar
<i>stal'</i> , stall, sty (etc.))	<i>sulfur'</i> , sulphur
<i>stamp'</i> , stamp, mark	<i>sulk'</i> , wrinkle
<i>stan'</i> , tin	<i>sun'</i> , sun
<i>standard'</i> , flag	<i>sup'</i> , soup
<i>stang'</i> , pole	<i>super</i> , over, above
<i>star'</i> , stand	<i>supoz'</i> , suppose
<i>stat'</i> , state, condition	<i>supr'</i> , upper (adj.)
<i>steb'</i> , stitch	<i>sur</i> , upon, on
<i>stel'</i> , star	<i>surd'</i> , deaf
<i>sterk'</i> , manure	<i>surtut'</i> , overcoat

*svat'*, arrange matrimony  
*sven'*, to swoon  
*swing'*, brandish, wave

Ŝ

*ŝaf'*, sheep  
*ŝajn'*, seem  
*ŝak'*, chess  
*ŝancel'*, shake (tr.)  
*ŝanĝ'*, change (tr.)  
*ŝarg'*, load (a gun)  
*ŝarĝ'*, load, burden  
*ŝat'*, to prize, like  
*ŝaŭm'*, foam, spray  
*ŝel'*, shell, peel, rind  
*ŝelk'*, braces, suspenders  
*ŝerc'*, joke  
*ŝi*, she (her)  
*ŝild'*, shield  
*ŝim'*, mould  
*ŝind'*, shingle  
*ŝink'*, ham  
*ŝip'*, ship  
*ŝir'*, tear, rend  
*ŝirm'*, shelter  
*ŝlim'*, mud  
*ŝlos'*, lock, fasten  
*ŝmac'*, hearty kiss  
*ŝmir'*, smear, anoint  
*ŝnur'*, string  
*ŝov'*, push forward  
*ŝovel'*, shovel *vt.*  
*ŝpar'*, be sparing

*ŝpin'*, spin  
*ŝpruc'*, sprinkle  
*ŝrank'*, cupboard  
*ŝraŭb'*, screw  
*ŝtal'*, steel  
*ŝtat'*, State  
*ŝtip'*, log of wood  
*ŝtel'*, steal  
*ŝtof'*, stuff, tissue  
*ŝton'*, stone  
*ŝtop'*, stop up  
*ŝtrump'*, stocking  
*ŝtup'*, step (ladder, stairway)  
*ŝu'*, shoe  
*ŝuld'*, owe  
*ŝultr'*, shoulder  
*ŝut'*, shoot out (corn, &c.) *pour sol*  
*ŝvel'*, swell  
*ŝvit'*, sweat

T

*tabak'*, tobacco  
*tabel'*, list  
*tabl'*, table  
*tabul'*, plank, board  
*tag'*, day  
*tajlor'*, tailor  
*taks'*, estimate  
*tali'*, waist  
*talp'*, mole (animal)  
*tambur'*, drum  
*tamen*, however  
*tapet'*, tapestry

*tapiŝ'*, carpet  
*tas'*, cup (tea)  
*taŭg'*, be fit for  
*tavol'*, layer  
*te'*, tea  
*ted'*, tedious  
*teg'*, cover (furniture, &c.)  
*tegment'*, roof  
*teks'*, weave  
*teler'*, plate  
*temp'*, time  
*tempil'*, temple (anat.)  
*ten'*, hold, grasp  
*tend'*, tent  
*tent'*, tempt  
*ter'*, earth  
*tern'*, sneeze  
*terur'*, terror  
*testud'*, tortoise  
*tetr'*, grouse  
*tia*, such a  
*tial*, therefore  
*tiam*, then  
*tie*, there  
*tiel*, thus, so  
*tikl'*, tickle  
*tili'*, lime-tree  
*tim'*, fear  
*tine'*, moth  
*tint'*, clink of glasses  
*tio*, that (thing)  
*tiom*, so much  
*tir'*, draw, pull  
*titol'*, title  
*tiu*, that

*tol'*, linen  
*toler'*, tolerate  
*tomb'*, tomb, grave  
*tond'*, clip, shear  
*tondr'*, thunder  
*tord'*, wind, twist  
*torf'*, peat  
*torn'*, turn (lathe)  
*tornistr'*, knapsack  
*tort'*, tart  
*tra*, through  
*trab'*, beam (of wood)  
*traduk'*, translate  
*traf'*, attain one's object, *hit*  
*trajt'*, feature *mark.*  
*trakt'*, transact, *treat of*  
*tranc'*, cut  
*trankvil'*, quiet  
*trans*, across  
*tre*, very  
*trem'*, tremble  
*trep'*, to dip  
*tren'*, drag, trail  
*trezor'*, treasure  
*tri*, three  
*trink'*, drink  
*tritik'*, wheat  
*tro*, too (much)  
*tromp'*, deceive  
*trotuar'*, sidewalk  
*trov'*, find  
*tru'*, hole  
*truŝ'*, force upon *intrude* (t)  
*trunk'*, trunk, stem  
*tub'*, tube, pipe *See pipo.*

*intle* .....  
*ngle* .....

*tuber'*, bulb  
*tuf'*, tuft  
*tuj*, immediately  
*tuk'*, cloth  
*tur'*, tower  
*turd'*, thrush  
*turment'*, torment  
*turn'*, turn (v. a.)  
*tus'*, cough  
*tuŝ'*, touch  
*tut'*, whole, quite

U

*u*, e. imperative  
*uj'*, d. containing  
*ul'*, d. remarkable for  
*um'*, indef. suffix  
*umbilik'*, navel  
*ung'*, nail (finger)  
*unu*, one  
*urb'*, town  
*urs'*, bear (animal)  
*urtik'*, nettle  
*us'*, e. of conditional  
*uter'*, womb  
*util'*, useful  
*uz'*, use

V

*vag'*, roam  
*vaks'*, wax  
*val'*, valley

*valor'*, be worth  
*van'*, vain, needless  
*vang'*, cheek  
*vant'*, vain, futile  
*vapor'*, steam  
*varb'*, to recruit  
*variol'*, smallpox  
*varm'*, warm  
*var't'*, to nurse (child)  
*vast'*, wide, vast  
*vaz'*, vase  
*vejn'*, vein  
*vek'*, wake, arouse  
*vel'*, sail (subst.)  
*velk'*, fade  
*velur'*, velvet  
*veni'*, come  
*vend'*, sell  
*vendred'*, Friday  
*venen'*, poison  
*venĝ'*, vengeance  
*venk'*, conquer  
*vent'*, wind  
*ventol'*, to air  
*ventr'*, belly  
*ver'*, true  
*verd'*, green  
*verĝ'*, rod, -i whip,  
 switch  
*verk'*, work (literary)  
*verm'*, worm  
*vers'*, verse  
*vers'*, pour *liquids. See ĉuti.*  
*veruk'*, wart  
*vesp'*, wasp

*vesper'*, evening  
*vespert'*, bat  
*vest'*, to clothe  
*veŝt'*, waistcoat  
*vet'*, bet, wager  
*veter'*, weather  
*vetur'*, go (by vehicle)  
*vezik'*, bladder  
*vi*, you  
*vianĉ'*, meat, flesh  
*vic'*, row, rank, turn  
*vid'*, see  
*vidv'*, widower  
*vigl'*, alert  
*vilaĝ'*, village  
*vin'*, wine  
*vinagr'*, vinegar  
*vintr'*, winter  
*viol'*, violet  
*violon'*, violin  
*vip'*, whip  
*vir'*, man, male  
*virĝ'*, virginal  
*virt'*, virtue  
*viŝ'*, wipe

*vitro'*, glass (substance)  
*viv'*, live  
*vizaĝ'*, face  
*viziti'*, visit, call on  
*voĉ'*, voice  
*voj'*, way, road  
*vojaĝ'*, voyage  
*vok'*, call  
*vol'*, wish, will  
*volont'*, willingly  
*volv'*, wrap around, roll  
 up  
*vom'*, vomit  
*vort'*, word  
*vost'*, tail  
*vual'*, veil  
*vulp'*, fox  
*vultur'*, vulture  
*vund'*, wound

## Z

*zon'*, girdle  
*zorg'*, care for  
*zum'*, to buzz (*purr*)



## SHORT VOCABULARY

### ENGLISH—ESPERANTO

The words contained in this vocabulary are sufficient for most ordinary purposes. Although they seem few, it must be remembered that from these many other words may be easily formed by means of suffixes and grammatical endings. For instance, although "beautiful" is found in the vocabulary, both "ugly" and "beauty" are wanting. However, any one can form these words: *malbela*, ugly; *beleco*, beauty. Other examples are: *mal-san-ul-o* (an invalid) from *san'* (healthy); *antaŭ-vid-i* (to foresee); and *mal-help-i* (to hinder) from *helpi* (to help). Furthermore, it has not been considered necessary to include such international words as "locomotive," "telephone," etc. These are the same in Esperanto as in English; but of course they must be spelled phonetically: *lokomotivo*, *telefono*, etc.

Only words with the sign \* are invariable.

### A

*about*, \*pri, \*ĉirkaŭ  
*above*, \*super  
*accompany*, akompani  
*according to*, \*laŭ  
*account*, kalkulo  
*accurate*, akurata  
*accustom*, kutimigi  
*acid*, acido  
*acquire*, akiri

*across*, \*trans  
*act*, agi  
*actual*, efektiva  
*add*, aldoni  
*address* (a letter), adresi  
*adept*, adepto  
*adieu*, \*adiaŭ  
*administer*, administri  
*admire*, admiri  
*adore*, adori  
*advertise*, anonci

<i>affair</i> , afero	<i>anyhow</i> , *iel
<i>after</i> , *post	<i>any one</i> , *iu
<i>again</i> , re	<i>any one's</i> , *ies
<i>against</i> , *kontraŭ	<i>anything</i> , *io
<i>age</i> , aĝo	<i>anytime</i> , *iam
<i>agreeable</i> , agrabla	<i>anywhere</i> , *ie
<i>agree</i> , konsenti	<i>appear</i> , aperi
<i>ah!</i> *ha!	<i>apple</i> , pomo
<i>aim</i> , celi	<i>apricot</i> , abrikoto
<i>air</i> (subst.), aero	<i>argue</i> , disputi
<i>air</i> (vb.), aerumi	<i>argument</i> , argumento
<i>album</i> , albumo	<i>arm</i> , brako
<i>all</i> , *ĉio, *ĉiuj	<i>around</i> , *ĉirkaŭ
<i>allow</i> , permesi	<i>arouse</i> , vekti
<i>almost</i> , *preskaŭ	<i>arrange</i> , aranĝi
<i>alms</i> , almozo	<i>art</i> , arto
<i>alone</i> , sola	<i>as</i> , *kiel
<i>alphabet</i> , alfabeto	<i>ash</i> , cindro
<i>already</i> , *jam	<i>ask</i> , demandi
<i>also</i> , *ankaŭ	<i>ass</i> , azeno
<i>although</i> , *kvankam	<i>assist</i> , helpi
<i>always</i> , *ĉiam	<i>at</i> , *en, *ĉe, *apud
<i>among</i> , *inter	<i>at least</i> , *almenaŭ
<i>amuse</i> , amuzi	<i>attack</i> , ataki
<i>anchor</i> , ankro	<i>attain</i> , atingi
<i>ancient</i> , antikva	<i>attempt</i> , provi
<i>and</i> , *kaj	<i>attentive</i> , atenta
<i>angel</i> , anĝelo	<i>attest</i> , atesti
<i>anger</i> , kolerero	<i>author</i> , aŭtoro
<i>angle</i> , angulo	<i>authority</i> , rajto, aŭtorita
<i>annoy</i> , enuigi	tato
<i>answer</i> , respondi	<i>average</i> , meznombro
<i>ant</i> , formiko	<i>avoid</i> , eviti
<i>anxiety</i> , maltrankvilo	<i>await</i> , atendi
<i>any</i> , *ia, *iu	<i>awake</i> , vekti

*away*, \*for  
*axis*, akso

**B**

*bachelor*, fraŭlo  
*back* (subst.), dorso  
*back* (adv.), re-  
*bag*, sako  
*baggage*, pakaĵo  
*bake*, baki  
*balance*, balanci  
*bank*, banko  
*baptise*, bapti  
*bar*, bari  
*bare*, nuda  
*bark* (of dog), bojo  
*bark* (of tree), ŝelo  
*barley*, hordeo  
*barrel*, barelo  
*basket*, korbo  
*bath*, bano  
*battle*, batalo  
*be*, esti  
*beak*, beko  
*beam* (of sun), radio  
*beam* (of wood), trabo  
*bean*, fabo  
*bear* (subst.), urso  
*bear* (vb.), porti, toleri  
*bear* (to produce), pro-  
dukti  
*beard*, barbo  
*beast*, besto

*beat*, bati  
*beautiful*, bela  
*become*, fariĝi  
*bed*, lito  
*bee*, abelo  
*beech*, fago  
*beer*, biero  
*before*, \*antaŭ  
*beg*, peti  
*begin*, komenci  
*behind*, \*post  
*behold*, rigardi  
*believe*, kredi  
*belly*, ventro  
*belong*, aparteni  
*bench*, benko  
*bend* (v. a.), fleksi  
*bend* (v. n.), klini  
*beneath*, \*sub  
*berry*, bero  
*beside*, \*preter, \*ekster  
*bet*, veti  
*betroth*, fianĉigi  
*between*, \*inter  
*bicycle*, biciklo  
*bind*, ligi  
*bind* (books), bindi  
*bird*, birdo  
*biscuit*, biskvito  
*bite*, mordi  
*black*, nigra  
*blame*, mallaŭdi  
*bleat*, bleki, *any animal's cry.*  
*bless*, beni  
*blind* (adj.), blinda

<i>blood</i> , sango	<i>bucket</i> , sitelo
<i>blow</i> (vb.), blovi	<i>buffet</i> , bufedo
<i>blue</i> , blua	<i>build</i> , konstrui
<i>body</i> , korpo	<i>bulb</i> , bulbo
<i>boil</i> (vb.), boli	<i>bull</i> , virbovo
<i>bone</i> , osto	<i>bullet</i> , kuglo
<i>bonnet</i> , ĉapelo	<i>bureau</i> , oficejo
<i>book</i> , libro	<i>burn</i> (v. n.), bruli
<i>book-keeping</i> , librotenado	<i>burn</i> (v. a.), bruligi
<i>boot</i> , boto	<i>but</i> , *sed
<i>bore</i> (vb.), bori	<i>butter</i> , butero
<i>borrow</i> , prunte preni	<i>butterfly</i> , papilio
<i>both</i> , *ambaŭ	<i>button</i> , butono
<i>bottle</i> , botelo	<i>buy</i> , aĉeti
<i>bottom</i> , fundo	<i>by</i> , *per, *apud
<i>boundary</i> , limo	
<i>bouquet</i> , bukedo	<b>C</b>
<i>bourse</i> , borso	<i>cabbage</i> , brasiko
<i>box</i> (subst.), kesto, skatolo	<i>cabin</i> , kajuto
<i>box</i> (vb.), bati, pigni	<i>cage</i> , kaĝo
<i>boy</i> , knabo	<i>cake</i> , kuko
<i>brain</i> , cerbo	<i>calculate</i> , kalkuli
<i>branch</i> , branĉo	<i>call</i> , voki
<i>bread</i> , pano	<i>camel</i> , kamelo
<i>break</i> , rompi	<i>can</i> (subst.), kruĉo
<i>breast</i> , brusto	<i>can</i> (vb.), povi
<i>breathe</i> , spiri	<i>candle</i> , kandelo
<i>brick</i> , briko	<i>candy</i> , bombono
<i>bridge</i> , ponto	<i>cane</i> , kano
<i>bright</i> , brila	<i>capable</i> , kapabla
<i>broad</i> , larĝa	<i>car</i> (railroad), vagono
<i>brother</i> , frato	<i>carafe</i> , karafo
<i>brown</i> , bruna	<i>card</i> , karto
<i>brush</i> , brosi	<i>care</i> , zorgi

*caress*, karesi  
*carpenter*, ĉarpento  
*carpet*, tapiŝo  
*carriage*, kaleŝo  
*carrot*, karoto  
*case*, skatolo  
*cash*, kaso  
*cast* (metals), fandi  
*cast* (throw), ĵeti  
*castle*, kastelo  
*cat*, kato  
*catch*, kapti  
*cause*, kaŭzi  
*cave*, kavo  
*cavern*, kaverno  
*cease*, ĉesi, halti  
*ceiling*, plafono  
*cellar*, kelo  
*cement*, cemento  
*certain*, certa  
*chagrin*, ĉagreno  
*chain*, ĉeno  
*chamber*, ĉambro  
*change*, ŝanĝi  
*chapter*, ĉapitro  
*charm*, ĉarmi  
*chase*, ĉasi  
*chatter*, babili  
*cheat*, trompi  
*cheek*, vango  
*cheese*, fromaĝo  
*chemise*, ĉemizo  
*chemistry*, ĥemio  
*cheque*, ĉeko  
*cherry*, ĉerizo

*chess*, ŝakoj  
*chew*, maĉi  
*chief*, ĉefo, estro  
*child*, infano  
*chin*, mentono  
*chocolate*, ĉokolado  
*choose*, elekti  
*cigar*, cigaro  
*cigarette*, cigaredo  
*cinder*, cindro  
*circumstance*, cirkon-  
     stanco  
*claim*, postuli  
*clamp* (bracket), krampo  
*clay*, argilo  
*clean*, pura  
*clear*, klara  
*clerk*, komizo  
*clever*, lerta  
*clock*, horloĝo  
*cloth* (a), tuko  
*cloth* (goods), drapo  
*clothe*, vesti  
*cloud*, nubo  
*club*, klubo  
*coal*, karbo  
*coal-oil*, petrolo  
*coast*, bordo  
*coffee*, kafo  
*coffin*, ĉerko  
*collar*, kolumo  
*collect*, kolekti  
*colour*, koloro  
*column*, kolono  
*comb*, kombi

<i>come</i> , veni	<i>convenient</i> , oportuna
<i>comma</i> , komo	<i>convince</i> , konvinki
<i>command</i> , ordoni	<i>cook</i> , kuiru
<i>commerce</i> , komerco	<i>copper</i> , kupro
<i>commission</i> , komisio	<i>copy</i> , kopio
<i>committee</i> , komitato	<i>cork</i> , korko
<i>common</i> , komuna, ordi- nara	<i>corn</i> , greno
<i>communicate</i> , komuniki	<i>corner</i> , angulo
<i>companion</i> , kolego	<i>correct</i> , korekti
<i>compare</i> , kompari	<i>correspond</i> , korespondi
<i>compassion</i> , kompato	<i>cost</i> , kosti
<i>complain</i> , plendi	<i>cotton</i> , kotono
<i>conceal</i> , kaŝi	<i>cough</i> , tusi
<i>concerning</i> , *pri	<i>count</i> , kalkuli
<i>conclude</i> , konkludi	<i>counter</i> , kontoro
<i>condition</i> , kondiĉo	<i>country</i> , lando
<i>conduct</i> , konduto	<i>cousin</i> , kuzo
<i>conduct</i> (vb.), konduki	<i>cover</i> , kovri
<i>confess</i> , konfesi	<i>covetous</i> , avara
<i>confide</i> , konfidi	<i>crafty</i> , ruza
<i>confuse</i> , konfuzi	<i>cravat</i> , kravato
<i>congratulate</i> , gratuli	<i>crawl</i> , rampi
<i>conquer</i> , venki, subreg- nigi	<i>cream</i> , kremo
<i>conscience</i> , konscienco	<i>create</i> , krei
<i>conscious</i> , konscia	<i>crime</i> , krimo
<i>consent</i> , konsenti	<i>cross</i> (subst.), kruco
<i>console</i> , konsoli	<i>crowd</i> , amaso
<i>constant</i> , konstanta	<i>crown</i> , kroni
<i>construct</i> , konstrui	<i>cruel</i> , kruela
<i>content</i> , kontenta	<i>crumple</i> , ĉifi
<i>contents</i> (subst.), enhavo	<i>cry</i> , krii
<i>continue</i> , daŭri	<i>cry</i> (of beasts), bleki
<i>contract</i> , kontrakti	<i>cuff</i> , manumo
	<i>cup</i> , taso
	<i>cupboard</i> , ŝranko

*curtain*, kurteno  
*curved*, kurba  
*cushion*, kuseno  
*custom*, kutimo  
*cut*, tranĉi

**D**

*damage*, difekto  
*dance*, danci  
*danger*, danĝero  
*day*, tago  
*deaf*, surda  
*dear*, kara  
*deceive*, trompi  
*decide*, decidi  
*deck*, ferdeko  
*dedicate*, dediĉi  
*deep*, profunda  
*deer*, cervo  
*defend*, defendi  
*define*, difini  
*deformed*, kripla  
*demand*, postuli  
*denounce*, denunci  
*dense*, densa  
*department*, fako  
*depict*, pentri, figuri  
*desert*, dezerto  
*desert* (verb), forlasi  
*deserve*, meriti  
*design*, desegni  
*desire*, deziri  
*destroy*, detrui

*detail*, detalo  
*devil*, diablo  
*dew*, roso  
*diameter*, diametro  
*diamond*, diamanto  
*die*, morti  
*dig*, fosi  
*diligent*, diligenta  
*direct*, direkti  
*disappoint*, ĉagreni  
*discharge* (pour out),  
 ŝuti  
*discount*, diskonto,  
 rabato  
*dish*, plado  
*dispute*, disputi  
*distract*, distri  
*distribution*, disdono  
*diverse*, diversa  
*divide*, dividi  
*divine* (vb.), diveni  
*do*, fari  
*dog*, hundo  
*doll*, pupo  
*dollar*, dolaro  
*door*, pordo  
*dot*, punkto  
*doubt*, dubi  
*dough*, pasto  
*dove*, kolombo  
*draw* (out), tiri  
*draw* (along), treni  
*draw* (pictures), pentri  
*drawers* (chest of), ko-  
 modo

*dream*, sonĝi  
*drink*, trinki  
*drop*, guto  
*drown*, droni  
*drug*, drogo  
*drum*, tamburo  
*dry*, seka  
*duck*, anaso  
*dumb*, muta  
*dust*, polvo  
*duty*, devo

## E

*each*, \*ĉia, \*ĉiu  
*eagle*, aglo  
*ear*, orelo  
*early*, frua  
*earth*, tero  
*east*, oriento  
*Easter*, pasko  
*easy*, facila  
*eat*, manĝi  
*ecstasy*, ravo  
*edge*, rando  
*editor*, redaktoro  
*educate*, eduki  
*effect*, efiki  
*egg*, ovo  
*eight*, \*ok  
*elastic*, elasta  
*elbow*, kubuto  
*elect*, elekti  
*elephant*, elefanto  
*embarrass*, ĝeni

*embrace*, ĉirkaŭpreni  
*eminent*, eminenta  
*enceinte*, graveda  
*end*, fini  
*endeavour*, peni  
*endure*, toleri, suferi  
*engage*, rizervi, promesi  
*engineer*, inĝeniero  
*enough*, sufiĉa  
*entice*, logi  
*envelope*, koverto  
*envy*, envio  
*epoch*, epoko  
*equal*, egala  
*error*, eraro  
*especially*, precipe  
*establish*, fondi  
*esteem*, estimi  
*eternal*, eterna  
*even* (adj.), ebena  
*even* (adv.), \*eĉ  
*evening*, vespero  
*every*, \*ĉia  
*every one*, \*ĉiu  
*everything*, \*ĉio  
*everywhere*, \*ĉie  
*examine*, ekzameni  
*example*, ekzemplo  
*except*, escepti  
*exchange* (bill of), kam-  
 bio  
*execute*, ekzekuti  
*exercise*, ekzerco  
*exhibition*, ekspozicio  
*exist*, ekzisti



*expedite*, ekspedi  
*expel*, peli  
*expend*, elspezi  
*expert*, sperta  
*explode*, eksplodi  
*explore*, esplori  
*express*, esprimi  
*extinguish*, estingi  
*extreme*, ekstrema  
*eye*, okulo  
*eyelid*, palpebro

**F**

*fable*, fablo  
*face*, vizaĝo  
*fade*, velki  
*faint*, sveni  
*fair* (subst.), foiro  
*faithful*, fidela  
*falcon*, falko  
*fall* (of year), aŭtuno  
*fall* (vb.), fali  
*false*, falsa  
*family*, familio  
*fan*, ventumilo  
*fancy*, revo  
*fashion*, modo  
*fast* (adj.), rapida  
*fast* (vb.), fasti  
*fat*, graso  
*fate*, sorto  
*father*, patro  
*fault*, kulpo  
*favour*, favori

*fear*, timi  
*feast*, festi  
*feel* (v. a.), palpi  
*feel* (v. n.), senti  
*felt*, felto  
*fever*, febro  
*field*, kampo  
*fig*, figo  
*fight*, batali  
*filter*, filtri  
*find*, trovi  
*finger*, fingro  
*finish*, fini  
*fir*, abio  
*fire*, fajro  
*firm*, firma  
*fish*, fiŝo  
*fist*, pugno  
*five*, \*kvin  
*flag*, standardo  
*flat*, plata  
*flatter*, flati  
*flax*, lino  
*fleece*, felo  
*flour*, faruno  
*flow*, flui  
*flower*, floro  
*fluff*, lanugo  
*fluid*, fluaĵo  
*flute*, fluto  
*fly* (vb.), flugi  
*fly* (subst.), muŝo  
*foam*, ŝaŭmo  
*fog*, nebulo  
*fold*, faldi

*follow*, sekvi  
*foot*, piedo  
*for*, \*por, \*pro, \*ĉar  
*forehead*, frunto  
*foreign*, fremda  
*forge*, forĝi  
*forget*, forgesi  
*forget-me-not*, miozoto  
*forgive*, pardoni  
*fork*, forko  
*forth*, \*for  
*fortified*, fortika  
*fortunate*, feliĉa  
*fountain*, fonto  
*four*, \*kvar  
*fox*, vulpo  
*frame*, kadro  
*franc*, franko  
*free*, libera  
*fresh*, freŝa  
*Friday*, vendredo  
*friend*, amiko  
*fright*, teruro  
*frog*, rano  
*from*, \*el, \*de  
*front*, fronto  
*frost*, frosto  
*fruit*, frukto  
*frying pan*, pato  
*fulfil*, plenumi  
*full*, plena  
*fume* (subst.), haladzo  
*funeral*, funebro  
*fur*, pelto  
*furious*, freneza

*furniture*, meblaro  
*furrow*, sulko

## G

*gain*, gajni  
*gall*, galo  
*garden*, ĝardeno  
*garlic*, ajlo  
*gas*, gaso  
*gather*, kolekti  
*gay*, gaja  
*gentle*, ĝentila  
*gentleman*, sinjoro  
*genus*, gento  
*get*, ricevi  
*give*, doni, donaci  
*glass*, vitro  
*glass* (a), glaso  
*globe*, globo  
*glory*, gloro  
*glove*, ganto  
*glue*, gluo  
*gnat*, kulo  
*go*, iri  
*goat*, kapro  
*God*, Dio  
*gold*, oro  
*good*, bona  
*good-bye*, \*adiaŭ  
*goods*, ŝtofo  
*goose*, ansero  
*grain*, greno  
*grain* (a), grajno  
*grandfather*, avo

*grandson*, nepo  
*grape*, vinbero  
*grass*, herbo  
*grasshopper*, akrido  
*grease*, sebo  
*great*, granda  
*green*, verda  
*grey*, griza  
*grind*, mueli  
*groan*, ĝemi  
*grow*, kreski  
*guarantee*, garantio  
*guard*, gardi  
*guess*, diveni  
*guest*, gasto  
*gulf*, golfo  
*gum*, gumo  
*gunpowder*, pulvo

**H**

*hail*, hajlo  
*hair*, haro  
*ham*, ŝinko  
*hammer*, martelo  
*hand*, mano  
*handicraft*, metio  
*handy*, lerta  
*hang*, pendi  
*hangings*, tapeto  
*happen*, okazi  
*happy*, feliĉa  
*harbour*, haveno  
*hardly*, \*apenaŭ, mal-  
 facile

*hare*, leporo  
*harp*, harpo  
*harrow*, erpi  
*hat*, ĉapelo  
*have*, havi  
*hay*, fojno  
*he*, li  
*head*, kapo  
*health*, sano  
*hear*, aŭdi  
*heart*, koro  
*heat* (v. a.), hejti  
*heaven*, ĉielo  
*heel*, kalkano  
*hell*, infero  
*helmet*, kasko  
*help*, helpi  
*hemp*, kanabo  
*here*, \*tie ĉi  
*hero*, heroo  
*herring*, haringo  
*hew*, haki  
*hide* (subst.), haŭto  
*hide* (vb.), kaŝi  
*high*, alta  
*hinge*, ĉarniro  
*hire*, dungi  
*hit*, frapi  
*hoarse*, raŭka  
*hog*, porko  
*hold*, teni  
*hole*, truo  
*holy*, sankta  
*home*, hejmo  
*honest*, honesta

*honey*, mielo  
*honour*, honori  
*hoof*, hufo  
*hook*, hoko  
*hope*, esperi  
*horse*, ĉevalo  
*horse-radish*, rafano  
*host*, mastro  
*hotel*, hotelo  
*hour*, horo  
*house*, domo  
*how*, \*kiel  
*however*, \*tamen, \*do  
*how much*, *many*, \*kiom  
*humble*, humila  
*humour*, humoro  
*hump*, ĝibo  
*hundred*, \*cent  
*hunt*, ĉasi  
*hurt*, vundi, dolori  
*husband*, edzo

## I

*I*, mi  
*ice*, glacio  
*if*, \*se  
*illustration*, ilustraĵo  
*imitate*, imiti  
*immediately*, \*tuj  
*important*, grava  
*inch*, colo  
*incite*, inciti  
*incline*, klini  
*increase*, kreski

*indeed*, \*ja  
*industrious*, diligenta  
*industry*, industrio  
*infant*, infano  
*infect*, infekti  
*influence*, influi  
*inherit*, heredi  
*injure*, vundi, difekti  
*ink*, inko  
*inner*, interna  
*insect*, insekto  
*insert*, enmeti  
*instead*, \*anstataŭ  
*instruct*, instrui  
*insult*, insulti  
*insure*, asekuri  
*intend*, intenci  
*interest*, interesi  
*intestine*, intesto  
*invite*, inviti  
*iron*, fero  
*iron (vb.)*, gladi  
*island*, insulo  
*it*, ĝi  
*itch*, juko  
*ivy*, hedero

## J

*jacket*, jako  
*jaw*, faŭko  
*jealous*, ĵaluza  
*jewel*, juvelo  
*join*, jungi, aliĝi  
*joint*, artikio

*joke*, ŝerci  
*journal*, ĵurnalo  
*journey*, veturo  
*joy*, ĝojo  
*judge*, juĝi  
*jug*, kruĉo  
*juice*, suko  
*just* (adj.), justa  
*just* (adv.), \*ĵus, ĝuste

**K**

*keep*, konservi  
*keg*, barelo  
*kernel*, kerno  
*kerosene*, petrolo  
*kettle*, kaldrono  
*key*, ŝlosilo  
*kidney*, reno  
*kind* (subst.), speco  
*kind* (adj.), aminda, afabla  
*king*, reĝo  
*kingdom*, regno, reĝlando  
*kiss*, kisi  
*knee*, genuo  
*know*, scii, koni

**L**

*labour*, labori  
*lace*, pasamento  
*lake*, lago  
*lame*, lama  
*land*, lando

*language*, lingvo  
*lantern*, lanterno  
*lard*, lardo  
*large*, granda  
*lark*, alaŭdo  
*last* (adj.), lasta  
*last* (vb.), daŭri  
*laugh*, ridi  
*law*, leĝo  
*lead* (subst.), plumbo  
*lead* (vb.), konduki, estradi  
*leaf*, folio  
*lean* (vb.), apogi  
*leap*, salti  
*learn*, lerni  
*leather*, ledo  
*leave* (subst.), permeso  
*leave* (vb.), lasi  
*legend*, legendo  
*legume*, legomo  
*lemon*, citrono  
*lend*, prunte doni  
*lentil*, lentio  
*lesson*, leciono  
*letter*, letero  
*letter* (of alphabet), litero  
*lick*, leki  
*lie* (down), kuŝi  
*lie* (tell a), mensogi  
*lift*, levi  
*light* (subst.), lumo  
*lightning*, fulmo  
*like* (vb.), ŝati, ami

*like* (adj.), simila je  
*lily*, lilio  
*lime*, kalko  
*limit*, limo  
*line*, linio  
*linen*, tolo  
*lion*, leono  
*lip*, lipo  
*listen*, aŭskulti  
*live*, vivi, loĝi  
*liver*, hepato  
*lizard*, lacerto  
*lo!* \*jen  
*load* (a gun), ŝargi  
*lock* (subst.), seruro  
*lock* (vb.), ŝlosi  
*locomotive*, lokomotivo  
*lodge*, loĝi  
*long* (adj.), longa  
*long* (vb.), sopiri  
*lose*, perdi  
*lot* (cast), loto  
*lottery*, loterio  
*loud*, laŭta  
*lounge*, kanapo  
*love*, ami  
*lucifer*, alumeto  
*lung*, pulmo

### M

*machine*, maŝino  
*mad*, kolera, freneza  
*magpie*, pigo  
*mail*, poŝto

*maize*, maizo  
*majesty*, majesto  
*make*, fari  
*man*, homo, viro  
*manner*, maniero  
*manufactory*, fabriko  
*many*, multa  
*maple*, acero  
*marble*, marmoro  
*margin*, margeno  
*marsh*, marĉo  
*mason*, masonisto  
*mass*, amaso  
*mast*, masto  
*master*, mastro  
*mat*, mato  
*match*, alumeto  
*mattress*, matraco  
*meal*, faruno, manĝado  
*means*, rimedo  
*measure*, mezuri  
*meat*, viando  
*medicine*, kuracilo  
*meet*, renkonti  
*melon*, melono  
*member*, membro  
*memory*, memoro  
*mercury*, hidrargo  
*mesh*, maŝo  
*middle*, mezo  
*migrate*, migri  
*mile*, mejlo  
*milk* (subst.), lakto  
*milk* (vb.), melki  
*mill*, mueli

*mind*, animo, cerbo  
*mine*, mia (poss. pron.)  
*mirror*, spegulo  
*misery*, mizero  
*mix*, miksi  
*mixture*, miksaĵo  
*model*, modeli  
*moderate*, modera  
*modest*, modesta  
*molasses*, siropo  
*mole*, talpo  
*Monday*, lundo  
*money*, mono  
*monk*, monaĥo  
*monkey*, simio  
*month*, monato  
*moon*, luno  
*more*, \*pli  
*morning*, mateno  
*moss*, musko  
*most*, \*plej  
*mountain*, monto  
*mourn*, plori  
*mouse*, muso  
*mouth*, buŝo  
*move*, movi  
*mow*, falĉi  
*much*, multe  
*mucilage*, gumo  
*mud*, koto  
*mule*, mulo  
*murmur*, murmuri  
*must* (vb.), devi  
*mustard*, mustardo  
*mutter*, murmuregi

N

*nail*, najlo  
*nail* (finger), ungo  
*naked*, nuda  
*name*, nomi  
*nape*, nuko  
*nation*, nacio  
*nature*, naturo  
*near*, proksima  
*near to* (prep.), \*apud  
*necessary*, necesa  
*neck*, kolo  
*need* (vb.), bezoni  
*neigh*, bleki  
*neighbour*, najbaro  
*neither*, \*nek  
*nephew*, nevo  
*nest*, nesto  
*net*, reto  
*nettle*, urtiko  
*never*, \*neniam  
*new*, nova  
*night*, nokto  
*nightingale*, najtingalo  
*nine*, \*naŭ  
*no*, \*ne  
*noble*, nobla  
*nobleman*, nobelo  
*nobody*, \*neniu  
*nohow*, \*neniel  
*noise*, bruo  
*none*, \*neniom  
*no one's*, \*nenies  
*nor*, \*nek

*north*, nordo  
*nose*, nazo  
*not*, \*ne  
*nothing*, \*nenio  
*nourish*, nutri  
*now*, \*nun  
*nowhere*, \*nenie  
*number*, nombro, numero  
*nut*, nukso

## O

*oak*, kverko  
*oar*, remilo  
*oats*, aveno  
*obey*, obei  
*object*, objekto  
*object*, kontraŭstari  
*obstinate*, obstina  
*obstruct*, bari  
*occasion*, okazo  
*occupy*, okupi  
*odour*, odoro  
*of*, \*de, \*da  
*offend*, ofendi  
*offer* (sacrifice), oferi  
*offer* (present), prezenti  
*officiate*, agi  
*often*, ofte  
*oh!* \*ho!  
*oil*, oleo  
*on*, \*sur  
*one*, \*unu  
*onion*, bulbo  
*only* (adj.), sola

*only* (adv.), \*nur  
*opinion*, opinio  
*opportune*, ĝustatempe  
*opposite*, \*kontraŭ  
*or*, \*aŭ  
*orange*, oranĝo  
*order* (subst.), ordo  
*order* (vb.), ordoni,  
 mendi  
*ordinary*, ordinara  
*organ*, orgeno  
*oriental*, orienta  
*ornament*, ornamo  
*orphan*, orfo  
*other*, alia  
*ought*, devi  
*out*, \*for  
*outside*, \*ekster  
*oval*, ovalo  
*oven*, forno  
*over*, \*super  
*overcoat*, surtuto, super-  
 vesto  
*overthrow*, renversi  
*owe*, ŝuldi  
*owl*, strigo  
*own* (vb.), posedi  
*own* (adj.), propra  
*ox*, bovo  
*oyster*, ostro

## P

*pack*, paki  
*page*, paĝo



*pail*, sitelo  
*pain*, doloro  
*paint*, pentri  
*pale*, pala  
*palace*, palaco  
*palate*, palato  
*pants*, pantalono  
*paper*, papero  
*paradise*, paradizo  
*pardon*, pardoni  
*parrot*, papago  
*part*, parto  
*particularly*, precipe  
*partridge*, perdriko  
*pass*, pasi  
*passion*, pasio  
*pastor*, pastro  
*pasture*, paŝto  
*patch*, fliki  
*patience*, pacienco  
*pause*, halti  
*pavement*, pavimo  
*pay*, pagi  
*pea*, pizo  
*peace*, paco  
*peacock*, pavo  
*pear*, piro  
*pearl*, perlo  
*pen*, plumo  
*pencil*, kraĵono  
*penny*, penco  
*people*, popolo  
*pepper*, pipro  
*perceive*, rimarki, eksenti  
*perfect*, perfekta

*perish*, pereji  
*permit*, permesi  
*persecute*, persekuti  
*person*, persono  
*perspire*, ŝviti  
*petticoat*, ĵupo  
*pheasant*, fazano  
*piano*, fortepiano  
*pickle*, pekli  
*piece*, peco  
*pillar*, kolono  
*pin*, pinglo  
*pinch*, pinĉi  
*pine*, pino  
*pineapple*, ananaso  
*pious*, pia  
*pipe*, pipo, tubo  
*pitch*, peĉo  
*pity* (vb.), kompati  
*pity* [it is a], domaĝo  
*place*, loko  
*plague*, pesto  
*plait*, plekti  
*plane* (vb.), raboti  
*plant* (vb.), planti  
*plant* (subst.), kreskaĵo  
*plate*, telero  
*play*, ludi  
*please*, plaĉi  
*pleasure*, plezuro  
*plough* (vb.), plugi  
*plum*, pruno  
*pocket*, poŝo  
*point*, punkto  
*poison*, veneno

*game-point, pinto.*  
*ento.*

*pole*, stango  
*police*, polico  
*polish*, poluri  
*polish* (for shoes), ciro  
*poplar*, poplo  
*poppy*, papavo  
*porcelain*, porcelano  
*possess*, posedi  
*post* (mail), poŝto  
*pot*, poto  
*pour*, verŝi  
*powder* (gun), pulvo  
*powder* (dust), pulvoro  
*praise*, laŭdi  
*pray*, preĝi  
*preach*, prediki  
*precise*, preciza  
*prepare*, prepari  
*present* (subst.), donaco  
*present* (vb.), prezenti  
*preserve*, konservi  
*press*, premi  
*pretty*, beleta  
*price*, kosto  
*prick*, piki  
*priest*, pastro  
*prince*, princo  
*print*, presi  
*private*, privata  
*prize*, prezo  
*produce*, produkti  
*promise*, promesi  
*proper*, propra  
*property*, posedaĵo  
*propose*, proponi

*prosper*, prosperi  
*protect*, gardi, defendi  
*proud*, fieri  
*prove*, pruvi  
*proverb*, proverbo  
*prudent*, prudenta  
*pull*, tiri  
*pump*, pumpilo  
*punish*, puni  
*pure*, pura  
*purple*, purpura  
*pus*, puso  
*push*, puŝi  
*put*, meti  
*puzzle*, enigmo

## Q

*quality*, eco  
*quantity*, kvanto  
*quick*, rapida  
*quiet*, trankvila  
*quit*, forlasi

## R

*rabbit*, kuniklo  
*race*, gento  
*rag*, ĉifono  
*rail*, relo  
*railroad*, fervojo  
*rain*, pluvi  
*rake*, rasti  
*rapid*, rapida

<i>raspberry</i> , frambo	<i>revenge</i> , venĝi
<i>rat</i> , rato	<i>reward</i> , rekompenci
<i>rate</i> (at the — of), *po	<i>rhyme</i> , rimo
<i>raven</i> , korvo	<i>rib</i> , ripo
<i>ravish</i> , ravi	<i>ribbon</i> , rubando
<i>ray</i> (of sun), radio	<i>rice</i> , rizo
<i>reach</i> , atingi	<i>rich</i> , riĉa
<i>read</i> , legi	<i>ride</i> , rajdi
<i>ready</i> , preta	<i>right</i> (in the), prava
<i>real</i> , efektiva	<i>right</i> (authority), rajto
<i>reap</i> , rikolti	<i>right</i> (hand), dekstra
<i>receive</i> , ricevi	<i>righteous</i> , justa
<i>recognise</i> , rekoni	<i>ring</i> , ringo
<i>rectangle</i> , rektangulo	<i>ripe</i> , matura
<i>red</i> , ruĝa	<i>river</i> , rivero
<i>regard</i> , rigardi	<i>road</i> , vojo, strato
<i>regiment</i> , regimento	<i>roast</i> , rosti
<i>register</i> (a letter), reko-	<i>rob</i> , rabi
mendi	<i>roll</i> , ruli
<i>reign</i> , regi	<i>roof</i> , tegmento
<i>rejoice</i> , ĝoji	<i>rook</i> , frugilego
<i>relate to</i> , rilati	<i>room</i> , ĉambro
<i>relation</i> , parenco	<i>rooster</i> , koko
<i>remain</i> , resti	<i>root</i> , radiko
<i>remark</i> , rimarki	<i>rope</i> , ŝnuro
<i>remedy</i> , rimedo	<i>rose</i> , rozo
<i>rent</i> , rento	<i>rotten</i> , putra
<i>repeat</i> , ripeti	<i>round</i> , ronda
<i>repose</i> , ripozi	<i>row</i> (rank), vico
<i>represent</i> , figuri	<i>row</i> (vb.), remi
<i>reproach</i> , riproĉi	<i>rub</i> , froti
<i>request</i> , peti	<i>rubber-shoe</i> , galoŝo
<i>require</i> , postuli	<i>rule</i> , regulo
<i>resound</i> , sonori, resoni	<i>rum</i> , rumo
<i>rest</i> [the], cetero	<i>run</i> , kuri

## S

*sack*, sako  
*sacrifice* (v.), oferi  
*sad*, malĝoja  
*saddle*, selo  
*sail*, velo  
*salad*, salato  
*salmon*, salmo  
*salt*, salo  
*salute*, saluti  
*same*, sama  
*sand*, sablo  
*Saturday*, sabato  
*sauce*, saŭco  
*save*, savi  
*saw*, segi  
*say*, diri  
*scarcely*, \*apenaŭ, mal-  
     volonte  
*science*, scienco  
*scissors*, tondilo  
*scratch*, grati  
*screw*, ŝraŭbo  
*sculpture*, skulpti  
*sea*, maro  
*seagull*, mevo  
*seal* (animal), foko  
*seal* (vb.), sigeli  
*search*, serĉi  
*season*, sezono  
*seat*, seĝi  
*seductive*, deloga  
*see*, vidi  
*seem*, ŝajni

*self*, si; mem  
*sell*, vendi  
*send*, sendi  
*sense*, senco  
*separate*, aparta  
*serpent*, serpento  
*serve*, servi  
*set* (type), komposti  
*seven*, \*sep  
*severe*, severa  
*sew*, kudri  
*shadow*, ombro  
*shaft* (of carriage, etc.),  
     timono  
*shake*, skui, premi  
*shame*, honto  
*sharp*, akra  
*shave*, razi  
*she*, \*ŝi  
*sheaf*, garbo  
*shear*, tondi  
*sheep*, ŝafo  
*shell*, ŝelo, konko  
*shield*, ŝildo  
*shilling*, ŝilingo  
*shine*, brili  
*ship*, ŝipo  
*shirt*, ĉemizo  
*shoe*, ŝuo  
*shoot*, pafi  
*shore*, bordo  
*short-sighted*, miopa  
*shoulder*, ŝultro  
*shovel*, ŝoveli  
*show*, montri

e, foko =  
 vo.

*shut*, fermi  
*side*, flanko  
*sign*, signo  
*signify*, signifi  
*silent*, silenta  
*silk*, silko  
*silver*, arĝento  
*similar*, simila  
*simple*, simpla  
*sin*, peki  
*sing*, kanti  
*sir*, sinjoro  
*sit*, sidi  
*situation*, situacio  
*six*, \*ses  
*skate*, gliti  
*skilful*, lerta  
*skin*, haŭto  
*sleep*, dormi  
*sleeve*, maniko  
*slide*, gliti  
*slippery*, glata  
*smear*, ŝmiri  
*smell* (subst.), odoro  
*smell* (vb.), flari  
*smoke*, fumi  
*smooth*, ebena, glata  
*snail*, limako  
*sneeze*, terni  
*snow*, neĝo  
*so*, \*tiel  
*soap*, sapo  
*sober*, sobra  
*society*, societo  
*sofa*, kanapo, sofo

*soft*, mola  
*sole* (of foot), plando  
*solve*, solvi  
*some*, \*ia, kelka, \*iom  
*somehow*, \*iel  
*some one*, \*iu  
*some one's*, \*ies  
*something*, \*io  
*sometime*, \*iam  
*somewhat*, \*iom, \*iel  
*somewhere*, \*ie  
*so much*, \*tiom  
*son*, filo  
*soon*, \*baldaŭ  
*sorcery*, sorĉo  
*sorrow*, malĝojo, ĉagreno  
*soul*, animo  
*sound*, soni  
*soup*, supo  
*south*, sudo  
*sow*, semi  
*sparrow*, pasero  
*speak*, paroli  
*special*, speciala  
*spell*, silabi  
*spice*, spico  
*spider*, araneo  
*spin*, ŝpini  
*spirit*, spirito  
*spit*, kraĉi  
*spite* [in — of], \*mal-  
     graŭ  
*split*, fendi  
*sponge*, spongo  
*spoon*, kulero

<i>spot</i> , makulo	<i>store</i> , magazeno, vendejo
<i>spring</i> (time), prin-tempo	<i>stork</i> , cikonio
<i>spring</i> (wire), risorto	<i>story</i> , rakonto
<i>sprinkle</i> , ŝpruci	<i>story</i> (of house), etaĝo
<i>spur</i> , sprono	<i>stove</i> , forno
<i>square</i> (public), placo	<i>straight</i> , rekta
<i>squirrel</i> , sciuro	<i>strange</i> , stranga
<i>stable</i> , ĉevalejo	<i>strap</i> , rimeno
<i>stain</i> , makulo	<i>straw</i> , pajlo
<i>stairs</i> , ŝtuparo	<i>strawberry</i> , frago
<i>stammer</i> , balbuti	<i>streak</i> , streko
<i>stamp</i> (metal, etc.), marko	<i>street</i> , strato
<i>stamp</i> (postage), poŝtmarko	<i>stretch</i> (v. a.), streĉi
<i>stand</i> , stari	<i>stride</i> , paŝo
<i>star</i> , stelo	<i>strike</i> (hit), frapi
<i>state</i> (condition), stato	<i>string</i> , kordo (music)
<i>state</i> (country), ŝtato	<i>string</i> , ŝnuro
<i>station</i> , stacio	<i>strive</i> , peni
<i>steal</i> , ŝteli	<i>strong</i> , forta
<i>steam</i> , vaporo	<i>stuff</i> , ŝtofo
<i>steel</i> , ŝtalo	<i>success</i> , sukceso
<i>step</i> , ŝtupo	<i>such</i> , *tia
<i>stewpan</i> , kaserolo	<i>suck</i> , suĉi
<i>stick</i> (cane), bastono	<i>sudden</i> , subita
<i>still</i> (adj.), kvieta	<i>suffer</i> , suferi
<i>still</i> (adv.), *ankoraŭ	<i>suffocate</i> , sufoki
<i>sting</i> , piki	<i>sugar</i> , sukero
<i>stocking</i> , ŝtrumpo	<i>sulphur</i> , sulfuro
<i>stomach</i> , stomako	<i>summer</i> , somero
<i>stone</i> , ŝtono	<i>sun</i> , suno
<i>stop</i> , ĉesi, halti	<i>Sunday</i> , dimanĉo
<i>stop up</i> , ŝtopi	<i>supplement</i> , aldono
	<i>support</i> , subapogi, helpi
	<i>suppose</i> , supozi
	<i>suspect</i> , suspekti

*suspenders*, ŝelko  
*swallow* (bird), hirundo  
*swallow* (vb.), gluti  
*swan*, cigno  
*swear*, ĵuri  
*sweep*, balai  
*swell*, ŝveli  
*swim*, naĝi  
*swing*, svingi  
*sword*, glavo  
*syllable*, silabo  
*sympathise*, kompati

T

*table*, tablo  
*tablet*, tabuleto  
*tail*, vosto  
*tailor*, tajloro  
*take*, preni  
*tale*, fabelo  
*tall*, alta  
*tallow*, sebo  
*tap* (water, etc.), krano  
*tapestry*, tapeto  
*tassel*, glano  
*taste*, gusti  
*tax*, takso  
*tea*, teo  
*teach*, instrui  
*tear*, larmo  
*tear* (vb.), ŝiri  
*tedious*, teda, malagrā-  
 bla  
*telegraph*, telegrafi

*tell*, rakonti, diri  
*temple*, templo  
*temple* (of head), tem-  
 pio  
*ten*, \*dek  
*territory*, teritorio  
*than*, \*ol  
*thank*, danki  
*that* (pron.), tiu; tio  
*that* (conj.), \*ke  
*that* (rel.), kiu, kio  
*thaw*, degeli  
*the*, \*la, \*l'  
*the more—the*, \*ju pli—  
 des  
*theatre*, teatro  
*then*, \*tiam  
*there*, \*tie  
*therefore*, \*tial  
*they*, ili  
*thick*, dika  
*think*, pensi  
*thirst*, soifo  
*this*, \*tiu ĉi  
*though*, \*kvankam  
*thousand*, \*mil  
*thread*, fadeno  
*threaten*, minaci  
*three*, \*tri  
*threshold*, sojlo  
*thrift*, ŝparo  
*throat*, gorgo  
*through*, \*tra; \*per  
*throw*, ĵeti  
*thunder*, tondro

*thingafeno, aĵo, objekto.*

*Thursday*, ĵaŭdo  
*thus*, \*tiel  
*ticket*, bileto  
*tickle*, tikli  
*tie*, ligi  
*time*, tempo, fojo  
*tin*, stano  
*tinplate*, lado  
*tired*, laca  
*to*, \*al  
*toad*, bufo  
*to-day*, \*hodiaŭ  
*together*, \*kune  
*toilet*, tualetto  
*tomb*, tombo  
*tomorrow*, \*morgaŭ  
*tongue*, lango  
*too*, \*tro  
*tooth*, dento  
*torment*, turmenti  
*tortoise*, testudo  
*totter*, ŝanceligi  
*touch*, tuŝi  
*towel*, viŝilo  
*tower*, turo  
*town*, urbo  
*trade* (subst.), komerco  
*trade* (vb.), komerci  
*transact*, trakti  
*translate*, traduki  
*treaty*, kontrakto  
*tree*, arbo  
*tremble*, tremi  
*triangle*, triangulo  
*trouble*, zorgo, peno

*true*, vera  
*trumpet*, trumpeto  
*trunk* (of tree), trunko  
*trust*, konfidi  
*try*, provi  
*tub*, kuvo  
*tube*, tubo  
*Tuesday*, mardo  
*tulip*, tulipo  
*tune* (subst.), melodio,  
     aerio  
*tune* (vb.), agordi  
*turkey*, meleagro  
*turn*, turni  
*turn* (wood), torni  
*turnip*, rapo  
*twist* (v. a.), tordi  
*twist*, (v. n.), volvi  
*two*, \*du  
*type*, tipo

## U

*ulcer*, ulcero  
*umbrella*, ombrelo  
*uncle*, onklo  
*under*, \*sub  
*understand*, kompreni  
*undertake*, entrepreni  
*until*, \*ĝis  
*upper*, supra *up, super*  
*upset*, renversi  
*urge*, inciti  
*use*, uzi  
*useful*, utila  
*utilise*, utiligi



V

*vain* (useless), vana  
*valise*, valizo  
*valley*, valo  
*various*, diversa  
*vase*, vazo  
*vast*, vasta  
*vein*, vejno  
*velvet*, veluro  
*verse*, verso  
*vertical*, vertikala  
*very*, \*tre  
*vest*, veŝto  
*vignette*, vinjeto  
*village*, vilaĝo  
*vinegar*, vinagro  
*violet*, violo  
*violet* (adj.), violkolora  
*violin*, violono  
*virtue*, virto  
*visit*, viziti  
*voice*, voĉo  
*volcano*, vulkano  
*volume*, volumo  
*voyage*, vojaĝo

W

*wages*, salajro  
*waist*, talio  
*wait*, atendi  
*walk*, promeni, marŝi  
*wall*, muro  
*walnut*, juglando

*wander*, vagi  
*want*, bezoni  
*war*, milito  
*warm*, varma  
*wash*, lavi  
*wasp*, vespo  
*water*, akvo  
*wave*, ondo  
*wax*, vakso  
*way*, vojo  
*we*, \*ni  
*weary*, laca, enua  
*weather*, vetero  
*weave*, teksi  
*wedge*, kojno  
*Wednesday*, merkredo  
*week*, semajno  
*weep*, plori  
*weigh* (v. a.), pesi  
*weigh* (v. n.), pezi  
*well* (subst.), puto  
*well* (adv.), bone  
*west*, okcidento  
*whale*, baleno  
*what*, \*kia, \*kio  
*wheel*, rado  
*when*, \*kiam  
*where*, \*kie  
*whether*, \*ĉu  
*while*, \*ĉu  
*whip*, vipo  
*whistle*, fajfi  
*white*, blanka  
*who*, \*kiu  
*whole*, tuta

*whose*, \*kies  
*why*, \*kial  
*wick*, meĉo  
*wide*, larĝa, vasta  
*widower*, vidvo  
*wild*, sovaĝa  
*will*, voli  
*willow*, saliko  
*wind* (vb.), vindi, bobenumi, streĉi  
*wind* (subst.), vento  
*window*, fenestro  
*wine*, vino  
*wing*, flugilo  
*winter*, vintro  
*wipe*, viŝi  
*wise*, saĝa  
*wish*, deziri  
*wit*, sprito  
*with*, \*kun  
*within*, interne  
*without* (wanting), \*sen  
*without* (outside), ekstere  
*wolf*, lupo  
*wonder*, miri  
*wood* (substance), ligno  
*wool*, lano

*word*, vorto  
*work*, laboro  
*work* (of an author), verko  
*world*, mondo  
*worm*, vermo  
*wound*, vundi  
*write*, skribi

## Y

*yawn*, oscedi  
*year*, jaro  
*yeast*, fermentilo  
*yellow*, flava  
*yes*, \*jes  
*yesterday*, \*hieraŭ  
*yet*, \*ankoraŭ  
*yoke*, jugo  
*you*, vi  
*young*, juna

## Z

*zenith*, zenito  
*zigzag*, zigzago  
*zinc*, zinko  
*zone*, zono

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