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WITH PHONETIC
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BY

WILLIAM W. MANN,

(Member of the British Esperanto Association).

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LETTER FROM DR. ZAMENHOF

(*Founder of Esperanto*).

Varsovio,

14.9.08.

KARAJ SINJOROJ,

Kun plezuro kaj danko mi ricevis vian leteron de 10.9, kaj ankaŭ la presprovaĵon de „*Esperanto Self-Taught*.”

Ĉar Sro Mann estas tre kompetenta kaj sperta esperantisto, tial mi estas tute certa, ke la libro verkita de li estos tre bona kaj tre utila.

Via,

(*Signed*) ZAMENHOF.

[TRANSLATION.]

Warsaw,

14.9.08.

Dear Sirs,

*I received your letter of Sept. 10, and the proofs of “*Esperanto Self-Taught*,” with pleasure and thanks.*

As Mr. Mann is a very competent and experienced Esperantist, I am quite certain that the book written by him will be very good and very useful.

Yours,

(*Signed*) ZAMENHOF.

PREFACE.

THE object of this volume is two-fold. It supplies very full and comprehensive vocabularies of the words required by the tourist or traveller, visitor or resident abroad, health or pleasure seeker, and professional or business man, together with a large number of conversational sentences of a typical and practical character. The words and phrases are classified according to subject, and the phonetic pronunciation of every word is added in accordance with Marlborough's simple and popular system of phonetics.

With the aid of this book anyone may undertake a trip to a foreign land, even if he know nothing of the language of the country he is going to, and, if he will put himself beforehand in communication with Esperantists in the various places he intends to visit, he will find them ready to help him in many ways, and his stay abroad will thus be made much more entertaining and instructive than if he had spent his time in the conventional manner of the ordinary tourist. A further great advantage of this international language is, that it opens up to the traveller, not merely one particular country, but the whole of Europe.

The book also aims at affording a practical guide to Esperanto for the student, who will find, in the section on Grammar, all that he needs to give him full insight into and grasp of the language, enabling him with very little effort to read, write and speak correctly.

By joining an Esperanto Group the learner may have frequent opportunity of conversational practice, and he will soon find that it is by no means a difficult matter to become as fluent in the auxiliary language as in his mother-tongue.*

Esperanto is not merely a language for tourists, but already possesses a rich literature of considerable extent, the beginnings of that "Weltliteratur" foreseen by Goethe; it has a press of its own representing every country of importance in the world, and is constantly being made use of for professional purposes by doctors, scientists, teachers, lawyers, soldiers, sailors, merchants, etc., in every quarter of the globe. It is undoubtedly destined, ere many years have passed, to become a very important factor in the progress of the world.

WILLIAM W. MANN.

London, 1908.

**Any information as to Esperanto groups, literature, etc., may be obtained on application to The Esperanto Association, 133, High Holborn London, W.C.*

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THE ESPERANTO ALPHABET

(WITH PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION).

The Esperanto Alphabet has 28 letters—23 consonants,
5 vowels :—

Characters.	Name and English Pronunciation.	Phonetics used.
A, a ...	(ah) like <i>a</i> in <i>father</i> or <i>pa</i> ; as <i>patro</i> (pah'troh). In unaccented syllables it should not be dwelt upon, and in all cases it should be pronounced quite purely, without the slight drawling <i>r</i> -sound which is sometimes added to the corresponding vowel in English	ah
B, b ...	(bo) as in English	b
C, c ...	(tsoh) like <i>ts</i> in <i>gets</i> , <i>hits</i> , and never as in English; as <i>caro</i> (tsah'roh)	ts
Ĉ, ĉ ...	(cho) like <i>ch</i> in <i>church</i> ; as <i>ĉasi</i> (chah'see) ...	ch
D, d ...	(do) as in English, but with tip of tongue placed on back of teeth instead of on front ridge of roof of mouth	d
E, e ...	(eh) like <i>e</i> in <i>bend</i> pronounced broadly, or <i>a</i> in <i>hate</i> shortly pronounced, but quite pure, entirely without the slight drawling <i>ee</i> -sound often heard after the English vowel; as <i>beno</i> (beh'noh) ...	e, eh
F, f ...	(fo) as in English	f
G, g ...	(go) like <i>g</i> in <i>go</i> , <i>give</i> , as <i>gasto</i> (gah'stoh), and never like <i>g</i> in <i>gem</i> , <i>allege</i>	g
Ĝ, ĝ ...	(jo) like <i>g</i> in <i>gem</i> , <i>general</i> , and <i>j</i> in <i>joyful</i> ; as <i>ĝeni</i> (jeh'nee)	j
H, h ...	(ho) as in English	h
Ĥ, ĥ ...	(ĥo) like <i>ch</i> in Scotch <i>loch</i> , <i>ch</i> in German <i>hoch</i> , <i>j</i> in Spanish <i>mujer</i> . This guttural sound is practically a very strongly aspirated <i>h</i> , and may be made by trying to pronounce "ho" with the throat arranged as for saying <i>k</i> :— <i>ĥoro</i> (khoro), <i>ĥino</i> (khino)	kh
I, i ...	(ee) like <i>ee</i> in <i>seen</i> , as <i>li</i> (lee). In unaccented syllables, and before two consonants together, this <i>i</i> practically becomes the <i>i</i> in <i>it</i> or in <i>wind</i> ; as <i>ferminte</i> (fehrr-min'teh)	ee, i

Characters.	Name and English Pronunciation.	Phonetics used.
J, j ... (yo)	always like <i>y</i> in <i>ya</i> , as <i>jes</i> (yehss), <i>vojo</i> (vo'-yo), and never like <i>j</i> in <i>judge</i> , <i>joke</i>	j
<p>It should be remembered that <i>j</i> is <i>always</i> a consonant, with the sound of the English <i>y</i> in <i>you</i>. Of course, when <i>j</i> occurs at the end of a word or before a consonant, it practically unites with the preceding vowel to form a diphthong, and loses the full consonantal sound which it has before a vowel. Thus:</p>		
	<i>Aj</i> (ahy), like <i>ah y</i> in <i>ah yes</i> (almost like <i>y</i> in <i>my</i>); as <i>kaj</i> (kah'y), <i>rajdi</i> (rah'y-dee), <i>krajono</i> (krah-yo'no)	ahy
	<i>Ej</i> (ehy), like <i>ay y</i> in <i>say yes</i> ; as <i>plej</i> (pleh'y, one syllable)	ehy
	<i>Oj</i> (oy), like <i>oh y</i> in <i>oh yes</i> (almost like <i>oy</i> in <i>toy</i>); as <i>ranoj</i> (rah'noy), <i>kojno</i> (koy'noh)	oy
	<i>Uj</i> (ooy), like <i>oo y</i> in <i>too young</i> ; as <i>tuj</i> (too'y, one syllable), <i>prujno</i> (proo'yno, two syllables)	ooy
Ĵ, ĵ ... (zho)	like <i>s</i> in <i>vision</i> or <i>pleasure</i> , or <i>j</i> in French <i>jeune</i> , <i>j'ai</i> ; as <i>feti</i> (zheh'tee)	zh
K, k ... (ko)	as in English	k
L, l ... (lo)	as in English	l
M, m ... (mo)	as in English	m
N, n ... (no)	as in English	n
O, o ... (oh)	like <i>o</i> in <i>horse</i> , not diphthongized, but pronounced purely and rather shortly, as <i>bona</i> (boh'nah not bow'nah), quite without the short <i>oo</i> -sound frequently heard with the English vowel in such words as <i>note</i> , <i>boat</i> . Its sound is almost equivalent to <i>aw</i> in <i>caw</i> , pronounced shortly and with the lips placed roundly as if for saying <i>oh</i> ; as <i>estonta</i> (ess-tohn'tah)	o, oh
P, p ... (po)	as in English	p
R, r ... (ro)	as in English, but sounded <i>much more forcibly</i> , and always with a <i>trill</i> as in singing; as <i>korpo</i> (kohr'po)	r
S, s ... (so)	like <i>s</i> in <i>say</i> , as <i>suno</i> (soo'noh), and never as <i>s</i> in <i>rose</i> ; as <i>pesi</i> (peh'see)	s, ss

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Characters.	Name and English Pronunciation.	Phonetics used.
Ŝ, ŝ ...	(sho) like <i>sh</i> in <i>show, she</i> ; as <i>ŝipo</i> (shee'poh)	sh
T, t ...	(to) as in English, but dentally—with tip of tongue placed on back of teeth instead of on front ridge of roof of mouth	t
U, u ...	(oo) like <i>oo</i> in <i>boot</i> , as <i>nubo</i> (noo'boh); and never as <i>u</i> in <i>mute</i> or <i>but</i>	oo
Ŭ, ŭ ...	(wo) is equivalent to the English <i>w</i> , and is produced by a <i>partial bringing together</i> of the lips. It practically only occurs after <i>a</i> or <i>e</i>	w, ŭ
	(1) <i>Aŭ</i> . To say <i>antaŭ</i> , for instance, say "ahn'tah," and finish by bringing the lips slightly together to pronounce the <i>ŭ</i> (<i>w</i>). Similarly for <i>laŭta</i> (lah'w-tah). This sound is not exactly the English <i>ou</i> in <i>house</i> , but is just the <i>au</i> in the German <i>Haus</i> . The phonetic sign for <i>aŭ</i> therefore is	ahw
	(2) <i>Eŭ</i> , as in <i>Eŭropo</i> (ehw-ro'poh), is pronounced with a similar closing of the lips after the <i>eh</i> -sound	ehw
V, v ...	(vo) as in English	v
Z, z ...	(zo) as in English	z

PRELIMINARY NOTES.

In order to make the best progress in acquiring the words and sentences in the following pages, the student is recommended to learn a few at a time by repeating them aloud with the aid of the phonetic pronunciation in the third column.

Although the system of phonetics may seem a little cumbersome, practice will soon enable the student to pronounce the words easily and naturally. The following notes will be useful:—

1. Accent.—In Esperanto, **every letter**, whether vowel or consonant, **is sounded**. **The accented syllable of a word is always the last but one**. Thus, *nobla* (noh'blah), *irado* (ee-rah'do), *telefono* (teh-leh-foh'no), *internacia* (in-tehr-naht-see'ah), *folio* (fohlee'oh).

It should be borne in mind that *j* and *ŭ* **are consonants**, and do not, like the vowels, of themselves constitute a syllable. Thus, *tiu* (tee'oo, **two** syllables) and *tiuĵ* (tee'ooy, also **two** syllables), *rajdi* (rah'y-dee, **not** rah-ĭ'dee), *antaŭ* (ahn'tahw, **not** ahn-tah'ŭ).

2. The vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*, should in Esperanto be pronounced quite purely, and entirely without any drawling after-sound. Many English speakers diphthongize *a, i, o*, and pronounce *late* as “*la-it*,” *pale* as “*pa-il*,” *paper* as “*pa-y-per*,” *road* as “*row-d*,” etc. This habit of drawling the vowels, when transferred to Esperanto, thus: *Mi ne povas bone paroli*, mee’y nay’ee poh’öö-vah(r)ss boh’öö-neh-y pah(r)-roh’öö-leey, immediately reveals the nationality of the speaker.

There is also an inclination to interpose an *r*-sound between *la* (“the”) and a word beginning with a vowel, thus: *la(r)eblecco* instead of *la ebleco*, *la(r)internacia lingvo* instead of *la internacia lingvo*, etc. This should be avoided.

If English speakers take proper care to pronounce their vowels purely, to pronounce the *t* and *d* dentally instead of palatally (see above under *T* and *D*), and not to interpose *r* after *la*, it is difficult to detect their nationality from their manner of speaking Esperanto.

3. Combinations of Consonants.—There are a few consonantal combinations which offer a slight difficulty to English beginners, viz., *gv, kn, kv, sc*. The combinations *gv, kn*, and *kv* as in *gvidi* (gvee’dee), *knabo* (knah’bo), *kviato* (kvee-eh’toh), may be practised by first placing a vowel before the *g* or *k*, and gradually suppressing it. Thus, first say *la knabo* (lahk-nah’bo) and gradually drop the “lah,” until finally *knabo* can be said without difficulty.

The combination *sc*, as in *sceno* (stseh’no), may be learnt thus: Say “last sane” several times, very distinctly pronouncing the *st* and the *s*, then gradually “’st sane,” and finally *sceno* (stseh’no) without any preceding vowel-sound. When this combination follows a vowel, as in *mi scias*, it should cause no difficulty, for the *s* is easily pronounced with the first syllable, thus: mees-tsee’ahss.

VOCABULARIES.

1. The World & its Elements.

(*La Mondo kaj ĝiaj Elementoj.*)

(See Notes on the Article, p. 77.)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
air	<i>aero</i>	ah-eh'ro
cloud	<i>nubo</i>	noo'bo
cold	<i>malvarmo</i>	mahl-vahrr'mo
darkness	<i>mallumo</i>	mahl-loo'mo
dew	<i>roso</i>	ro'so
dust	<i>polvo</i>	pohl'vo
earth	<i>tero</i>	teh'ro
east	<i>oriento</i>	o-ree-ehn'toh
eclipse	<i>eklipso</i>	eh-klip'so
fire	<i>fajro</i>	fahy'ro
fog	<i>nebulo</i>	neh-boo'lo
frost	<i>frosto</i>	frohst'o
hail	<i>hajlo</i>	hahy'lo
heat	<i>varmo</i>	vahrr'mo
light	<i>luno</i>	loo'mo
lightning	<i>fulmo</i>	fool'mo
moon; —, new	<i>luno; nova luno</i>	loo'no; no'vah loo'no
—, full	<i>plena luno</i>	pleh'nah loo'no
moonlight	<i>lunlumo</i>	loon'loo'mo
nature	<i>natur</i>	nah-too'ro
north	<i>nordo</i>	nohrr'doh
rain	<i>pluvo</i>	ploo'vo
rainbow	<i>ĉielarko</i>	chee-ehl-ahr'ko
shade, shadow	<i>ombro</i>	ohm'bro
sky	<i>ĉielo</i>	chee-eh'lo
snow	<i>neĝo</i>	neh'jo
south	<i>sudo</i>	soo'doh
star	<i>stelo</i>	steh'lo
sun	<i>suno</i>	soo'no
thaw	<i>degelo</i>	deh-geh'lo
thunder	<i>tondro</i>	tohn'dro
weather	<i>vetero</i>	vete'h'ro
west	<i>okcidento</i>	ohk-tsee-dehn'toh
wind	<i>vento</i>	vehn'toh

2. Land and Water. (*La Tero kaj la Akvo.*)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Bay	<i>golfeto</i>	golf-eh'toh
beach	<i>marbordo</i>	mahrbohr'doh
canal	<i>kanalo</i>	kanah'lo
cape	<i>terkapo</i>	tehr-kah'po
cliff	<i>krutegafo</i>	kroo-teh-gah'zho
coast	<i>marbordo</i>	mahr-bohr'doh
creek	<i>kriko</i>	kree'ko
current	<i>akvofluo</i>	ahk'vo-floo'oh
ebb	<i>malfluso</i>	mahl-floo'so
flood (deluge)	<i>inundo</i>	in-oon'doh
— (of the tide)	<i>fluso</i>	floo'so
flow	<i>fluo</i>	floo'oh
foam	<i>ŝaŭmo</i>	shahw'mo
hill	<i>monteto</i>	mohn-tel'toh
ice	<i>glacio</i>	glah't-see'oh
island	<i>insulo</i>	in-soo'lo
lake	<i>lago</i>	lah'go
land	<i>tero</i>	teh'ro
mainland	<i>ĉeftero</i>	chehf-teh'ro
marsh	<i>marĉo</i>	mahr'cho
moor	<i>stepo</i>	steh'po
mountain	<i>monto</i>	mohn'toh
mud	<i>koto</i>	ko'toh
river	<i>rivero</i>	reeveh'ro
rock	<i>roko</i>	ro'ko
sand	<i>sablo</i>	sah'blo
sea	<i>maro</i>	mah'ro
sea-shore	<i>marbordo</i>	mahr-bohr'doh
shingle	<i>ŝtonetafo</i>	shto-neh-tah'zho
storm	<i>ventego</i>	ven-teh'go
stream	<i>rivereto</i>	rivehr-eh'toh
tide; —, high	<i>tajdo; altmaro</i>	tahy'doh; ahlt-mah'ro
—, low	<i>malaltmaro</i>	mahl'ahlt-mah'ro
valley	<i>valo</i>	vah'lo
water; —, fresh	<i>akvo; sensala akvo</i>	ahk'vo; sen-sah'la ahk'-
—, salt	<i>sala akvo</i>	sah'la ahk'vo
waterfall	<i>akvofalo</i>	ahk'vo-fah'lo
wave	<i>ondo</i>	ohn'doh
well	<i>akvoputo</i>	ahk'vo-poo'toh

3. Minerals & Metals. (*Mineraloj kaj Metaloj.*)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Alum	<i>aluno</i>	ahloo'no
amber	<i>sukceno</i>	sookt-seh'no
brass	<i>latuno</i>	lah-toŝ'no
bricks	<i>brikaj</i>	bree'koy
bronze	<i>bronzo</i>	brohn'zo
cement	<i>cemento</i>	tseh-mehn'to
chalk	<i>kreto</i>	kreh'to
clay	<i>argilo</i>	ahr-ghee'lo
coal	<i>karbo</i>	kahr'r'bo
concrete	<i>betono</i>	beh-toh'no
copper	<i>kupro</i>	koo'pro
coral	<i>koralo</i>	kohrah'lo
crystal	<i>kristalo</i>	kris-tah'lo
diamond	<i>diamanto</i>	dee-ahmahn'toh
emerald	<i>smeraldo</i>	smehrahl'doh
glass	<i>vitro</i>	vee'tro
gold	<i>oro</i>	oh'ro
granite	<i>granito</i>	grahnee'toh
gravel	<i>gruzo</i>	groo'zo
iron	<i>fero</i>	feh'ro
—, cast	<i>fandfero</i>	fahnd-feh'ro
—, wrought	<i>forĝfero</i>	fohrj-feh'ro
lead	<i>plumbo</i>	ploom'bo
lime	<i>kalko</i>	kahl'ko
marble	<i>marmoro</i>	mahr-moh'ro
mercury	<i>hidrargo</i>	heedrahr'go
mortar	<i>mortero</i>	mohr-teh'ro
nickel	<i>nikelo</i>	nik-eh'loh
opal	<i>opalo</i>	ohpah'lo
ore	<i>minaĵo</i>	meenah'zho
pearl	<i>perlo</i>	pehrr'lo
ruby	<i>rubeno</i>	roobeh'no
silver	<i>arĝento</i>	ahr-jehn'toh
slate	<i>ardezo</i>	ahr-deh'zo
soda	<i>sodo</i>	so'doh
steel	<i>ŝtalo</i>	ŝtah'lo
stone	<i>ŝtono</i>	ŝtoh'no
tin	<i>stano</i>	stah'no
zinc	<i>zinko</i>	zeen'ko

4. Animals, Birds & Fishes.

(Bestoj, Birdoj, kaj Fiŝoj.)

(See Shopping, p. 108.)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Animal	<i>besto</i>	beh'stoh
barking	<i>bojado</i>	bo-yah'doh
bear	<i>urso</i>	oorr'so
bird	<i>birdo</i>	beerr'doh
blackbird	<i>merlo</i>	mehrr'lo
braying	<i>azenbleko</i>	ah-zehn-bleh'ko
bull	<i>virbovo</i>	veerr-bo'vo
calf	<i>bovido</i>	bo-vee'doh
canary	<i>kanario</i>	kanah-ree'oh
cat	<i>kato</i>	kah'toh
chicken	<i>kokido</i>	ko-kee'doh
claw, nail	<i>ungo</i>	oon'go
cock	<i>koko</i>	ko'ko
cod	<i>moruo</i>	mo-roo'oh
colt	<i>ĉevalido</i>	ch eh vah-lee'doh
cow	<i>bovino</i>	bo-vee'no
crab	<i>krabo</i>	krah'bo
cuckoo	<i>kukolo</i>	koo-ko'lo
deer	<i>damcervo</i>	dahm-tsehrr'vo
dog	<i>hundo</i>	hoon'doh
donkey	<i>azeno</i>	ah-zeh'no
dove, pigeon	<i>kolombo</i>	ko-lohm'bo
duck	<i>anaso</i>	ah-nah'so
—, wild	<i>sovaĝa anaso</i>	so-vah'ja ah-nah'so
eagle	<i>aglo</i>	ah'glo
eel	<i>angilo</i>	ahn-ghee'lo
elephant	<i>elefanto</i>	ehleh-fahn'toh
feather	<i>plumo</i>	ploo'mo
fins	<i>naĵiloj</i>	nah-jee'loy
fish	<i>fiŝo</i>	fee'sho
fowl	<i>kortbirdo</i>	kohrrt-beer'doh
fox	<i>vulpo</i>	vool'po
fur	<i>felo</i>	feh'lo
game	<i>ĉasaĵo</i>	chah-sah'zho
gills	<i>branko</i>	brahn'ko
goat	<i>kapro</i>	kah'pro
goose	<i>ansero</i>	ahn-seh'ro

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
gull	<i>mevo</i>	meh'vo
haddock	<i>eglefino</i>	eh-gleh-fee'no
hake	<i>merluĉo</i>	mehr-loo'cho
hare	<i>leporo</i>	lepoh'ro
hen	<i>kokino</i>	ko-kee'no
herring	<i>haringo</i>	har-een'go
hoof	<i>hufo</i>	hoo'foh
horn	<i>korno</i>	kohrr'no
horse	<i>ĉevalo</i>	ch eh-vah'loh
howling	<i>blekado</i>	bleh-kah'doh
lamb	<i>ŝafido</i>	shah-fee'do
lark	<i>alaŭdo</i>	ahl-ahw'doh
lion	<i>leono</i>	leh-oh'no
lobster	<i>omaro</i>	o-mah'ro
mackerel	<i>skombro</i>	skohm'bro
magpie	<i>pigo</i>	pee'go
mane	<i>kolhararo</i>	kohl'har-ah'ro
mewing	<i>miaŭdo</i>	mee-ah-wah'doh
monkey	<i>simio</i>	sim-ee'oh
mouse	<i>muso</i>	moo'so
mullet	<i>mugelo</i>	moo-gheh'lo
nightingale	<i>najtingalo</i>	nahy-tin-gah'lo
owl	<i>strigo</i>	stree'go
ox	<i>bovo</i>	bo'vo
paw	<i>piedo</i>	pee-eh'doh
pheasant	<i>fazano</i>	fah-zah'no
pike	<i>ezoko</i>	eh-zo'ko
oyster	<i>ostro</i>	oh'stro
parrot	<i>papago</i>	pa-pah'go
partridge	<i>perdriko</i>	pehr-dree'ko
peacock	<i>pavo</i>	pah'voh
pig	<i>porko</i>	pohrr'ko
plaice	<i>plateso</i>	plah-teh'so
quail	<i>koturno</i>	ko-toorr'no
rabbit	<i>kuniklo</i>	koo-nee'klo
rat	<i>rato</i>	rah'toh
raven	<i>korvo</i>	kohrr'vo
rook	<i>frugilego</i>	froo-ghee-leh'go
salmon	<i>salmo</i>	sahl'mo
sheep	<i>ŝafo</i>	shah'fo
snipe	<i>marĉa skolopo</i>	mar'chah sko-lo'po

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
sparrow	<i>pasero</i>	pa-seh'ro
stork	<i>cikonio</i>	tsee-konee'oh
swallow	<i>hirundo</i>	hee-roon'doh
swan	<i>cigno</i>	tseeg'noh
tail	<i>vosto</i>	vo'sto
thrush	<i>turdo</i>	toorr'doh
tiger	<i>tigro</i>	tee'gro
tortoise	<i>testudo</i>	tess-too'doh
trout	<i>truto</i>	troo'toh
turbot	<i>rombfiso</i>	rohmb-fee'sho
turkey	<i>meleagro</i>	meh-leh-ah'gro
turtle	<i>kelonio</i>	keh-lo-nee'oh
whale	<i>baleno</i>	bah-leh'no
wing	<i>flugilo</i>	floo-ghee'lo
wolf	<i>lupo</i>	loo'po
wren	<i>regolo</i>	reh-go'lo

5. Reptiles & Insects.

(*Rampuloj kaj Insektoj.*)

Ant	<i>formiko</i>	fohrmee'ko
bee	<i>abelo</i>	ah-beh'lo
beetle	<i>skarabo</i>	skarah'bo
bug	<i>cimo</i>	tsee'moh
butterfly	<i>papilio</i>	pah-peelee'oh
caterpillar	<i>raŭpo</i>	rahw'po
flea	<i>pulo</i>	poo'lo
fly	<i>muŝo</i>	moo'shoh
frog	<i>rano</i>	rah'noh
gnat	<i>kulo</i>	koo'lo
grasshopper	<i>akrido</i>	ah-kree'doh
insect	<i>insekto</i>	insek'toh
moth; —, clothes-	<i>faleno; tineo</i>	fah-leh'no; teeneh'oh
silk worm	<i>silkraŭpo</i>	silk-rahw'po
snail	<i>heliko</i>	heh-lee'ko
snake	<i>serpento</i>	sehr-pehn'toh
spider	<i>araneo</i>	arah-neh'oh
sting	<i>pikilo</i>	peekee'lo
toad	<i>bufo</i>	boo'fo
wasp	<i>vespo</i>	vehs'po
worm	<i>vermo</i>	vehrr'mo

6. Fruits, Trees, * Flowers & Vegetables.

(*Fruktoj, Arboj, Floroj, kaj Legomoj.*)

(For Shopping, see 108.)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Acorn	<i>glano</i>	glah'noh
almond	<i>migdalo</i>	mig-dah'lo
apple	<i>pomo</i>	poh'mo
apricot	<i>abrikoto</i>	ahbree-ko'toh
ash	<i>frakseno</i>	frahk-seh'noh
asparagus	<i>asparago</i>	ahspah-rah'go
banana	<i>banano</i>	bahnah'no
bark	<i>arbŝelo</i>	ahrh-sheh'lo
beans	<i>faboj</i>	fah'boy
beech (-tree)	<i>fago</i>	fah'go
beetroot	<i>beto</i>	beh'toh
birch (-tree)	<i>betulo</i>	beh-too'lo
blackberry	<i>rubuso</i>	roo-boo'so
bouquet	<i>bukedo</i>	bookeh'do
branch	<i>branĉo</i>	brahn'cho
buttercup	<i>ranunkulo</i>	rahnoon-koo'lo
cabbage	<i>brasiko</i>	brahsee'ko
carrot	<i>karoto</i>	kahroh'toh
cauliflower	<i>florbrasiko</i>	floh'r'brah-see'ko
celery	<i>celerio</i>	tseh-lehree'oh
cherry	<i>ĉerizo</i>	chehree'zo
chestnut (edible)	<i>marono</i>	mahroh'no
chrysanthemum	<i>kri:antemo</i>	krizahn-teh'mo
cucumber	<i>kukumo</i>	kookoo'mo
currants	<i>korintoj</i>	kohreen'toy
daisy	<i>lekanto</i>	leh-kahn'toh
dandelion	<i>leontodo</i>	leh-ontoh'doh
elm (-tree)	<i>ulmo</i>	ool'mo
evergreen	<i>ĉiamverdulo</i>	chee'ahm-vehrdoo'lo
fern	<i>filiko</i>	feelee'ko
fibre	<i>fibro</i>	fee'broh
fig	<i>figo</i>	fee'go
fir (-tree)	<i>abio</i>	ahbee'oh

* The names of trees and bushes are formed by adding the suffix *-uj* (or simply *-arbo*, tree) to the root denoting the fruit or flower. E.g., *pruno*, plum—*prunujo* or *prunarbo*, plum-tree; *marono*, chestnut—*maronujo*, *maronarbo*, chestnut-tree; *rozo*, rose—*rozujo*, *rozarbeto*, rose-bush.

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
flower	<i>floro</i>	floh'roh
fruit-tree	<i>fruktarbo</i>	frookt-ahr'bo
gooseberry	<i>groso</i>	groh'so
grape	<i>vinbero</i>	veenbeh'ro
holly	<i>ilekso</i>	eelek'so
horse-chestnut	<i>kaŝtano</i>	kah-shtah'no
horse-radish	<i>rafano</i>	rahfah'no
ivy	<i>hedero</i>	heh-deh'ro
kernel	<i>kerno</i>	kehr'r'no
laurel	<i>laŭro</i>	lahw'ro
leaf	<i>folio</i>	fohlee'oh
lemon	<i>citrono</i>	tsee-troh'no
lettuce	<i>laktuko</i>	lahk-too'ko
lily	<i>lilio</i>	leelee'oh
lily-of-the-valley	<i>konvalo</i>	kohn-vah'lo
lime	<i>limedo</i>	leemeh'do
maize	<i>maizo</i>	mah-ee'zo
maple	<i>acero</i>	aht-seh'ro
melon	<i>melono</i>	meh-loh'no
mistletoe	<i>visko</i>	vees'ko
mulberry	<i>moruso</i>	moh-roo'so
nettle	<i>urtiko</i>	oortee'ko
nut, walnut.	<i>nukso</i>	nook'so
oak (-tree)	<i>kverko</i>	kvehrr'ko
onion	<i>bulbo</i>	bool'bo
orange	<i>oranĝo</i>	ohrahn'jo
parsnip	<i>pastinako</i>	pahstee-nah'ko
peach	<i>persiko</i>	pehrr-see'ko
pear	<i>piro</i>	pee'ro
peas	<i>pizoj</i>	pee'zoy
pine-apple	<i>ananaso</i>	ah-nahnah'so
plant	<i>kreskaĵo</i>	kreskah'zho
plum	<i>pruno</i>	proo'no
potatoes	<i>terpomo</i>	tehrr-poh'mo
primrose	<i>primolo</i>	pree-mo'lo
privet	<i>ligustro</i>	lee-goost'ro
pumpkin	<i>kukurbo</i>	kookoorr'bo
radishes	<i>rafanetoj</i>	rahfah-neh'toy
raisins	<i>sekvinberoj</i>	sek-vinbeh'roy
raspberry	<i>frambo</i>	frahm'bo
root	<i>radiko</i>	rahdee'ko

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
rose	<i>rozo</i>	roh'zo
skin, shell (of fruit)	<i>ŝelo</i>	sheh'lo
sloe	<i>prunelo</i>	prooneh'lo
spinach	<i>spinako</i>	speenah'ko
stalk, stem	<i>trunketo</i>	troonkeh'toh
strawberry	<i>frago</i>	frah'go
stump	<i>stumpo</i>	stoom'po
tomato	<i>tomato</i>	toh-mah'toh
tree	<i>arbo</i>	ar'bo
trunk (tree-)	<i>trunko</i>	troon'ko
tulip	<i>tulipo</i>	toolee'po
turnip	<i>napo</i>	nah'po
vegetable marrow	<i>medolkukurbo</i>	mehdohl'kookoor'bo
vine	<i>vinberujo</i>	vinbehr-oo'yoh
violet	<i>violeto</i>	vee-ohleh'toh
willow	<i>saliko</i>	sahlee'ko

7. Colours. (*Koloroj.*)

Black	<i>nigra</i>	nee'gra
blue	<i>blua</i>	bloo'ah
brown	<i>bruna</i>	broo'na
crimson	<i>karmezina</i>	karmehzee'na
dark	<i>malhela</i>	mahl-heh'la
green	<i>verda</i>	vehrr'da
grey	<i>griza</i>	gree'za
light	<i>hela</i>	leh'la
orange	<i>oranĝa</i>	ohrahn'ja
pink	<i>rozkolora</i>	roh-z-kohlo'ra
purple	<i>purpura</i>	poorr-poo'ra
red	<i>ruĝa</i>	roo'ja
scarlet	<i>skarлата</i>	skahr-lah'ta
violet	<i>violkolora</i>	veeohl'kohlo'ra
white	<i>blanka</i>	blahn'ka
yellow	<i>flava</i>	flah'va

8. Times & Seasons. (*La Tempoj kaj la Sezonoj.*)

(For Conversations, see p. 119.)

Afternoon	<i>posttagmezo</i>	post-tahg-meh'zo
Bank holidays	<i>bankaj libertempoj</i>	bahn'kahy lee-behrr- tehm'poy
Good Friday	<i>Sankta Vendredo</i>	sahnk'tah ven-dreh'doh
Esperanto S.-T.		

C

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Easter Monday	<i>Paska lundo</i>	pah'skah loon'doh
Whit-Monday	<i>Pentekosta lundo</i>	penteh-ko'stah loon'doh.
first Monday in August	<i>la unua lundo en Aŭgusto</i>	lah oo-noo'ah loon'doh en ahw-goo'sto
Boxing-day	<i>la tago post Kristnasko</i>	lah tah'go post krist-nah'sko
beginning	<i>komenĉigo</i>	koh-ment-see'jo
birthday	<i>naskotago</i>	nah'sko-tah'go
century	<i>centjaro</i>	tsehnt-yah'ro
Christmas-day	<i>Kristnasko</i>	krist-nah'sko
dawn, daybreak	<i>tagiĝo</i>	tah-ghee'jo
day	<i>tago</i>	tah'go
days of the week	<i>tagoj de la semajno</i>	tah'goy dehla sehmahy'-
Sunday	<i>dimanĉo</i>	deemahn'cho [no
Monday	<i>lundo</i>	loon'doh
Tuesday	<i>mardo</i>	mahr'r'doh
Wednesday	<i>merkredo</i>	mehrr-kreh'doh
Thursday	<i>ĵaŭdo</i>	zhahw'doh
Friday	<i>vendredo</i>	vendreh'doh
Saturday	<i>sabato</i>	sahbah'toh
Easter	<i>Pasko</i>	pah'sko
end	<i>fino</i>	fee'no
evening	<i>vespero</i>	veh-speh'ro
fortnight	<i>du semajnoj</i>	doo seh-mahy'noy
half	<i>duono</i>	doo-oh'no
half-a-century	<i>duoncentjaro</i>	doo-ohn'tsent-yah'ro
half-an-hour	<i>duonhoro</i>	doo-ohn-ho'ro
holiday	<i>libertempo</i>	libehr-tehm'po
hour	<i>horo</i>	ho'ro
last month	<i>lastan monaton</i>	lah'stahn mo-nah'tohn
last night	<i>hieraj nokte</i>	hee-eh'rahw nohk'teh
last Sunday	<i>lastan dimanĉon</i>	lah'stahn deemahn'chon
last week	<i>lastan semajnon</i>	lah'stahn seh-mahy'-
leap year	<i>superjaro</i>	soo'pehrr-yah'ro [nohn
Lent	<i>la Fastsezono</i>	la fahst'seh-zo'no
Michaelmas	<i>la tago de Sankta Miĥaelo</i>	lah tah'go deh sahnk'-tah mee-khah-eh'lo
midnight	<i>noktomezo</i>	nohk'toh-meh'zo
minute	<i>minuto</i>	mee-noo'toh
midsummer	<i>somermezo</i>	so-mehr-meh'zo
month	<i>monato</i>	mo-nah'toh

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
months, the	<i>la monatoj</i>	la mo-nah'toy
January	<i>Januaro</i>	yah-noo-ah'ro
February	<i>Februaro</i>	feh-broo-ah'ro
March	<i>Marto</i>	mahr'r'toh
April	<i>Aprilo</i>	ah-pree'lo
May	<i>Majo</i>	mah'yo
June	<i>Junio</i>	yoo-nee'oh
July	<i>Julio</i>	yoo-lee'oh
August	<i>Aŭgusto</i>	ahw-goost'oh
September	<i>Septembro</i>	sep-tehm'bro
October	<i>Oktobro</i>	ok-toh'bro
November	<i>Novembro</i>	no-vehm'bro
December	<i>Decembro</i>	deht-sehm'bro
morning	<i>mateno</i>	mah-teh'no
next day	<i>la proksima(n) ta-</i>	la proksee'mah(n) tah'-
night	<i>nokto</i> [go(n)]**	nok'toh [goh(n)]
noon	<i>tagmezo</i>	tahg-meh'zo
quarter	<i>kvarono</i>	kvah-ro'no
quarter of an hour	<i>kvaronhoro</i>	kvah-rohn-ho'ro
season	<i>sezono</i>	seh-zo'no
seasons	<i>la sezonoj</i>	la seh-zo'noj
spring	<i>printempo</i>	prin-tehm'po
summer	<i>somero</i>	soh-mehr'o
autumn	<i>aŭtuno</i>	ahw-too'no
winter	<i>vintra</i>	vin'tro
second	<i>sekundo</i>	seh-koon'doh
sunrise	<i>sunleviĝo</i>	soon'leh-vee'jo
sunset	<i>sunsubiro</i>	soon'soobeer'o
time	<i>tempo</i>	tehm'po
to-day	<i>hodiaŭ</i>	hoh-dee'ahw
to-morrow	<i>morgaŭ</i>	morr'gahw
to-night	<i>hodiaŭ nokte</i>	hoh-dee'ahw nok'teh
twilight	<i>krepusko</i>	krehpoos'ko
week	<i>semajno</i>	seh-mahy'no
week-day	<i>labortago</i>	lahbohr-tah'go
Whitsuntide	<i>Pentekosto</i>	penteh-kohs'toh
year	<i>ĵaro</i>	yah'ro
yesterday	<i>hieraaŭ</i>	hee-eh'rahw [neh
yesterday morning	<i>hieraaŭ matene</i>	hee-eh'rahw mahteh'-

* See p. 77, "The Noun."

C*

9. Town, Country and Agriculture.

(*La Urbo, la Kamparo, kaj la Terkulturo*).

(For Conversations, see p. 106.)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Bank	<i>deklivo</i>	deh-klee'vo
bank (edge)	<i>bordo</i>	bohrr'doh
barley	<i>hordeo</i>	hohrdeh'o
barn	<i>grenejo</i>	greh-neh'yo
bridge	<i>ponto</i>	pohn'toh
brook	<i>rivereto</i>	reevehr-eh' toh
building	<i>konstruaĵo</i>	kon-stroo-ah'zho
bush, shrub	<i>arbusto</i>	ahrr-boo'sto
cattle	<i>brutoj</i>	broo'toy
cemetery	<i>tombejo</i>	tohm-beh'yo
clover	<i>trifolio</i>	tree-fohl-ee'o
corn	<i>greno</i>	greh'no
cottage	<i>dometo</i>	doh-meh'toh
country, the	<i>la kamparo</i>	lah kahm-pah'ro
courtyard	<i>korto</i>	kohrr'toh
crop	<i>rikolto</i>	ree-kohl' toh
dairy	<i>laktejo</i>	lahk-teh'yo
ditch	<i>fosaĵo</i>	foh-sah'zho
drain	<i>drenilo</i>	drehn-ee'lo
farm	<i>farmbieno</i>	fahrm'bee-eh'no
farmer	<i>farmisto</i>	fahrm-ist'o
fence	<i>palisaro</i>	pahlee-sah'ro
field	<i>kampo</i>	kahm'po
flock (of sheep)	<i>ŝafaro</i>	shahf-ah'ro
foot-path	<i>pedovojeto</i>	pee-ehd'vo-yeh'toh
foot-pavement	<i>trotuaro</i>	tro-tooahr'o
forest	<i>arbaro</i>	ahr-bar'o
garden	<i>ĝardeno</i>	jahr-deh'no
gate	<i>barpordo</i>	bahr-pohr'doh
grass	<i>herbo</i>	hehrr'bo
harvest	<i>grenrikolto</i>	grehn'reekohl'toh
hay	<i>fojno</i>	foy'no
hedge	<i>plektobarilo</i>	plek'toh-bahree'lo
herd	<i>bovaro</i>	bo-vah'ro
high road	<i>ĉefvojo</i>	chehf-vo'yoh
hotel	<i>hotelo</i>	ho-teh'lo
hut	<i>kabano</i>	kah-bah'noh

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
inn	<i>gastejo</i>	gah-steh'yoh
labourer	<i>laboristo</i>	lah-bo-reest'o
land, soil	<i>tero</i>	tehr'o
library	<i>biblioteko</i>	bib-lee-oh-teh'ko
log	<i>stipo</i>	shtee'po
manure	<i>sterko</i>	stehrr'ko
market	<i>vendejo</i>	vendeh'yo
market-place	<i>vendeja placo</i>	vendeh'ya plaht'so
meadow	<i>herbejo</i>	hehr-beh'yo
mile	<i>mejlo</i>	mehy'lo
mill	<i>muelilo</i>	moo-ehlee'lo
monument	<i>monumento</i>	mo-noomeln'toh
oats	<i>aveno</i>	ah-veh'no
palace	<i>palaco</i>	pah-laht'so
place, spot	<i>loko</i>	lo'ko
pasture	<i>pastejo</i>	pah-shteh'yo
plough	<i>plugilo</i>	ploo-ghee'lo
police-station	<i>policejo</i>	pohleet-seh'yo
prison	<i>malliberejo</i>	mahl-lee-beh-reh'yo
public-house	<i>trinkejo</i>	trin-keh'yoh
restaurant	<i>restoracio</i>	restohraht-see'o
river	<i>rivero</i>	ree-veh'ro
road	<i>vojo</i>	vo'yoh
rye	<i>sekalo</i>	seh-kah'lo
school	<i>lernejo</i>	lehrr-neh'yo
seed	<i>semo</i>	seh'mo
shepherd	<i>pastisto</i>	pah-shteest'o
shop	<i>butiko</i>	bootee'ko
square	<i>placo</i>	plaht'so
stack	<i>stako</i>	stah'ko
street	<i>strato</i>	strah'toh
street-lamp	<i>stratlanterno</i>	straht'lahn-tehrr'no
tower	<i>turo</i>	toor'o
town	<i>urbo</i>	oorr'bo
town-hall	<i>urbdomo</i>	oorrb-doh'mo
tramway	<i>tramvojo</i>	trahm-vo'yoh
tree	<i>arbo</i>	ahrr'bo
university	<i>universitato</i>	oonivehr-seetah'toh
village	<i>vilaĝo</i>	veelah'jo
waterfall	<i>akvofalo</i>	ahk'vo-fah'lo
wheat	<i>tritiko</i>	treetee'ko

10. Mankind : Relations. (*La Homaro : Parenco*).

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Aunt	<i>onklino</i>	ohn-klee'no
baby	<i>infaneto</i>	infahn-eh'toh
boy	<i>knabo</i>	knah'bo
bride	<i>edziniĝato</i>	ed-zeenee-gah'toh
bridegroom	<i>edziĝato</i>	edzee-gah'toh
brother	<i>frato</i>	frah'toh
child	<i>infano</i>	infahn'o
cousin	<i>kuzo m., kuzino f.</i>	koo'zo, koozee'no
daughter	<i>filino</i>	feelee'no
daughter-in-law	<i>bofilino</i>	bo-feelee'no
family	<i>familio</i>	faahme-lee'o
father	<i>patro</i>	pah'tro
father-in-law	<i>bopatro</i>	bo-pah'tro
gentleman, Mr.	<i>sinjoro</i>	seenyohr'o
girl	<i>knabino</i>	knah-bee'no
grand-daughter	<i>nepino</i>	neh-pee'no
grandfather	<i>avo</i>	ah'vo
grandmother	<i>avino</i>	ah-vee'no
grandson	<i>nepo</i>	neh'po
husband	<i>edzo</i>	ehd'zo
lady, Mrs.	<i>sinjorino</i>	seen-yohr-ee'no
man, a	<i>viro</i>	vee'ro
man (human being)	<i>homo</i>	ho'mo
marriage	<i>edziĝo</i>	ed-zee'jo
mother	<i>patrino</i>	pah-tree'no
mother-in-law	<i>bopatrino</i>	bo-pah-tree'no
nephew	<i>nevo</i>	neh'vo
niece	<i>nevino</i>	neh-vee'no
parents	<i>gepatroj</i>	gheh-pah'troy
people	<i>la popolo</i>	lah po-po'lo
person [or	<i>persono</i>	pehr-so'no
single man, bachel-	<i>fraŭlo</i>	frahw'lo
single woman,	<i>fraŭlino</i>	frahw-lee'no
young lady, Miss		
sister	<i>fratino</i>	frah-tee'no
sister-in-law	<i>bofratino</i>	bo-frahtee'no
son	<i>filo</i>	fee'lo
step-son	<i>duonfilo</i>	doo-ohn-fee'lo
uncle	<i>onklo</i>	ohn'klo

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
widow	<i>vidvino</i>	vid-vee'no
widower	<i>vidvo</i>	veed'vo
wife	<i>edzino</i>	ed-zee'no
woman	<i>virino</i>	veeree'no

11. The Human Body. (*La Homa Korpo*).

Abdomen	<i>ventro</i>	vehn'tro
ankle	<i>maleolo</i>	mah-leh-o'lo
arm	<i>brako</i>	brah'ko
back	<i>dorso</i>	dohrr'so
beard	<i>barbo</i>	bahrr'bo
blood	<i>sango</i>	sahn'go
body	<i>korpo</i>	kohrr'po
bone	<i>osto</i>	oh'sto
bowels	<i>intestoj</i>	intess'toy
brain	<i>cerbo</i>	tsehr'r'bo
cheek	<i>vango</i>	vahn'go
chest	<i>brusto</i>	broo'sto
chin	<i>mentono</i>	men-toh'no
complexion	<i>vizaĝkoloro</i>	veezahj'ko-lohr'o
ear	<i>orelo</i>	o-reh'lo
elbow	<i>kubuto</i>	kooboo'toh
eye	<i>okulo</i>	o-koo'lo
eyebrow	<i>brovo</i>	bro'vo
eyelid	<i>palpebro</i>	pahlpeh'bro
face	<i>vizaĝo</i>	vee-zah'jo
finger	<i>fingro</i>	feen'gro
foot	<i>pieĉo</i>	pee-eh'doh
forehead	<i>frunto</i>	froon'toh
hair, a ; hair, -s	<i>haro ; la haroj</i>	ha'ro ; la hah'roy
hand	<i>mano</i>	mah'no
head	<i>kapo</i>	kah'po
heart	<i>koro</i>	ko'ro
heel	<i>kalkano</i>	kahlkah'no
kidneys	<i>renoj</i>	reh'noy
knee	<i>genuo</i>	gheh-noo'oh
leg	<i>kruro</i>	kroo'ro
limb	<i>membro</i>	mehm'bro
lip	<i>lipo</i>	lee'po
liver	<i>hepato</i>	heh-pah'toh
lungs	<i>pulmoj</i>	pool'moy

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
moustache	<i>lipharoj</i>	leep-hah'roy
mouth	<i>buŝo</i>	boo'sho
nail	<i>ungo</i>	oon'go
neck	<i>kolo</i>	ko'lo
nose	<i>nazo</i>	nah'zo
shoulder	<i>ŝultro</i>	shool'tro
side	<i>flanko</i>	flahn'ko
skin	<i>haŭto</i>	hahw'toh
spine	<i>spino</i>	spee'no
stomach	<i>stomako</i>	sto-mah'ko
temple	<i>tempio</i>	tehmpee'oh
throat	<i>gorĝo</i>	gohrr'jo
thumb	<i>dika fingro</i>	dee'kah feen'gro
toe	<i>pieďfingro</i>	pee-ehd-feen'gro
tongue	<i>lango</i>	lahn'go
tooth	<i>dento</i>	dehn'toh
whiskers	<i>vanĝharoj</i>	vahng-hah'roy
wrist	<i>karpeo</i>	kahrr-peh'o

12. Physical & Mental Powers, Qualities, etc.

(*Korpaj kaj Mensaj Kapabloj, Ecoj, k.t.p.*)

Age	<i>aĝo</i>	ah'jo
—, old	<i>maljuneco</i>	mahl-yoon-eh't'so
anger	<i>kolero</i>	ko-leh'ro
art	<i>arto</i>	ahrr'toh
breadth, width	<i>larĝeco</i>	lahrr-jeht'so
character	<i>karaktero</i>	kar-ahk-teh'ro
childhood	<i>infaneco</i>	infahn-eh't'so
depth	<i>profundeĉo</i>	pro-foon-deht'so
dislike	<i>malameti</i>	mah-lah-mel'tee
emotions	<i>emocioj</i>	eh-moht-see'oy
fear	<i>timo</i>	tee'mo
foolishness, folly	<i>malsaĝeco</i>	mahl-sah-jeht'so
gentleness	<i>mildeco</i>	meel-deht'so
goodness	<i>boneco</i>	bo-neht'so
greatness	<i>grandeĉo</i>	grahn-deht'so
hatred	<i>malamo</i>	mahl-ah'mo
height	<i>grandeĉo</i>	grahn-deht'so
stature	<i>staturó</i>	stah-too'ro
honesty; dishonesty	<i>honesteco ; mal-</i>	honest-eh't'so ; mahl-
honour; dishonour	<i>honoro ; mal-</i>	ho-noh'ro ; mahl-

English.	Esperanto	Pronunciation.
intellect	<i>intelekt</i>	intelehk'toh
intelligence	<i>inteligenteco</i>	intehlee-ghen-teht'so
joy	<i>ĝojo</i>	joh'yo
judgment (faculty)	<i>juĝkapablo</i>	yooj'kah-pah'blo
knowledge	<i>scio</i>	stsee'oh
laughter; a laugh	<i>ridado; rido</i>	ree-dah'doh; ree'doh
learning	<i>klereco</i>	klehr-eh't'so
length	<i>longeco</i>	lohn-geht'so
love	<i>amo</i>	ah'mo
manhood	<i>vireco</i>	veer-eh't'so
mind	<i>menso</i>	mehn'so
patience	<i>pacienco</i>	paht-see-ehnt'so
pleasure	<i>plezuro</i>	pleh-zoor'o
politeness, courtesy	<i>ĝentileco</i>	jehn-tee-leht'so
reason (faculty)	<i>prudento</i>	proo-dehn'toh
science	<i>scienco</i>	stsee-ehnt'so
senses, the	<i>la sentoj</i>	lah sehn'toy
feeling, touch	<i>palpado</i>	pahl-pah'doh
hearing	<i>aŭdado</i>	ahw-dah'doh
seeing, sight	<i>vidado</i>	vee-dah'doh
smelling, smell	<i>ŝtado</i>	flah-rah'do
tasting, taste	<i>gustumado</i>	ĝoostoom-ah'doh
shape	<i>formo</i>	fohrr'mo
size	<i>amplekso</i>	ahm-plek'so
smell (odour)	<i>odoro</i>	oh-doh'ro [toh
smiling; a smile	<i>ridetado; rideto</i>	reedeh'tah'do; reedeh'-
sneezing; a sneeze	<i>ternado; terno</i>	tehr-r-nah'doh; tehr'r-no
sorrow	<i>malĝojo</i>	mahl-jo'yo
speaking, speech	<i>parolado</i>	pah-ro-lah'doh
strength	<i>forteco</i>	fohrr-teht'so
stupidity	<i>stulteco</i>	stool-teht'so
surprise	<i>surprizo</i>	soorr-pree'zo
taste (of a thing)	<i>gusto</i>	goos'toh
thickness	<i>dikeco</i>	dee-keh't'so
thinking, thought	<i>pensado</i>	pehn-sah'doh
thought, a	<i>penso</i>	pehn'so
voice	<i>voĉo</i>	vo'cho
weakness (quality)	<i>malforteco</i>	mahl-fohrr-teht'so
wisdom	<i>saĝo</i>	sah'jo
womanhood	<i>virineco</i>	vee-ree-neht'so
youth (quality)	<i>juneco</i>	yoo-neht'so

13. Health. (*La Sano.*)

(For Conversations see p. 105).

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Accident	<i>akcidento</i>	ahkt-see-dehn'toh
ambulance	<i>ambulanco</i>	ahm-boo-lahnt'so
bandage	<i>bandaĝo</i>	bahn-dah'jo
biliousness	<i>galmalsano</i>	gahl-mahl-sah'no
blisters	<i>veziketo</i>	veh-zee-keh'toh
bruise	<i>kontuzo</i>	kon-too'zo
burn	<i>brulvundo</i>	brool-voon'doh
chemist's (shop)	<i>apoteko</i>	ahpo-teh'ko
chilblain	<i>frostabsceso</i>	frohst-ahbs-tseh'so
chill, cold	<i>malvarmumo</i>	mahl-vahr-moo'mo
contagion	<i>kontaĝio</i>	kon-tahjee'o
corns	<i>kaloj</i>	kah'loy
cough	<i>tuso</i>	too'so
cramp	<i>krampfo</i>	krahmp'fo
dentist	<i>dentisto</i>	dehn-tis'toh
diarrhœa	<i>lakso</i>	lahk'so
diet	<i>dieto</i>	dee-eh'to
disease, illness	<i>malsano</i>	mahl-sah'no
doctor	<i>kuracisto</i>	koo-raht-sis'toh
dysentery	<i>disenterio</i>	dis-ehn-teh-ree'o
exercise	<i>ekzercado</i>	ek-zehrt-sah'do
exhaustion	<i>ellaciĝo</i>	ellaht-see'jo
to faint	<i>sveni</i>	sveh'nee
fainting	<i>sveno</i>	sveh'no
fever	<i>febzo</i>	feh'bro
fit	<i>atako (epilepsia)</i>	ah-tah'ko (eh-peelep-
fracture	<i>ostrompo</i>	ost-rohm'po [see'ah]
gout	<i>podagro</i>	po-dah'gro
headache	<i>kapdoloro</i>	kahp-dolohr'o
hospital	<i>hospitalo</i>	hospit-ah'lo
ill, sick	<i>malsana</i>	mahl-sah'nah
indigestion	<i>dispepsio</i>	dis-pep-see'o
inflammation	<i>inflamo</i>	inflah'mo
lame	<i>lama</i>	lah'ma
medicine	<i>medicino</i>	med-eet-see'no
nurse	<i>flegistino</i>	fleh-ghis-tee'no
ointment	<i>ungvento</i>	oong-vehn'toh
operation	<i>operacio</i>	oh-peh-raht-see'o
pain	<i>doloro</i>	doh-lohr'o

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
paralysis	<i>paralizo</i>	pa-rah-lee'zo
physician	<i>medicinisto</i>	mehdit-seen-eest'o
pill	<i>pilolo</i>	pee-lo'lo
poison	<i>veneno</i>	veh-neh'no
poultice	<i>kataplasmo</i>	kah-tah-plahs'mo
prescription	<i>recepto</i>	reht-sep'toh
rest	<i>ripozado</i>	ree-po-zah'doh
scald	<i>brogo</i>	broh'go
sea-sickness	<i>marmalsano</i>	mahr-mahl-sah'no
sprain	<i>tordvundo</i>	tohrd-voon'doh
sting	<i>pikvundo</i>	peek-voon'doh
tonic	<i>fortigilo</i>	fohrr-tee-ghee'lo
unwell, to be	<i>farti malbone</i>	fahrr'tee mahlbo'neh
well, to be	<i>farti bone</i>	fahrr'tee bo'neh
wound	<i>vundo</i>	voon'doh

14. Food & Drink. (*Manĝaĵoj kaj Trinkajoj.*)

For Conversations see pp. 102-106.

Appetite	<i>apetito</i>	ah-peh-tee'toh
beverages	<i>trinkaĵoj</i>	trin-kah'zhoy
beer	<i>biero</i>	bee-ehr'o
chocolate	<i>ĉokolado</i>	cho-ko-lah'doh
cocoa	<i>kakao</i>	kah-kah'o
coffee	<i>kafjo</i>	kah'fo
lemonade	<i>citronakvo</i>	tsee-trohn-ahk'vo
milk	<i>lakto</i>	lahk'toh
soda water	<i>sodakvo</i>	sohd-ahk'vo
tea	<i>teo</i>	teh'o
water	<i>akvo</i>	ahk'vo
wine	<i>vino</i>	vee'no
bill-of-fare	<i>manĝokarto</i>	mahn'jo-kahr'toh
biscuits	<i>biskvitoj</i>	bisk-vee'toy
bread	<i>pano</i>	pah'no
brown bread	<i>bruna pano</i>	broo'nah pah'no
new bread	<i>freŝa pano</i>	freh'shah pah'no
stale bread	<i>malfreŝa pano</i>	mahl-freh'shah pah'no
rolls	<i>bulkoj</i>	bool'koy
hot roll	<i>varma bulko</i>	vahr'mah bool'ko
boiled	<i>bolkuirita</i>	bohl'koo-eeree'tah
bottle	<i>botelo</i>	boh-teh'lo
butter	<i>butero</i>	boo-tehr'o

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
cake	<i>kuko</i>	koo'ko
cheese	<i>fromaĵo</i>	fro-mah'jo
chicken	<i>kokidaĵo</i>	koh-keed-ah'zho
cinnamon	<i>cinamo</i>	tsee-nah'mo
cooked ; un- cream	<i>kuirita ; ne- kremo</i>	koo-eeree'tah ; neh- kreh'mo
custard	<i>flano</i>	flah'no
dessert	<i>deserto</i>	deh-sehr'toh
eggs	<i>ovoj</i>	oh'voy
fish, dried	<i>sekigita fiŝo</i>	seh-kee-ghee'tah fee'sho
—, fresh	<i>freŝa fiŝo</i>	freh'shah fee'sho
flour	<i>faruno</i>	fah-roo'no
fowl	<i>kokajo</i>	koh-kah'zho
fruits	<i>fruktoj</i>	frook'toy
ginger	<i>zingibro</i>	zin-ghee'bro
honey	<i>mielo</i>	mee-eh'lo
hunger	<i>malsato</i>	mahl-sah'toh
ice, an	<i>glaciaĵo</i>	glahtsee-ah'zho
jam, preserve	<i>konfitaĵo</i>	konfee-tah'zho
marmalade	<i>marmelado</i>	mahr-meh-lah'do
meals	<i>manĝoj</i>	mahn'joy
breakfast	<i>matenmanĝo</i>	mahl-ehn-mahn'jo
dinner	<i>ĉefmanĝo</i>	chehf-mahn'jo
luncheon	<i>lunĉo</i>	loon'cho
tea	<i>teomanĝo</i>	teh'o-mahn'jo
supper	<i>vespermanĝo</i>	vespehr-mahn'jo
meat	<i>viando</i>	vee-ahn'doh
bacon	<i>lardo</i>	lahr'doh
beef	<i>bovaĵo</i>	bo-vah'zho
beefsteak	<i>bifstekoj</i>	beef-steh'ko
fat	<i>graso</i>	grah'so
ham	<i>ŝinko</i>	sheen'ko
kidneys	<i>renoj</i>	reh'noy
lamb	<i>ŝafidaĵo</i>	shah-feedah'zho
lean	<i>malgraso</i>	mahl-grah'so
mutton	<i>ŝafaĵo</i>	shah-fah'zho
mutton cutlet	<i>ŝafkotletoj</i>	shahf'kot-leh'toy
pork	<i>porko</i>	pohrr'ko
sausage	<i>kolbaso</i>	kohl-bah'so
veal	<i>bovidaĵo</i>	bo-veed-ah'zho
mustard	<i>mustardo</i>	moos-tahr'doh

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
oil	<i>oleo</i>	o-leh'o
omelet, an	<i>omeleto</i>	oh-meh-leh'toh
pancake	<i>krespo</i>	kreh'spo
pastry	<i>kukajoj</i>	koo-kah'zhoy
pepper	<i>pipro</i>	pee'pro
pie	<i>pasteĉo</i>	pahs-teh'cho
poultry	<i>kortbirdaĵo</i>	kort-beerr-dah'zho
pudding	<i>pudingo</i>	poo-deen'go
rice	<i>rizo</i>	ree'zo
roast(ed)	<i>rostita</i>	roh-stee'tah
salad	<i>salato</i>	sah-lah't'o
salt	<i>salo</i>	sah'lo
sauce, gravy	<i>saŭco</i>	sahwt'so
smoking	<i>fumado</i>	foo-mah'doh
cigar	<i>cigaro</i>	tsee-gahr'o
cigarette	<i>cigaredo</i>	tsee-gahr-eh'doh
matches	<i>alumetoj</i>	ahloo-meh'toy
pipe	<i>pipo</i>	pee'po
tobacco	<i>tabako</i>	tah-bah'ko
tobacco-pouch	<i>tabakujo</i>	tah-bah-koo'yo
soup	<i>supo</i>	soo'po
sugar	<i>sukero</i>	soo-kehr'o
sweets	<i>dolĉaĵoj</i>	dohl-chah'zhoy
thirst	<i>soifo</i>	so-eef'o
toothpick	<i>dentpurigilo</i>	dent'pooree-ghee'lo
under-done	<i>ne elkuirita</i>	neh elkoo-eeree'tah
vegetables	<i>legomaj</i>	leh-go'moy
vinegar	<i>vinagro</i>	vee-nah'gro
well-done	<i>elkuirita</i>	el-koo-eeree'tah

15. Cooking & Table Utensils.

(*Kuiraj kaj Manĝaj Iloj.*)

(For Conversations see pp. 102-105.)

Basin	<i>pelvo</i>	pehl'vo
coffee-pot	<i>kafpoto</i>	kahf-po'toh
corkscrew	<i>korktirilo</i>	kork-teeree'lo
cruet-stand	<i>kondimentujo</i>	kondimehntoo'yo
cup	<i>taso</i>	tah'so
decanter	<i>karafo</i>	kah-rah'fo
dish	<i>plado</i>	plah'do
dish-cover	<i>pladkovrilo</i>	plahd'ko-vree'lo

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
filter	<i>filtrilo</i>	fil-tree'lo
fork	<i>forko</i>	fohrr'ko
frying-pan	<i>pato</i>	pah'toh
glass, tumbler	<i>glaso</i>	glah'so
grill	<i>rostokrado</i>	ro'sto-krah' doh
jug	<i>kruĉo</i>	kroo'cho
kettle	<i>bolilo</i>	bo-lee'lo
knife	<i>tranĉilo</i>	trahn-chee'lo
lid	<i>kovrilo</i>	ko-vree'lo
mat	<i>mato</i>	mah'toh
nut-crackers	<i>nuksrompilo</i>	nooks-rompee'lo
oven	<i>bakforno</i>	bahk-fohr'no
plate	<i>telero</i>	teleh'ro
salt-cellar	<i>salujo</i>	sah-loo'yo
saucepan	<i>kaserolo</i>	kah-sehr-oh'lo
saucer	<i>tastelero</i>	tahss-teleh'ro
serviette	<i>bustuko</i>	boosh-too'ko
(soup-)ladle	<i>(sup)kulerego</i>	(soop')koo-lehr-eh'go
spoon	<i>kulero</i>	koo-leh'ro
stove	<i>forno</i>	fohrr'no
strainer	<i>kribrokulero</i>	kree'bro-koo-leh'ro
table-cloth	<i>tablotuko</i>	tah'blo-too'ko
teapot	<i>te-poto</i>	teh-po'toh
tea-spoon	<i>te-kulero</i>	teh-kooleh'ro
tray	<i>pleto</i>	pleh'toh
water-bottle	<i>akvokarafo</i>	ahk'vo-karah'fo
wine-glass	<i>vinglaso</i>	veen-glah'so

16. Dress & the Toilet. (*La Vestoj kaj la Tualetoj.*)

(See also Washing List, following, and Conversations pp. 108-112)

Bath	<i>bano</i>	bah'no
bodice	<i>korsaĵo</i>	kor-sah'zho
bonnet	<i>kufo</i>	koo'fo
bootlaces	<i>laĉoj</i>	lah'choy
boots	<i>botoj</i>	bo'toy
bow	<i>banto</i>	bahn'toh
bracelet	<i>braceleto</i>	braht-seh-leht'o
braces	<i>selko</i>	shehl'ko
breeches	<i>pantaloneto</i>	pahn-tah-lo-neh'toh
brooch	<i>broĉo</i>	bro'cho
brush	<i>broso</i>	bro'so

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
brush, clothes-	<i>vestbroso</i>	vest-bro'so
—, nail-	<i>ungobroso</i>	oon'go-bro'so
—, tooth-	<i>dentbroso</i>	dent-bro'so
buckle	<i>buko</i>	boo'ko
button	<i>butono</i>	boo-to'no
button-hook	<i>butontirilo</i>	boo-tohn'tee-ree'lo
cap	<i>ĉapeto</i>	cha-peh'toh
cloak	<i>mantelo</i>	mahn-teh'lo
clothing, dress	<i>vestaĵo</i>	vestah'zho
coat	<i>coat</i>	veh'sto
comb	<i>kombilo</i>	kohm-bee'lo
corsets, stays	<i>korseto</i>	kor-seh'toh
dress, gown	<i>robo</i>	ro'bo
evening dress	<i>frako</i>	frah'ko
eye-glasses	<i>nazumo</i>	na-zoo'mo
frock-coat	<i>redingoto</i>	red-ingo'toh
gaiters	<i>gamaŝoj</i>	gah-mah'shoy
garters	<i>ŝtrumpligiloj</i>	shtroom-plee-ghee'loy
gloves	<i>gantoj</i>	gahn'toy
hairpin	<i>harpinglo</i>	har-peen'glo
hat	<i>ĉapelo</i>	chahpeh'lo
hatpin	<i>ĉapelpinglo</i>	chapehl-peen'glo
jacket	<i>jako</i>	yah'ko
jewellery	<i>juveloj</i>	yoo-veh'loy
knot	<i>nodo</i>	no'do
linen	<i>tolajo</i>	to-lah'zho
lining [ror	<i>subŝtofo</i>	soob-shtoh'fo
looking-glass, mir-	<i>spegulo</i>	speh-goo'lo
material (dress, etc.)	<i>ŝtofo</i>	shtoh'fo
calico	<i>kalikoto</i>	kahlee-ko'toh
cloth	<i>drapo</i>	drah'po
cotton	<i>kotono</i>	ko-toh'no
crape	<i>krepo</i>	kreh'po
flannel	<i>flanelo</i>	fiahneh'lo
flannelette	<i>flaneleto</i>	fiahneh-leh'toh
fur	<i>felo</i>	feh'lo
lace	<i>punto</i>	poon'toh
leather	<i>ledo</i>	leh'doh
linen	<i>tolo</i>	toh'lo
muslin	<i>muslino</i>	mooss-lee'no
print	<i>katuno</i>	kahtoo'no

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
satin	<i>atlaso</i>	ahtlah'so
silk	<i>silko</i>	seel'ko
velvet	<i>veluro</i>	vel-oor'o
velveteen	<i>felpo</i>	fehl'po
wool	<i>lano</i>	lah'no
morning-coat	<i>fako</i>	zhah'ko
muff	<i>mufo</i>	moo'fo
needle	<i>kudrilo</i>	koo-dree'lo
overcoat	<i>palto</i>	pahl'toh
parasol	<i>sunombrelo</i>	soon-ombreh'lo
petticoat	<i>subjupo</i>	soob-yoo'po
pins	<i>pingloj</i>	peen'gloy
pocket	<i>poŝo</i>	po'sho
pocket-book	<i>poŝlibro</i>	pohsh-lee'bro
purse	<i>monujo</i>	mo-noo'yo
razor	<i>razilo</i>	rahzee'lo
ribbon	<i>rubando</i>	rpo-bahn'doh
ring	<i>ringo</i>	reen'go
scissors	<i>tondilo</i>	tohndee'loh
sewing-cotton	<i>kotonfadeno</i>	ko-tohn'fah-deh'no
sewing-silk	<i>silkfadeno</i>	silk-fahdeh'no
shawl	<i>ŝalo</i>	shah'lo
shoe-horn	<i>ŝukorno</i>	shoo-kohr'no
shoes	<i>ŝuoj</i>	shoo'oy
skirt	<i>jupe</i>	yoo'po
sleeve	<i>maniko</i>	mah-nee'ko
slippers	<i>pantofloj</i>	pahn-toh'floy
soap	<i>sapo</i>	sah'po
spectacles	<i>okulvitroj</i>	okool-vee'troy
sponge	<i>spongo</i>	spohn'go
stud	<i>kolumbutono</i>	koloom'boo-toh'no
suit (clothes)	<i>kompleto</i>	kom-pleh'toh
tape	<i>rubandeto</i>	roobahn-deh'toh
thimble	<i>fingringo</i>	fin-green'go
thread	<i>fadeno</i>	fah-deh'no
tie, neck-tie	<i>kravato</i>	krah-vah'toh
tooth-powder	<i>dentpulvoro</i>	dent-pool-vo'ro
trousers	<i>pantalono</i>	pahn-tahlo'no
tunic	<i>tuniko</i>	too-nee'ko
umbrella	<i>pluvombrelo</i>	ploov-ombreh'lo
veil	<i>vualo</i>	voo-ah'lo

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
waistcoat	<i>veŝto</i>	vesh'toh
walking-stick	<i>irbastono</i>	eer-bah-sto'no
watch	<i>poŝhorloĝo</i>	pohsh-horlo'jo
waterproof (coat)	<i>pluvmantelo</i>	ploov-mahn-teh'lo

17. Washing List. (*Lavlisto.*)

(For Conversations see p. 111.)

Aprons	<i>antaŭtukoj</i>	ahn'tahw-too'koy [loy
blankets	<i>lanaj litkovriloj</i>	lah'nahy leet'ko-vree'-
blouses	<i>bluzoj</i>	bloo'zoy
bodices	<i>korsajoj</i>	kohr-sah'zhoy [ahy
chemises	<i>ĉemizoj virinaj</i>	ch eh-mee'zoy vee-reen'-
collars, lace	<i>puntaj kolumoj</i>	poon'tahy ko-loo'moy
collars, linen	<i>tolaj kolumoj</i>	to'lahy ko-loo'moy
combinations	<i>kombinaĵoj</i>	kom-been-ah'zhoy
cuffs	<i>manumoj</i>	mah-noo'moy
drawers, pairs of	<i>kalsonoj</i>	kahl-so'noy
dresses	<i>roboj</i>	ro'boy
dressing-gowns	<i>negligroboj</i>	neh-gleej-ro'boy
dusters [ket	<i>viŝtukoj</i>	veesh-too'koy
handkerchiefs, poc-	<i>naztukoj</i>	nahz-too'koy
—, silk	<i>silkaĵ naztukoj</i>	seel'kahy nahz-too'koy
napkins (child's)	<i>tuketoj</i>	tookeh'toy
neckties	<i>kravatoj</i>	krahvah'toy
night-shirts,-dresses	<i>noktoĉemizoj</i>	nok'toh-ch eh-mee'zoy
flannel petticoats	<i>flanelaj subjupoj</i>	flaneh'lahy soobyoo'poy
pillow-cases	<i>kapkuseningoj</i>	kahp'koo-seh-noon'goy
pinafors	<i>antaŭtuketoj</i>	ahn'tahw-too-keh'toy
pyjamas (suits)	<i>piĝamoj</i>	pee-jah'moy
serviettes	<i>buŝtukoj</i>	boosh-too'koy
sheets	<i>littukoj</i>	leet-too'koy
shirts	<i>ĉemizoj viraj</i>	ch eh-mee'zoy veer'ahy
sleeves	<i>manikoj</i>	mah-nee'koy
socks	<i>ŝtrumpetoj</i>	shtroom-peh'toy
stockings	<i>ŝtrumpoj</i>	shtroom'poy
silk stockings	<i>silkaĵ ŝtrumpoj</i>	seel'kahy shtroom'poy
table-cloths	<i>tablotukoj</i>	tah'blo-too'koy
towels	<i>manviŝiloj</i>	mahn-vee-shee'loy
under-vests	<i>kamizoloj</i>	kah-mee-zo'loy
waistcoats	<i>veŝtoj</i>	vesh'toy
—, flannel	<i>flanelaj veŝtoj</i>	fla-neh'lahy vesh'toy

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18. The House and Furniture.

(*La Domo kaj la Meblaro.*)

(For Shopping see p. 108.)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Ante-room	<i>'antaŭĉambro</i>	ahn'tah-w-chahm'bro
armchair	<i>brakseĝo</i>	brahk-seh'jo
ashes	<i>cindro</i>	tseen'dro
ash-pan	<i>cindrujo</i>	tsin-droo'yo
attic	<i>mansardo</i>	mahn-sahr'r'doh
basket	<i>korbo</i>	kohrr'bo
bathroom	<i>banĉambro</i>	bahn-chahm'bro
bedstead, bed	<i>lito</i>	lee'toh
bedroom	<i>dormoĉambro</i>	dohr'mo-chahm'bro
bell	<i>sonorilo</i>	so-no-ree'lo
blind	<i>rulkurteno</i>	rool-koor-teh'no
bolster	<i>transkuseno</i>	trahns-koo-seh'no
bolt	<i>riglilo</i>	reeglee'lo
book	<i>libro</i>	lee'bro
book-case	<i>libroŝranko</i>	lee'bro-shrahn'ko
book-shelf	<i>librobreto</i>	lee'bro-breh'toh
box	<i>skatolo</i>	skah-toh'lo
bracket	<i>krapobreto</i>	krahmpo-breh'toh
brick	<i>briko</i>	bree'ko
broom	<i>balailo</i>	ba-la-ee'lo
burner	<i>flamingo</i>	flah-meen'go
candle	<i>kandelo</i>	kahn-deh'lo
candlestick	<i>kandelingo</i>	kahn-deh-leen'go
carpet	<i>tapiŝo</i>	tah-pee'sho
ceiling	<i>plafono</i>	plah-fo'no
cellar	<i>kelo</i>	keh'lo
chair, seat	<i>seĝo</i>	seh'jo
chamber-utensil	<i>necesujo</i>	neht-seh-soo'yo
chandelier, lustre	<i>lustro</i>	loo'stro
chest of drawers	<i>tirkestaro</i>	teer'kest-ah'ro
clock	<i>horloĝo</i>	hohrr-lo'jo
coals	<i>karbo</i>	kahr'r'bo
couch	<i>kanapo</i>	kah-nah'po
counterpane	<i>litkovrilo</i>	leet'ko-vree'lo
court-yard	<i>korto</i>	kohr'toh
cradle	<i>lulilo</i>	loo-lee'lo
cupboard	<i>ŝranko</i>	shrahn'ko
curtain	<i>kurteno</i>	koor-teh'no

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
cushion	<i>kuseno</i>	koo-seh'no
dining-room	<i>manĝoĉambro</i>	mahn'jo-chahm'bro
dinner-waggon	<i>telertablo</i>	telehr-tah'blo
door	<i>pordo</i>	pohrr'doh
door-handle	<i>anso</i>	ahn'so
drawing-room	<i>akcepta salono</i>	ahk-tsep'tah sah-lo'no
dresser	<i>telermeblo</i>	telehr-meh'blo
feather-bed	<i>plumlito</i>	ploom-lee'toh
fender	<i>fajrbarilo</i>	fire-bah-ree'lo
fire	<i>fajro</i>	fah'y-ro (fire-oh)
fire-place	<i>fajrejo</i>	fahy-reh'yo
flame	<i>flamo</i>	flah'mo
floor	<i>planko</i>	plahn'ko
floor, story	<i>etaĝo</i>	ehtah'jo
footstool	<i>tabureto</i>	tah-boo-reh'toh
furniture, piece of	<i>meblo</i>	meh'blo
garden	<i>ĝardeno</i>	jahr-deh'no
gas	<i>gaso</i>	gah'so
gas-bracket	<i>gas-brako</i>	gahss-brah'ko
grate	<i>fajrujo</i>	fahy-roo'yo
hall (entrance)	<i>vestiblo</i>	vestee'blo
hand-basin	<i>lavujo</i>	lah-vo'o'yo
(hearth-)rug	<i>(kamen) tapiŝeto</i>	(kah-mehn') tah-pee-
house	<i>domo</i>	doh'mo [sheh'toh
key	<i>ŝlosilo</i>	shlo-see'lo
kitchen	<i>kuirejo</i>	koo-ee-reh'yo
lamp	<i>lampo</i>	lahm'po
landing	<i>etaĝo placeto</i>	ehtahj' plahtseh'toh
larder	<i>manĝaĵejo</i>	mahn-jah-zeh'yo
latch	<i>levriglilo</i>	lehv-reeglee'lo
library	<i>biblioteko</i>	bib-lee-o-teh'ko
linoleum	<i>linolo</i>	lee-no'lo
lock	<i>seruro</i>	seh-roo'ro
mantel-piece	<i>kameno</i>	kah-meh'no
mat	<i>mato</i>	mah'toh
mattress	<i>matraco</i>	maht-raht'so
oil-cloth	<i>vakstolo</i>	vahks-toh'lo
ornament	<i>ornamo</i>	ohr-nah'mo
passage	<i>trairejo</i>	trah-eer-eh'yo
piano	<i>fortepiano</i>	fohrr-teh-pee-ah'no
picture	<i>bildo</i>	beel'doh

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English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
pillow	<i>kapkuseno</i>	kahp'koo-seh'no
poker	<i>fajrincitilo</i>	fire-int-sit-ee'lo
porch	<i>portiko</i>	pohr-tee'ko
rack (for dishes, &c.)	<i>raŭfo</i>	rahw'fo
roof	<i>tegmento</i>	teg-mehn'toh
room	<i>ĉambro</i>	chahm'bro
screen	<i>skreno</i>	skreh'no
scullery	<i>lavejo</i>	lah-veh'yo
shovel	<i>ŝovelilo</i>	sho-veh-lee'lo
sideboard	<i>bufedo</i>	boo-feh'do
sink	<i>pladlavujo</i>	plahd-lah-voo'yo
smoke	<i>fumo</i>	foo'mo
sofa	<i>sofo</i>	so'fo
soot	<i>fulgo</i>	fool'go
spark	<i>fajrero</i>	fahy-reh'ro
staircase	<i>ŝtuparo</i>	shtoo-pahr'o
stairs, steps	<i>la ŝtupoj</i>	lah shtoo'poy
suite (of rooms)	<i>apartamento</i>	ahpahrr-tah-mehn'toh
table	<i>tablo</i>	tah'blo
tapestry	<i>tapeto</i>	tah-peh'toh
tile (of roof)	<i>tegolo</i>	teh-go'lo
umbrella-stand	<i>ombrelujo</i>	ohm-breh-loo'yo
vase	<i>vazo</i>	vah'zo
wall	<i>muro</i>	moo'ro
wall-paper	<i>murpapero</i>	moor-pa-peh'roh
water-closet (w.c.)	<i>necesejo</i>	neht-seh-seh'yo
window	<i>fenestro</i>	fen-eh'stro
writing-desk	<i>pupitro</i>	poo-pee'tro

19. Travelling: By Road & Rail.

(*La Vojaĝado: per Vojo kaj Fervojo.*)

(For Conversations, see p. 95.)

Arrival	<i>alveno</i>	ahl-veh'no
bill	<i>kalkulo</i>	kahl-koo'lo
booking-office	<i>biletejo</i>	beeleht-eh'yo
box (of carriage)	<i>kondukseĝo</i>	kondook-seh'jo
brake	<i>bremsa</i>	brehm'so
bridle	<i>brido</i>	bree'doh
cabman, coachman	<i>veturigisto</i>	vehtoo-ree-ghist'o
carriage	<i>veturilo</i>	vehtoo-ree'lo
change, to	<i>vagonŝanĝi</i>	vah-gohn-shahn'jee

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
cloak-room	<i>deponejo</i>	deh-po-neh'yo
coach	<i>diligenco</i>	dee-lee-jehnt'so
coffee-room [cord	<i>kafejo</i>	kah-feh'yo
communication-	<i>dangersnuro</i>	dahn-jehr-shnoor'o
compartment	<i>kupeo</i>	koo-peh'o
conductor	<i>konduktoro</i>	kon-dooktoh'ro
cushion	<i>kuseno</i>	koo-seh'no
custom-house	<i>dogano</i>	doh-gah'no
custom-house officer	<i>doganisto</i>	doh-gah-nist'o
departure	<i>ekveturo</i>	ek-vehtoo'ro
electric, electrical	<i>elektra</i>	eh-lehk'tra
electricity	<i>elektro</i>	eh-lehk'tro
embankment (rail.)	<i>taluso</i>	tah-loo'so
engine	<i>lokomotivo</i>	lo-komo-tee'vo
entrance	<i>enirejo</i>	eneer-eh'yo
excursion	<i>ekskurso</i>	eks-koorr'so
exit	<i>elirejo</i>	ehleer-eh'yo
express (train)	<i>ekspreso</i>	eks-preh'so
fare	<i>veturprezo</i>	vehtoor-preh'zo [nah'ro
fast train	<i>rapidira vagonaro</i>	rah-pee-dee'rah vahgo-
foot-warmer	<i> piedvarmigilo</i>	pee-ehd'vahrmee-ghee'-
full	<i>plena</i>	pleh'na [lo
guide	<i>gvidisto</i>	gvee-dist'o
guide-book	<i>gvidlibro</i>	gveed'lee'bro
hansom-cab	<i>fiakro</i>	fee-ah'kro
hat-box	<i>ĉapelujo</i>	chah-peh-loo'yo
hotel	<i>hotelo</i>	ho-teh'lo
inside (of vehicle)	<i>interno</i>	in-tehr'no
interpreter	<i>interpretisto</i>	intehr-preh-tist'o
journey	<i>vojaĝo</i>	vo-yah'jo
journey (train, etc.)	<i>veturo</i>	vehtoo'ro
junction	<i>vojkuniĝo</i>	voy'koonee'jo
key	<i>ŝlosilo</i>	shlo-see'lo
label	<i>etikedo</i>	eh-tikeh'doh
landlady	<i>mastrino</i>	mah-stree'no
landlord	<i>mastro</i>	mah'stro
lavatory	<i>lavejo</i>	lah-veh'yo
lodging	<i>loĝejo</i>	lo-jeh'yo
luggage	<i>pakaĵoj</i>	pah-kah'zhoy
motor	<i>motoro</i>	mo-tohr'o
motor 'bus	<i>motorbuso</i>	mo-tohr-boo'so

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
motor-car	<i>aŭtomobilo</i>	ahw-toh-mo-bee'lo
omnibus	<i>omnibuso</i>	omnee-boo'so
outside (of vehicle)	<i>imperialo</i>	impeh-ree-ah'lo
package	<i>pakaĵo</i>	pah-kah'zho
payment	<i>pago</i>	pah'go
platform	<i>fervoja perono</i>	fehr-vo'yah peh-ro'no
porter	<i>portisto</i>	pohr-tist'o
portmanteau	<i>valizo</i>	vah-lee'zo
rack (for parcels, &c.)	<i>raŭfo</i>	rah'w-fo
railway	<i>fervojo</i>	fehr-vo'jo
railway-carriage	<i>vagono</i>	vah-go'no
railway-station	<i>fervoja stacio</i>	fehr-vo'yah staht-see'oh
receipt	<i>kvitanco</i>	kvitahnt'so
reins	<i>kondukiloj, gvidri- menoj</i>	kondoo-kee'loy, gveed'- ri-meh'noy
reserved	<i>rezervita</i>	rehzehr-vee'ta
rug	<i>tegilo</i>	teh-ghee'lo
saddle	<i>selo</i>	seh'lo
seat	<i>loko</i>	lo'ko
signal	<i>signalo</i>	seeg-nah'lo
start, the	<i>la ekveturo</i>	la ek-veh-too'ro
station-master	<i>staciestro</i>	staht-see-est'ro
strap	<i>rimeno</i>	ree-meh'no
terminus	<i>finstacio</i>	feen-staht-see'oh
ticket	<i>bileto</i>	beeleh'toh
time-table	<i>veturhoraro</i>	vehtoor'horah'ro
tour	<i>rondvojaĵo</i>	rohnd-voyah'jo
tourist	<i>turist-o, -ino</i>	toor-ist'o, -ee'no
track	<i>relvojo</i>	rehl-vo'yo
train	<i>vagonaro</i>	vah-go-nah'ro
tram-car	<i>tramveturilo</i>	trahm'vehtoor-ee'lo
tramway	<i>tramvojo</i>	trahm-vo'yo
travel, to (train, &c.)	<i>veturi</i>	vehtoo'ree
trunk	<i>kofro</i>	ko'fro
tube (railway)	<i>tubfervojo</i>	toob-fehr-vo'yo
tunnel	<i>tunelo</i>	too-neh'lo
underground	<i>subtera</i>	soob-teh'rah
valise, hand-bag	<i>valizeto</i>	vah-leezeh'toh
waiter	<i>kelnero</i>	kel-nehr'o
waiting-room	<i>atendejo</i>	ahtehn-deh'yo

20. Travelling: by Ship. (*Marveturado.*)

(For Conversations see p. 97.)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Alongside, to come	<i>alkajiĝi</i>	ahlkah-ye'e'jee
anchor	<i>ankro</i>	ahn'kro
berth	<i>dormujo</i>	dorr-moo'yo
boat	<i>boato</i>	bo-ah'toh
boiler	<i>kaldrono</i>	kahl-dro'no
bow	<i>antaŭo</i>	antah'wo
buoy	<i>buo</i>	boo'oh
cabin	<i>kajuto</i>	kah-yoo'toh
cable	<i>kablo</i>	kah-blo
captain	<i>kapitano</i>	kahpee-tah'no
compass	<i>kompaso</i>	kom-pah'so
crane	<i>argano</i>	ahrrgah'no
crew	<i>ŝipanaro</i>	sheepah-nah'ro
deck	<i>ferdeko</i>	fehr-deh'ko
disembark	<i>elŝipiĝi</i>	el-shipee'jee
dock	<i>doko</i>	do'ko
to embark	<i>enŝipiĝi</i>	en-shipee'jee
engineer	<i>maŝinisto</i>	mahshee-nist'o
fishing-boat	<i>fiŝbarko</i>	feesh-bahr'ko
flag	<i>flago</i>	flah'go
gangway	<i>pasponteto</i>	pahss'pon-teh'toh
harbour, port	<i>haveno</i>	hahveh'no
helm, rudder	<i>direktilo</i>	deerek-tee'lo
hold	<i>holdo</i>	hohl'do
to land	<i>surteriĝi</i>	soortehr-ee'jee
landing-stage, pier	<i>enŝipiĝejo</i>	en-shipee-jeh'yo
life-belt	<i>savono</i>	sahv-zo'no
life-boat	<i>savŝipo</i>	sahv-shee'po
lighthouse	<i>lumturo</i>	loom-toor'o
mast	<i>masto</i>	mah'sto
oar	<i>remilo</i>	reh-mee'lo
paddle-wheel	<i>padelrado</i>	pah-dehl-rah'doh
passenger	<i>pasaĝero</i>	pah-sah-jehr'o
pilot	<i>piloto</i>	pee-loh'toh
port-hole	<i>fenestreto</i>	fehneh-streh'toh
quay	<i>kajo</i>	kah'yo
rope	<i>ŝnuro</i>	shnoor'o
sail	<i>velo</i>	veh'lo
sailing-ship	<i>velŝipo</i>	vehl-shee'po

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
sa'oon, first class	<i>unua klaso</i>	oonoo'ah klah'so
screw-propeller	<i>pelŝraŭbo, helico</i>	pehl-shrahw'bo, heh-
seaman, sailor	<i>maristo</i>	mahr-ist'o [leet'so
ship	<i>ŝipo</i>	shee'po
start, to	<i>ekveturi</i>	ek-veh'toor'ee
steam-boat, -ship	<i>vaporŝipo</i>	vahpohr-shee'po
steerage, third class	<i>tria klaso</i>	tree'ah klah'so
steersman	<i>direktilisto</i>	deerek-tee-list'o
stern	<i>posto</i>	post'o
steward	<i>provizisto</i>	pro-vee-zist'o
stewardess	<i>servistino</i>	sehr-vis-tee'no
tug	<i>trenŝipo</i>	trehn-shee'po
voyage	<i>vojaĝo</i>	vo-yah'jo

21. Countries & Nations.* (Landoj kaj Nacioj.)

Africa	<i>Afriko</i>	ah-free'ko
America	<i>Ameriko</i>	ah-mehree'ko
American	<i>Amerikano</i>	ah-mehree-kah'no
Asia	<i>Azio</i>	ah-zee'oh
Australia	<i>Aŭstralio</i>	ahw-strahlee'oh
Austria	<i>Aŭstrio</i>	ahw-stree'oh
Belgium	<i>Belgujo</i>	behlgoo'yo
Canada	<i>Kanado</i>	kahnah'doh
China	<i>Ĥinujo</i>	kheenoo'yo
Chinese, the	<i>la Ĥinoj</i>	la khee'noy
Denmark	<i>Danujo</i>	dahnoo'yo
Dutchman	<i>Holandano</i>	holahn-dah'no
empire	<i>imperio</i>	impeh-ree'oh
England	<i>Anglujo</i>	ahn-gloo'yo
English, the	<i>la Angloj</i>	la ahn'gloy
Englishman	<i>Anglo</i>	ahn'glo
Europe	<i>Eŭropo</i>	ehw-ro'po
France	<i>Francujo</i>	frahnt-soo'yo

* Where a country is called after its inhabitants, the Esperanto name for it is formed by adding the suffix *-uj* (= that which contains, see p. 85) or *-lando* (land) to the root denoting the inhabitant. Thus: *Belg-o*, Belgian—*Belg-ujo*, Belgium; *Brito*, Briton—*Grandbritujo*, Great Britain; *Sviso*, a Swiss—*Svisujo*, Switzerland; or *Belgolando*, *Skotlando*, *Anglolando*, *Svislando*, etc. Where the name of the inhabitants is formed from that of the country, use is made of the suffix *-ano* (= member of). Thus: *Eŭropo*, Europe—*Eŭropano*, European; *Irlando*, Ireland—*Irlandano*, Irishman.

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
French, the	<i>la Francoj</i>	la frahnt'soy
Frenchman	<i>Franco</i>	frahnt'so
German	<i>Germano</i>	ghehrr-mah'no
Germany	<i>Germanujo</i>	ghehrr-mahnoo'yo
Holland	<i>Holando</i>	holahn'doh
India	<i>Indio</i>	indee'oh
Ireland	<i>Irlando</i>	eerrlahn'doh
Irish, the	<i>la Irlandanoj</i>	la eerrlahn-dah'noy
Irishman	<i>Irlandano</i>	eerrlahn-dah'no
Italian	<i>Italo</i>	eetah'lo
Italy	<i>Italujo</i>	eetahloo'yo
Japan	<i>Japanujo</i>	yah-pahnoo'yo
Japanese, the	<i>la Japanoj</i>	la yahpah'noy
kingdom	<i>regno</i>	rehg'no
Norway	<i>Norvegujo</i>	norrveh-goo'yo
republic	<i>respubliko</i>	rehspoblee'ko
Russia	<i>Rusujo</i>	roosoo'yo
Scotland	<i>Skotujo</i>	sko-too'yo
Scotch, the	<i>la Skotoj</i>	la sko'toy
Scotchman	<i>Skoto</i>	sko'to
Spain	<i>Hispanujo</i>	hispah-noo'yo
United States, the	<i>la Unuigitaj Statoj</i>	la oonocee-ghee'tahy
Sweden	<i>Svedujo</i>	svehdoo'yo [shtah'toy
Switzerland	<i>Svisujo</i>	svisoo'yo
Turkey	<i>Turkujo</i>	toorkoo'yo
Wales	<i>Kimrujo</i>	kimroo'yo
Welsh, the	<i>la Kimroj</i>	la kim'roy

22. Recreation and Amusement.

(*La Ludado kaj Amuzado.*)

(For Conversations see p. 112.)

Ball (dance)	<i>balo</i>	bah'lo
balloon	<i>balono</i>	bahloh'no
balloonist	<i>aerostatisto</i>	ah-ehro-stah-tist'o
circus	<i>cirko</i>	tseerr'ko
concert	<i>koncert</i>	kont-sehr'toh
accompanist	<i>akompanist-o, -ino</i>	ahkompah-nist'o, -ee'no
audience	<i>aŭdantaro</i>	ahwdahn-tah'ro
bass	<i>baso</i>	bah'so
chorus (singers)	<i>ĥoro</i>	khoh'ro
conductor	<i>orkestestro</i>	orkest-est'ro

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
instruments	<i>instrumentoj</i>	instroo-mehn'toy
—, brass	<i>latunaj instrumentoj</i>	lah-too'nahy instroo-mehn'toy
—, reed	<i>anĉinstrumentoj</i>	ahnĉh'instroo-mehn'toy
—, string	<i>kordinstrumentoj</i>	kohrrd'instroomehn'toy
music	<i>muziko</i>	moo-zee'ko
organ	<i>orgeno</i>	ohr-geh'no [-een'o]
pianist	<i>fortepianist-o, -ino</i>	fohr'teh-pee-ahn-ist'o,
piano	<i>fortepiano</i>	fohr'teh-pee-ah'no
programme	<i>programo</i>	pro-grah'mo
recital	<i>muzika seanco</i>	moozee'kah seh-ahnt'so
recitation	<i>deklamo</i>	deh-klah'mo
seats	<i>benkoj</i>	behn'koy [lo'koy]
—, (un)reserved	<i>(ne)rezervitaj lokoj</i>	(neh)rehzehr-vee'tahy
singer	<i>kantant-o, -ino</i>	kahntahnt'-o, -een'o
— (professional)	<i>kantist-o, -ino</i>	kahntist'-o, -een'o
solo; duet	<i>solo; duo</i>	solo; doo'oh
song	<i>kanto</i>	kahn'toh
soprano	<i>soprano</i>	so-prah'no
tenor	<i>tenoro</i>	teh-nohr'o
ticket	<i>bileto</i>	beeleh'toh
violin	<i>violono</i>	vee-ohlo'no
exhibition	<i>ekspozicio</i>	eks-pozit-see'oh
fête	<i>festo</i>	feh'sto
flower-show	<i>flor-ekspozicio</i>	floh'r'eks-pozit-see'o
flying machine	<i>velveturilo</i>	vehl-veh-tooree'lo
limelight-views	<i>lumprojekcioj</i>	loom'pro-yekt-see'oy
museum	<i>muzeo</i>	moo-zeh'o
picture-gallery	<i>bildogalerio</i>	bil'doh-galeh-ree'o
refreshment-room	<i>bufedo</i>	boo-feh'doh
sports and games	<i>sportoj kaj ludoj</i>	spor'toy kahy loo'doy
bathing; to bathe	<i>banado; bani</i>	ba-nah'doh; bah'nee
billiards	<i>bilardo</i>	bilahr'doh
boating, to go	<i>promeni boate</i>	pro-meh'nee bo-ah'teh
box, to	<i>boksi</i>	bok'see
boxing-match	<i>vetbokso</i>	veht-bok'so
chess	<i>ŝako</i>	shah'ko
cricket	<i>kriketo</i>	krikeh'toh
draughts	<i>damoj</i>	dah'moy
fishing	<i>fiŝkaptado</i>	fiŝ'kahptah'doh
to fish	<i>fiŝ-kapti</i>	fiŝ-kahp'tee

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
to go fishing	<i>iri fiŝkapti</i>	ee'ree fish-kahp'tee
fishing-line	<i>hokfadeno</i>	hohk'fahdeh'no
fishing-net	<i>fiŝreto</i>	fish-reh'toh
fishing-rod	<i>fiŝkaptilo</i>	fish-kahp-tee'lo
hunting; to hunt	<i>ĉasado; ĉasi</i>	chahsah'doh; chah'see
fox-hunt	<i>vulpĉaso</i>	voopl-chah'so
hunter	<i>ĉasisto</i>	chahsist'o
match	<i>vetludo</i>	veht-loo'doh
playing; to play	<i>ludado; ludi</i>	loo-dah'doh; loo'dee
races	<i>ĉevalkuroj</i>	chehvahl-koo'roy
grand-stand	<i>ĉeftribuno</i>	chehf-triboo'no
jockey	<i>ĵokeo</i>	zho-keh'o
race-course	<i>vetkurejo</i>	veht-koo-reh'yo
rowing; to row	<i>remado; remi</i>	reh-mah'doh; reh'mee
shooting	<i>pafĉasado</i>	pahf-chah-sah'doh
ammunition	<i>municio</i>	moonit-see'o
bullet, ball	<i>kuglo</i>	koo'glo
cartridge	<i>kartoĉo</i>	kahr-toh'cho
game-bag	<i>ĉasosako</i>	chah'so-sah'ko
gun	<i>pafilo</i>	pah-fee'lo
shot	<i>pafaĵo</i>	pah-fah'zho
to shoot	<i>pafi</i>	pah'fee
skating; to skate	<i>glitumado; glitumi</i>	glitoomah'doh; glitoo'-
spectator	<i>spektatoro</i>	spek-tah-tohr'o [mee
swimming; to	<i>naĝado; naĝi</i>	najah'do; nah'jee
tennis [swim	<i>teniso</i>	tehnee'so
to wrestle	<i>lukti</i>	look'tee
tent	<i>tendo</i>	tehn'doh
theatre	<i>teatro</i>	teh-ah'tro
act	<i>akto</i>	ahk'toh
—, to	<i>ludi rolon</i>	loo'dee ro'lohn
actor, actress	<i>aktoro, aktorino</i>	ahktohr'o, ahktoree'no
auditorium	<i>aŭditorio</i>	ahw-ditohr-ee'o
ballet	<i>baleto</i>	baleh'toh
boxes	<i>loĝioj</i>	lo-jee'oy
box-office	<i>lokoŝicejo</i>	loh'ko-fit-seh'yo
cloak-room	<i>deponejo</i>	dehponeh'yo
comedian	<i>komediano</i>	komeh-dee-ist'o
curtain	<i>kurteno</i>	koor-teh'no
dance	<i>danco</i>	dahnt'so
dancer	<i>dancist-o, -ino</i>	dahntsis't'-o, -cen'o

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
exit	<i>elirejo</i>	ehlee-reh'yo
footlights	<i>planklampoj</i>	plahnk-lahm'poy
gallery	<i>galerio</i>	galeh-ree'o
manager	<i>direktoro</i>	deerektoh'ro
music-hall	<i>muzikhalo</i>	moozeek-ha'lo
opera	<i>opero</i>	opeh'ro
opera-glasses	<i>lorno</i>	lohrr'no
opera-house	<i>operejo</i>	opeh-reh'yo
orchestra, band	<i>orkestro</i>	orkest'ro
pit	<i>partero</i>	pahr-tehr'o
play	<i>teatrajo</i>	teh-atrah'zho
scene	<i>sceno</i>	stseh'no
scenery (theat.)	<i>scenentrajo</i>	stsehn-pentrah'zho
stage	<i>scenejo</i>	stseh-neh'yo
stage-manager	<i>reĝisoro</i>	reh-jee-sohr'o
stalls	<i>fotejoj (orkestraj)</i>	fo-teh'loy (orkest'rahj)

23. Cycling. (*Ciklismo.*)

(See also Motoring, following, and Conversations pp. 114 to 116.)

Accessories	<i>akcesorajoj</i>	ahk-tseh-sorah'zhoy
acetylene	<i>acetileno</i>	aht-sehtee-leh'no
axle	<i>akso</i>	ahk'so
back-pedal, to	<i>retropedali</i>	reh'tro-pehdah'lee
ball bearings	<i>kuglokusenoj</i>	koo'glo-koo-seh'noy
bell	<i>tintilo</i>	tin-tee'lo
bicycle	<i>biciklo</i>	bit-see'klo
bolt (screw-)	<i>bolto</i>	bohl'toh
brake	<i>bremso</i>	brehm'so
cement	<i>cemento</i>	tseh-mehn'toh
chain	<i>ĉeno</i>	ch eh'no
chainless	<i>senĉena</i>	sen-ch eh'nah
chain-regulator	<i>ĉenĝustigilo</i>	ch eh'n'joostig-ee'lo
chain-wheel	<i>granda dentrado</i>	grahn'da dent-rah'doh
clutch	<i>konektumo</i>	kohnek-too'mo
cone	<i>konuso</i>	ko-noo'so
crank	<i>kranko</i>	krahn'ko
crank-pin	<i>krankokejlo</i>	krahn'ko-keh'y-lo
crooked	<i>malrekta</i>	mahlrek'tah
cycle-shop	<i>biciklobutiko</i>	bitsee'klo-boo-tee'ko
cycling race	<i>vetbiciklado</i>	veh't'bitsee-klah'doh
cycling track	<i>bicikla dromo</i>	bitsee'klah dro'mo

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
cyclist	(bi)ciklisto	(bee)tsee-klist'o
lady cyclist	(bi)ciklistino	(bee)tsee-klist-ee'no
cyclometer	ciklometro	tsee-klo-meh'tro
detachable	deprenebla	deh-preneh'blah
dismount, to	deseliĝi	deh-seh-lee'jee
dress-guard	robsirmilo	rohb'sheer-mee'lo
duster	viŝilo	veeshee'lo
electro-plate, to	nikeli	neekah'lee
enamel, to	emajli	emah'y-lee
foot-rests	piedapogiloj	pee-ehd'apoh-ghee'loy
foot-step	ŝtupo	shtoo'po
fork	forko	fohr-ko
frame	kadro	kah'dro
free-wheel	libera rado	leebeh'ra rah'doh
free-wheel, to	liberiri	leebeh-ree'ree
friction	frotado	fro-tah'doh
gear	rapidumo	rahpee-doo'mo
high gear	granda rapidumo	grahn'da rahpeedoo'mo
low gear	malgranda rapidu- mo	mahl-grahn'da rahpee- doo'mo
two-speed gear	du-rapidumo	doo'rahpee-doo'mo
gear-case	ĉenujo	cheh-noo'yo
geared to	kun rapidumo de...	koon rahpeedoo'mo deh
gearing	konektaĵo	kohnek-tah'zho
handle-bar	gvidilo	gveedee'lo
handles, grips	tenilo	teh-nee'lo
hub	aksingo	ahk-seen'go
indiarubber	kauĉuko	kahw-choo'ko
indiarubber solu- tion	kaŭĉuka solvaĵo	kahw-choo'ka sol-vah'- zho
inner tube	interna tubo	intehr'nah too'bo
lamp	lanterno	lantehr'no
lamp-bracket	lanternhoko	lahn-tehrn'ho'ko
lamp-wick	meĉo	meh'cho
light up, to	lumigi	loo-mee'ghee
link	ĉenero	cheh-neh'ro
lubricator	olekapsulo	oleh'kapsoo'lo
lubricator protector	kapsulkovrilo	kapsool'ko-vree'lo
luggage-carrier	pakportilo	pahk'pohr-tee'lo
map	landkarto	lahnd-kar'toh
mount, to	surseliĝi	soor-sehl-ee'jee

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
mudguard	<i>kotkaptilo</i>	koht-kaptee'lo
nut	<i>ŝraŭbingo</i>	shrahw-been'go
nut, safety-	<i>fiksa ŝraŭbingo</i>	feĥk'sa shrahw-been'go
oil for burning	<i>lumoleo</i>	loom-oleh'o
—, lubricating	<i>ŝmiroleo</i>	shmeer-oleh'o
oil-can	<i>oleujeto</i>	ohleh-oo-yeh'toh
outer cover	<i>volvaĵo</i>	vohl-vah'zho
pedal	<i>pedalo</i>	peh-dah'lo
pedal-rubber	<i>pedalkaŭĉuko</i>	pedahl'kahw-choo'ko
pedal-brake	<i>pedala bremsa</i>	peh-dah'la brehm'so
pneumatic tyre	<i>pneŭmatika bendo</i>	pnehw-matee'ka behn'-
pump	<i>pumpilo</i>	poom-pee'lo [doh
pump up, to	<i>ŝveligi</i>	shveh-leeg'ee
pump-tube	<i>pumpiltubo</i>	poom-peel-too'bo
put together, fit up,	<i>munti</i>	moon'tee
rag [to	<i>ĉifono</i>	chifo'no
repair, to	<i>ripari</i>	ripah'ree
repairing outfit	<i>riparilaro</i>	ripah-ree-lah'ro
ride a bicycle, to	<i>bicikli</i>	bit-see'klee
rim	<i>radrondo</i>	rahd-rohn'doh
rim-brake	<i>radronda bremsa</i>	rahd-rohn'da brehm'so
rivet	<i>vinkto</i>	vink'toh
saddle	<i>selo</i>	seh'lo
saddle-bag	<i>selsaketo</i>	sehl'sah-keh'toh
saddle-pillar	<i>selkolono</i>	sehl-kolo'no
screw	<i>ŝraŭbo</i>	shrahw'-bo
screw, to [chain	<i>ŝraŭbi</i>	shrahw'-bee
screw - bolt of	<i>ĉenbolto</i>	chehn-bohl'toh
screwdriver	<i>ŝraubturnilo</i>	shrahwb-toor-nee'lo
spanner	<i>ŝraŭbilo</i>	shrahw-bee'lo
spokes	<i>radioj</i>	rah-dee'oy
spring	<i>risorto</i>	risohr'toh
start, to	<i>ekiri</i>	ekeer'ee
steer, to	<i>gvidi</i>	gvee'dee
strap	<i>rimeno</i>	reemeh'no
take to pieces, to	<i>malmunti</i>	mahl-moon'tee
tighten up, to	<i>streĉi</i>	streh'chee
toe-clip	<i>pedingo</i>	pee-ehd-een'go
tricycle	<i>trciklo</i>	tritsee'klo
trousers-clip	<i>pantalonpinĉilo</i>	pantalohn'pin-chee'lo
unscrew, to	<i>malŝraŭbi</i>	mahl-shrahw'-bee

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
valve	<i>valvo</i>	vahl'vo
valve-cap	<i>valvokovrilo</i>	vahlv'ko-vree'lo
valve-tubing	<i>valvtubaĵo</i>	vahlv'too-bah'zho
wheel, back	<i>posta rado</i>	po'stah rah'doh
—, front	<i>antaŭa rado</i>	antah'wah rah'doh

24. Motoring. (*Aŭtomobilismo.*)

(See also Cycling above, and Conversations pp. 114 to 116.)

Accumulator	<i>akumulato</i>	ahkoomoo-lahtohr'o
battery	<i>baterio</i>	bahteh-ree'oh
brake-collar	<i>bremsorubando</i>	brehm'so-roobahn'doh
break down(stop), to	<i>panei</i>	pahneh'ee
cam	<i>kamo</i>	kah'mo
carburetor	<i>karburato</i>	karboo-rahtohr'o
chain adjustment	<i>ĉenĝustigilo</i>	chehn-joosti-ghee'lo
charge, to	<i>ŝargi</i>	shahr'ghee
chassis	<i>ĉasio</i>	chah-see'oh
chauffeur, driver	<i>veturigisto</i>	vehtoo-reeghist'oh
claw	<i>ungo</i>	oon'go
contact-breaker	<i>kontakt-rompilo</i>	kontahkt'-rompee'lo
(trembler)		
driving pinion	<i>pelrado</i>	pehl-rah'doh
elbow	<i>kubuto</i>	kooboo'toh
electric motor	<i>elektra motoro</i>	ehlek'tra motohr'o
evaporate, to	<i>vaporigi</i>	vahpohr-ee'jee
exhaust [cer]	<i>gasforfluo</i>	gahss-fohrfluo'oh
exhaust-box (silen-)	<i>silentigujo</i>	seelehn-tigoo'yo
exhaust-valve	<i>forflua valvo</i>	fohrfluo'ah vahl'vo
feed-pump	<i>nutro-pumpilo</i>	noo'tro-poompee'lo
fill, to	<i>plenigi</i>	plehnee'ghee
flaw	<i>difektaĵo</i>	difek-tah'zho
fly-wheel	<i>inertrado</i>	in-ehrt-rah'doh
garage	<i>remizo</i>	rehmee'zo
gas	<i>gaso</i>	gah'so
generator	<i>generatoro</i>	ghenehrahtohr'o
goggles	<i>okulvitroj</i>	okool-vee'troy
gradient	<i>deklivo</i>	dehklee'vo
handle	<i>tenilo</i>	tehnee'lo
hooter	<i>blekilo</i>	blehkee'lo
horse-power	<i>ĉevalpovo</i>	chehvahl-po'vo
ignition	<i>ignito, ignitigilo</i>	ignee'toh, igniteeghee'lo

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
leakage	<i>ellaso</i>	el-lah'so
lever	<i>levilo</i>	lehvee'lo
motor	<i>motoro</i>	mohtohr'o
— car	<i>aŭtomobilo</i>	ahwtomobee'lo
— lamp	<i>lanterno</i>	lahn-tehr'no
packing	<i>stupo</i>	stoo'po
petrol	<i>petrolo</i>	pehtro'lo
pressure, high	<i>altpremo</i>	alt-preh'mo
—, low	<i>malaltpremo</i>	mahlalt-preh'mo
rack (lifter)	<i>rako</i>	rah'ko
reservoir, tank	<i>rizervujo</i>	rizehr-vo'o'yo
reversing lever	<i>irmaligilo</i>	eer'mahleeghee'lo
spare tyre	<i>krom-bendo</i>	krohm-behn'doh
spark	<i>sparko</i>	spahr'ko
sparkling-plug	<i>sparkilo</i>	spahrkee'lo
speed, full	<i>plena rapideco</i>	pleh'na rahpideht'so
—, high	<i>granda rapideco</i>	grahn'da rahpideht'so
—, low	<i>malgranda rapideco</i>	mahlgrahn'da rapi-
	[gear] [ismo]	deht'so [anis'mo]
speed-changing	<i>rapidŝanĝa mekan-</i>	rahpeed-shahn'jahmek-
starting-gear	<i>ekiriga mekanismo</i>	ekeeree'gah mekanees'
starting handle	<i>ekirigilo</i>	eh-keereeghee'lo [mo
steering bar	<i>gvidstango</i>	gveed-stahn'go
tap	<i>krano</i>	krah'no
throw into gear, to	<i>konekti</i>	konek'tee
throw out of gear, to	<i>malkonekti</i>	mahlkonek'tee

25. Photography. (*La Fotografarto.*)

(For Conversations see p. 117.)

Amateur	<i>amatoro</i>	amah-tohr'o
background	<i>fono</i>	fo'no
—, cloth	<i>tola fono</i>	toh'la fo'no
backing paper	<i>fonpapero</i>	fohn-papehr'o
bath, positive	<i>pozitiva bano</i>	pozitee'va bah'no
—, silver	<i>arĝentbano</i>	arjehnt-bah'no
bulb	<i>bulbo</i>	bool'bo
bulging	<i>konveksigo</i>	konvek-see'go
burnisher	<i>polurilo</i>	poloor-ee'lo
cameo	<i>kameo</i>	kameh'o
camera	<i>fotografilo, kamero</i>	foto-grafee'lo, kameh'ro
— bellows	<i>balgo</i>	bahl'go

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
camera, hand	<i>mankamero</i>	mahnkamehr'o
—, stand	<i>stativkamero</i>	stateev'kamehr'o
cutting moulds	<i>tranĉkalibrilo</i>	trahnch'kalibree'lo
dark-room lamp	<i>ruĝa lanterno</i>	roo'jah lantehr'no
dark slide (double)	<i>kaseto (duobla)</i>	kahseh'toh (doo-oh'bla)
developing	<i>rivelado</i>	reeveh-lah'do
dipper	<i>trepilo</i>	trehm-pee'lo
dishes	<i>kuvetoj</i>	koo-veh'toy
— for developing	<i>rivelkuvetoj</i>	rivehl'koo-veh'toy
— for fixing	<i>fiks-kuvetoj</i>	fiks-koo-veh'toy
— for toning	<i>tonigbanoj</i>	toh-neeg-bal'noy
draining rack	<i>sekigilo</i>	seh'kahy plah'toy
dry plates	<i>sekaj platoj</i>	plee-grandee'go
enlargement	<i>pliigrandiĝo</i>	espo'zo
exposure	<i>espozo</i>	momehn'ta espozo
—, snap	<i>momenta espozo</i>	dahw'rah espo'zo
—, time	<i>daŭra espozo</i>	mahl-netee'jee
fade, to	<i>malnetiĝi</i>	magneh-zee'ah loomi-
flash lamp	<i>magnezia lumigilo</i>	feel'moy [ghee'lo
films	<i>filmoj</i>	fik-sah'doh
fixing	<i>fiksado</i>	fo-koo'so
focus	<i>fokuso</i>	enfo-koo-see'ghee
focus, to	<i>enfokusigi</i>	loopeh'o
focussing glasses	<i>lupeo</i>	fooneh'lo [ree'lo
funnel	<i>funelo</i>	gradee-ghee'ta mezoo-
glass measure	<i>gradigita mezurilo</i>	doo-ohn-lohn'gah
half-length	<i>duonlonga</i>	doo-ohn-toh'no
half-tone	<i>duontono</i>	den-see'go
intensifying	<i>densigo</i>	eereess-dee-afrahg'mo
iris diaphragm	<i>irisdiafragmo</i>	lehn'so
lens	<i>lenso</i>	lehnss-kovree'lo
—, cap of	<i>lenskovrilo</i>	moon'tee
mount, to	<i>munti</i>	nehgah-tee'vo
negative	<i>negativo</i>	heepehr-espo-zee'ta
over-exposed	<i>hiperespozita</i>	foto-grafah'zho
photograph	<i>fotografajo</i>	foto-grahfist'o
photographer	<i>fotografisto</i>	plah'to
plate	<i>plato</i>	plah't-kaseh'toh
plate-holder	<i>platkaseto</i>	plah't-leh-vee'lo
plate-lifter	<i>platlevilo</i>	plah-teeno-tee'poy
platinotypes	<i>platinotipoj</i>	

Esperanto S.-T.

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English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
printing	<i>impresi</i>	impreh'see
printing frame	<i>premkaseto</i>	prehm-kaseh'toh
printing-out paper	<i>senriĉela papero</i>	sen-reeveh'la papeh'ro
scales and weights	<i>pezilo kaj peziloj</i>	pehsee'loh kahy pehzee'-
sensitised	<i>impresibla</i>	impreh-seh'blah [loy
shutter	<i>obturatoro</i>	obtoo-rah-tor'o
snap-shot	<i>maldaŭra kapto</i>	mahldahw'rah kahp'toh
speed indicator	<i>daŭrindikilo</i>	dahw'r-indikee'lo
spirit-level	<i>nivelilo</i>	neeveh-lee'lo
spot, stain	<i>makulo</i>	makoo'lo
squeegee	<i>senakvigilo</i>	sen-ahkvee-gee'lo
stand	<i>stativo</i>	statee'vo
transparent	<i>diafana</i>	dee-afah'nah [deh'bla)
tripods (twofold)	<i>tripiedo (fallebla)</i>	tree-pee-eh'doh (fahl-
under-exposed	<i>subespozita</i>	soob'espo-zee'tah
varnishing	<i>lakizo</i>	lah-kee'zoh
view-finder	<i>celilo</i>	tseh-lee'lo
vignetting-board	<i>duonombriĝilo</i>	doo-ohn'ombrighee'lo

26. Religion. (*Religio.*)

(For Conversations, see p. 118.)

Absolution	<i>absolvo</i>	absohl'vo
aisle	<i>flanknavo</i>	fiahnk-nah'vo
altar	<i>altaro</i>	altah'ro
baptism	<i>bapto</i>	bahp'toh
belfry	<i>sonorilejo</i>	sonoh-reeleh'yo
Bible	<i>Biblio</i>	biblee'oh
breviary	<i>breviero</i>	brehvee-eh'r'o
burial	<i>enterigo</i>	entehree'go
cardinal	<i>kardinalo</i>	kar-deenah'lo
cathedral	<i>katedralo</i>	kateh-drah'lo
cemetery	<i>tombejo</i>	tombelh'yo
chapel	<i>kapelo</i>	kahpel'lo
choir (place)	<i>ĥorejo</i>	khoreh'yo
choir (singers)	<i>ĥoro</i>	khoh'ro
christian	<i>kristano</i>	kris-tah'no
christianity	<i>kristanismo</i>	kristah-nees'mo
church	<i>preĝejo</i>	preh-jeh'yo
Church (as a body)	<i>la Eklezio</i>	la eklehzee'oh
clergyman	<i>ekleziulo</i>	eklehzee-oo'lo
Communion	<i>komunio</i>	komoonee'oh

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
confession	<i>konfeso</i>	kon-feh'so
congregation	<i>adorantaro</i>	adohrahn-tah'ro
convent	<i>monaĥejo</i>	monakkeh'yo
Creator, the	<i>Kreinto</i>	kreh-in'toh
cross	<i>kruco</i>	kroot'so
crucifix	<i>krucifikso</i>	kroot-sifik'so
fast-day	<i>fastotago</i>	fah'sto-tah'go
festival	<i>festo</i>	feh'sto
font	<i>baptujo</i>	bahp-too'yo [nee'oh
funeral	<i>funebra ceremonio</i>	fooneh'brah tsereh-mo-
God	<i>Dio</i>	dee'oh
heaven	<i>ĉielo</i>	chee-eh'lo
hell	<i>infero</i>	infehr'o
Holy Ghost (Spirit)	<i>la Sankta Spirito</i>	la sahnk'ta speeree'toh
hymn ; -book	<i>himno ; himnaro</i>	him'no ; him-nah'ro
lectern	<i>legpupitro</i>	lehg-poopee'tro
litany	<i>litanio</i>	litahnee'oh
liturgy	<i>liturgio</i>	litoorghee'oh
Lord, the	<i>la Sinjoro</i>	la sinyoh'ro
mass, high	<i>alta meso</i>	ahl'tah meh'so
—, low	<i>malalta meso</i>	mal-ahl'tah meh'so
matins	<i>matenpreĝoj</i>	mahtehn-preh'joy
missal	<i>meslibro</i>	mehss-lee'bro
nave	<i>navo</i>	nah'vo
offertory (R.C.)	<i>ofertorio</i>	ohfehr-toree'oh
— (collection)	<i>monkolekto</i>	mohn-kolek'toh
papal	<i>papa</i>	pah'pa
penance	<i>pentofaro</i>	pehn'toh-fah'ro
pew	<i>benko</i>	behn'ko
Pope	<i>Papo</i>	pah'po
prayer	<i>preĝo</i>	preh'jo
prayer-book	<i>preĝaro</i>	prehjah'ro
priest, pastor	<i>pastro</i>	pah'stro
Protestant	<i>Protestanto</i>	proteh-stahn'toh
pulpit	<i>katedro</i>	kateh'dro
Roman Catholic	<i>Romkatoliko</i>	rohm'katohlee'ko
sacrament	<i>sakramento</i>	sakrah-mehn'toh
salvation	<i>savo</i>	sah'vo
Saviour, the	<i>la Savinta</i>	la sahveen'toh
sermon	<i>prediko</i>	prehdee'ko
service, divine	<i>diservo</i>	dee-sehr'vo

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English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
service, evening	<i>vespera diservo</i>	vespeh'ra dee-sehr'vo
—, morning	<i>matena diservo</i>	mateh'na dee-sehr'vo
sitting, seat	<i>sidloko</i>	seed-lo'ko
synagogue	<i>sinagogo</i>	sinalgo'go
tabernacle	<i>tabernaklo</i>	tabehr-nah'klo
transept	<i>transepto</i>	trahnsehp'toh
truth	<i>vero</i>	vehr'o
verger	<i>pedelo</i>	pehdeh'lo
vespers	<i>vesperpreĝoj</i>	vespehr-preh'joy
vestry, sacristy	<i>sakristio</i>	sakris-tee'oh
worship	<i>adorado</i>	adoh-rah'do
worship, to	<i>adori</i>	adoh'ree

27. Professions and Trades.

(*Profesioj kaj Metioj*)

(For Shopping, etc., see pp. 108 to 111.)

NOTE.—The names of workers in the various trades and professions are formed by adding the suffix *-ist* to the root-word. Thus: *vendi*, to sell—*vendisto*, a salesman; *lampo*, a lamp—*lampvendisto*, a lamp-seller, *lampfaristo*, a lamp manufacturer; *maro*, sea—*maristo*, a sailor; *akrigi*, to sharpen—*akrigisto*, a grinder, etc.

Architect	<i>arĥitekto</i>	arkhitek'toh
artist	<i>artista</i>	artist'o
baker	<i>bakisto</i>	bah-kist'o
banker	<i>bankiero</i>	bahnkee-ehr'o
barber	<i>barbiero</i>	barbeer'o
bookseller	<i>librovendisto</i>	lee'bro-vendisto
butcher	<i>buĉisto</i>	boo-chist'o
carpenter, joiner	<i>ĉarpentisto</i>	charr-pehtist'o
chambermaid	<i>ĉambristino</i>	chahmbristee'no
chemist	<i>farmaciisto</i>	fahрмаht-see-ist'o
clerk	<i>skribisto</i>	skreebist'o
composer	<i>kompostisto</i>	kom-postist'o
confectioner	<i>konfitisto</i>	konfeetist'o
consul	<i>konsulo</i>	kon-soo'lo
cook	<i>kuirist-o, -ino</i>	koo-eerist'-o, -ee'no
editor	<i>redaktoro</i>	redahk-tohr'o
engineer	<i>inĝeniero</i>	injehnee-ehr'o
fisherman	<i>fiŝkaptisto</i>	fiŝ'kaptist'o
fishmonger	<i>fiŝvendisto</i>	fiŝ'vendist'o
florist	<i>floristo</i>	flo-rist'o

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation
fruiterer	<i>fruktovendisto</i>	frook'toh-vendist'o
glazier	<i>vitristo</i>	veetrist'o
goldsmith	<i>orajisto</i>	ohrah-zhist'o
governess	<i>guvernistino</i>	goovehr-nistee'no
greengrocer	<i>legomvendisto</i>	legohm'vendist'o
grocer	<i>spicisto</i>	speet-sist'o
hairdresser	<i>frizisto</i>	free-zist'o
hatter	<i>ĉapelisto</i>	chapeh-list'o
hosier	<i>ŝtrumpajisto</i>	shtroompah-zhist'o
ironmonger	<i>ferajvendisto</i>	fehrahzh'vendist'o
jeweller	<i>juvelisto</i>	yoo-veh-list'o
journalist	<i>ĵurnalisto</i>	zhoor-nalist'o
labourer	<i>penlaboristo</i>	pehn'labohrist'o
lawyer	<i>advokato</i>	ahdvokah'toh
maid-servant	<i>servistino</i>	sehr-vistee'no
man-servant	<i>servisto</i>	sehr-vist'o
mason	<i>masonisto</i>	mahsonist'o
mechanic	<i>maŝinisto</i>	mahsheenist'o
merchant	<i>negocisto</i>	negoht-sist'o
miller	<i>muelisto</i>	moo-ehlist'o
mother's-help	<i>helpistino</i>	helpistee'no
nurse	<i>flegistino</i>	fleh-ghistee'no
nursemaid	<i>varvistino</i>	vahrtistee'no
optician	<i>optikisto</i>	opteekist'o
plumber	<i>plombisto</i>	plohmbist'o
policeman	<i>policano*</i>	polit-sah'no
printer	<i>presisto</i>	preh-sist'o
saddler	<i>selisto</i>	sehlist'o
shoemaker	<i>ŝuisto</i>	shoo-ist'o
shopkeeper	<i>butikisto</i>	bootikist'o
smith	<i>forĝisto</i>	fohrjist'o
stationer	<i>paperajisto</i>	pa-perah-zhist'o
student	<i>studento</i>	stoodehn'toh
tailor	<i>tajloro</i>	tahy-loh'ro
teacher	<i>instruisto</i>	instroo-ist'o
tobacconist	<i>tabakvendisto</i>	tabakh'vendist'o
tradesman	<i>komercisto</i>	komehrt-sist'o
tutor	<i>guvernisto</i>	goovehrnist'o
waiter, waitress	<i>kelnero, kelnerino</i>	kelneh'ro, kel-nehr-ee'-
workman	<i>laboristo</i>	labohrist'o

* See -an, p. 86.

28. Legal Terms. (*Leĝaj Terminoj.*)

(For Conversations see p. 123.)

English	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Accused, the	<i>la akuzato</i>	la ahkoozah'toh
acquittal	<i>malakuzo</i>	mahlahkoo'zo
to advance (money)	<i>pruntedoni</i>	proon'teh-doh-nee
agreement, an	<i>kontrakto</i>	kontrahk'toh
alibi, an	<i>alibio</i>	ahleebee'oh
allege, to	<i>alegi</i>	ahleh'ghee
apology, an	<i>pardonpeto</i>	pahrdohn-peh'toh
appeal; to —	<i>apelo; apeli</i>	ahpeh'lo; ahpeh'lee
arrangement, agree-	<i>interkonsento</i>	in'tehr-konsehn'toh
arrears [ment]	<i>restantaj ŝuldoj</i>	rehstahn'tahy shool'doy
arrest, to	<i>aresti</i>	ahreh'stee
attest, to	<i>atesti</i>	ahteh'stee
attorney	<i>prokuratoro</i>	prokoozah-toh'ro
authorize, to	<i>rajtigi</i>	rahy-tee'ghee
award, an	<i>aljuĝo</i>	ahl-yoo'jo
award, to	<i>aljuĝi</i>	ahl-yoo'jee
bail	<i>kaŭcio</i>	kahwtsee'oh
bailiff	<i>juĝplenumisto</i>	yooj'plehnoomist'oh
bond (for loan)	<i>pruntkontrakto</i>	proont'kontrahk'toh
case (suit)	<i>proceso</i>	prohtseh'so
charge, to	<i>akuzi</i>	ahkoo'zee
client	<i>kliento</i>	klee-ehn'toh
complainant, the	<i>la akuzanto</i>	la ahkoozahn'toh
contract	<i>kontrakto</i>	kontrahk'toh
conviction, a	<i>kondamno</i>	kondahm'noh
costs	<i>proceskosto</i>	prohtsehs-kost'oh
court of justice	<i>tribunalo</i>	treeboonah'lo
criminal, a	<i>krimulo</i>	krim-oo'lo
damages	<i>monkompenso</i>	mohn'kompehn'so
decision (of case)	<i>decido</i>	dehtsee'doh
deed	<i>akto</i>	ahk'toh
defend, to	<i>defendi</i>	dehfehn'dee
defendant (in a suit)	<i>la akuzato</i>	la ahkoozah'toh
document	<i>dokumento</i>	dokoomehn'toh
evidence	<i>evidenco</i>	ehvidehnt'so
execution (of deed)	<i>ekzekuto</i>	ekzehkoo'toh
— (of a judgment)	<i>plenumo</i>	plehnoo'mo
executor	<i>ekzekutisto</i>	ekzehkoo-tist'oh
fee (of office)	<i>honorario</i>	honoh-rahree'oh

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
fine (penalty)	<i>monpuno</i>	mohn-poo'no
information, to give	<i>denunci</i>	dehnoont'see [in'toh
informer	<i>denunc anto, -into*</i>	dehnoonts-ahn'toh,
injunction	<i>injunkcio</i>	inyoont-tsee'oh
inventory	<i>inventario</i>	invehn-tahree'oh
jail	<i>malliberejo</i>	mahlhibehr-ehyo
judge, the	<i>juĝisto</i>	yoojist'oh
jurisdiction	<i>juĝorajto</i>	yoo'jo-rah'y-toh
jurisprudence	<i>juro</i>	yoo'ro
law-suit	<i>proceso</i>	proht-selh'so
non-suit, to	<i>malakcepti</i>	mahl-ahktseh'p tee
oath, to take an	<i>fari juron</i>	fah'ree zhoor'ohn
parchment	<i>pergameno</i>	pehrgah-meh'no
pardon	<i>pardono</i>	pahrdoh'no
penal	<i>punebla</i>	pooneh'blah
perjury	<i>falsa juro</i>	fahl'sah zhoor'oh
petitioner	<i>petfarinto</i>	peht'fahrin'toh
police-office	<i>policoŝejo</i>	pohleet'so-feetseh'y'o
— officer	<i>policano</i>	pohleet-sah'no
— station	<i>policejo</i>	pohleet-seh'y'o
proof	<i>pruvo</i>	proo'voh
prosecute to	<i>persekuti</i>	pehrseh'koo'tee
prosecution (of suit)	<i>persekuto</i>	pehrseh'koo'toh
prosecutor	<i>persekut-anto, -isto†</i>	pehrseh'koot-ahn'toh,
punishment	<i>puno</i>	po'o'no [-ist'oh
quash	<i>kasacii</i>	kahsaht-see'ee
robbery	<i>rabo</i>	rah'bo
seal, a	<i>sigelo</i>	seegeh'lo
sentence, a	<i>sentenco</i>	sehntehnt'so
sheriff	<i>skabeno</i>	skahbeh'no
statement (written)	<i>deklaro (skribita)</i>	dehklah'ro (skreebee'-
sue, to	<i>persekuti</i>	pehrseh'koo'tee [tah)
suit	<i>proceso</i>	prohtseh'so
summons (of court)	<i>asigno</i>	ahseeg'no
testator	<i>testamentinto</i>	tehstah-mehntin'toh
theft	<i>ŝtelo</i>	shteh'lo
thief	<i>ŝtel-isto, -into</i>	shtehl-ist'oh, -in'toh
trial	<i>proceso</i>	prohtseh'so
verdict	<i>verdikto</i>	vehrdeek'toh
witness	<i>atestanto</i>	ahteh-stahn'toh
writ	<i>asignordono</i>	ahseeg'nordoh'no

* See Participles, p. 81.

† See Affixes, p. 85.

29. Commercial Terms. (*Komercaj Terminoj.*)

(For Conversations see p. 125.)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Account	<i>konto</i>	kon'toh
—, current	<i>kuranta konto</i>	koorahn'ta kou'toh
—, joint	<i>komuna konto</i>	komoo'na kon'toh
—, to close an	<i>fermi konton</i>	fehr'mee kon'tohn
—, to settle an	<i>paji konton</i>	pah'gee kon'tohn
acknowledgment	<i>ricevavizo</i>	ritseh'vahvee'zo
agency	<i>agentejo</i>	ahghen-teh'yo
agent	<i>agento</i>	ahghehn'toh
apprentice	<i>metilernanto</i>	mehtee'lehr-nahn'toh
arrear, in	<i>malfrue</i>	mahlfroo'eh
assets	<i>aktivo</i>	ahktee'voh
balance of account	<i>saldo de konto</i>	sahl'doh deh kon'toh
balance-sheet	<i>bilanco</i>	bilahnt'so
bank	<i>banko</i>	bahn'ko
bankrupt; a —	<i>bankrotin-ta; -to</i>	bahn-krotin'-tah; -toh
bankruptcy, failure	<i>bankroto</i>	bahn-kro'toh
bearer	<i>portanto</i>	portahn'toh
bill (account)	<i>kalkulo</i>	kahl'koo'lo
bill (comm. docu- — at sight [ment])	<i>bilo</i>	bee'lo
— at 3 months' date	<i>kambio je vido [toj]</i>	kahmbee'oh yeh vee'doh
— of exchange	<i>kambio je tri mona-</i> <i>kambio</i>	kahmbee'oh yeh tree
— of lading	<i>ŝarĝatesto</i>	kahm-bee'oh [monah'toy
bond, a	<i>obligacio</i>	shahr-jah-teh'stoh
bond, in	<i>kuŝanta en dogan-</i> <i>tenejo</i>	oblighat-see'o
bonded goods	<i>komercaj en dogan-</i> <i>no deponitaj</i>	kooshahn'ta endogahn'- teneh'yo
book-keeper	<i>librotenisto</i>	komehrt-sah'zhoy eln
branch-establish-	<i>filio</i>	dogah'no depohnee'tahy
broker [ment]	<i>makleristo</i>	lee'bro-tenis'toh
brokerage	<i>kurtaĝo</i>	filee'oh
business	<i>la aferoj</i>	mah-klehris'to
buyer	<i>aĉetisto</i>	koortah'jo
cargo	<i>ŝarĝo</i>	la ahfeh'roy
carriage	<i>transportprezo</i>	ahchehtist'o
carriage-paid	<i>kun transporto</i>	shahr'jo
cashier	<i>kasisto</i> [pagita]	trahnsport-preh'zo
charter a ship, to	<i>lui ŝipon</i>	koon trahns-pohr'toh
		kahsist'o [pah-ghee'tah
		loo'ee shee'pohn

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
charter-party	<i>ĉarto</i>	chahr'toh
catalogue	<i>katalogo</i>	kah-tahlo'go
cheque	<i>ĉeko</i>	cheh'ko
claim	<i>pretendo</i>	prehte'n'doh
clerk	<i>oficisto</i>	ofeet-sist'o
company	<i>kompanio</i>	kompah-nee'oh [nee'oh
—, joint-stock	<i>akcia kompanio</i>	ahk-tsee'ah kompah-
—, limited	<i>limigita kompanio</i>	limighee'tah "
compensation	<i>kompenso</i>	kompehn'so
complaint	<i>plendo</i>	plehn'doh
confiscate, to	<i>konfiski</i>	konfis'kee
contract, a	<i>kontrakto</i>	kontrahk'toh
cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f.)	<i>kosto, asekuo kaj frajto</i>	kost'o, ahseh-koor'o kahy frah'y-toh
cost price	<i>kostprezo</i>	kost-preh'zo
credit	<i>kredito</i>	krehdee'toh
creditor	<i>kreditoro</i>	kreditohr'o
custom-house	<i>doganejo</i>	doganeh'yo
customs, the	<i>la dogano</i>	la dogah'no
— clearing-house	<i>doganesplorojo</i>	dogahn'esploreh'yo
customs duties	<i>doganimpostoj</i>	dogahn'impos'toy
damage	<i>difekto</i>	difekt'o
damages (law)	<i>kompenso</i>	kompehn-sah'zho
debenture shares	<i>obligaciaj akcioj</i>	obligah't-see'ahy ahkt-
debit	<i>debeto</i>	debeh'toh [see'oy
debt	<i>ŝuldo</i>	shool'doh
debtor	<i>ŝuldanto</i>	shool-dahn'toh
deliver, to	<i>liveri</i>	liveh'ree [teh
delivered free	<i>liverita aŝrankite</i>	livehree'tah aŝrahnee'-
demurrage	<i>pago pro malfruiĝo</i>	pah'go pro mahlfroo-ee'-
department	<i>fako</i>	fah'ko [jo
director, manager	<i>direktoro</i>	direktohr'o
discount; to —	<i>diskonto; diskonti</i>	diskon'toh; diskon'tee
dividend	<i>dividendo</i>	dividehn'doh
dock and harbour dues	<i>dok- kaj haven-impostoj</i>	dohk- kahy havehn'-
double entry, by draft	<i>per duobla enskribo</i>	per doo-oh'bla enskree'-
draw upon, to	<i>trati (iun)</i>	trah'toh [bo
drawee	<i>tratato</i>	trah'tee (ee'oon)
drawer	<i>tratanto</i>	tratah'toh
		tratahn'toh

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
import, export	eksportoj, importoj	eksport'imp'ost'oh
—, import	importoj, importoj	import'imp'ost'oh
import-free	sen-importoj	sen-imp'ost'oh
enclosed	encluzita	encl'uz'ee'ta
enclosed, an	encluzita	encl'uz'ee'ta
endorse, to	feri	fer'ee
endorsee	ferinto	fer'ee'n'toh
endorsement	fero	fer'o
endorser	ferinto	fer'ee'n'toh
exchange, an	interŝanĝo	int'er-shahn'jo
— (place)	ŝanĝo	ŝan'ŝo
— (difference)	aligo	ah'jee'oh
excise	akcizo	ahk'tsee'zo
exports	eksportoj	eksport'oy
firm, a	firma	fer'mo
forwarding	eksped-o, -ado*	ekspeh'-doh, -dah'doh
free on board (f.o.b.)	afranke sur ŝipon	ahfrahn'keh soor sheep'-
freightage	ŝarĝa prezo	frayh'tah preh'zo [ohn
guarantee, a	garantio	garahntee'o
imports	importoj	imp'ohr'toy
insolvent	nezolventa	neh'solvehn'ta
insurance policy	asekura poliso	ahshek'oor'ah polee'so
— premium	asekura premio	„ prehmee'oh
insure, to	asekuri	ahshek'oor'ree
introduction	prezento	prehzehn'toh
—, letter of	prezenta letero	prehzehn'ta leteh'ro
invest, to (money)	plasi	plah'see
letter of advice	ari-letero	ahveez'leteh'ro
liabilities	pasivo, ŝuldaroj	pahsee'vo, shool-dah'ro
liable to duty	impostbla	imposteh'blah
load, to	ŝarĝi	shahr'jee
loss	malprofito	mahl-prof'ee'toh
manifest, a	manifesto	mah-nifeh'sto
marine insurance	marasekuro	mahr'ahseh-koo'ro
market	komercejo	komehrt-seh'yo [doh
foreign market	eksterlanda vendado	ekstehrlahn'da vendah'-
home market	enlanda vendado	enlahn'da vendah'doh
London market	Londona vendado	londoh'na „
market day	vendeja tago	vendeh'yah ta'go
market dues	vendejaj impostoj	vendeh'yahy impos'toy

* See Suffixes, p. 83.

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
market price	<i>vendeja prezo</i>	vendeh'yah preh'zo
not negotiable	<i>neneĝoĉebla</i>	neh-nehgoht-seh'blah
offer for sale, to office	<i>elmeti al vendo</i>	elmeh'tee al vehn'doh
order, to (goods)	<i>oĵicejo</i>	ofitseh'yo
packing	<i>mendi</i>	mehn'dee
partner	<i>pakado</i>	pahkah'doh
payable	<i>partisto</i>	pahrtist'o
port of delivery	<i>pagebla</i>	pa-geh'blah
preference shares	<i>livera haveno</i>	livehr'ah haveh'no
prepaid	<i>preferencaj akcioj</i>	prefehrent'sahy ahk-
price	<i>afrankita</i>	afrahn-kee'ta [tsee'oy
price-list	<i>prezo</i>	preh'zo
quarantine	<i>prezaro</i>	prehzahr'o
quotation (of price)	<i>kvaranteno</i>	kvarahn-teh'no
rate of interest	<i>prezpropono</i>	prehz'prohpo'no
receipt	<i>procento</i>	prohtsehn'toh
receiver	<i>kvitanco</i>	kvitahnt'so
register, to	<i>likvidisto</i>	likvee-dist'o
registered tonnage	<i>registri</i>	reh-ghees'tree
registration	<i>registra tonajo</i>	reh-ghees'tra tonah'zho
representative	<i>registr-o, -ado</i>	reh-ghees'-tro, -trah'doh
rent	<i>reprezentanto</i>	reprehzen-tahn'toh
retail (<i>adj. & adv.</i>)	<i>luprezo</i>	loo-preh'zq
salesman, seller	<i>pomalgrand-a, -e</i>	po-malgrahn'-da, -deh
selling price	<i>vendisto</i>	vehndist'o
settling days	<i>vendoprezo</i>	vehn'doh-preh'zo
shareholder	<i>pagtagoj</i>	pahg-tah'goy
shares	<i>akciulo</i>	ahk-tsee-oo'lo
ship, to	<i>akcioj</i>	ahk-tsee'oy
shippers	<i>ensipigi</i>	enshippee'ghee
shipping charges	<i>ekspedistoj</i>	ekspeh-dis'toy
shop-assistant	<i>ŝarĝadaj elspezoj</i>	shahrja'dahy elspeh'zoy
solvent	<i>komi:zo</i>	komee'zo
stevedore	<i>solventa</i>	solvehn'ta
stow, to (cargo)	<i>stivisto</i>	steevist'o
telegraphic address	<i>stivi</i>	stee'vee
towing charges	<i>telegrafa adreso</i>	telehgrah'fah ahdreh'so
trade, commerce	<i>trenŝipaj pagoj</i>	trehn-shee'pahy pahgoy
transaction [cial]	<i>komerco, -ado</i>	komehrt'-so, -sah'doh
traveller, commer-	<i>negoco</i>	nehgoht'so [jist'o
	<i>komerca vojaĝisto</i>	komehrt'sah vo-yah-

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
underwriter	<i>asekurinto</i>	ahseh-koorin'toh
unloading	<i>malŝarg-o, -ado</i>	mahlshahr'-jo, -jah'doh
visa, to	<i>vi:zi</i>	vee'zee
warehouse	<i>magazeno</i>	mah-gazeh'no
weight, gross	<i>kuntara pezo</i>	koon-tah'ra peh'zo
—, net	<i>sentara pezo</i>	sehn-tah'ra peh'zo
wharf	<i>ŭarfo</i>	wahr'fo
wharfage	<i>ŭarf pago</i>	wahr-f-pah'go
wholesale	<i>pogrand-a, -e</i>	po-grahn'-da, -deh
winding-up	<i>likvido</i>	likvee'doh

30. Post, Telegraph and Telephone.

(*La Poŝto, la Telegrafo, kaj la Telephono.*)

(For Conversations see p. 121.)

Collection	<i>kolekto</i>	kolek'toh
contents	<i>enhavo</i>	ehnhah'vo
counterfoil	<i>kontraŭfolio</i>	kon'trahw-folee'oh
customs declaration	<i>dogandeklaro</i>	dogahn'dehklar'o
delivery	<i>livero</i>	livehr'o
description	<i>priskribo</i>	pree-skree'bo
despatch note	<i>depeŝo</i>	dehpeh'sho
excess postage	<i>afrankeksceso</i>	afrahnk'eks-tseh'so
letter post	<i>letera poŝto</i>	leteh'ra posh'toh
letter-scales	<i>leterpesilo</i>	letehr'pehsee'lo
mail, the	<i>la kuriero</i>	la kooree-ehr'o
money order (foreign)	<i>poŝtmandato ekster-landa</i>	posht-mandah'toh eks-terlahn'da
newspaper wrapper	<i>banderolo</i>	bahn-dero'lo
parcel	<i>paketo</i>	pahkeh'toh
— post	<i>paketpoŝto</i>	pahkeht-posh'toh
pillar-box	<i>leterkeŝto</i>	letehr-keŝ'to
post, the	<i>la poŝto</i>	la pohsh-toh
postage paid	<i>afrankita</i> [landa]	afrahnkee'tah [lahn'da]
postal order	<i>poŝtmandato en-</i>	posht-mahndah'toh en-
post-card	<i>poŝtkarto</i>	pohsht-kahr'toh
post-office	<i>poŝtoŝicejo</i>	posht-ofeet-seh'yo
postman	<i>leterportisto</i>	letehr'pohrtist'o
postmaster	<i>poŝtestro</i>	pohsh-tehs'tro
re-address, to	<i>readresi</i>	reh-ahdreh'see
register, to	<i>registri</i>	reh-ghees'tree
reply paid	<i>respondafrankita</i>	respond'afrahn-kee'ta

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
stamps	<i>poŝtmarkoj</i>	posht-mahr'koy
telegram	<i>telegramo</i>	teleh-grah'mo
telegraph, to	<i>telegرافي</i>	teleh-grah'fee
— form	<i>telegrama folio</i>	teleh-grah'ma folee'oh
— messenger	<i>telegraportisto</i>	telehgrahm'pohrtist'o
— office	<i>telegrafejo</i>	teleh-grafeh'yo
telephone	<i>telefono</i>	teleh-fo'no
— call office	<i>telefonejo</i>	teleh-foneh'yo
— number	<i>telefona numero</i>	teleh-fo'na noomehr'o
ring up, to	<i>telefoni</i>	teleh-fo'nee
to be called for	<i>poŝtrestante</i>	posht-restahn'teh
value, insured	<i>asekurita valoro</i>	ahsekooree'ta vahlohr'o
weigh, to	<i>pesi</i>	peh'see
weight, a	<i>pezilo</i>	pehzee'lo
— (of anything)	<i>pezo</i>	peh'zo
—, over	<i>tro peza</i>	tro peh'zah

31. Correspondence. (*Korespondado.*)

(For Conversations see p 122.)

Address	<i>adreso</i>	ah-dreh'so
blotting-paper	<i>sorba papero</i>	sohr'ba pa-pehr'o
date	<i>dato</i>	da'toh
—, to	<i>dat-i, -umi</i>	dah'-tee, -too'mee
envelope	<i>koverto</i>	ko-vehr'toh
fasten, to	<i>firmi</i>	feer'mee
immediate	<i>tuja</i>	too'yah
ink	<i>inko</i>	een'ko
inkstand	<i>inkujo</i>	een-koo'yo
letter	<i>letero</i>	letehr'o
letter-box	<i>leterkesto</i>	leh-tehr-kest'o
note	<i>noto</i>	no'toh
note-paper	<i>leterpapero</i>	letehr'pa-pehr'o
packet	<i>paketo</i>	pah-keht'o
pen	<i>plumo</i>	ploo'mo
—, fountain	<i>fontoplumo</i>	fon'toh-ploo'mo
penholder	<i>plumingo</i>	ploom-een'go
penknife	<i>tranĉileto</i>	trahn-chee-leh'toh
pencil	<i>krajono</i>	krah-yo'no
quire	<i>kajero</i>	kah-yeh'ro
ream	<i>rismo</i>	rees'mo
seal, a	<i>sigelo</i>	see-ghel'lo

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
seal, to	<i>sigeli</i>	see-gheh'lee
sealing-wax	<i>sigelvakso</i>	see-ghehl-vahk'so
sheet	<i>folio</i>	fo-lee'o
signature	<i>subskribo</i>	soob-skree'bo
urgent	<i>urĝa</i>	oorr'jah
writing	<i>la skribo</i>	la skree'bo
— materials	<i>skribilaro</i>	skree-bee-lah'ro

32. The Cardinal Numbers.

(*La Fundamentaj Numeraloj.*)

(For Grammatical Notes see p. 78.)

0 <i>Nulo</i>	(nool'oh)	17 <i>dek sep</i>	79 <i>sepdek naŭ</i>
1 <i>unu</i>	(oo'noo)	18 <i>dek ok</i>	80 <i>okdek</i>
2 <i>du</i>	(doo)	19 <i>dek naŭ</i>	90 <i>naŭdek</i>
3 <i>tri</i>	(tree)	20 <i>dudek</i>	100 <i>cent</i> (tsehnt)
4 <i>kvar</i>	(kvahr)	21 <i>dudek unu</i>	101 <i>cent unu</i>
5 <i>kvin</i>	(kvin)	22 <i>dudek du</i>	102 <i>cent du</i>
6 <i>ses</i>	(sehss)	23 <i>dudek tri</i>	200 <i>du cent</i>
7 <i>sep</i>	(sehþ)	24 <i>dudek kvar</i>	(doot'sehnt)
8 <i>ok</i>	(ohk)	30 <i>tridek</i>	300 <i>tricent</i>
9 <i>naŭ</i>	(nahw)	35 <i>tridek kvin</i>	400 <i>kvarcent</i>
10 <i>dek</i>	(dehk)	40 <i>kvardek</i>	500 <i>kvincent</i>
11 <i>dek unu</i>		46 <i>kvardek ses</i>	600 <i>sescent</i>
12 <i>dek du</i>		50 <i>kvindek</i>	700 <i>sepcent</i>
13 <i>dek tri</i>		57 <i>kvindek sep</i>	800 <i>okcent</i>
14 <i>dek kvar</i>		60 <i>sesdek</i>	900 <i>naŭcent</i>
15 <i>dek kvin</i>		68 <i>sesdek ok</i>	1,000 <i>mil</i> (meel)
16 <i>dek ses</i>		70 <i>sepdek</i>	

2,679 *dumil sescent sepdek naŭ.*

3,000 *trimil.*

10,000 *dek mil.*

20,000 *dudek mil.*

389,345 *tricent okdek naŭmil tricent kvardek kvin.*

1,000,000 (*unu*) *miliono* [(oo'noo) meeleeoh'no].

4,000,000 *kvar milionoj.*

1908 ... *Mil naŭcent ok.*

NOTE.—Observe that the numbers are grouped together (without hyphens) in thousands, hundreds, tens and units. Thus, 548 is *kvincent kvardek ok*, not *kvincent-kvardek-ok*, and 17 *dek sep*, not *dek-sep*.

33. Ordinal Numerals. (*La Ordaj Numeraloj.*)

(For Grammatical Notes see p. 78.)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
First	<i>unua</i>	oonoo'ah
second	<i>dua</i>	doo'ah
third	<i>tria</i>	tree'ah
fourth	<i>kvara</i>	kvah'rah
fifth	<i>kvina</i>	kvee'nah
sixth	<i>sesa</i>	seh'sah
seventh	<i>sepa</i>	seh'pah
eighth	<i>oka</i>	oh'kah
ninth	<i>naŭa</i>	nah'wah
tenth	<i>deka</i>	del'kah
eleventh	<i>dek-unua</i>	dehk-oonoo'ah
twelfth	<i>dek-dua</i>	dehkdoo'ah
thirteenth	<i>dek-tria</i>	dehktree'ah
fourteenth	<i>dek-kvara</i>	dehk-kvah'rah
fifteenth	<i>dek-kvina</i>	dehk-kvee'nah
sixteenth	<i>dek-sesa</i>	dehkseh'sah
seventeenth	<i>dek-sepa</i>	dehkseh'pah
eighteenth	<i>dek-oka</i>	dehk-oh'kah
nineteenth	<i>dek-naŭa</i>	dehknah'wah
twentieth	<i>dudeka</i>	doodel'kah
twenty-first	<i>dudek-unua</i>	doo'dehk-oonoo'ah
twenty-second	<i>dudek-dua</i>	doo'dehk-doo'ah
twenty-third	<i>dudek-tria</i>	doo'dehk-tree'ah
twenty-fourth	<i>dudek-kvara</i>	doo'dehk-kvah'rah
twenty-fifth	<i>dudek-kvina</i>	doo'dehk-kvee'nah
thirtieth	<i>trideka</i>	treedeh'kah
thirty-second	<i>tridek-dua</i>	treedehk-doo'ah
fortieth	<i>kvardeka</i>	kvahrdeh'kah
fiftieth	<i>kvindeka</i>	kvindeh'kah
sixtieth	<i>sesdeka</i>	sehsdeh'kah
seventieth	<i>sepdeka</i>	sehpdeh'kah
eightieth	<i>okdeka</i>	ohkdeh'kah
ninetieth	<i>naŭdeka</i>	nahw-del'kah
hundredth	<i>centa</i>	tsehn'tah
hundred and first	<i>cent-unua</i>	tsehnt-oonoo'ah
two hundred and fifty-second	<i>ducent-kvindek-dua</i>	doot'sehnt-kvin'dehk- doo'ah
thousandth	<i>mila</i>	mee'lah

34. Collective and Fractional Numbers.

(*Kolektiva; kaj Numeraj Numeraloj*)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
All	<i>ĉiom (da)</i>	chee'ohm (dah)
couple, a	<i>paroj</i>	pa'h'ro
double	<i>duoble</i>	doo-oh'bleh
doubly	<i>duoble</i>	doo-oh'bleh
dozen, a	<i>dekduo</i>	dehka-doo'oh
five, a	<i>kvinao</i>	kvee-no'no
firstly	<i>unue</i>	oonoo'eh
gross, a	<i>cent kvarkvarkvaroj</i>	zeshnt kvahr'dehk kvahr
half-a-dozen	<i>deknio</i>	doo-oh'n' dehk'doo'oh
once	<i>unufoje</i>	oonoo-to-fo'yeh
one by one	<i>unuepe</i>	oonoo-oh'peh
one-half	<i>unua duono</i>	oo'noo doo-oh'no
pair, a	<i>paro</i>	pa'h'ro
part, portion	<i>parto</i>	pa'h'ro
quarter, fourth part	<i>ĉiarono</i>	kvahr'o'no
score, a	<i>dudekaj</i>	doodeh'ko
secondly	<i>due</i>	doo'eh
single	<i>unuope</i>	oonoo-oh'pah
singly	<i>unuope</i>	oonoo-oh'peh
third, a	<i>triono</i>	tree-oh'no
thirdly	<i>trie</i>	tree'eh
threefold	<i>trioble</i>	tree-oh'bleh
three-quarters	<i>tri kvaronoj</i>	tree kvahr'o'noj
three-sevenths	<i>tri seponoj</i>	tree seh'poh'noj
twice	<i>dufoje, du fojojn</i>	doo-fo'yeh, doo fo'yojn
two by two	<i>duope</i>	doo-oh'peh
two-sixths	<i>du sesonoj</i>	doo seh-so'noj
whole, the	<i>la tuto</i>	la too'toh

35. Adjectives. (*Adjektivoj*.)

(For Grammatical Notes see p. 77.)

Able (capable)	<i>kapabla</i>	kah-pah'blah
bad, wicked	<i>malbona</i>	mahl-bo'nah
beautiful, hand-	<i>bela</i>	beh'la
beloved	[HOME] <i>amata</i>	ahmah'tah
bitter	<i>maldolca</i>	mahl-dohl'chah
blind	<i>blinda</i>	bleen'dah
blunt	<i>malakra</i>	mahl-ah'krah
bold	<i>kuraĝema</i>	koorah-jeh'ma

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
brave	<i>brava</i>	brah'vah
bright	<i>hela</i>	heh'la
broad, wide	<i>larĝa</i>	lar'jah
careful	<i>zorgema</i>	zorgeh'ma
careless	<i>senzorga</i>	sen-zor'ga
certain	<i>certa</i>	tsehr'tah
cheap	<i>malkara</i>	mahl-kah'ra
clean	<i>pura</i>	poo'rah
clear	<i>klara</i>	klah'ra
clever	<i>lerta</i>	lehr'tah
cold	<i>malvarma</i>	mahl-vahr'ma
comfortable	<i>komforta</i>	kohm-fohr'tah
corpulent	<i>korpulenta</i>	korpoolehn'tah
costly	<i>multekosta</i>	mool'teh-kohs'tah
damp	<i>malseka</i>	mahl-seh'ka
dangerous	<i>dangera</i>	dahn-jeh'rah
dark	<i>maluma</i>	mahl-loo'ma
deaf	<i>surda</i>	soor'dah
dear	<i>kara</i>	kah'ra
deep	<i>profunda</i>	pro-foon'dah
different	<i>malsama</i>	mahl-sah'ma
dirty	<i>malpura</i>	mahl-poo'rah
disagreeable	<i>malagrable</i>	mahl-ahgrah'blah
dry	<i>seka</i>	seh'ka
dull (of weather)	<i>malklara</i>	mahl-klah'rah
dusty	<i>polva</i>	pohl'vah
early	<i>frua</i>	froo'ah
easy	<i>facila</i>	faht-see'lah
empty	<i>malplena</i>	mahl-pleh'na
every	<i>ĉiu</i>	chee'oo
false	<i>malvera</i>	mahl-vehr'ah
fashionable	<i>laŭmoda</i>	lahw-mo'dah
fat (stout)	<i>dikkörpa</i>	deek-kor'pa
few	<i>malmultaj</i>	mahl-mool'tahy
fine (excellent)	<i>bonega</i>	boneh'gah
— (in quality)	<i>delikata</i>	dehlee-kah'tah
fit (for)	<i>taŭga</i>	tahw'gah
flat	<i>plata</i>	plah'tah
foolish	<i>malsaĝa</i>	mahl-sah'jah
fortunate	<i>bonsanca</i>	bohn-shahnt'sah
free	<i>libera</i>	libeh'ra

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English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
frequent	<i>ofta</i>	off'tah
fresh	<i>freŝa</i>	freh'shah
front	<i>antaŭa</i>	ahntah'wah
full	<i>plena</i>	pleh'nah
gay	<i>gaja</i>	gah'yah
general, usual	<i>kutima</i>	kootee'ma
gentle, polite	<i>ĝentila</i>	jentee'la
good	<i>bona</i>	boh'nah
grand	<i>grandioza</i>	grahndee-oh'zah
great	<i>granda</i>	grahn'dah
happy	<i>feliĉa</i>	fehlee'chah
hard	<i>malmola</i>	mahl-mo'la
heavy	<i>peza</i>	peh'zah
high	<i>alta</i>	ahl'tah
honest	<i>honesta</i>	honeh'stah
hot	<i>varmega</i>	vahrme'h'ga
hungry	<i>malsata</i>	mahl-sah'tah
ill (unwell)	<i>malsana</i>	mahl-sah'nah
important	<i>grava</i>	grah'va
interesting	<i>interesata</i>	inteh-reh'sah
just	<i>justa</i>	yoos'tah
kind	<i>bonkora</i>	bohn-ko'ra
lame	<i>lama</i>	lah'ma
large, vast	<i>larĝa</i>	lahr'jah
last	<i>lasta</i>	lah'stah
late	<i>malfrua</i>	mahl-froo'ah
light	<i>luma</i>	loo'ma
little, small	<i>malgranda</i>	mahl-grahn'dah
long	<i>longa</i>	lohn'gah
loose	<i>ne fiksita</i>	neh fiksee'tah
low (in place)	<i>malalta</i>	mahl-ahl'tah
many	<i>multaj</i>	mool'tahy
mild	<i>milda</i>	meel'dah
muddy	<i>kota</i>	ko'tah
narrow	<i>mallarĝa</i>	mahl-lahr'jah
natural	<i>natura</i>	nahtoor'ah
new	<i>nova</i>	no'vah
nice, tasty	<i>bongusta</i>	bohn-goo'stah
old (not new)	<i>malnova</i>	mahl-no'vah
open	<i>malfermita</i>	mahl-fehrmee'tah
patient	<i>pacienca</i>	paht-see-ent'sah

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
pleasant	<i>agrabla</i>	ahgrah'blah
poor (not rich)	<i>malriĉa</i>	mahl-ree'chah
poor (to be pitied)	<i>kompatingda</i>	kompah-teen'dah
possible	<i>ebla</i>	eh'blah
pretty	<i>beleta</i>	beh-leh'tah
private	<i>privata</i>	pree-vah'tah
probable	<i>probabla</i>	probah'blah
proud	<i>fiera</i>	fee-eh'rah
public	<i>publika</i>	pooblee'ka
pure, clean	<i>pura</i>	poo'rah
quick, swift	<i>rapida</i>	rahpee'dah
quiet	<i>kvieta</i>	kvee-eh'tah
rich	<i>riĉa</i>	ree'chah
right	<i>prava</i>	prah-vah
— (correct)	<i>ĝusta</i>	joo'stah
ripe	<i>matura</i>	mahtoo'rah
rough (not smooth)	<i>malglata</i>	mahl-glah'tah
round	<i>ronda</i>	rohn'dah
rude	<i>malĝentila</i>	mahl-jenteela
sacred, holy	<i>sankta</i>	sahnk'tah
sad	<i>malĝoja</i>	mahl-joya
safe, secure	<i>sekura</i>	seh-koo'rah
sharp	<i>akra</i>	ah'krah
short	<i>mallonga</i>	mahl-lohn'ga
silent	<i>silenta</i>	seelehn'tah
simple	<i>simpla</i>	seem'plah
slow	<i>malrapida</i>	mahl-rahpee'dah
smooth	<i>glata</i>	glah'tah
soft	<i>mola</i>	mo'lah
sound, reliable	<i>fidinda</i>	feedeen'dah
sour	<i>acideca</i>	ahtsee-deht'sah
square	<i>kvadrata</i>	kvah-drah'tah
straight	<i>rekta</i>	rehk'tah
strange (curious)	<i>stranga</i>	strahn'gah
strong	<i>forta</i>	fohr'tah
stupid, dull	<i>stulta</i>	stool'tah
sufficient	<i>sufiĉa</i>	soofee'chah
sweet	<i>dolĉa</i>	dohl'chah
tall	<i>altkreska</i>	ahlt-krehs'kah
tender (loving)	<i>amplena</i>	ahm-pleh'nah
thick	<i>dika</i>	dee'kah

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English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
thin	<i>maldika</i>	mahl-dee'ka
thirsty	<i>soifanta</i>	so-eefahn'tah
tough	<i>koherema</i>	ko-hehreh'mah
true	<i>vera</i>	veh'rah
ugly	<i>malbela</i>	mahl-beh'la
unsettled (weather)	<i>necerta</i>	neht-sehr'tah
useful	<i>utila</i>	ootee'la
usual	<i>kutima</i>	kootee'ma
valuable	<i>multvalora</i>	mooltvahlo'ra
various	<i>diversa</i>	deevahr'sah
warm	<i>varma</i>	vahr'ma
weak	<i>malforta</i>	mahl-fohr'ta
wet	<i>malseka</i>	mahl-seh'kah
whole	<i>tuta</i>	too'tah
willing	<i>volonta</i>	volohn'tah
wise	<i>saĝa</i>	sah'jah
wrong	<i>malprava</i>	mahl-prah'vah
young	<i>juna</i>	yoo'nah

36. Verbs.

(For Grammatical Notes see p. 81.)

To accept	<i>akcepti</i>	ahk-tshep'tee
„ admire	<i>admiri</i>	ahdmeer'ee
„ answer, reply	<i>respondi</i>	rehspohn'dee
„ approve	<i>aprobi</i>	ahpro'bee
„ arrive	<i>alveni</i>	ahl-veh'nee
„ ascend	<i>supreniri</i>	soo'preh-neer'ee
„ ask	<i>demandi</i>	dehman'dee
„ attract, draw	<i>altiri</i>	ahl-teer'ee
„ awake, <i>intr.</i>	<i>vekigi</i>	vehkee'jee
„ be	<i>esti</i>	eh'stee
„ be hungry	<i>malsati</i>	mahl-sah'tee
„ be ignorant of	<i>nescii</i>	nehst-see'ee
„ be mistaken	<i>trompigi</i>	trohmpEE'jee
„ be quiet, silent	<i>silenti</i>	seelehn'tee
„ be thirsty	<i>soifi</i>	so-ee'fee
„ beat	<i>bati</i>	bah'tee
„ begin, <i>tr.</i>	<i>komenci</i>	kohment'see
„ believe	<i>kredi</i>	kreh'dee
„ blame	<i>mallaŭdi</i>	mahl-lahw'dee
„ boil, <i>tr.</i> ; —, <i>intr.</i>	<i>boli</i> ; <i>boligi</i>	bo'lee; bo-lee'ghee

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
to borrow	<i>pruntepreni</i>	proon'teh-preh'nee
„ bring	<i>alporti</i>	ahl-por'tee
„ build	<i>konstrui</i>	konstroo'ee
„ button	<i>butonuni</i>	bootonoo'mee
„ buy	<i>aĉeti</i>	ahcheh'tee
„ carry	<i>porti</i>	pohr'tee
„ catch cold	<i>malvarmumi</i>	mahl-vahrmoo'mee
„ chat	<i>babili</i>	bahbee'lee
„ climb	<i>grimpi</i>	grim'pee
„ compare	<i>kompari</i>	kohmpah'ree
„ consent	<i>konsenti</i>	konsehn'tee
„ continue, <i>tr.</i>	<i>daŭri</i>	dahw'ree
„ cook	<i>kuiri</i>	koo-ee'ree
„ cough	<i>tusi</i>	too'see
„ cover	<i>kovri</i>	ko'vree
„ dance	<i>danci</i>	dahnt'see
„ decide	<i>decidi</i>	deht-see'dee
„ deny	<i>nei</i>	neh'ee
„ depart, go away	<i>foriri</i>	for-eer'ee
„ descend	<i>malsupreniri</i>	mahl-sooprehn-eer'ee
„ desire, wish (for)	<i>deziri</i>	deh-zeer'ee
„ dine	<i>ĉefmanĝi</i>	chehf-mahn'jee
„ do, make	<i>fari</i>	fah'ree
„ doubt	<i>dubi</i>	doo'bee
„ draw, pull	<i>tiri</i>	ter'ee
„ dream	<i>sonĝi</i>	sohn'jee
„ drink	<i>trinki</i>	trin'kee
„ dress	<i>vesti</i>	veh'stee
„ dwell, live	<i>loĝi</i>	lo'jee
„ eat	<i>manĝi</i>	mahn'jee
„ exchange	<i>interŝanĝi</i>	intehr-shahn'jee
„ excuse	<i>ekskuzi</i>	ekskoo'zee
„ explain	<i>komprenigi</i>	kompreh-nee'ghee
„ fall	<i>fali</i>	fah'lee
„ feel (by touch)	<i>palpi</i>	pahl'pee
„ feel (in mind)	<i>senti</i>	sehn'tee
„ find	<i>trovi</i>	tro'vee
„ finish, <i>tr.</i>	<i>fini</i>	fee'nee
„ follow	<i>sekvi</i>	sehk'vee
„ forget	<i>forgesi</i>	fohr-gheh'see
„ gather	<i>kolekti</i>	ko-lehk'tee

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
to get	<i>akiri</i>	ahkee'ree
„ get up	<i>leviĝi</i>	lehvee'jee
„ give	<i>doni</i>	doh'nee
„ go	<i>iri</i>	eer'ee
„ go in	<i>eniri</i>	ehneer'ee
„ go out	<i>eliri</i>	ehleer'ee
„ grow	<i>kreski</i>	kreh'skee
„ guide	<i>gvidi</i>	gvee'dee
„ hate	<i>malami</i>	mahlah'mee
„ have	<i>havi</i>	hah'vee
„ hear	<i>aŭdi</i>	ahw'dee
„ hesitate	<i>heziti</i>	heh-zee'tee
„ hide	<i>kaŝi</i>	kah'shee
„ hope	<i>esperi</i>	espehr'ee
„ imagine	<i>imagi</i>	imah'ghee
„ ignore	<i>ignori</i>	ignoh'ree
„ intend	<i>intenci</i>	intehnt'see
„ introduce (one)	<i>prezenti</i>	prehzeht'tee
— (a thing)	<i>enkonduki</i>	ehnkondoo'kee
„ joke	<i>ŝerci</i>	shehrt'see
„ jump	<i>salti</i>	sahl'tee
„ know	<i>scii</i>	stsee'ee
„ laugh	<i>ridi</i>	ree'dee
„ learn	<i>lerni</i>	lehr'nee
„ lend	<i>pruntedoni</i>	proon'teh-doh'nee
„ lie down	<i>kuŝiĝi</i>	koo-shee'jee
„ live (be alive)	<i>vivi</i>	vee'vee
„ look for	<i>serĉi</i>	sehr'chee
„ lose	<i>perdi</i>	pehr'dee
„ love (man)	<i>ami</i>	ah'mee
„ marry, intr. (of a	<i>edziĝi</i>	ehdzee'-jee
— (of a woman)	<i>edziniĝi</i>	ehdzee-nee'jee
„ meet	<i>renkonti</i>	rehn-kon'tee
„ mention	<i>aludi</i>	ahloo'dee
„ need, want	<i>bezoni</i>	behzoh'nee
„ object	<i>oponi</i>	opoh'nee
„ obtain	<i>obteni</i>	obteh'nee
„ offend	<i>ofendi</i>	ofehndee
„ offer	<i>proponi</i>	pro'pon'nee
„ open	<i>malfermi</i>	mahl-fehr'mee
„ order (goods)	<i>merki</i>	mehnd'dee

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
to order, command	<i>ordoni</i>	ohrdoh'nee
„ pack up	<i>paki</i>	pah'kee
„ paint	<i>pentri</i>	pehn'tree
„ pay; repay	<i>pagi; repagi</i>	pah'ghee; reh-pah'ghee
„ plant	<i>planti</i>	plahn'tee
„ play	<i>ludi</i>	loo'dee
„ plough	<i>plugi</i>	ploo'ghee
„ pluck, pick	<i>deŝiri</i>	deh-sheer'ee
„ praise	<i>laŭdi</i>	lahw'dee
„ prove	<i>pruvi</i>	proo'vee
„ read	<i>legi</i>	leh'ghee
„ reap	<i>rikolti</i>	reekohl'tee
„ reckon, count	<i>kalkuli</i>	kahl-koo'lee
„ receive	<i>ricevi</i>	reetseh'vee
„ refuse	<i>rifuzi</i>	ree-foo'zee
„ regret	<i>bedaŭri</i>	behdahw'ree
„ remember	<i>memori</i>	meh-mohr'ee
„ repeat	<i>ripeti</i>	reepelh'tee
„ rest	<i>ripozi</i>	reepo'zee
„ return, come back	<i>reveni</i>	rehveh'nee
— (go back)	<i>reiri</i>	reh-eer'ee
— (give back)	<i>redoni</i>	reh-doh'nee
„ ring, <i>tr.</i>	<i>sonoriji</i>	so-no-ree'ghee
„ roast	<i>roŝti</i>	roh'stee
„ run	<i>kuri</i>	koor'ee
„ say, tell	<i>diri</i>	dee'ree
„ search for	<i>serĉi</i>	sehr'chee
„ see	<i>vidi</i>	vee'dee
„ sell	<i>vendi</i>	vehn'dee
„ serve	<i>servi</i>	sehr'vee
„ sew, stitch	<i>kudri</i>	koo'dree
„ shave	<i>razi</i>	rah'zee
„ shine	<i>brili</i>	bree'lee
„ show	<i>montri</i>	mohn'tree
„ sign (letter, etc.)	<i>subskribi</i>	soob-skree'bee
„ sit down	<i>sidiĝi</i>	seedee'jee
„ sleep	<i>dormi</i>	dohr'mee
„ sneeze	<i>terni</i>	tehr'nee
„ sow (seed)	<i>semi</i>	seh'mee
„ speak	<i>paroli</i>	pahro'lee
„ spoil, <i>tr.</i>	<i>difekti</i>	deefehk'tee

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
to steal	<i>ŝteli</i>	shteh'lee
„ study	<i>studi</i>	stoo'dee
„ swear	<i>juri</i>	zhoor'ee
„ take	<i>preni</i>	preh'nee
„ take off	<i>depreni</i>	deh-preh'nee
„ take a walk	<i>promeni</i>	pro-meh'nee
„ taste, <i>tr.</i>	<i>gustumi</i>	goostoo'mee
„ tell (a tale)	<i>rakonti</i>	rahkon'tee
„ thank	<i>danki</i>	dahn'kee
„ think	<i>pensi</i>	pehn'see
„ throw	<i>ĵeti</i>	zhéh'tee
„ touch	<i>tusi</i>	too'shee
„ translate	<i>traduki</i>	trahdoo'kee
„ travel	<i>vojaĝi</i>	vo-yah'jee
„ unbutton	<i>malbutonumi</i>	mahl-bootohnoo'mee
„ unpack	<i>malpaki</i>	mahl-pah'kee
„ wash	<i>lavi</i>	lah'vee
„ weep	<i>plori</i>	pló'ree
„ weigh, <i>tr.</i> ; —, <i>int.</i>	<i>pesi</i> ; <i>pezi</i>	peh'see; peh'zee
„ will, be willing	<i>voli</i>	vo'lee
„ work	<i>labori</i>	lah-boh'ree
„ wrap up	<i>envolvi</i>	ehn-vol'vee
„ write	<i>skribi</i>	skree'bee
„ yield, give way	<i>cedi</i>	tseh'dee

37. Adverbs, Conjunctions & Prepositions.

(*Adverboj, Konjunkcioj kaj Prepozicioj.*)

(For Grammatical Notes see p. 83.)

About (nearly)	<i>proksimume</i>	prokseemoo'meh
about (concerning)	<i>pri</i>	pree
above	<i>super</i>	soo'pehr
above all	<i>antaŭ ĉio</i>	ahn'tahw chee'oh
absolutely	<i>absolute</i>	ahsoloo'teh
according to	<i>laŭ</i>	lah'w
across	<i>trans</i>	trahnss
afresh	<i>denove</i>	dehno'veh
after, next to	<i>post</i>	pohst
afterwards	<i>poste</i>	pohss'teh
again	<i>ree</i>	reh'eh
against	<i>kontraŭ</i>	kohn'trahw
all (of)	<i>ĉiom (da)</i>	chee'ohm (dah)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
all at once, suddenly	<i>subite</i>	soobee'teh
almost	<i>preskaŭ</i>	preh'skahw
alone, solely	<i>sole</i>	so'leh
aloud	<i>laŭte</i>	lahw'teh
already	<i>jam</i>	yahm
also, too, besides	<i>ankaŭ</i>	ahn'kahw
although	<i>kvankam</i>	kvahn'kahm
altogether, quite	<i>tute</i>	too'teh
always	<i>ĉiam</i>	chee'ahm
and	<i>kaj</i>	kah'y
anywhere [about around, round	<i>ie</i>	ee'eh
as...as	<i>ĉirkaŭ</i>	cheer'kahw
as much, as many	<i>tiel...kiel...</i>	tee'ehl...kee'ehl...
as much as	<i>tiom</i>	tee'ohm
as soon as, imme- at [diately	<i>tiom kiom</i>	tee'ohm kee'ohm
at first	<i>tuj kiam</i>	too'y kee'ahm
at last	<i>ĉe</i>	cheh
at least	<i>unue</i>	oonoo'eh
at [the] most	<i>fine</i>	fee'neh
at once	<i>almenaŭ</i>	ahl-meh'nahw
at present	<i>pleje</i>	pleh'yeh
badly	<i>tuj</i>	tooy'
because	<i>nune</i>	noo'neh
behind [neath	<i>malbone</i>	mahlbo'neh
below, under, be- besides, beyond	<i>ĉar</i>	chahr
better	<i>antaŭ</i>	ahn'tahw
between, among(st)	<i>post</i>	pohst
beyond	<i>sub</i>	soob
briefly, shortly	<i>krom</i>	krohM
but	<i>pli bone</i>	plee bo'neh
by the side of	<i>inter</i>	een'tehr
by turns	<i>preter</i>	preh'tehr
close to	<i>mallonge</i>	mahl-lohn'geh
consequently	<i>sed</i>	sehd
daily	<i>apud, flanke de</i>	ah'pood, flahn'keh deh
doubtless	<i>laŭvice</i>	lahw-veet'seh
down (direction)	<i>apud</i>	ah'pood
	<i>sekve</i>	sehk'veh
	<i>ĉiutage</i>	chee-ootah'gheh
	<i>sendube</i>	sehndoo'beli
	<i>malsupren</i>	mahlsoo'prehn

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
down (position)	<i>malsupre</i>	mahlsoo'preh
during	<i>dum</i>	doom
early, betimes	<i>frue</i>	froo'eh
either...or	<i>aŭ...aŭ</i>	ahw...ahw
elsewhere	<i>aliloke</i>	ahleelo'keh
enough (of)	<i>sufiĉe (da)</i>	soofee'ch eh (dah)
even if	<i>eĉ se</i>	ehch seh
everywhere	<i>ĉie</i>	chee'eh
exactly	<i>precize</i>	preht-see'zeh
exceedingly	<i>treege</i>	treh-eh'geh
except, <i>prep.</i>	<i>escepte</i>	est-sehp'teh
far, distant	<i>malproksime</i>	mahl-proksee'meh
for, <i>conj.</i>	<i>ĉar</i>	chahr
for, <i>prep.</i>	<i>por</i>	pohr
formerly	<i>antaŭe</i>	ahntah'weh
from	<i>de</i>	deh
full of	<i>plena de</i>	pleh'nah deh
fully	<i>plene</i>	pleh'neh
hardly	<i>apenaŭ</i>	ahpeh'nahw
here	<i>ĉi tie, tie ĉi</i>	chee tee'eh, tee'eh chee
herewith	<i>ĉi-kune</i>	chee-koo'neh
how, like	<i>kiel</i>	kee'ehl
how much ?	<i>kiom ?</i>	kee'ohm ?
however	<i>tamen</i>	tah'mehn
immediately	<i>tuj</i>	too'y
in	<i>en</i>	ehn
in every way	<i>ĉiel</i>	chee'ehl
in front, before	<i>antaŭe</i>	ahntah'weh
in future	<i>en la estonteco</i>	ehn lah estohn-teht'so
in spite of	<i>malgraŭ</i>	mahl'grahw
in the midst of	<i>meze de</i>	meh'zeh deh
indeed	<i>vere</i>	veh'reh
inside	<i>interne de, en</i>	intehr'neh deh, ehn
instead of	<i>anstataŭ</i>	ahnstah't'ahw
late	<i>malfrue</i>	mahl-froo'eh
less	<i>malpli</i>	mahl'plee
little (of)	<i>malmulte (da)</i>	mahl-mool'teh (dah)
little by little	<i>iom post iom</i>	ee'ohm pohst ee'ohm
more	<i>pli</i>	plee
more or less	<i>pli malpli</i>	plee mahl'plee
the more...the more	<i>ju pli...des pli</i>	yoo plee...dehs plee

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
much, very	<i>tre</i>	trĕh
mutually	<i>reciproke</i>	reht'see-pro'keh
near; — to	<i>proksime</i> ; — <i>de</i>	prohksee'meh; — deh
neither...nor	<i>nek...nek</i>	nehk...nehk
never	<i>neniam</i>	neh-nee'ahm
nevertheless	<i>tamen</i>	tah'mehn
not	<i>ne</i>	neh
not at all	<i>tute ne</i>	too'teh neh
notwithstanding	<i>malgraŭ (tio)</i>	mahl'grahw (tee'oh)
not yet	<i>ankoraŭ ne</i>	ahnkoh'rahw neh
now	<i>nun</i>	noon [dee'ahw
nowadays	<i>nuntempe, hodiaŭ</i>	noon-tehm'peh, hoh-
nowhere	<i>nenie</i>	neh-nee'eh
of	<i>de; da</i> (after nume-)	deh; dah
of course	<i>kompreneble</i> [rals)	kompreh-neh'bleh
often	<i>ofte</i>	off'teh
on, upon	<i>sur</i>	soor
on account of	<i>pro</i>	pro
on no account	<i>nenial</i>	neh-nee'ahl
on the contrary	<i>kontraŭe</i>	kontrah'weh
on the left	<i>dekstre</i>	dehk'stresh
on the right	<i>maldekstre</i>	mahl-dek'stresh
only	<i>nur</i>	noor
opposite	<i>kontraŭe</i>	kontrah'weh
or	<i>aŭ</i>	ahw
otherwise	<i>alie</i>	ahlee'eh
outside, out of	<i>ekster</i>	eks'tehr
over	<i>super</i>	soo'pehr
perhaps	<i>eble</i>	eh'bleh
presently, soon	<i>baldaŭ</i>	bahl'dahw
previously	<i>antaŭe</i>	ahntah'weh
purposely	<i>intence</i>	inĕhnt'seh
quickly	<i>rapide</i>	rahpee'deh
rather, preferably	<i>prefere</i>	prehfeh'reh
rather, somewhat	<i>iom</i>	ee'ohm
save, excepting	<i>escepte</i>	ehst-sehp'teh
scarcely	<i>apenaŭ</i>	ahpeh'nahw
seldom, rarely	<i>malofte</i>	mahl-off'teh
since, <i>prep.</i>	<i>de</i>	deh
—, <i>conj.</i>	<i>ĉar</i>	chahr
— (the time when)	<i>de l' tempo kiam</i>	dehl tehm'po kee'ahm

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
so, thus	<i>tiel</i>	tee'ehl
so much	<i>tiom</i>	tee'ohm
somehow	<i>iel</i>	ee'ehl
something	<i>io</i>	ee'oh
sometimes	<i>kelkafoje</i>	kehl'kah-fo'yeh
soon	<i>baldaŭ</i>	bahl'dahw
suddenly	<i>subite</i>	soo-bee'teh
that, <i>conj.</i>	<i>ke</i>	keh
that is	<i>tio estas (abbr., t.e.)</i>	tee'oh es'tahss
then	<i>tiam</i>	tee'ahm
then, <i>conj.</i>	<i>do</i>	doh
thence	<i>de tie</i>	deh tee'eh
there	<i>tie</i>	tee'eh
through	<i>tra</i>	trah
through (by means	<i>per</i>	pehr
till, until [of)	<i>ĝis</i>	jeess
to	<i>al</i>	ahl
together	<i>kune</i>	koo'neh
too much, too	<i>tro</i>	tro [deh
towards	<i>al, en la direkto de</i>	ahl, ehn lah deerehk'toh
unexpectedly	<i>neatendite</i>	neh-ahtehndee'teh
unless	<i>se...ne</i>	seh...neh
until	<i>ĝis</i>	jeess
up, upwards	<i>supren</i>	soo'prehn
up above	<i>supre</i>	soo'preh
weekly	<i>ĉiusemajne</i>	chee'oo-sehmah'y-neh
well	<i>bone</i>	bo'neh
when	<i>kiam</i>	kee'ahm
whence ?	<i>de kie ?</i>	deh kee'eh ?
where ?	<i>kie ?</i>	kee'eh ?
wherever	<i>kie ajn</i>	kee'eh ahyn'
whether, if	<i>ĉu</i>	choo
while, whilst	<i>dum</i>	doom
why ?	<i>kial ?</i>	kee'ehl
willingly	<i>volonte</i>	volohn'teh
wisely	<i>saĝe</i>	sah'jeh
with	<i>kun</i>	koon
within	<i>interne</i>	intehr'neh
without	<i>sen</i>	sehn
yearly	<i>ĉiujare</i>	chee'oo-yah'reh
yet, as yet	<i>ankoraŭ</i>	ahnkoh'rahw

ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR.

The Article.

The DEFINITE ARTICLE *the* is in Esperanto represented by *la*. Like the article in English, *la* does not vary with the number or gender of the noun before which it is placed; e.g., *la briko*, the brick; *la brikoj*, the bricks; *la patro*, the father; *la patrinoj*, the mothers.

The INDEFINITE ARTICLE *a* is not expressed in Esperanto. Thus, "*filo*" is son or a son.

The Noun.

In Esperanto every noun in the singular ends in *o*. Thus: *viro*, a man; *la libro*, the book. The plural is formed from the singular by adding the termination *-j*. Thus: *viroj*, men; *la libroj*, the books.

In order to allow each nation to construct its sentences in the order to which it is accustomed, every noun in Esperanto has two forms or "cases," (1) the NOMINATIVE, or unchanged form, and (2) the ACCUSATIVE, which is formed from the nominative by adding the termination *-n*. This is merely to distinguish between subject and object. The accusative form is also used to indicate motion towards, etc.

The Adjective.

All adjectives end in the nominative singular in *a*. They may be placed either before or after the noun. As in the case of the noun, the plural is formed by adding the termination *-j*, and the accusative is formed by adding *-n* to the nominative. The adjective agrees in number and case with the noun which it qualifies. Ex. :—

Blua libro (or *libro blua*), a blue book; *bluj libroj*, blue books.

La viro legas bluan libron. The man reads a blue book.

La viroj legas blujn librojn. The men are reading blue books.

Thanks to the accusative case, one might say without loss of clearness: *Bluan libron legas la viro*, or *la viro bluan libron legas*, or *bluan libron la viro legas*, etc.

Degrees of Comparison.

There are three degrees of comparison, as in English :

The POSITIVE, as *bona*, good; *bela*, beautiful; *granda*, big, great.

The COMPARATIVE is formed by placing *pli* (more) or *malpli* (less) before the positive, thus: *bona*, good—*pli bona*, better; *bela*, beautiful—*malpli bela*, less beautiful. The comparison may be heightened by using *multe* (much), thus: *multe pli* (or *malpli*) *bela*.

Than is translated by *ol*, thus: *pli* (or *malpli*) *bela ol...*, more (or less) beautiful than...

The SUPERLATIVE degree is formed by using *plej* (most) with the positive; as *bela*, beautiful—*plej bela*, most beautiful.

Of with a superlative is translated by the preposition *el* (out of). *La plej granda el ĉiuj*, the greatest of all.

The more...the more, the less...the less, are translated by means of the particles *ju* and *des*. Thus: *Ju pli oni studas, des pli oni lernas*, the

more one studies, the more one learns. *Ju pli mi kun li parolas, des malpli mi lin estimas*, the more I speak to him, the less I esteem him.

Cardinal Numbers.

The **CARDINAL NUMBERS** may be used as *nouns*, by the addition of the ending **-o**. Thus, *unuo*, a unit; *trio*, a trio; *dekduo*, a dozen; *dudeko*, a score; *cento*, a hundred; *milo*, a thousand. Note that *miliono* is ALWAYS used as a noun.

When a number or any other word is used as a noun of quantity, the noun which follows it must be preceded by the quantitative preposition **da**:—*Dekduo da ovoj*, a dozen eggs; *milo da soldatoj*, a thousand soldiers (one might of course also say *dek du ovoj*, *mil soldatoj*); *du metroj da drapo*, two metres of cloth; *tri funtoj da sukero*, three pounds of sugar.

Ordinal Numbers.

The **ORDINAL NUMBERS** are formed by adding the adjectival ending **-a** to the Cardinals. In Compound Ordinal Numbers, the groups of hundreds, tens, units, etc., are *joined by hyphens*, and the ending **-a** is added to the unit numeral. Thus: *unu*, one—*unua*, first; *tria*, third; *dek-unua*, eleventh; *tridek-sepa*, thirty-seventh; *kvarcent-sesdek-dua*, 462nd, and so on. Written in figures these would be *1a*, *3a*, *11a*, *37a*, *462a*. The Ordinals are of course inflected like adjectives. (See page 77.)

Fractions.

FRACTIONALS are formed by adding the suffix **-on** (plus the endings **o**, **a**, or **e** as required) to the Cardinal Numbers. Thus: *unu duono*, one-half; *tri kvaronoj*, three-quarters; *dek sep dek-naŭonoj*, $\frac{7}{10}$; *dudek tri kvarmil-kvinct-tridek-naŭonoj*, $\frac{23}{100}$. *Duone vera* (or *duonvera*), half-true. *Tri-kvaronoj da funto* (or *trikvaronfuntoj*), $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. *Duono da funto* (or *duonfunto*), $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Multiples, Collectives, and Distributives.

MULTIPLE Numbers are formed from the Cardinals by adding the suffix **-obl**, with the requisite grammatical ending **o**, **a**, or **e**. Thus: *duobla*, double; *duoblo*, a double; *double*, doubly; *tridekoble*, thirty-fold; *sesoble naŭ estas* (or *faras*) *kvindek kvar*, six nines are fifty-four; *double du estas kvar*, twice two are four.

COLLECTIVE Numerals are formed by the addition of the suffix **-op** (plus the grammatical termination required). Thus: *duope*, two at a time, two together; *naŭope*, nine at a time; *ili venadis dekope*, they came in tens; *dumilopa taĉmento*, a detachment two thousand strong.

DISTRIBUTIVES are shown by the preposition *po*, meaning *at the rate of*. Thus: *li aĉetis por ĉiu infano po ses pomoj*, he bought six apples for each child; *li ricevas po dek ŝilingoj por ĉiu tago*, he gets ten shillings a day; *la vagonaro veturas po sesdek mejloj en ĉiu horo* (or *ĉiuhoro*), the train travels at (the rate of) sixty miles an hour, etc.

The Pronoun.

The **PERSONAL PRONOUNS** are, in the nominative:

Mi, I; *vi*, you (sing. and pl.); *ni*, we; *li*, he; *ŝi*, she; *ĝi*, it; *ili*, they.

The archaic English *thou* may be translated by *ci*.

The Accusative case of the personal pronouns is formed like that of nouns and adjectives, by adding -n. Thus: *Min*, me; *vin*, you; *nin*, us; *lin*, him; *ŝin*, her; *ĝin*, it; *ilin*, them.

The REFLEXIVE PRONOUN of the 3rd person is *si* (accusative *sin*), standing for *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *one's-self*, or *themselves*, as the case may be. There is no special reflexive form for the pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person, *I*, *we*, and *you*.

The INDEFINITE PERSONAL PRONOUN is *oni* (= the French *on*)—one, people, they, you. Ex.: *Li amas sin*, he loves himself; *ŝi amas sin*, she loves herself; *ĝi montras sin*, it shows itself; *ili diras al si*, they say to themselves; *oni vidas sin*, one sees one's-self; *mi lavas min*, I wash myself; *vi laŭdas vin*, you praise yourself.

Possessive Adjectives or Pronouns.

By adding the adjectival ending -a to the personal pronouns, the POSSESSIVE Adjectives and Pronouns are obtained. Thus: *Mia*, my, mine; *cia*, thy, thine; *via*, your, yours; *nia*, our, ours; *lia*, his; *ŝia*, her, hers; *ĝia*, its; *sia* (reflexive), his, her(s), its, their(s), one's.

NOTE the following use of *sia*. In English the sentence, "He saw his friend with his brother," is not clear. Does it mean that he saw his friend (1) with his *friend's brother*, or (2) with his *own brother*? In Esperanto, the use of *sia* makes the meaning quite clear; (1) would be: *Li vidis sian amikon kun LIA frato*, and (2) would be: *Li vidis sian amikon kun SIA frato*.

The word *mem*, meaning -self or -selves, may be added to a personal pronoun to give emphasis. Thus: *Konu vin mem*, know thyself; *li iris mem*, he went himself; *li mem*, himself; *li parolis al si mem*, he spoke to himself.

Like other adjectives, possessives agree in case and number with the noun to which they refer. Ex.:

lia libro, his book; *liaj libroj*, his books;
ŝi havas lian, kaj *li havas ŝian*, she has his, and he has hers;
liaj estas la plej bonaj libroj, his are the best books;
mi preferas miajn, I prefer mine; *li preferas siajn*, he prefers his;
ili preferas siajn, they prefer theirs.

Demonstrative Adjective or Pronoun.

The DEMONSTRATIVE Adjective and Pronoun "that" is rendered in Esperanto by the word *tiu* (acc. *tiun*); plural *tiuj* (acc. *tiujn*), those. The addition (either before or after) of the particle *ĉi* to the singular and plural respectively, gives *this* and *these*.

Ex.: *Tiu viro*, that man. *Tiu estas mia*, that (one) is mine.

Mi elektas tiun, I choose that (one).

Mi preferas tiun ĉi (or *ĉi tiujn*), I prefer this (one).

Tiuj ĉi (or *ĉi tiuj*) *estas miaj*, these are mine.

Mi portos tiujn ĉi, I will carry these.

Interrogative Pronouns.

Kiu?—who, which? Plural, *kiuj?* *Kio?*—what? *Kies?*—whose?
Al kiu?—to whom? *Kiun?*—whom? (acc.), *kiujn?* (acc. plu.).

Ex.: *Kiu estas tiu!*—who is that?

Kiun vi deziras vidi!—whom do you desire to see?

Kiuj foriris!—which (ones) went away?

Kiujn vi vidis!—which ones did you see?

Kiu is also used with ADJECTIVAL meaning. Thus: *Kiu libro estas via!*—which book is yours? *Kiun libron vi preferas!*—which book do you prefer? *Kiuj domoj apartenas al vi!*—which houses belong to you? *Kiujn stratojn vi konas!*—which streets do you know? *Kio estas tio!*—what is that? *Kion li volas!*—what does he want?

The English *-ever* is translated by *ajn*. For example: *Kiu ajn li estas, ne parolu al li*, whoever he be, do not speak to him. *Kies ajn*, whosoever. *Kiu(j)n ajn*, whomever.

Relative Pronouns.

The Relative Pronouns are identical with the Interrogative: *Kiu(j)*, who, that, which, *kiu(j)n*, whom, that, which. **Ex.:**

La libro, kiun vi legas, the book (which) you are reading.

Tiu, kiu parolis al vi, the one who spoke to you.

La personoj, kiujn li konas, the persons (whom) he knows.

Tio, kion li diras, ne estas vera, what he says is not true.

La arbo, kies supron vi vidas, the tree whose top you can see.

Indefinite Pronouns.

iu (acc. *iun*), anyone, someone or other; *ies*, anyone's, someone's; .

iu(j) (acc. *iujn*), any persons, some persons or other;

io (acc. *ion*), anything, something.

ĉiu (acc. *ĉiun*), everyone, each; *ĉies*, everyone's, everybody's, each one's;

ĉiu(j) (acc. *ĉiujn*), everybody, all; *ĉio* (acc. *ĉion*), everything, all.

neniu (acc. *neniun*), no one, nobody; *nenies*, no one's, nobody's;

nenio (acc. *nenion*), nothing, not anything.

NOTE.—*Iu*, *ĉiu*, and *neniu* are also used with an adjectival force. Thus:

Kiun libron vi deziras? Which book do you desire? *Iun libron.*

Any book. *Iu homo*, any man, some man or other. *Ĉiu bona*

patro amas siajn infanojn, every good father loves his children.

Ĉiuj liaj amikoj (or *ĉiu lia amiko*), all his friends, every friend of

his. *Mi renkontis neniun amikon*, I met no friend.

Other PRONOMINAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS are:

multaj(n), many; *multo(n)*, much; *malmultaj(n)*, *malmulte da...*, a few.

Ex.: *malmultaj personoj*, few persons; *malmulte da scio*, little knowledge.

kelkajn, some, several; *kelke da...*, some. **Ex.:** *kelkaj personoj*, some persons, several persons; *kelke da libroj*, some (quantity of) books.

alia(n), another, other; *aliaj(n)*, others. **Ex.:** *ili parolis unu al alia*, they spoke to one another; *ni parolis unu al la alia*, we spoke to each other; *unu aŭ la alia taŭgos*, either (one or the other) will do; *nek unu nek la alia konvenas*, neither (one nor the other) is suitable.

ambaŭ (invariable), both. **Ex.:** *ambaŭ venis*, both came; *mi konas ambaŭ fratojn*, I know both brothers; *mi vidis ilin ambaŭ*, I saw both of them; *mi ŝatas ambaŭ*, I like both.

The Verb.

Tenses.

The VERB in Esperanto has three main Tenses—the Present, Past, and Future. These are denoted by means of the verbal endings **-as**, **-is**, and **-os**. Thus, from the root *vid*, see, are formed:

Present.	Past.	Future.
<i>mi vidas</i> , I see	<i>mi vidis</i> , I saw	<i>mi vidos</i> , I shall see

Moods.

Every Esperanto verb has three Moods—the Conditional, the Imperative, and the Infinitive, which are formed respectively by means of the endings **-us**, **-u**, and **-i**. Thus:

Conditional.	Imperative.	Infinitive.
<i>mi vidus</i> , I should see	<i>vidu</i> , see!	<i>vidi</i> , to see

The CONDITIONAL Mood is used to express *supposition*; the three Tenses, on the other hand, are used to express *facts* or actual happenings. (For examples, see "Conjunctions," page 83.)

The IMPERATIVE Mood is used to express an order, desire, wish, will, etc. (See page 84.) Used with the personal pronouns of the 1st and 2nd persons, this mood corresponds to the English *let*, used as an expression of a wish. Thus: *mi pensu*, let me think; *li venu morgaŭ*, let him come to-morrow; *ili parolu*, let them speak.

NOTE that *let* sometimes means *to allow, to give leave*, in which case the verb *lasi* is used. Thus: let (allow) him come, *lasu lin veni*; leave it there, *lasu ĝin tie*.

The Imperative may be used interrogatively to translate the English *shall*, with an idea of wish or desire. Thus:

What shall I give you? *Kion mi donu al vi?*

What shall we do to-day? *Kion ni faru hodiaŭ?*

What will he do? would of course be simply *Kion li faros?*—for there is here no question of desire or wish, but merely a question of future action.

The INFINITIVE Mood is used to express the mere idea of the verb, without any limit of person or number, and corresponds to the English *to* before the verb. Thus: *kuri*, to run; *paroli*, to speak.

NOTE.—In Esperanto, as is largely the case in English, the mood and tense endings of the verb *do not vary* according to person or number. For instance: *mi vidas*, I see, *li vidas*, he sees; also *ni vidis*, we saw, *ili vidis*, they saw; *vi vidos*, you will see; *oni vidos*, one will see; *ŝi vidus*, she would see, *vi vidus*, you would see.

Participles.

There are in Esperanto *six* participles, three active and three passive, corresponding to three tenses. They are formed in the ACTIVE by means of the endings **-ant**, **-int**, and **-ont**, and in the PASSIVE by means of the endings **-at**, **-it**, **-ot**, with the addition of the adjectival termination **-a**. Thus:

ACTIVE.	Present.	Past.	Future.
	<i>vidanta</i> , seeing	<i>vidinta</i> , having-seen	<i>vidonta</i> , about-to-see
Esperanto S.-T.			G

PASSIVE.

<i>vidata</i> , (being) seen		<i>vidita</i> , (having-been) seen		<i>vidota</i> , (about-to-be-) seen
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The PARTICIPLES may be used either as *Nouns*, *Adjectives*, or *Adverbs*, the terminations **-o**, **-a**, **-e** being added to the participial endings as required. When used as nouns or adjectives, they of course take the sign of the Plural (**-j**) and of the Accusative (**-n**) when the construction of the sentence so requires. Ex.:

- (1) **ACTIVE.** *En la venonta jaro*, in the coming year. *La parolanto*, the speaker. *La aŭskultantoj*, the audience (*lit.*, listeners). *Mi vidis lin skribantan*, I saw him writing. *Li foriris kurante*, he went off at a run. *Li revenis ne vidinte sian amikon*, he returned without having seen his friend.
- (2) **PASSIVE.** *La ekzamenato*, the examinee. *La mortigitoj kaj vunditoj*, the killed and wounded. *Estimata sinjoro*, dear (*lit.*, esteemed) sir. *Frapote, li sin defendis*, about to be struck, he defended himself. *Mi aŭdis tiun himnon kantatan*, I heard that hymn sung.

Compound Tenses.

The COMPOUND TENSES are formed by means of the auxiliary verb **esti**, to be. Thus, by the combination of the participles with the six tenses and moods, we obtain thirty-six compound tenses, enabling us to express with the utmost precision any time-relation whatsoever. We have in all:

<i>li estas</i> , or <i>estis</i> , or <i>estos</i>	}	<i>vidanta</i> or <i>vidata</i>
or <i>estus</i> , or <i>estu</i> , or <i>esti</i>		<i>vidinta</i> or <i>vidita</i>
		<i>vidonta</i> or <i>vidota</i>

The use of the participles is very easy when once one grasps the fact that the auxiliary *esti* serves to denote the particular division of time, or the particular manner, of the occurrence of the action denoted by the participle. Ex.:

- Li estis skribanta, kiam mi vidis lin*, he was writing when I saw him.
Li estis fininta, kiam mia amiko alvenis, he had finished (*lit.*, was having finished) when my friend arrived.
Mi estis tuj forironta, kiam vi aperis, I was just about to go out when you appeared.
Li estas nunmomente parolanta, he is speaking at this very moment.
Li estas morlonta, he is about to die. *Li estus jam foririnta*, he would have already departed (*lit.*, would be already gone away).

The word *by* after a Passive is translated by the preposition **de**. Thus: The wood was being chopped by the boy, *la ligno estis hukata de la knabo*. He has been seen by all, *li estas vidita de ĉiuj*.

NOTE.—The COMPOUND TENSES should not be used if the SIMPLE TENSES suffice to show the meaning clearly. Thus, *I have seen him* is more neatly expressed by *mi jam vidis lin* than by *mi estas vidinta lin*. *Li jam foriris* might stand for either *he had gone* or *he has gone*, according to circumstances, and the context would clearly show which was meant. *Li parolas* is generally quite right for *he is speaking*. *Li estas parolanta* should be used only when it is particularly intended to show that he is *actually engaged* in the act of speaking.

The Adverb.

In Esperanto, ADVERBS are denoted by the ending **-e**, and may be placed in any position, either before or after the verb. Thus: *bela*, beautiful—*bele*, beautifully; *vera*, true—*vere*, truly. *Li parolas saĝe*, he speaks wisely. *Li rapide kuras*, he runs quickly.

Adverbial Numbers.

ADVERBIAL NUMBERS are formed by adding **-e** to the Cardinals. Thus: *unue (1e)*, firstly; *trie (3e)*, thirdly; *sepe (7e)*, etc.

The Preposition.

In English, one preposition often has many different meanings. In Esperanto, on the contrary, every preposition, with the exception of the word *je*, has one precise and fixed meaning.

The preposition *je* is the only one in Esperanto without a definite meaning. It sometimes happens that one wishes to use a preposition of some sort or other, but is uncertain just which preposition will precisely express the idea. In such cases *je* is used. Thus: He laughed *at* me, *li ridis je mi*; full of water, *plena je akvo*; six metres long, *longa je ses metroj*; fear of him, *timo je li*, etc.

Je should not be abused. Its too frequent use is a mark of the beginner in the language.

Use of Accusative.

When there is no ambiguity to be feared, the preposition *je*, and even other prepositions, are often omitted in Esperanto; and the word to which the preposition, if expressed, would have referred is put into the accusative. Thus, instead of saying *li ridas je mi* (he is laughing at me), one might say *li ridas min*; similarly, *du metrojn alta* would stand for *alta je du metroj*. *Ĝi kostis je tri ŝilingoj* is more usually expressed: *ĝi kostis tri ŝilingojn*. *Mi restis tie dum kvin horoj* (I stayed there for five hours) could be: *mi restis tie kvin horojn*; and so on.

Certain prepositions, viz., *antaŭ*, before, *ĉe*, at, *en*, in, *sub*, under, *sur*, on, *kontraŭ*, against, *super*, over, and *trans*, across, are often used to denote movement towards, whereas of themselves they only express rest at. In order to make it quite clear whether motion or rest is intended, use is made of the accusative. Thus: *li promenis en la urbo*, he took a walk in the city; but *li promenis en la urbon*, he took a walk into the city. *Li kuris antaŭ mi*, he ran (along) before or in front of me; but *li paŝis antaŭ min*, he stepped in front of me; and so on.

ADVERBS are sometimes used with prepositional force. Thus: *proksime de la domo*, near the house; *dekstre de la arbo*, on the right of the tree, etc.

The Conjunction.

A full list of CONJUNCTIONS will be found on page 72. The following constructions should be noted:

Tenses after *Ke* (that).

Mi vidis, ke ŝi ploras, I saw (that) she was crying.

Mi sciis, ke li venos, he said that he would come.

G*

Mi sciis, ke li jam alvenis, I knew (that) he had already arrived.
Li diris, ke se li estus tiel granda, kiel mi, li facile farus tion, he said that if he were as tall as I, he would easily do that.

Note that in Esperanto the verb is put in the exact time or tense used by the speaker. Thus: *mi ne sciis, ĉu li venos*, I did not know whether he would (*lit.*, will) come; *ili ne diris, ĉu ili vin renkontis*, they did not say whether they had met you.

Use of Imperative.

After verbs expressing wish, intention, will, or desire, or command, the verb following is put in the IMPERATIVE MOOD. Thus: *mi ordonas, ke li venu*, I order that he come (him to come); *mi tre deziris, ke li vivu*, I very much wanted him to live; *ili intencis, ke ni perdu*, they intended us to lose. Here the actual expressions used were: *li venu, li vivu, ili perdu*.

Use of Conditional after Se.

Se vi tiel diris, vi malprave faris, if you spoke thus you did wrongly.
Se vi tiel dirus, vi estus malprava, if you said (were to say) thus, you would be wrong.
Se vi venos, vi vidos, if you (will) come, you will see.

Interjections.

The following are the principal INTERJECTIONS:

<i>adiuŭ!</i> adieu! fare-well!	<i>ĉu vere?</i> is that so?	<i>hontinde!</i> shameful!
<i>ah! ah!</i>	<i>efektive!</i> indeed!	<i>jen!</i> there!
<i>antaŭen!</i> forward!	<i>fi! fie!</i>	<i>komprenoble!</i> naturally! of course!
<i>atentu!</i> look out!	<i>for!</i> away! be off!	<i>ne!</i> no!
<i>bis!</i> encore!	<i>hal! ha!</i>	<i>neeble!</i> impossible!
<i>bone!</i> good!	<i>halt! halt!</i>	<i>nu!</i> well!
<i>certe!</i> certainly!	<i>he!</i> hey! halloo!	<i>rapide!</i> quick!
<i>ĉu ne?</i> or <i>ĉu ne vere?</i> is not that so?	<i>ho! oh!</i>	<i>rapidu!</i> hurry up!
	<i>ho ve!</i> alas!	

Formation of Words.

In Esperanto, considerable use is made of prefixes and suffixes, every one of which has a clear, fixed meaning. Great economy of vocabulary is thus effected, one root-word in Esperanto sufficing, when modified by suitable affixes, to translate many English words. Many of the affixes are often met with as single words. In such cases the English translation is added after the various examples of the affix in question.

Prefixes.

- bo-** denotes RELATIONSHIP BY MARRIAGE: *patro*, father, *bopatro*, father-in-law; *filo*, son, *bofilo*, son-in-law.
- dis-** denotes SEPARATION: *jeti*, to throw, *disjeti*, to scatter, throw about; *pelu*, to drive along, *dispelu*, to dispel, *fali*, to fall, *disfali*, to fall apart, fall to pieces.
- ek-** denotes a BEGINNING OF AN ACTION, a MOMENTARY ACTION: *iri*, to go, *ekiri*, to begin to go, to start; *brili*, to shine, *ekbrili*, to begin to shine, to flash.

- ge-** denotes the TWO SEXES TAKEN TOGETHER: *patro*, father, *gepatroj*, father and mother, parents; *frato*, brother, *gefratoj*, brother(s) and sister(s); *Gesinjoroj B.*, Mr. and Mrs. B.
- mal-** denotes the OPPOSITE OF AN IDEA: *bona*, good, *malbona*, bad; *sati*, to like, *malsati*, to dislike; *amiko*, friend, *malamiko*, enemy; *laŭta*, loud, *mallaŭte*, softly.—*Malo*, an opposite; *male*, on the contrary.
- pra-** is a prefix of RELATIONSHIP, corresponding to the English FORE-, GREAT-: *patro*, father, *prapatro*, forefather, ancestor; *avo*, grand-father; *praavo*, great-grandfather; *nepo*, grandson, *pranepo*, great-grandson.
- re-** denotes RETURN AND REPETITION: *iri*, to go, *reiri*, to go back, or to go again; *repreni*, to take back; *revidi*, to see again.—*Ree*, again.

Suffixes.

- ac** denotes that a word is used in a BAD SENSE, with DISPARAGEMENT: *domo*, a house, *domaĉo*, a hovel; *ridi*, to laugh, *ridaĉi*, to sneer.
- ad** denotes CONTINUATION OR DURATION of an action: *paroli*, to speak, *paroladi*, to make a speech; *kanto*, a song, *kantado*, singing; *vojaĝo*, a voyage, *vojaĝado*, travelling; *rido*, a laugh, *ridado*, laughter.
- aj** denotes some CONCRETE THING characterized by the idea contained in the root: *bela*, beautiful, *belajo*, a beautiful thing; *nutri*, to feed, nourish, *nutraĵo* (or *nutrantaĵo*), food; *ĝentila*, polite, *ĝentilaĵo*, a polite act, act of politeness; *bovo*, ox, *bovaĵo*, beef.—*Aĵo*, a thing.
- an** denotes a PARTISAN OF, a MEMBER, an INHABITANT: *Kristo*, Christ, *Kristano*, a Christian; *eklezio*, a church, *ekleziano*, a churchman; *Londonano*, a Londoner.—*Ano*, a member.
- ar** denotes a COLLECTION OF, a NUMBER OF: *arbo*, tree, *arbaro*, a forest; *homo*, a human being, *homaro*, mankind; *vorto*, a word, *vortaro*, a dictionary.—*Aro*, a collection, number, gathering.
- ĉj**, added to the first two to five letters of a word, is used to denote MASCULINE DIMINUTIVES OF ENDEARMENT: *Johano*, John, *Jocĵo*, Jack; *patro*, father, *paĉjo*, papa, daddy.
- ebl** denotes POSSIBILITY, and corresponds to the English suffixes -ABLE, -IBLE: *kredi*, to believe, *kredebla*, credible; *videbla*, visible; *al*, to, *iri*, to go, *alirebla*, accessible.
- ec** denotes ABSTRACT IDEAS, QUALITIES, and corresponds to the English suffixes -NESS, -SHIP, etc.: *feliĉa*, happy, *feliĉeco*, happiness; *alta*, high, *alteco*, height; *reĝo*, king, *reĝeco*, kingship.
- eg** denotes AUGMENTATION, INTENSITY OF DEGREE: *granda*, big, great, *grandega*, enormous; *bela*, beautiful, *belega*, magnificent; *ŝtono*, stone, *ŝtonego*, rock; *pafilo*, a gun, *pafilego*, cannon.
- ej** denotes a PLACE SPECIALLY SET APART FOR or allotted to: *preĝi*, to pray, *preĝejo*, church; *manĝi*, to eat, *manĝejo*, refectory; *kuirejo*, kitchen; *enirejo*, entrance; *elirejo*, exit.
- em** denotes PROPENSITY, INCLINATION, DISPOSITION: *paroli*, to talk, *parolema*, talkative; *mensogi*, to lie, *mensogema*, untruthful.
- er** denotes an ELEMENT OF, a UNIT, a GRAIN: *polvo*, dust, *polvero*, a grain of dust; *fajrero*, a spark; *hajlero*, hailstone; *mono*, money, *monero*, a coin.—*Ero*, particle, grain, element.

- estr** denotes a CHIEF, LEADER, HEAD: *regno*, state; *regnestro*, head of the state, ruler; *lernejo*, school, *lernejestro*, head-master.—*Estro*, leader, chief; *estraro*, the authorities; *estri*, to act as chief.
- id** denotes a DESCENDANT, OFFSPRING, YOUNG OF: *bovo*, ox, *bovido*, calf; *ŝafo*, a sheep, *ŝaŭdo*, lamb; *Izraelido*, Israelite; *la homidoj*, the sons of man; *Sro. Brown kaj la Brownidoj*, Mr. Brown and the little Browns.—*Ido*, a descendant, child; *ilaro*, descendants, offspring.
- et** denotes DIMINUTION OF DEGREE (compare *-eg* above): *bela*, beautiful, *beleta*, pretty; *venteto*, breeze; *ridi*, to laugh, *rideti*, to smile; *bona*, good, *boneta*, fairly good, mediocre.—*Eta*, tiny.
- ig** denotes a MAKING, RENDERING, CAUSING TO BE: *granda*, great, *grandigi*, to enlarge; *veniĝi kuraciston*, to send for (cause to come) a doctor; *halti*, to stop (intr.), *haltigi*, to stop (tr.); *trancigi al si la harojn*, to get one's hair cut.—*Igi*, to make, render.
- iĝ** denotes a BECOMING, GETTING, GROWING, BEING MADE: *hela*, bright, *heliĝi*, to grow or become bright; *ruĝa*, red, *ruĝiĝi*, to reddon, blush; *disiĝi*, to separate (intr.).—*Iĝi*, to become.
- With transitive verbs *iĝ-* is used to make intransitive verbs, thus: *renversi*, to overthrow, turn upside down, *renversiĝi*, to turn (intr.) upside down, to get overthrown; *fari*, to make, *fariĝi*, to become; *perdiĝi*, to get lost; *vidiĝi*, to be seen.
- Used with intransitive verbs, *iĝ-* gives the idea of a becoming, a GRADUAL TRANSITION from one state to another: *morti*, to die, *mortiĝi*, to become dead, to die away, to expire; *sidi*, to be seated, *sidiĝi*, to become seated, to sit down.
- NOTE that, since verbs in *-iĝ* are of necessity intransitive, their participles should only be used in the ACTIVE FORM. Thus: *renversiĝinta*, having become overthrown, and not *renversiĝita*; *perdiĝinta*, having become lost, not *perdiĝita*; and so on. One might of course simply say *renversita*, overthrown, and *perdita*, lost, though the meaning would in that case not be quite the same.
- il** denotes an INSTRUMENT, TOOL, OR MEANS: *tranci*, to cut, *trancilo*, a knife; *filtri*, to filter, *filtrilo*, a filter; *teni*, to hold, *tenilo*, a handle.—*Ilo*, tool, instrument; *ilaro*, set of tools.
- ind** denotes WORTHINESS (English -WORTHY): *laŭdi*, to praise, *laŭdinda*, praiseworthy; *vidinda*, worth seeing, *vidindaĵoj*, things worth seeing, sights.—*Inda (je)*, worthy (of); *indeco*, worthiness.
- ing** denotes the HOLDER OF A SINGLE OBJECT (compare *-uj* below): *plumo*, pen, *plumingo*, penholder; *fingro*, finger, *fingringo*, thimble; *cigaringo*, cigar-holder.—*Ingo*, a socket, holder.
- in** denotes FEMININES: *viro*, a man, *virino*, a woman; *patro*, father, *patrino*, mother.—*Ino*, a female.
- ist** denotes TRADE, OCCUPATION, PROFESSION: *labori*, to work, *laboristo*, workman; *kuraci*, to treat (medically), *kuracisto*, doctor.
- nj** added to the first two to five letters of a word, is used to form FEMININE DIMINUTIVES OF ENDEARMENT (compare *-ĉj* above): *Johano*, Jane, *Johanoj*, Jenny; *patrino*, mother, *panjo*, mamma.
- uj** denotes a RECEPTACLE which contains or bears a COLLECTION OR A QUANTITY of things or material (compare *-ing* above): *mono*, money, *monujo*, purse; *inko*, ink, *inkujo*, inkstand.—*Ujo*, a utensil, case, bin.

The suffix *-uj* is also used to denote TREES bearing certain fruits: *pomo*, apple, *pomujo*, apple-tree; *ĉerizujo*, cherry-tree; *rozujo*, rose-bush. The word *arbo*, however, is more frequently used in such cases: *pomarbo*, *rozarbeto*, etc.

-Uj is also used to denote the NAMES OF COUNTRIES: *Anglo*, Englishman, *Anglujo*, England; *Franco*, a Frenchman, *Francujo*, France. (See footnote, p. 40.)

-ul denotes a BEING CHARACTERISED BY THE IDEA CONTAINED IN THE ROOT-WORD: *bela*, beautiful, *belulino*, a beautiful woman, a beauty; *kulpo*, blame, *kulpulo*, culprit; *laŭlindulo*, one worthy to be praised; *bonulo*, a good fellow; *bonegulo*, a jolly good fellow.

-um is an INDEFINITE SUFFIX, like the word *je* among the prepositions, Thus: *pleni*, to fill, *plenumi*, to fulfil (compare *plenigi*, to fill); *kolo*, neck, *kolumo*, collar; *aero*, air, *aerumi*, to air (a room, clothes, etc.). [Words containing *-um* should be learnt as independent roots.]

Compound Words.

In Esperanto, any word can be combined with any other word or words to form a compound word. Considerable use is made of prepositions for this purpose. The requisite grammatical ending must of course be added in each case. The student should carefully study the following words, and also those given above, and endeavour to form words for himself.* Ability to form words readily is absolutely necessary to fluent speech or composition in the language. In the examples given below the component parts of the words are separated by a small stroke ('), but these are of course omitted in ordinary usage:

El'iri, to go out
antaŭ'ĉambro, antechamber
pri'pensi, to think over, reflect upon
preter'paŝi, to pass by
per'labori, to earn (gain by working)
per'orto, violence
tra'vivi, to live through, experience
supre'n'iri, to go up, ascend
inter'rompi, to interrupt
kun'veno, an assembly, meeting
al'paroli, to address, accost
inter'rilati, to relate one with another
inter'rilatoj, inter-relations
inter'nacia, international
skrib(o)'tablo, writing-table
dorm(o)'ĉambro, bedroom
naz'tuko, handkerchief
ter'tremo, earthquake

glit'iri, to skate
glit'veturilo, a sleigh
ped'ir'anto, a pedestrian
bru'fermi, to slam
facil'mova, agile, easy-moving
hom'amo, philanthropy
bon'far'anto, benefactor
strat'lanterno, street-lamp
bot'far'isto, bootmaker
sam'profesi'anoj, members of the same profession
ĉio'potenca, all-powerful
libr'amanto, a book-lover
doktor'edzino, doctor's wife
mon'akir'ilo, a means of getting money
ĉio'n'faranta, all-doing
alt'anima, high-souled
vivi'pova, capable of life
ali'landulo, foreigner
ali'maniere, in another way
tiu'speca, of that kind

* For this purpose the small halfpenny Esperanto "key," which contains the fundamental roots of the language, will be found useful. It may be obtained of any Esperanto bookseller.

CORRELATIVE WORDS.

	INDEFINITE	Interrog. Rel. K	Demonstrative T	Distributive Ĉ	Negative NEN
QUALITY	IA Some (kind of) Any (kind of)	KIA What (sort of)?	TIA That sort of Such (a)	ĈIA Each kind of Every (kind of)	NENIA No (kind of)
REASON	IAL For some reason For any reason	KIAL For what reason? Why?	TIAL For that reason Therefore	ĈIAL For every reason On every account	NENIAL For no reason On no account
TIME	IAM At some time Sometimes, ever	KIAM At what time? When?	TIAM At that time Then	ĈIAM At all times Always, each time	NENIAM At no time Never
PLACE	IE At any place Somewhere	KIE At what place? Where?	TIE In that place There	ĈIE At each place Everywhere	NENIE At no place Nowhere
MANNER	IEL In some way anyhow	KIEL In what way? How? Like, as	TIEL In that way So, thus, as	ĈIEL In every way In each way	NENIEL In no way Nohow
POSSESSION	IES Somebody's Anybody's	KIES Whose? What person's?	TIES That one's That person's	ĈIES Everyone's Each one's	NENIES Nobody's No one's
THING	IO Something Anything	KIO What (thing)?	TIO That (thing)	ĈIO All Everything	NENIO Nothing Nought
QUANTITY	IOM Some A little	KIOM How much? What Quantity?	TIOM So much That quantity	ĈIOM All The whole quantity	NENIOM None
INDIVIDUALITY	IU Someone Anyone	KIU What person? Who, which, that	TIU That one That (thing)	ĈIU Everyone every- Each (person)	NENIU Nobody, no one No, none

CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES AND SENTENCES.

Useful and Necessary Expressions.

(Utilaj kaj Necesaj Esprimoj.)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Do you speak English? [lish]	<i>Ĉu vi parolas angle?</i>	choo vee pahro'lahss ahn'gleh? [ahn'gleh]
I do not speak English	<i>Mi ne parolas angle</i>	mee neh pahro'lahss
Is there anyone here who speaks Esperanto?	<i>Cu estas ĉi tie iu, kiu parolas Esperante?</i>	choo eh'stahss chee tee'-eh ee'oo, kee'oo pahro'-lahss espehrah'n'teh?
How long have you learnt?	<i>Dum kiom da tempo vi lernadis?</i> [tempo]	doom kee'ohm dah teh'm'po vi lehrnah'-deess? [gah tehmpo]
A short time only	<i>Dum nur mallonga</i>	doom noor mahl-lohn'-vee
You have a good accent	<i>Vi havas bonan akcenton</i>	ha'vahss boh'nahn ahk-tsehn'ton
I find the pronunciation very easy	<i>Mi trovas la elparoladon tre facila</i>	mee tro'vahss lah ehl-parolah'dohn treh faht-see'lah
If you please	<i>Se plaĉas</i>	seh plah'chahss [kohn!]
Thank you; thanks	<i>Mi dankas; dankon!</i>	mee dahn'kahss; dahn'-
I thank you	<i>Mi dankas vin</i>	mee dahn'kahss veen
Much obliged	<i>Vi estas tre kompleza</i>	vee eh'stahss treh kohmpleh'zah [sohn]
Have the goodness	<i>Havu la bonecon</i>	hah'voo lah bo-neht'-yehss, seen-yoh'roh
Yes, sir	<i>Jes, sinjoro</i>	yehss, frahw-lee'no
Yes, miss	<i>Jes, fraŭlino</i>	yehss, frahw-lee'no
No, madam	<i>Ne, sinjorino</i>	neh, seen-yoh-ree'no
Allow me	<i>Permesu (min)</i>	pehrmeh'soo (meen)
Bring me	<i>Alportu al mi</i>	ahlpohr'too ahl mee
Do you understand?	<i>Ĉu vi komprenas?</i>	choo vee kohmpreh'-nahss? [nahss]
I do not understand	<i>Mi ne komprenas</i>	mee neh kohm-preh'-
I understand	<i>Mi komprenas</i>	mee kohm-preh'nahss
Excuse me	<i>Ekskuzu (min)</i>	ekskoo'zoo (meen)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Leave me alone	<i>Lasu min trankvila</i>	lahsoo meen trahnkvee'-
Don't be angry	<i>Ne koleru</i>	neh ko-lehr'oo [lah
So much the more	<i>Tiom pli</i>	tee'ohm plee
For want of time	<i>Pro manko de tempo</i>	pro mahn'ko deh tehm'-
Take this	<i>Prenu tion</i>	preh'noo tee'ohn [po
Make haste!	<i>Rapidu!</i>	rahpee'doo!
Come along!	<i>Venu!</i>	veh'noo!
Take care!	<i>Zorge!</i>	zohr'gheh!
Look out!	<i>Atentu!</i>	ahtehn'too
Listen!	<i>Aŭskultu!</i>	ahw-skool'too!
Come in!	<i>Eniru!</i>	ehneer'oo!
(Come) here!	<i>(Venu) tien ĉi!</i>	(veh'noo) tee'ehn chee!
Go away!	<i>Foriru!</i>	for-eer'oo!
This way	<i>Tien ĉi</i>	tee'ehn chee!
That way	<i>Tien</i>	tee'ehn!
Too soon	<i>Tro frue</i>	tro froo'eh
Too late	<i>Tro malfrue</i>	tro mahl-froo'eh
Who is it calls me?	<i>Kiu min vokas?</i>	kee'oo meen vo'kahss?
What do you want?	<i>Kion vi volas?</i>	kee'ohn vee vo'lahss?
Would you kindly?	<i>Ĉu vi afable...?</i>	choo vee ahfah'bleh...?
Do your best	<i>Faru vian eblon</i>	fahroo vee'ahn eh'blohn
It only depends	<i>Tio dependas nur de</i>	tee'oh dehpehn'dahss
upon you	<i>vi</i>	noor deh vee [kohr'oh
With all my heart	<i>Kun mia tuta koro</i>	koon mee'ah too'tah
I am going to town	<i>Mi iras urbon</i>	mee eer'ahss oor'bohn
Are we going any-	<i>Cu ni ien iras?</i>	choo nee ee'ehn eer'-
where?		ahss
Where have you	<i>De kie vi venis?</i>	deh kee'eh vee veh'-
come from?		neess?
Don't go away	<i>Ne foriru</i>	neh for-eer'oo [mehn
I shall go home	<i>Mi iros hejmen</i>	mee eer'ohss hel'y-
He has come back	<i>Li revenis</i>	lee rehveh'neess
He has just come in	<i>Li ĵus eniris</i>	lee zhooss ehneer'eess
On horseback	<i>Surĉevalo</i>	soor-chehvah'leh
From top to bottom	<i>De supre ĝis malsu-</i>	deh soo'preh jees mahl-
Upstairs	<i>Supre</i> [pre	soo'preh [soo-preh
Downstairs [other	<i>Malsupre</i>	mahl-soo'preh
In some way or	<i>Iel</i>	ee'ehl
In the meantime	<i>Intertempe</i>	in'tehr-tehm'peh
First of all	<i>Unue</i>	oonoo'eh [nee-ehr'oh
That is just like you	<i>Jen ja via maniero!</i>	yehn yah vee'ah mah-

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
It is not my fault	<i>Mi ne estas kulpa pri tio</i>	mee neh eh'stahss kool'-pah pree tee'oh
That is what vexes me [that...]	<i>Jenkio minkolerigas</i> [ke...]	yehn kee'oh meen kol-ehree'gahss [keh...]
Don't imagine	<i>Ne imagu (al vi),</i>	neh imah'goo (ahl vee),
What good is it?	<i>Kion (ĝi) utilas?</i>	kee'ohn jee ootee'lahss?
Where was I?	<i>Kie mi estis?</i>	kee'eh mee eh'steess?
As for me	<i>Pri mi mem</i>	pree mee mehm [dee
He began to laugh	<i>Li komencis ridi</i>	lee komehnt'seess ree'
I cannot see any longer [for me]	<i>Mi ne plu povas vidi</i>	mee neh ploo po'vahss vee'dee [mee
Three are enough	<i>Tri sufiĉas por mi</i>	tree soofee'chahss pohr
One is as good as the other	<i>Unu estas tiel bona, kiel la alia</i>	oo'noo eh'stahss tee'ehl bo'nah, kee'ehl la ah-lee'ah [mee?
Will you give me?	<i>Ĉu vi donos al mi?</i>	choo vee doh'nohss ahl
Everything considered	<i>Post plena konsiderado</i>	post pleh'nah konsid-eh-rah'doh
I can do without it	<i>Ĝi ne estas nepre necesa</i>	jee neh eh'stahss neh'-preh nehtseh'sah
I have been told	<i>Oni diris al mi</i>	o'nee deer'eess ahl mee
I have come to tell you	<i>Mi venis por diri al vi</i>	mee veh'neess por deer'-ee ahl vee [pree tee'oh
I am sure of it	<i>Mi estas certa pri tio</i>	mee eh'stahss tsehr'tah
I don't think much of it	<i>Mi ne multe ŝatas ĝin</i>	mee neh mool'teh shah'-tahss jeen
I have nothing to say against it	<i>Mi havas nenion por diri kontraŭ ĝi</i>	mee hah'vahss nehnee'-ohn pohr deeree kohn-trahw jee [po'vahss
As much as I can	<i>Tiom, kiom mi povas</i>	tee'ohm, kee'ohm mee
I like being here	<i>Mi ŝatas esti tie ĉi</i>	mee shah'tahss eh'stee tee'eh chee
That comes to the same thing	<i>Tio estas la sama afero</i>	tee'oh eh'stahss la sah-mah ahfeh'ro
It answers the purpose	<i>Ĝi taŭgas por la celo</i>	jee tah'w-gahss pohr la tseh'lo
I value it very much	<i>Mi tre alte taksas ĝin</i>	mee treh ahl'teh tahk'-sahss jeen
I cannot do it	<i>Mi ne povas fari ĝin</i>	mee neh po'vahss fahr'-ee jeen [ohn
I am used to it	<i>Mi kutimas tion</i>	mee kootee'mahss tee'-

Expressions of Emotion, etc.

(*Esprimoj de Emocio, k.t.p.*)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
What is it ?	<i>Kio estas ?</i>	kee'oh eh'stahss ?
Is it possible ?	<i>Ĉu (estas) eble ?</i>	choo(eh'stahss)eh'bleh?
Indeed !	<i>Ĉu vere !</i>	choo vehr'eh ! [blah
That is impossible	<i>Tio estas neebla</i>	tee'oh eh'stahss neh-eh'-
That cannot be	<i>Tio ne povas esti</i>	tee'oh neh po'vahss eh'- stee [tee'ohn
I am sorry for it	<i>Mi bedaŭras tion</i>	mee behdahw'rahss
You surprise me	<i>Vi surprizas min</i>	vee soorpre'e'zahss min
Oh, it's nothing !	<i>Oh, estas nenio !</i>	oh, eh'stahss nehnee'oh
I am quite vexed about it	<i>Mi estas efektive kol- era pri ĝi</i>	mee eh'stahss ehfektee'- veh ko-lehr'ah pree jee
How vexing !	<i>Kiel malagrabla !</i>	kee'ehl mahlah-grah'- bleh ! [rahss
I am sorry	<i>Mi tre bedaŭras</i>	mee treh beh-dah'w-
What a pity !	<i>Kiel domaĝe !</i>	kee'ehl domah'jeh !
It is a sad thing	<i>Malĝoje estas</i>	mahl-jo'yeh eh'stahss
I am very glad	<i>Mi tre ĝojas</i>	mee treh jo'yahss
It gives me much pleasure	<i>Tio faras al mi multe da plezuro</i>	tee'oh fah'rahss ahl mee mool'teh dah pleh-
How beautiful !	<i>Kiel bela !</i>	kee'ehl beh'lah ! [zoor'oh
What a shame !	<i>Kia honto !</i>	kee'ah hohn'toh !
How could you do so ? [you	<i>Kiel vi povis tiel fari ?</i>	kee'ehl vee po'veess tee'- ehl fah'ree ?
I am ashamed of	<i>Mi hontas pri vi</i>	mee hohn'tahss pree vee
For shame !	<i>Hontinde !</i>	hohnteen'deh !
You are very much to blame	<i>Vi estas tre kulpa</i>	vee eh'stahss treh kool'pa [ohn
Don't apologise	<i>Ne petu pardonon</i>	neh peh'too pahr-dohn'-
I beg (your) pardon	<i>Mi petas (vian) par- donon</i>	mee peh'tahss (vee'ahn) pahr-doh'nohn
Pray don't mention it	<i>Ne parolu pri tio, mi petas</i>	neh pahro'loo pree tee'- oh, mee peh'tahss

Enquiries. (*Demandoj.*)

Will you kindly...?	<i>Ĉu vi afable...?</i>	choo vee ahfah'bleh...?
Do you understand me ?	<i>Ĉu vi min kompre- nas ?</i>	choo vee meen kohm- preh'nahss ? [meen ?
Do you hear me ?	<i>Ĉu vi aŭdas min ?</i>	choo vee ah'w-dahss

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
What is that?	<i>Kio estas tio?</i>	kee'oh eh'stahss tee'oh?
What do you mean?	<i>Kion ri volas diri?</i>	kee'ohn vee vo'lahss deer'ee? [tsehr'tah?
Are you sure?	<i>Ĉu ri estas certa?</i>	choo vee eh'stahss
Can I speak to (see) Mr. A.?	<i>Ĉu mi povas paroli al (vidi) Sinjoro(n) A.?</i>	choo mee po'vahss pah-ro'lee ahl (vee'dee)seen-yohr'oh(n)...A?[nohss?
When does he re- turn?	<i>Kiam li revenos?</i>	kee'ahm lee rehveh'-
Where is...?	<i>Kie estas...?</i>	kee'eh eh'stahss...?
What do you call that?	<i>Kiel ri nomas tion?</i>	kee'ehl vee no mahss tee'ohn?
What does that mean?	<i>Kion tio signifas?</i>	kee'ohn tee'oh signee'-fahss? [tee'oh?
What is that for?	<i>Por kio estas tio?</i>	pohr kee'oh eh'stahss
Who is that?	<i>Kiu estas tiu?</i>	kee'oo eh'stahss tee'oo?
Who is there?	<i>Kiu estas tie?</i>	kee'oo eh'stahss tee'eh?
Is that Mr. A.?	<i>Ĉu tiu estas Sinjoro A.?</i>	choo tee'oo eh'stahss seenyohr'oh A.?
Which is the way to?	<i>Kiu estas la vojo al...? [al...?</i>	kee'oo eh'stahss la vo'yo ahl...? [eer'ee ahl...?
How can I get there?	<i>Kiel mi povas iri?</i>	kee'ehl mee po'vahss
Is there a conveyance?	<i>Ĉu estas veturilo?</i>	choo ehstahss veh-toor-ee'lo?

Public Notices. (*Publikaj Avizoj.*)

Apartments to let	<i>Luebla apartamento</i>	loo-eh'blah apart-ah-mehn'toh
Dogs not admitted	<i>Hundoj malpermesataj</i>	hoon'doy mahlpehr-mehsah'tahy [yoh
Entrance; exit	<i>Enirejo; elirejo</i>	ehneereh'yo; eleereh'-
Fire alarm	<i>Fajravertilo</i>	fire-ahvehr-tee'lo
Free library	<i>Senpaga biblioteko</i>	sehnpah'gah beebleeoh-teh'ko [broy
Furnished rooms	<i>Meblitaj ĉambroj</i>	mehblee'tahy chahm'-
Knock; ring	<i>Frapu; sonorigu</i>	frah'poo; so-nohree'goo
No admittance	<i>Eniro estas malpermesata</i>	ehneer'oh eh'stahss mahlpehr-mehsah'tah
No road	<i>Trairo malpermesata</i>	trah-eer'oh mahlpehr-mehsah'tah
Keep off the grass	<i>Ne iru sur la herbo</i>	neh eer'oo soor lah
Refreshments	<i>Bufedo</i>	boo-feh'doh [hehr'boh

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Nosmoking allowed	<i>Estas malpermesate fumi</i>	estahss mahlpehr-meh-sah'teh foo'mee
Notice	<i>Avizo</i>	ahvee'zo [shee
Please do not touch	<i>Oni volu ne tuŝi</i>	oh'nee vo'loo neh too'-
Please wipe your feet	<i>Oni estas petata viŝi la piedojn</i>	ohnee ehstahss pehtah'-tah, vee'shee lah pee-
Private	<i>Privata</i>	pree-vah'tah [eh'doyn
Pull; push	<i>Tiru; puŝu</i>	teer'oo; poo'shoo
Road closed [to let	<i>Vojo fermita</i>	vo'yo fehrmee'tah [broy
Unfurnished rooms	<i>Senmeblaj ĉambroj</i>	sen-meh'blahy chahm'-
Warning; caution	<i>Averto; atentu</i>	ahvehr'toh; ahtehn'too
Danger(ous)	<i>Danĝero</i>	dahn-jehr'oh

Travelling: By Railway. (*Veturado: per la Fervojo.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 56)

To the...station	<i>Al la...stacio</i>	ahl lah...staht-see'oh
Get my luggage; here is the ticket	<i>Alportu miajn pakajojn; jen la bileto</i>	ahlpohr'too mee'ahyn pakah'zhoy; yehn lah beeleh'toh [zhoy
Here is my luggage	<i>Jen miaj pakajoj</i>	yehn mee'ahy pakah'-
Take it to the cloak-room	<i>Portu ilin al la deponejo</i>	pohr'too eeleen ahl la dehponeh'yo
I wish to register my luggage for...	<i>Mi deziras registri miajn pakajojn al...</i>	mee dehzeer'ahss rehghis'tree mee'ahyn pakah'zhoy ahl...
The luggage is overweight	<i>La pakajoj estas preter la pezo permesata</i>	lah pakah'zhoy ehstahss preh'tehr lah peh'zo pehr-mehsah'tah
Where is the railway-station?	<i>Kie estas la fervoja stacio?</i>	kee'eh eh'stahss lah fehrvo'yah staht-see'oh?
— booking-office?	• <i>biletejo?</i>	— beeleh-teh'yo?
— enquiry office?	— <i>informejo?</i>	— infohrmeh'yo?
— ladies' waiting-room? [room?	— <i>atendejo de l' sinjorinoj?</i>	— ahtehn-deh'yo dehl seenyohree'noy?
— refreshment-	— <i>bufedo?</i>	— boofeh'doh?
— lavatory (w.c.)?	— <i>necesejo?</i>	— neht-sehseh'yo?
— train for...?	— <i>vagonaro al...!</i>	— vahgo-nah'roh ahl...
Are you going by the express?	<i>Ĉu vi veturos per la ekspreso?</i>	choo vee vehtoor'ohss pehr la ekspreh'so?
When does the train start?	<i>Kiam ekveturos la vagonaro?</i>	kee'ahm ekvehtoor'ohss lah vahgo-nahr'oh?

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Show me the timetable	<i>Montru al mi la horlibron</i>	mohn'troo ahl mee la hohr-lee'brohn?
Can I book through to...?	<i>Ĉu mi povas havi bileton rekte al...?</i>	choo mee po'vahss hah'vee beeleh'tohn rek'teh ahl...
I want a first-class (ticket) to...	<i>Mi deziras unuaklasan bileton al...</i>	mee dehzeer'ahss oonoo'ah-klah'sahn beeleh'tohn ahl...
Second return, Paris	<i>Duaklasan iro-reiran, Parizo</i>	doo'ah-klah'sahn eer'o-reh-eer'ahn, pahree'zo
Two third singles, Rome	<i>Du triaklasajn irbiletojn, Romo</i>	doo tree'ah-klah'sahyn eer-beeleh'toyn, ro'mo
One-and-a-half	<i>Unu kaj duonon</i>	oonoo kahy doo-oh'noln
What is the fare to Bonn?	<i>Kiom kostas la veturo al Bonno?</i>	kee'ohm ko'stahss la vehtoor'oh ahl bonno?
What class, sir?	<i>Kiu klaso, sinjoro?</i>	kee'oh klah'so, seenyohr'oh?
How much is it?	<i>Kiom estas?</i>	kee'ohm eh'stahss?
We want a sleeping carriage [riage	<i>Ni deziras dormkupeon [on</i>	nee dehzeer'ahss dormkoopah'ohn [nohn
— a corridor car-	<i>— koridoran vagon-</i>	<i>— koridor'ahn vahgo'</i>
— a carriage for ladies	<i>— kupeon rezervitan al sinjorinoj</i>	<i>— koopeh'ohn rehzehrvee'tahn ahl seenyoree'noy [mahn'toy</i>
[partment	<i>— kupeon por fumantoj</i>	<i>— koopeh'ohn pohr foofoomahn'toy</i>
— a smoking compartment	<i>— kupeon por nefumantoj</i>	<i>— koopeh'ohn pohr nehfoomahn'toy</i>
— platform tickets	<i>— peronbiletojn</i>	<i>— pehrohn'beeleh'toyn</i>
Is this the train for...?	<i>Ĉu tiu ĉi estas la vagonaro por...?</i>	choo tee'oo chee eh'stahss lah vahgonahr'o pohr...?
Do I change anywhere on the journey?	<i>Ĉu mi devos vagonŝanĝi dum la veturo?</i>	choo mee deh'vohss vahgohn-shahn'jee doom la vehtoor'o?
Where must I change for...?	<i>Kie mi devas vagonŝanĝi por...?</i>	kee'eh mee deh'vahss vahgohn-shahn'jee por
Is this seat engaged?	<i>Ĉu tiu ĉi loko estas okupita?</i>	choo tee'oo chee lo'ko eh'stahss okoopee'tah?
There is no room	<i>Ne estas loko</i>	neh eh'stahss lo'ko
The train is just going to start	<i>La vagonaro tuj ekveturos</i>	la vahgo-nahr'o too'y ehk-veh-toor'ohss

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Call the guard	<i>Alvoku la konduk- toron</i> [tron	ahlvo'koo lah kondook- tohr'ohn [neh'strohn
Open the window	<i>Malfermu la fenest-</i>	mahlfehr'moo la feh-
Close the door	<i>Fermu la pordon</i>	fehr'moo la pohr'dohn
Here is a station	<i>Jen estas stacio</i>	yehn eh'stahss stah- see'oh [chee tee'eh?
Do we stop here?	<i>Ĉu ni haltas ĉi tie?</i>	choo nee hahl'tahss
Do we get out here?	<i>Ĉu ni devas tie ĉi elvagoniĝi?</i>	choo nee deh'vahss tee- eh chee ehlvahgonee'jee
Do we change car- riages here?	<i>Ĉu ni devas vagon- ŝanĝi ĉi tie?</i>	— deh'vahss vahgohn'- shahn-jee chee tee'eh?
How long do we stop here?	<i>Dum kiom da tempo ni haltos ĉi tie?</i>	doom kee'ohm dah tehm'po nee hahl'- tohss chee tee'eh?
Give up your ticket	<i>Donu vian bileton</i>	doh'noo vee'ahn bee- yehn! [leh'tohn
Here it is	<i>Jen!</i>	
My luggage is lost	<i>Miaj pakajoj estas perditaj</i>	mee'ahy pakah'zhoy eh- stahss pehrdee'tahy
Take your seats!	<i>Envagoniĝu!</i>	ehnvahgonee'joo!
Change for ...!	<i>Vagonŝanĝu por...!</i>	vahgohn'shahnjoo por..
All change!	<i>Ĉiuj elvagoniĝu!</i>	chee'oohy ehlvah-go- nee'joo! [leh'toyn
Show your tickets	<i>Montru viajn bileton</i>	mohntroo vee'ahyn bee-
All tickets must be shown	<i>Ĉiu devas montri sian bileton</i>	chee'oo deh'vahss moh- tree see'ahn beeleh'- tohn [tahss
Tickets, please	<i>La biletojn mi petas</i>	la beeleh'toyn, mee peh-

Travelling: By Steamer. (*Veturado: per Vaporŝipo.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 53.)

Is this the boat for...?	<i>Ĉu tiu ĉi estas la ŝipo por...?</i>	choo tee'oo chee eh'- stahss la shee'po por..?
Where is this boat going?	<i>Kien iras ĉi tiu ŝipo?</i>	kee'ehn eer'ahss chee tee'oo shee'po?
When do we start? [rive?	<i>Kiam ni ekveturos?</i>	kee'ahm nee ehkveh- toor'ohss? [nohss?
When shall we ar- Time is up	<i>Kiam ni alvenos? Estas la horo</i>	kee'ahm nee ahl-veh'- eh'stass la hohr'o
Where is your lug- gage?	<i>Kie estas viaj paka- joj?</i>	kee'eh eh'stahss vee'ahy pakah'zhoy? [zhoy
Look for my things	<i>Serĉu miajn afojn</i>	selir'choo mee'ahyn ah'-

Esperanto S.T.

H

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
There is another trunk	<i>Estas ankoraŭ unu kofro</i>	eh'stahss ahnkohr'ahw oo'noo ko'fro
Let us go down into the cabin	<i>Ni malsupreniru en la kajuton</i>	nee mahlsoo'prehneer'-oo ehn la kahyoo'tohn
Where is my berth?	<i>Kie estas mia dormujo?</i>	kee'eh eh'stahss mee'ah dohr-moo'yo?
I want a cabin to myself	<i>Mi deziras kajuton por mi sola</i>	mee dehzeer'ahss kah-yoo'tohn por mee so'la
Is the sea smooth?	<i>Ĉu la maro estas trankvila?</i>	choo la mah'ro ehstahss trahnk-vee'la?
The sea is rough	<i>La maro estas maltrankvila</i>	la mah'ro estahss mahl-trahnk-vee'la
It is blowing a gale	<i>Ventegas</i>	vehnteh'gahss [zohn
I feel sick	<i>Mi sentas naŭzon</i>	mee sehn'tahss nahw'-
Can you get me some tea?	<i>Ĉu vi povas havigi al mi iom da teo?</i> [non	choo vee povahss havee'-ghee ahl mee ee'ohm dah teh'oh? [nohn
Call the stewardess	<i>Alvoku la servistino</i>	ahlvo'koo la sehrvistee'-
Where is the steward?	<i>Kie estas la provizisto</i>	kee'eh eh'stahss la pro-veezist'o? [noon?
Where are we now?	<i>Kie ni estas nun?</i>	kee'eh nee eh'stahss
We are nearly there	<i>Ni preskaŭ alvenis</i>	nee preh'skahwahlveh'-nees
Passengers are requested to keep clear of the gangway	<i>La pasaĝeroj estas petataj, ne restadi sur la pasponteto</i>	la pahsah-jehr'oy eh'-stahss pehtah'tahy, neh rehstah'dee soor la pahss'pohnteh'toh

At the Custom House. (*Ĉe la Doganejo.*)

Come to the custom-house [officer	<i>Venu al la doganejo</i>	veh'noo ahl la doh-gah-neh'yo
The custom-house	<i>La doganisto</i>	lah doh-gahnist'oh
Have you your passport?	<i>Ĉu vi havas vian pasporton?</i>	choo vee ha'vahss vee'-ahn pahsport'ohn?
Will you examine this trunk?	<i>Ĉu vi rizitos tiun ĉi kofron?</i>	choo vee veezee'tohss tee'oon chee ko'frohn?
Here are the keys	<i>Jen la ŝlosiloj</i>	yehn la shlo-see'loy
Open it	<i>Malfermu ĝin</i>	mahl-fehr'moo jeen
Unlock this box	<i>Malfermu tiun ĉi skatolon</i>	mahl-fehr'moo tee'oon chee skahtoh'lohn

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Can I remove it ?	<i>Ĉu mi povas nun forporti ĝin ?</i>	choo mee po'vahss noon forport'ee jeen ?
Have you anything to declare ?	<i>Ĉu vi havas ion deklarindan ?</i>	choo vee hah'vahss ee'-ohn dehklarindahn ?
I have nothing liable to duty	<i>Mi havas nenion deklarindan</i>	mee hah'vahss nehnee'-ohn dehklarindahn
Have you any tobacco or cigars ?	<i>Ĉu vi havas tabakon aŭ cigarojn ?</i>	choo vee ha'vahss tahbah'kohh ahw tsee-gah'royn ?
I have a few cigars	<i>Mi havas kelkajn cigarojn</i>	mee ha'vahss kehl'-kahyn tsee-gah'royn
Those are free	<i>Pri tiuj vi ne devas pagi</i>	pree tee'ooy vee neh deh'vahss pah'ghee
Is that all ?	<i>Ĉu tio estas ĉio ?</i>	choo tee'oh eh'stahss chee'oh ?
What is the duty ?	<i>Kiom estas la im- [posto?]</i>	kee'ohm eh'stahss la
Is my luggage passed ?	<i>Ĉu oni vizitis miajn pakajojn ?</i>	choo oh'nee veezee'teess mee'ahyn pakah'zhoyh

Arrival. (Alveno.)

(For Vocabulary see page 26.)

Call a cab	<i>Venigu fiakron [tan</i>	vehnee'goo feeah'krohn
Closed, open	<i>Fermitan, malfermi-</i>	fehrmee'tahn, mahl-
I want a hansom	<i>Mi bezonas duradan fiakron</i>	mee behzo'nahss doo-rah'dahn feeah'krohn
Get me a four-wheeler	<i>Venigu kvarradan fiakron</i>	vehnee'goo kvar-rah'-dahn feeah'krohn [ro?
Cab, sir ?	<i>Veturilon, sinjoro ?</i>	veh'tooree'lohn, seenyo'-
Put my luggage in the cab	<i>Metu miajn pakajojn en la fiakron</i>	meh'too mee'ahyn pakah'zhoyh ehn la feeah'krohn
Where do you want to go, sir ?	<i>Kien vi deziras iri, sinjoro ?</i>	kee'ehh vee dehzeer'-ahss eer'ee, seen-yo'ro?
Drive me to...	<i>Veturigu min al...</i>	veh'too-ree'goo min ahl
Driver, what is the fare by the journey ?	<i>Veturigisto, po kiom kostas la veturo laŭ distanco ?</i>	veh'tooreeg-ist'o, po kee-ohm ko'stahss la veh'toor'o lahw distalntso
By the hour ?	<i>Lauhore ?</i>	lahw-ho'reh ? [deh
Drive quickly	<i>Veturigu rapide</i>	veh'tooree'goo rahpee'-
Drive slower	<i>— pli malrapide</i>	— plee mahlahpee'deh
Stop! Go on!	<i>Haltu! Daŭrigu!</i>	hahl'too! dahwree'goo!

H*

'Bus and Tram. (*Omnibuso kaj Tramveturilo.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 86.)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Where can I get a 'bus to...?	<i>Kie mi povas trafi omnibuson al...?</i>	kee'eh mee po'vahss trah'fee omnee-boo'-sohn ahl...?
Is there a 'bus to...?	<i>Ĉu oni povas omnibuse veturi al...?</i>	choo o'nee po'vahss omnee-boo'seh vehtoor'ee ahl...? [seh
We will take a 'bus	<i>Ni iros omnibuse</i>	nee eer'ohss omneeboo'-
The tram station	<i>La tramstacio</i>	la trahm'staht-see'oh
Cars stop here	<i>Tramveturiloj haltas ĉi tie</i>	trahm'vehtoo-ree'loy hahl'tahss chee tee'eh
Does this car go to...?	<i>Ĉu tiu ĉi veturilo iras al...?</i>	choo tee'oo chee vehtoo-ree'lo eer'ahss ahl...?
No, the next one	<i>Ne, la sekvonta</i>	neh, la sehkvohn'tah
Wait till the car stops	<i>Atendu, ĝis la veturilo haltos</i>	ahteh'n'doo, jees la veh-too-ree'lo hahltohss
Do you pass...?	<i>Ĉu vi preterveturas...?</i>	choo vee preh'tehr-veh-too'rahss...?
Put me down at...	<i>Lasu min eligi ĉe...</i>	lah'soo meen ehlee'jee cheh... [tohn
Give me a ticket	<i>Donu al mi bileton</i>	doh'nooahl mee beeleh'-
Any more fares?	<i>Ĉu ĉiuj pagis?</i>	choo chee'ooy pah'-gheess?
Tickets, please	<i>La biletojn, mi petas</i>	la beeleh'toyn, mee peh-
Outside only	<i>Nur ekstere</i>	noor ekstel'reh [tahss
Full inside	<i>Plena interne</i>	pleh'nah inteht'neh

Hotel and Rooms. (*Hotelo kaj Ĉambroj.*)

Which is the best hotel?	<i>Kiu estas la plej bona hotelo?</i>	kee'oo ehstahss la plehy'bo'nah hoteh'lo?
Furnished apartments	<i>Meblita apartamento</i>	mehblee'tah ahpartah-mehn'toh [mehn'toh
Apartments to let	<i>Luebla apartamento</i>	loo-eh'blah ahpartah-
Unfurnished house	<i>Nemeblita domo</i>	nehmeh-blee'tah dohmo
Can I see your rooms?	<i>Ĉu mi povas vidi viajn ĉambrojn?</i> [ĉambrojn]	choo mee po'vahss vee'-dee vee'ahyn chahm'-broyn? [chahm'broyh
Let me see the room	<i>Montru al mi la</i>	mohn'troo ahl mee la
What rooms do you want?	<i>Kiujn ĉambrojn vi bezonas?</i>	kee'ooy chahm'broyh vee beh-zo'nahss?

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
I want a bedroom and sitting-room	<i>Mi bezonas dormo-ĉambbron kaj salonon</i>	mee behzo'nahss dor'-mo-chahm'brohn kahy saloh'nohn
What is the price of this room ? [charge ?	<i>Kioma estas la prezo de tiu ĉambro ?</i>	kee'ohma eh'stahss la preh'zo dĥ tee'oo chahm'bro ? [lahss
What do you I want a cheaper one	<i>Kiom vi postulas ? Mi deziras pli mal-karan</i>	kee'ohm vee postoo'-mee dehzeer'ahss plee mahl-kah'rahn [rah
That is too dear	<i>Tio estas tro kara</i>	tee'oh eh'stahss tro kah-
Have you a double-bedded room ?	<i>Ĉu vi havas dulitanaĉambbron ?</i>	choo vee hah'vahss doo-lee'tahn chahm'brohn?
Are the beds well-aired ?	<i>Ĉu la litoj estas bone aerumitaj ?</i>	choo la lee'toy eh'stahss bo'neh ah-ehroomee'-tahy ?
We will take these rooms	<i>Ni luos ĉi tiujn ĉambrojn</i>	nee loo'ohss chee tee'-ooy chahm'broy
How long do you want them for ?	<i>Dum kiom da tempo vi ilin bezonos ?</i>	doom kee'ohm dah teh'm'po vee ee'leen behzo'nohss ?
We shall stay a week	<i>Ni restos dum unu semajno</i>	nee reh'stohss doom oo'-noo sehmay'no
Are our rooms ready ?	<i>Ĉu niaj ĉambroj estas pretaj ?</i>	choo nee'ahy chahm'-broy ehstahss prehtahy
Let us have supper at once	<i>Volu pretigu tujnian vespermanĝon</i>	vo'loo preh-tee'goo tooy nee'ahn vespehr-mahn'john
Have you a table d'hôte ?	<i>Ĉu vi havas komunan manĝotablon ?</i>	choo vee hah'vahss komoo'nahn mahn'joh-tah'blohn ?
Are there any letters for me ?	<i>Ĉu estas leteroj por mi ?</i>	choo eh'stahss lehtehr'-oy pohr mee ?
Can I have a warm bath ?	<i>Ĉu mi povas havi varman banon ?</i>	choo mee po'vahss ha'-vee vahrmahn bahnohn
Give me the key of my room	<i>Donu al mi la ŝlosilon de mia ĉambro</i>	doh'noo ahl mee la shlo-see'lohn deh mee'ah chahm'bro
Bring me some warm water	<i>Alportu al mi varman akvon</i>	ahlport'oo ahl mee vahrmahn ahk'vohn
Where is the w.c. ?	<i>Kie estas la necesjo ?</i>	kee'eh ehstahss la neht-sehseh'yo ?

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Take my luggage down	<i>Portu miajn pakafojn malsupren</i>	port'oo mee'ahyn pak-ah'zhoyn mahl-soo'-prehn [deh'lohn
Give me a candle I have no matches	<i>Donu al mi kandelon Mi ne havas alu- metojn</i>	doh'noo ahl mee kahn-mee neh hah'vahss ah-loomeh'toyn [pah
Call me at seven We leave early to- morrow morning	<i>Veku min je la sepa Ni foriros frue mor- gaŭmatene</i>	veh'koo min yeh la seh-nee foreer'ohss froo'eh mor'gahw-mahteh'neh
My bill, please	<i>La kalkulon, mi petas</i>	la kahlkoo'lohn, mee peh'tahss

Breakfast. (*Matenmanĝo.*)

(For Vocabularies see pages 12 to 17 & 27 to 30.)

Is breakfast ready?	<i>Ĉu la matenmanĝo esta preta?</i>	choo la mahtehn-mahn'- jo eh'stahss preh'tah?
Breakfast is ready	<i>La matenmanĝo estas preta</i>	la mahtehn-mahn'jo eh'stahss preh'tah?
Is the tea made?	<i>Ĉu la teo estas far- ita?</i>	choo la teh'oh eh'stahss fahree'tah?
Is the coffee strong enough?	<i>Ĉu la kafo estas sufiĉe forta?</i>	choo la kal'fo eh'stahss soofee'ch eh fort'ah?
We want more cups	<i>Ni bezonas pluajn tasojn</i>	nee behzo'nahss ploo'- ahyn tah'soyn
Take some more sugar	<i>Prenu iom plu da sukero</i>	preh'noo ee'ohm ploo dah sookeh'ro [pa'noh
A piece of toast	<i>Peco de rostita pano</i>	peht'so deh ro-stee'tah
Do you drink tea or coffee?	<i>Ĉu vi trinkas teon aŭ kafon?</i>	choo vee trin'kahss teh- ohn ahw kah'fohn?
Cold meat	<i>Malvarma vianado</i>	mahl-vahr'ma vee-ahn'- doh [o'vohn?
Will you take an A rasher of bacon	<i>Ĉu vi manĝos ovon? Tranĉo de lardo</i>	choo vee mahn'johss trahn'cho deh lahr'doh
These eggs are hard	<i>Ĉi tiuj ovoĵ estas malmolaj</i>	chee tee'oooy o-voy eh'- stahss mahl-mo'lahy
Pass me the butter	<i>Transdonu al mi la buteron</i>	trahns-doh'noo ahl mee la bootehr'ohn [lohn
Give me the salt	<i>Donu al mi la salon</i>	doh'noo ahl mee la sah-
Some rolls	<i>Kelke da bulkoj</i>	kehl'keh dah bool'koy
This butter is not fresh	<i>Tiu ĉi butero ne estas freŝa</i>	tee'oo chee bootehr'oh neh ehstahss freh'sbah

English	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Bring some more...	<i>Alportu iom plu da...</i>	ahlport'oo ee'ohm ploo dah...
Do you take milk and sugar?	<i>Ĉu vi deziras lakton kaj sukeron?</i>	choo vee dehzeer'ahss lahk'tohn kahy soo-kehr'ohn? [dahn'kahss
No sugar, thank you	<i>Ne sukeron, mi dan-</i>	neh sookehr'ohn, mee
Coffee without milk	<i>Kafo sen lakto</i>	kah'fo sehn lahk'toh
Coffee with milk	<i>Kafo kun lakto</i>	kah'fo koon lahk'toh
A little more fish?	<i>Iom plu da fiŝo?</i>	ee'ohm ploo dah fee'sho
Yes, please	<i>Jes, mi petas.</i>	yehss, mee peh'tahss
Nothing more	<i>Nenion plu</i>	nehnee'ohn ploo

Dinner. (*Ĉefmanĝo.*)

(For Vocabularies see pages 12 to 17 & 27 to 30.)

What time is dinner?	<i>Je kioma horo estas la ĉefmanĝo?</i>	yeh kee-oh'ma ho'ro eh-stahss la chehfmahn'jo
When do you dine?	<i>Je kioma horo vi ĉefmanĝas?</i>	yeh kee-oh'ma ho'ro vee chehfmahn'jahss?
We shall dine at six o'clock	<i>Ni ĉefmanĝos je la sesa</i>	nee chehfmahn'johss yeh la seh'sah
Give me (show me) the bill-of-fare	<i>Donu (montru) al mi la manĝokarton</i>	doh'noo (mohn'troo) ahl mee la mahn'jo-kar'-
Waiter!	<i>Kelnero!</i>	kelnehr'oh! [tohn
What have you ready?	<i>Kion vi havas preta?</i>	kee'ohn vee hah'vahss preh'tah?
Have you any roast beef?	<i>Ĉu vi havas rostitan bovajon?</i>	choo vee hah'vahss ro-stee'tahnbovah'zhohn?
Are you hungry?	<i>Ĉu vi malsatas?</i>	choo vee mahlsah'tahss
I am hungry	<i>Mi malsatas</i>	mee mahlsah'tahss
Are you thirsty?	<i>Ĉu vi soifas</i>	choo vee so-ee'fahss?
I am very thirsty	<i>Mi tre soifas</i>	mee treh so-ee'fahss
What will you take?	<i>Kion vi manĝos?</i>	kee'ohn vee mahnjohss?
What shall I help you to? [have?	<i>Kion mi donu al vi?</i>	kee'ohn mee dohnoo ahl vee? [vo'lahss?
What soup will you	<i>Kian supon vi volas?</i>	kee'ahn soo'pohn vee
What you take some soup?	<i>Ĉu vi prenos iom da supo?</i>	choo vee preh'nohss ee'-ohm da soo'po?
Well done; under done	<i>Elkuirita; ne elkuirita</i>	ehlkoo-eeree'tah; neh ehlkoo-eeree'tah
Here are spinach and broccoli	<i>Jen spinako kaj brokolio</i>	yehn speenah'ko kahy brokohlee'oh

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Help yourself	<i>Servu vin</i>	sehr'voo veen
It is excellent	<i>Ĝi estas bonega</i>	jee eh'stahss bo-neh'gah
What fish have you?	<i>Kiajn fiŝojn vi havas?</i>	kee'ahyn fee'shoyn vee hah'vahss?
Fried soles	<i>Frititaj soleoj</i>	fritee'tahy so-leh'oy
Will you take some more?	<i>Ĉu vi deziras iom plu?</i>	choo vee dehzeer'ahss ee'ohm ploo?
No, thank you	<i>Ne, mi dankas</i>	neh, mee dahn'kahss
Change the plates	<i>Ŝanĝu la telerojn</i>	shahnjoo la tehlehr'oynd
Give me a clean fork	<i>Donu al mi puran forkon</i>	doh'noo ahl mee poor'-ahn fohr'kohnd
A clean knife	<i>Pura tranĉilo</i>	poorah trahnchee'lo
Bring me a glass of water	<i>Alportu al mi glason da akvo</i>	ahlport'oo ahl mee glah'sohn dah ahk'vo
Give me something to drink	<i>Donu al mi ion por trinki</i>	doh'noo ahl mee ee'ohn pohr trin'kee
A bottle of wine	<i>Botelo da vino</i>	bo-teh'lo dah vee'no
What wines will you have?	<i>Kiajn vinojn vi deziras?</i>	kee'ahyn vee'noyn vee dehzeer'ahss?
Here is the list	<i>Jen la listo</i>	yehn la leest'oh
This wine is flat	<i>Tiu ĉi vino sengustigis</i>	tee'oo chee vee'no sehngooost-ee'jees [dahss?
What do I owe?	<i>Kiom mi ŝuldas?</i>	kee'ohm mee shooh'-
What is the charge?	<i>Kiom estas?</i>	kee'ohm eh'stahss?

Tea. (Teo.)

(For V. cabularies see pages 13 to 17 & 27 to 30.)

Will you come to tea?	<i>Ĉu vi venos por trinki teon?</i>	choo vee veh'nohss pohr trin'kee teh'ohn? [tah
Tea is ready	<i>La teo estas preta</i>	la teh'oh ehstahss preh-
Pour out the tea	<i>Verŝu la teon</i>	vehr'shoo la teh'ohn
Ring, if you please	<i>Sonorigu, mi petas</i>	so-noree'goo, mee peh'-tahss [toh
A little more milk	<i>Iom plu da lakto</i>	ee'ohm ploo dah lahk'-
Some more bread and butter	<i>Iom plu da pano kaj butero</i>	ee'ohm ploo dah pah'no kahy bootehr'oh
Do you like your tea strong?	<i>Ĉu vi ŝatas vian teon forta?</i>	choo vee shah'tahss vee'ahn teh'ohn fort'-
Not too strong	<i>Ne tro forta</i>	neh tro fort'ah [ah?
I like it rather strong	<i>Mi ŝatas ĝin iom forta</i>	mee shah'tahss jeen ee'-ohm fort'ah

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Bring a saucer Do you take cream?	<i>Alportu subtason</i> <i>Ĉu vi prenas kremon?</i>	ahlport'oo soobtah'sohn choo vee preh'nahss kreh'mohn?
This cream is sour	<i>Tiu ĉi kremo estas malfreŝa</i>	tee'oo chee kreh'mo eh'- stahss mahlfreh'shah
Another cup of tea?	<i>Ankorau tason da teo?</i>	ahnkoh'rahw tah'sohn dah teh'oh?
Is your tea sweet enough?	<i>Ĉu via teo estas sufiĉe sukerita?</i>	choo vee'ah teh'oh eh'- stahss soofee'chek soo- kehree'tah?
I should like a little less milk	<i>Mi preferas iom malpli da lakto</i>	mee prefehr'ahss ee'ohm mahl'pli dah lahk'toh

Health. (*La Sano.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 23.)

How are you? I am very well	<i>Kiel vi fartas?</i> <i>Mi tre bone fartas</i>	kee'ehl vee fahr'tahss? mee treh bo'neh fahr'- tahss [nah
I am ill I am not very well	<i>Mi estas malsana</i> <i>Mi ne tre bone fartas</i>	mee eh'stahss mahlsah'- mee neh treh bo'neh fahrtahss [tahss?
Are you quite well? Quite well, thank you Pretty well, thanks	<i>Ĉu vi bone fartas?</i> <i>Tute bone, mi dankas</i> <i>Sufiĉe bone, dankon</i>	choo vee bo'neh fahr- too'teh bo'neh, mee dahn-kahss soofee'chek bo'neh, dahn-kohn [tahss?
How do you feel? I don't feel well	<i>Kiel vi vin sentas?</i> <i>Mi ne sentas min en tre bona stato</i>	kee'ehl vee vin sehn- mee neh sehntahss min ehn treh bo'nah stahtoh
I feel better	<i>Mi sentas min en pli bona stato</i>	mee sehn'tahss min ehn plee bo'nah stahtoh
I hope you will soon be better	<i>Mi esperas ke vi baldaŭ resaniĝos</i>	mee espehr'rahss, keh vee bahl'dahw rehsah- nee'johss [mahss?
Do you sleep well? I have caught a chill	<i>Ĉu vi bone dormas?</i> <i>Mi malvarmumis</i>	choo vee bo'neh dohr- mee mahlvahrmoo'- meess [dolohr'ohn
I have a headache I feel sick	<i>Mi havas kapdoloron</i> <i>Mi sentas naŭzon</i>	mee ha'vahss kahp- mee sehn-tahss nahw'- zohn [sees'tohn
Send for the doctor	<i>Venigu la kuraciston</i>	vehnee'goo lah koorah-

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
She has a bad cough	<i>Ŝi havas malbonan tusion</i>	shee ha'vahss mahlbo'-nahn too'sohn
How much is the doctor's fee for a visit?	<i>Kiom estas la honorario de l' kuracisto por vizito?</i>	kee'ohm eh'stahss lah honoh-rahree'oh dehl koorah't-see'stoh pohr veezee'toh? [teh'ko?
[chemist's?]		
Where is there a	<i>Kie estas apoteko?</i>	kee'eh eh'stahss ahphoh-
Have this prescription made up	<i>Plenumigu tiun ĉi recepton</i>	plehnoomee'goo tee'oon chee rehtseh'p'tohn
One tablespoonful	<i>Unu granda plenkulero tri fojojn ĉiutage</i>	oonoo grahdah plehn'-kooleh'roh tree foh'-yoy'n chee'oo-tah'gheh
three times a day		
To be taken after each meal	<i>Prenota post ĉiu manĝo</i>	prehno'tah post chee'-oo mahn'jo
Shake the bottle	<i>Ŝkuu la botelon</i>	skoo'oo lah boteh'lohn
For outward application only	<i>Nur por ekstera aplikado</i>	noor pohr eksteh'rah ahpleekah'doh
Poison	<i>Veneno</i>	vehneh'no

In Town. (*En la Urbo.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 20.)

Where shall we go?	<i>Kien ni iru?</i>	kee'ehn nee ee'roo?
Which is the way to...?	<i>Kiu estas la vojo al...?</i> [stren	kee'oo eh'stahss la vo'yo ahl...? [strehn
To the right—left	<i>Dekstren—maldek-</i>	dehkstrehn—mahldehk'-
Straight before you	<i>Rekte antaŭen</i>	rek'teh ahntah'wehn
Is it far from here?	<i>Ĉu malproksime de tie ĉi?</i>	choo mahl-proksee'meh deh tee-eh chee?
About a mile	<i>Proksimume unu mejlon</i>	proksee-moo'meh oonoo may'lohn [strah'tohn
Go up the street	<i>Supreniru la straton</i>	soo'prehn-eer'oo lah
Where does this road lead to?	<i>Kien kondukas tiu ĉi vojo?</i>	kee'ehn kondoo'kahss tee'oo chee vo'yo?
How far is it to...?	<i>Kiom da vojo estas ĝis...?</i> [vojon	kee'ohm dah vo'yo eh-stahss jeess? [vo'yohn
Show me the way	<i>Montru al mi la</i>	mohn'troo ahl mee la
Straight on	<i>Rekte antaŭen</i>	rek'teh ahntah'wehn
Turn to the right	<i>Turnu dekstren</i>	toor'noo dehk'strehn
Second turning to the right	<i>La dua vojo dekstren</i>	la doo'ah vo'yo dehk'-strehn [strehn
Keep to the left	<i>Irudu maldekstren</i>	eerah'doo mahl-dehk'-

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Take the third on the left	<i>Sekvu la trian maldokstren</i>	sehk'voo la tree'ahn mahl-dehk'strehn
At the top of this street	<i>Ĉe la fino de tiu ĉi strato</i>	ch eh la fee'no deh tee'-oo chee strah'toh
Cross the road	<i>Transiru la vojon</i>	trahnseer'oo la vo'yohn
Let us go!	<i>Ni iru!</i>	nee eer'oo! [stahss...?
In what street is...?	<i>En kiu strato estas...?</i>	eh'n kee'oo strah'toh eh-
Is this the way to...?	<i>Ĉu tiu estas la vojo al...? [ron F.?</i>	choo tee'oo eh'stahss'la vo'yo ahl? [yohr'ohn F?
Do you know Mr. F.?	<i>Ĉu vi konas Sinjorinon?</i>	choo vee ko'nahss seen-
I don't know any one of that name	<i>Mi ne konas iun tiel nomitan</i>	mee neh ko'nahss ee'-oon, tee'ehl no-mee'-tahn [leen
[well	[lin	
I know him very	<i>Mi tre bone konas</i>	mee treh boneh ko'nahss
He is a friend of mine	<i>Li estas unu el miaj amikoj</i>	lee eh'stahss oo'noo ehl mee'ahy ahmee'koy
Where does he live?	<i>Kie li loĝas?</i>	kee'eh lee lo'jahss?
Can you direct me to his house?	<i>Ĉu vi povas direkti min al lia domo?</i>	choo vee po'vahss dee-ree'tee meen ahl lee'ah do'mo?
Can I see Mr. F.?	<i>Ĉu mi povas vidi Sinjoron F.?</i>	choo mee po'vahss vee-dee seenyohr'ohn F.?
He is out just now	<i>Nunmomente li ne estas hejme</i>	noon-mo-mehn'teh lee neh ehstahss hehy'meh
Is Mrs. F. at home?	<i>Ĉu Sinjorino F. estas hejme?</i>	choo seenyo-ree'no F. eh'stahss hehy'meh?
Mrs. F. is not at home	<i>S-no F. ne estas hejme</i>	seenyo-ree'no F. neh es'tahss hehy'meh
I will call again	<i>Mi revenos</i>	mee rehveh'nohss
I expect him every moment	<i>Mi atendas lian venon ĉiumomente</i>	mee ahte'n'dahss lee-ahn veh'nohn chee'oo-mo-mehn'teh
Have you your card?	<i>Ĉu vi havas vizitkarton?</i>	choo vee ha'vahss vee-zeet-kahr'tohn? [veen?
Does he expect you?	<i>Ĉu li atendas vin?</i>	choo lee ahte'n'dahss
He is expecting me	<i>Li atendas mian venon</i>	lee ahte'n'dahss mee'-ahn veh'nohn
I have an appointment with him	<i>Mi havas rendevuon kun li</i>	mee ha'vahss rehndeh-vo'o'ohn koon lee
I am engaged	<i>Mi estas okupata kun iu</i>	mee eh'stahss ohkoo-pah'tah koon ee'oo

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Good morning!	<i>Bonan matenon!</i>	bo'nahn ma-teh'nohn!
Good day!	<i>Bonan tagon!</i>	bo'nahn tah'gohn!
How do you do?	<i>Kiel vi fartas?</i>	kee'ehl vee fahr'tahss?
How is Mrs. F.?	<i>Kiel fartas S-no F.?</i>	kee'ehl fahr'tahss seen-yo-ree'no F.?
Give my compliments to Miss F.	<i>Prezentu miajn komplimentojn al Fraŭlino F.</i>	prehzehn'too mee'ahyn komplee-mehn'toyn ahl frahw-lee'no F.
So pleased to see you	<i>Tre kontenta vidivi vin</i>	treh konteh'n'tah vee'-
Good-bye!	<i>Adiaŭ!</i>	ahdee'ahw! [dee vin
Farewell!	<i>Ĝis reverdo!</i>	jeess rehvee'doh!
Must you go yet?	<i>Ĉu vi devas jam foriri?</i>	choo vee deh'vahss yahm foreer'ee?
I must go	<i>Mi devas foriri</i>	mee deh'vahss foreer'ee
Good evening!	<i>Bonan vesperon!</i>	bo'nahn vespehr'ohn!
Good night!	<i>Bonan nokton!</i>	bo'nahn nok'tohn!

Shopping. (Aĉetado.)

(For Vocabularies see pages 11 to 19, & 27 to 36.)

I wish to buy	<i>Mi volas aĉeti</i>	meevo'lahssah-cheh'tee
Do you keep...?	<i>Ĉu vi havas...?</i>	choo vee ha'vahss...?
We have none in stock	<i>Ni ne havas en magazeno</i>	nee neh ha'vahss ehn ma-gahzeh'no
We can get you some	<i>Ni povas iom por vi akiri</i>	nee po'vahss ee'ohm pohr vee ahkeer'ee
What price would you like?	<i>Je kioma prezo vi ĝin deziras?</i>	yeh kee-oh'ma preh'zo vee jeen dehzeer'ahss?
About half-a-crown a yard	<i>Po ĉirkaŭ duonkrono por jardo</i>	po cheer'kahw doo-ohn-kro'no pohr yahrdoh
May we get it for you?	<i>Ĉu ni ĝin por vi akiru</i>	choo nee jeen pohr vee ahkeer'oo? [preh'zo?
What is the price?	<i>Kiom estas la prezo?</i>	kee'ohm eh'stahss lah
How much?	<i>Kiom?</i>	kee'ohm? [rah
That is too much	<i>Tio estas tro kara</i>	tee'oh eh'stahss tro kah-
Have you a different pattern?	<i>Ĉu vi havas alian specon?</i>	choo vee ha'vahss ah-lee'ahn speht'sohn?
—a better material?	<i>—pli bonan ŝtofon?</i>	plee bo'nahn shto'fohn?
Can you recommend it?	<i>Ĉu vi povas ĝin rekomendi?</i>	choo vee po'vahss jeen rehkomehn'dee?
We can recommend this	<i>Ni povas rekomenditi tion</i>	nee po'vahss rehko-mehn'dee tee'ohn

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
We guarantee this quality [some ribbons]	<i>Ni tiun ĉi kvaliton garantias</i> [bandojn]	nee tee'oon chee kvah-lee'tohn gahrahn-tee'-ahss [roobahn'doyn]
I should like to see	<i>Mi dezirus vidi ru-</i>	mee dehzeerooss veedee
I want some calico	<i>Mi deziras iom da kalikoto</i>	mee dehzeer'ahss ee'-ohm dah kahlee-ko'toh
This colour is too dark	<i>Tiu ĉi koloro estas tro malpala</i>	tee'oo chee ko-lohr'oh ehstahss tro mahlpah'-lah [mahl-ahpehr'eess]
It is faded	<i>La koloro ĉi mal-</i> [aperis]	la ko-lohr'oh ee'ohm
Have you any narrower?	<i>Ĉu vi havas pli mallarĝan?</i>	choo vee ha'vahss plee mahl-lahr'jahn?
What is this a yard?	<i>Kiom tio kostas por unu jardo?</i>	kee'ohm tee'o kost'ahss pohr oo'noo yahr'doh?
This will do	<i>Tio ĉi taŭgos</i>	tee'oh chee tahw'gohss
I will take this	<i>Mi tion prenos</i>	mee tee'ohn preh'nohss
A reel of cotton	<i>Unu bobeno da</i>	oonoo bo-beh'no dah ko-
A skein	<i>Fadenaro</i> [kotono]	fahdeh-nah'ro [toh'no
A packet of mixed pins	<i>Paketo da miksitaj pingloj</i>	pahkeh'toh dah miksee'-tahy peen'gloy [tah
Not so fine	<i>Ne tiel delikata</i>	neh tee'ehl dehleekah'-
Show me some gloves	<i>Montru al mi gantojn</i> [tiujn]	mohntroohl mee gahn-toyn [chee tee'ooyn
Try on these	<i>Prove surmetu ĉi</i>	pro'veh soormeh'too
What are they a pair?	<i>Kiom kostas unu paro?</i>	kee'ohm ko'stahss oo'-noo pah'ro? [rah
That is too dear	<i>Tio estas tro kara</i>	tee'oh eh'stahss tro kah-
They fit you very well [with me]	<i>Ili tre bone taŭgas</i>	ee'lee treh bo'neh tah'w-gahss [chee'ohn
I will take them	<i>Mi kunprenos ĉion</i>	mee koon-preh'nohss
Please give me my bill	<i>Volu doni mian kalkulon</i>	vo'loo doh'nee mee'ahn kahl-koo'lohn
Send all this home at once	<i>Sendu ĉion ĉi hejmen tuj</i>	sehn'doo chee'ohn chee hehy'mehn tooy
Can I send them for you?	<i>Ĉu mi povas sendi ilin por vi?</i>	choo mee po'vahss sehn-dee ee'leen pohr vee?
Send them to...	<i>Sendu ilin al...</i>	sehn'doo ee'leen ahl...
Will you send them at once?	<i>Ĉu vi tuj sendos ilin?</i>	choo vee tooy sehndohss ee'leen? [tahss?
What name, please	<i>Kiu nomo, mi petas?</i>	kee'oo no'mo, mee pah'-
To what address?	<i>Al kiu adreso?</i>	ahl kee'oo ahdreh'so?

The Dressmaker. (*La Modistino.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 30.)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Here is the dress-maker	<i>Jen estas la modistino</i>	yehn eh'stahss lah modistee'no [tehn'doo
Ask her to wait	<i>Petu, ke ŝi atendu</i>	peh'too, keh shee ah-
Show her in	<i>Enirigu ŝin</i>	ehneeree'goo sheen
Have you brought my dress?	<i>Ĉu vi alportis mian robon?</i>	choo vee ahlpohr'teess mee'ahn ro'bohn?
Here it is, madam	<i>Jen, sinjorino</i>	yehn, seenyoh-ree'no
Will you try it on?	<i>Ĉu vi prove surmetos ĝin?</i>	choo vee pro'veh soor-meh'tohss jeen?
It fits you very well	<i>Ĝi tre ĝuste taŭgas al vi</i>	jee treh joo'steh tah'w-gahss ahl vee [gahss
It is not a good fit	<i>Ĝi ne ĝuste taŭgas</i>	jee neh joo'steh tah'w-
The skirt is too narrow	<i>La ĵupo estas tro mallarĝa</i>	lah yoo'po eh'stahss tro mahl-lahr'jah
It is too short-waisted	<i>La talio estas tro mallonga</i>	lah tablee'oh eh'stahss tro mahl-lohn'gah
The sleeves are not wide enough	<i>La manikoj ne estas sufiĉe larĝaj</i>	lah mahnee'koy neh eh'stahss soofee'cheh lahr'jahy [shahn'joyn
Make all these alterations	<i>Faru ĉiujn ĉi ŝan-</i>	fah'roo chee'ooy'n chee
What trimming would you put on?	<i>Per kio vi ĝin garnus?</i>	pehr kee'oh vee jeen gahr'nooss?
Pale pink ribbon	<i>Pala rozkolora rubando</i>	pah'lah rohz-ko-loh'rah roobahn'doh
When can you let me have it?	<i>Kiam vi povos doni ĝin al mi?</i>	kee'ahm vee po'vohss doh'nee jeen ahl mee?
You shall have it on Saturday	<i>Vi havos ĝin sabaton</i>	vee ha'vohss jeen sahbah'tohn
Without fail [me	<i>Nepre</i> [esperojn	neh'preh [espehr'oyn
Don't disappoint	<i>Ne trompu miajn</i>	neh trohmpoo mee'ahyn

The Shoemaker. (*La Ŝuisto.*)

I wish to see some ladies' boots	<i>Mi deziras vidi bo-tojn por sinjorinoj</i>	mee dehzeer'ahss vee-dee bo-toyn pohr seenyoh-ree'noy [zoor'ohn
Take my measure	<i>Prenu mianmezuron</i>	preh-noo mee-ahn meh-
The soles are rather thick	<i>La plandumoj estas iom dikaj</i>	la plahndoo'moy eh-stahss ee-ohm dee'kahy
They are too tight	<i>Ili tro premas</i>	ee-lee tro preh-mahss

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
I cannot get my foot in	<i>Mi ne povas enigi la piedon</i>	mee neh po-vahss eh-nee'gheelapee-eh'dohn
Here is a shoe-horn [able?	<i>Jen estas ŝukorno</i>	yehn eh-stahss shoohohr'no
Are they comfortable?	<i>Ĉu ili ĝenas?</i>	choo ee-lee jeh-nahss?
I cannot walk in them	<i>Mi ne povas iri en ili</i>	mee neh po-vahss eer-ee ehn ee-lee
They hurt my heel	<i>Ili dolorigas mian kalkanon</i>	ee-lee doh-loree'gahss meeahn kahlkah'nohn
I must have them as soon as possible	<i>Estas necese, ke mi ilin havu kiel eble plej baldaŭ</i>	eh-stahss nehtseh'seh, keh mee ee-leen havoo kee-ehl eh-bleh plehy' bahl-dahw
I want some boot-laces [a pair?	<i>Mi bezonas laĉojn [paro?</i>	mee behzoh'nahss lah'-choyn [noo pah-ro?
How much are they?	<i>Kiom kostas unu</i>	kee-obm ko-stahss oomee
I want these shoes soled and heeled	<i>Mi deziras lasi plan-dumi kaj kalkanumi tiu'n ĉi ŝuojn</i>	dehzeer'ahss lahsee plahndoo'mee kahy kahlkahnoo'mee teeoyn chee shooyoy
Send my boots to be mended	<i>Sendu riparigi miajn botojn</i>	sehn-doo ripahree'jee mee'ahyn bo-toyn
When will they be done?	<i>Kiam ili estos pretaj?</i>	kee-ahm ee-lee ehstohss preh'tahy?

The Laundress. (*La Lavistino.*)

(For Washing List see page 33.)

I want this linen washed	<i>Mi volas lavigi ĉi tiun tolaĵon</i>	mee vo-lahss lahvee'-ghee chee tee-on tohlah'zhohn [loo'mohn
I miss a collar	<i>Mankas unu kolu-</i>	mahn-kahss oo-noo kovee
You don't put enough starch in	<i>Vi ne enmetas sufiĉe da amelo</i>	neh ehnmeli'tahss soofee'cheh dah ahmeh'lo [mo-lah
This is too limp	<i>Tio ĉi estas tro mola</i>	tee-oh chee ehstahss tro
See how badly that is done	<i>Vidu, kiel malbone tio estas farita</i>	vee-doo, kee-ehl mahlbob'neh tee-oh ehstahss
[back		fahree'tah [tee jeen
You must take it	<i>Vi devas reporti ĝin</i>	vee deh-vahss rehpohr'-
This is badly ironed	<i>Tio ĉi estas malbone gladita</i>	tee-oh chee eh-stahss mahlbo'neh glahdee'tah

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
You have scorched this dress	<i>Vi iom brulbrunigis tiun ĉi robon</i>	vee ee-ohm brool'broonee'gheess tee'oon chee ro-bohn
You put too much blue in my linen	<i>Vi metas tro da bluo en mian tolaĵon</i>	vee meh-tahss tro dah bloo-oh ehn mee-ahn tohlah'zhohn
This is not my handkerchief	<i>Tio ĉi ne estas mia nartuko</i>	tee-oh chee neh eh-stahss mee-ah nahz-too'ko
[lace		[tohn
You have torn the	<i>Vi ŝiris la punton</i>	vee sheer-ees la poon-
When can I have it?	<i>Kiam mi povos havigin?</i>	kee-ahm mee po-vohss hah-vee jeen?
Return this linen on...	<i>Resendi tiun ĉi tolaĵon la...</i>	rehsehn'dee tee-oonchee tohlah'zhohn la...
You must bring back this list	<i>Estas necese, ke vi reportu tiun ĉi liston</i>	eh-stahss nehtseh'seh, keh vee rehphor'too tee-oon chee lee-stohn
Have you your bill?	<i>Ĉu vi havas vian kalkulon?</i>	choo vee ha-vaĥss vee-ahn kahlkoo'lohn?
I will pay you	<i>Mi pagos vin</i>	mee pa-gohss veen

Amusements. (*Amuzaĵoj.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 51.)

Shall we go to the theatre? [the...?	<i>Ĉu ni iru al la teatro? [la...?</i>	choo nee eer-oo ahl la teh-ah'tro? [cheh la...?
What is on at	<i>Kion oni ludas ĉe</i>	kee-ohn ohnee loo-dahss
When does the performance begin?	<i>Kiam komenciĝas la prezentado?</i>	kee-ahm komehnt-see'-jahss la prezentah'doh
What time do the doors open?	<i>Je kioma horo oni malfermas la pordojn?</i>	yeh kee-oh'mah ho-ro ohnee mahlfehr'mahss la pohr-dojn?
Is the box-office open?	<i>Ĉu la lokoficejo estas malfermita?</i>	choo la loh'kofeetseh'yo eh-stahss mahlfehr-mee'tah?
Where can we book seats?	<i>Kie oni povas antaŭe rezervi lokojn?</i>	kee-eh oh-nee po-vaĥss ahntahweh rehzehrvee lo-kojn? [plah-nohn
[a plan		[non
I should like to see	<i>Mi dezirus vidi pl-</i>	mee dehzeer'ooss veedee
Let us take a box	<i>Ni prenu loĝion</i>	nee preh-noo lohjee'ohn
These seats are reserved	<i>Ĉi tiuj seĝoj estas rezervitaj</i>	chee tee'ooy seh-joy eh-stahss rehzehrvee'tahy

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
We will take four seats [seats?	<i>Ni prenus kvar lokojn</i>	mee preh-nohss kvahr lo-koyn [lo-koy?
Where are our	<i>Kie estas niaj lokoj?</i>	kee-eh ehstahss nee'ahy
Where is the cloak-room?	<i>Kie estas la vestodeponejo?</i>	kee-eh eh-stahss la veh-sto-dehpohneh'yo?
Give me a programme	<i>Donu al mi programon</i>	doh-noo ahl mee proh-grah'mohn
What is the play?	<i>Kion oni ludas?</i>	kee-ohn ohnee loo-dahss
How well the band plays!	<i>Kiel bone la orkestro ludas!</i>	kee-ehl bo-neh la orkeh'stro loo-dahss!
There is a fine orchestra [pianist!	<i>Estas bonega orkestro [isto!</i>	ehstahss bo-neh'gah orkeh'stro [ahnist'o!
What an excellent	<i>Kiel bonega pian-</i>	kee-ehl bo-neh'gah pee-
An interval of fifteen minutes	<i>Intertempo de dek kvin minutoj</i>	in'tehr-tehm'po deh dehk-kveen meenoo'toy
Would you like some refreshment? [buffet?	<i>Ĉu vi deziras ion manĝi aŭ trinki? [bufedo?</i>	choo vee dehzeer'ahss ee-ohn mahn-jee ahw trinkee? [boofeh'doh?
Shall we go to the	<i>Ĉu ni iru al la</i>	choo nee ee-roo ahl la
Is there a good museum?	<i>Ĉu estas ĉi tie bona muzeo?</i>	choo eh-stahss chee tee-eh bo-nah moozeh'oh?
The works of art are very fine	<i>La artaĵoj estas tre belaj</i>	la ahrtah'zhoyeh-stahss treh beh'lahy
Are tickets required?	<i>Ĉu oni devas havi biletojn?</i>	choo oh-nee deh-vahss hah-vee beeleh'toyn?
Who sells them?	<i>Kiu vendas ilin?</i>	kee-oo ven-dahss eeleen
The coach leaves at ten	<i>La diligenco ekveturas je la deka</i>	la deelee-jehnt'so ehk-veh-toor'ahss yeh la
How much will it cost?	<i>Kiom ĝi kostos?</i>	kee-ohm jee ko-stohss? deh-kah
It will take all day to go there	<i>La veturo tien okupos la tutan tagon</i>	la vehtoor'oh tee-ehn ohkoo'pohss la tootahn tah-gohn
Can you put us up some refreshment?	<i>Ĉu vi povas kunmeti por ni iom da nutraĵo?</i>	choo vee po-vahss koon-meh'tee pohr nee ee-ohm dah nootrah'zho?
We should like some sandwiches	<i>Ni deziras sandviĉojn</i>	nee dehzeer'ooss sahnd-vee'choyn
Is there a good place for lunch?	<i>Ĉu estas bona loko, kie oni povas tagmanĝi?</i>	choo eh-stahss bo-nah lo-ko, kee-eh ohnee povahss tahg-mahn'jee?

Esperanto S.-T.

†

Cycling. (*La Ciklismo.*)

(For Vocabulary see pages 44 to 48.)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
I want to hire a machine	<i>Mi deziras lui biciklon</i>	mee dehzeer'ahss loo-ee beetsee'klohn
With all accessories	<i>Kun ĉiuj akcesorajoj</i>	koon chee-ooy ahtkseh-so-rah'zhoy
By the hour	<i>Laŭhore</i>	lahw-ho'reh
By the day [terms?]	<i>Laŭtage</i>	lahw-tah'gheh [lahss ?
What are your	<i>Kiom vi postulas ?</i>	kee-ohm vee postoo'-
Have you a cycle shelter ?	<i>Ĉu vi havas remizon por bicikloj ?</i>	choovee hah-vahss reh-mee'zohn pohr beet-see'kloy ?
Tighten this nut	<i>Fiksu tiun ĉi ŝraubingon</i>	fik-soo tee-oon chee shrahw-been'gohn
Loosen the chain [like ?]	<i>Malstreĉu la ĉenon</i>	mahl-streh'choo la cheh-nohn [yoy ?
What are the roads	<i>Kiaj estas la vojoj ?</i>	kee-ahy eh-stahss la vo-
Are the roads good?	<i>Ĉu la vojoj estas bonaj ? [bonaj</i>	choo la vo-yoy ehstahss bo'nahy ? [bo'nahy
The roads are bad	<i>La vojoj estas mal-</i>	la voyoy ehstahss mahl-
The roads are in good condition	<i>La vojoj estas en bona stato</i>	la vo-yoy eh-stahss ehn bo-nah stah-toh
We will start at...	<i>Ni ekiros je la...</i>	nee ekeer'ohss yeh la...
Are you ready ?	<i>Ĉu vi estas preta ?</i>	choo vee eh-stahss preh-
Make haste !	<i>Rapidu !</i>	rahpee'doo ! [tah ?
Turn to the right	<i>Turnu dekstren</i>	toor-noo dehk-strehn
Keep straight on	<i>Iru rekte antaŭen</i>	ee-roo rehkteh ahntah'-wehn
This hill is dangerous	<i>Ĉi tiu deklivo estas danĝera</i>	chee tee-oo dehklee'vo eh-stahss dahn-jeh'rah
Ring your bell	<i>Tintigu riantintilon</i>	tintee'goo vee-ahn tintee'lohn [pee'deh
Don't go so fast	<i>Ne iru tiel rapide</i>	neh ee-roo tee-ehl rah-
Look out ! Stop !	<i>Atentu ! Haltu !</i>	ahtehn'too ! hahl-too !
The chain is off	<i>La ĉeno deiĝis</i>	la cheh-no deh-ee'jeess
I must pump up my tyres	<i>Estas necese, ke mi ŝveligu la pneŭmatikojn</i>	eh-stahss nehtseh'seh, keh mee shvehlee'goo la pnehw-mahtee'koy
My tyre is punctured	<i>Mia pneŭmatiko estas trapikita</i>	mee-ah pnehw-mahtee'-ko eh-stahss tralpee-kee'tah

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
The back tyre is burst I have broken a... Where can I get my bicycle mended?	<i>La malantaŭa pneŭmatiko kreris</i> <i>Mi rompis...</i> <i>Kie mi povas riparigi mian biciklon?</i>	la mahl-ahntah'wah pnehw-matee'ko kreh-mee rohmpeess... [veess kee-eh mee povahss reepahree'ghee mee-ahn beetsee'klohn?
Where is the nearest cycle shop?	<i>Kie estas la plej proksima biciklobutiko?</i>	kee-eh eh-stahss la plehy proksee'mah beetsee'klo-bootee'ko?
Will you please repair...? [ready?] When will it be I want my machine cleaned	<i>Ĉu vi afable riparos...?</i> <i>Kiam ĝi estos preta?</i> <i>Mi deziras lasi purigi mian maŝinon</i>	choo vee ahfah'bleh reepahr'ohss..? [prehtah? kee-ahm jee eh-stohss mee dehzeer'ahss lahsee pooree'ghee mee-ahn mahshee'nohn
How long will it take? Is it time to light up? We must light up Lighting-up time is at eight o'clock Please fill my lamp	<i>Kiom da tempo tio okupos?</i> <i>Ĉu estas la horo por lumigo?</i> <i>Ni devas lumigi</i> <i>La luniga horo estas je la oka</i> <i>Volu plenigi mian lampon</i>	kee-ohm dah tehm'po tee-oh ohkoo'pohss? choo eh-stahss la ho-ro pohr loomee'go? [ghee nee deh-vahss loomee'-la loomee'gah ho-ro eh-stahss yeh la oh-kah vo-loo plehnee'ghee mee-ahn lahm-pohn
It wants a new wick	<i>Ĝi bezonas novan meĉon</i>	jee behzoh'nahss novahn meh-chohn
How much is it? Have you a road guide? Which do you require? A map of the Paris district	<i>Kiom estas?</i> <i>Ĉu vi havas rojan gidplanon?</i> <i>Kiun vi bezonas?</i> <i>Mapon de la Pariza regiono</i>	kee-ohm eh-stahss? choo vee hah-vahss voyahn gveed-plah'nohn? kee-oon vee behzoh'-nahss? mah-pohn deh la pahree'zah reh-gheeoh'no

Motoring. (*Aŭtomobilismo.*)

(For Vocabularies see pages 41 to 43; see also Cycling Phrases, above.)

Is there a motor garage in this town? [petrol]	<i>Ĉu estas remizo por aŭtomobiloj en tiu ĉi urbo?</i>	choo eh-stahss rehmee'-zo pohr ahwtohmoh-bee'loy ehn tee-oo chee oor-bo? [tro'lohn
Give me some	<i>Donu al mi petrolon</i>	doh-noo ahl mee peh-

I*

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
I want a carbura- tor for motor-car	<i>Mi deziras karbura- toron por aŭtomo- bilo</i>	mee dehzeer'ahss kahr- boo-rahtohr'ohn pohr ahw-toh-mohbee'lo
The clutch is out of order	<i>La konektumo ne funkcias</i>	la kohnehktoo'mo neh foonk-tsee'ahss
Have you examined my speed-chang- ing gear ?	<i>Ĉu vi ekzamenis la rapidŝanĝan mek- anismon ?</i>	choo vee ehkzahmeh'- neess la rah-peed'- shahn'jahn mekhah- nees'mohn ?
Replace my brake	<i>Remetu mian brem- son</i>	rehmeh'too mee-ahn brehm-sohn
My back spring is broken	<i>Mia malantaŭa ris- orto estas rompita</i>	mee-ah mahl-ahntah'- wah ree-sohr'toh eh- stahss rohmpee'tah
Have you an accumulator— four volts ?	<i>Ĉu vi havas akum- ulatoron—de kvar voltoj ?</i>	choo vee hah-vahss ah- koomoo-lahtohr'ohn— deh kvahr vohl-toy ?
What is the power of this motor ?	<i>Kioma estas la po- tenco de tiu ĉi aŭtomobilo ?</i>	keeoh'ma eh-stahss la po-tehnt'so deh tee-oo chee ahwthohmohbee'lo
This is an eight- horse-power en- gine	<i>Tiu ĉi estas maŝino de okĉevala po- tenco</i>	tee-oo chee eh-stahss mahshee'no deh ohk'- chehvah'lah potehnt'so
A pinion is wanted for the small axle	<i>Mankas dentradeto ĉe la malgranda akso</i>	mahn-kahss dehnt'rah- deh'toh cheh la mahl- grahn'dah ahk'so
I want my accumu- lator charged	<i>Mi deziras ŝargiji mian akumula- toron</i>	mee dehzeer'ahss ŝar- ghee'ghee mee-ahn ah- koomoolahthohr'ohn
I have lost my horn (or hooter)	<i>Mi perdis mian kor- non (or blekilon)</i>	mee pehrdeess mee-ahn kohr'nohn (blehkee'lohn)
Are you an experi- enced driver ?	<i>Ĉu vi estas sperta motorveturigisto ?</i>	choo vee eh-stahss spehr-tah motohr'veh- tooree-gheess'toh ?
What experience have you had ?	<i>Kiun spertadon vi havis ?</i>	kee'oon spehrtah'dohn vee hah'veess ?
Drive slowly through the town	<i>Veturu malrapide tra la urbo</i>	vehtoor'oo mahlrahpee'- deh trah la oor-bo
Speed not to exceed miles per hour	<i>La rapideco devas ne esti pli ol... mejloj ĉiuhore</i>	la rahpeedeht'so deh- vahss neh eh-ste: plee ohl.....meh'y-loy chee- [oo-ho'reh

Photography. (*La Fotografarto.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 48.)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Must permission be obtained to photograph?	<i>Ĉu oni devas havi permeson por fotografi?</i>	choo oh-nee deh-vahss hah-vee pehrmel'sohn pohr fo-to-grah'fee?
I wish to take the interior	<i>Mi volas fotografi la internon</i>	mee vo-lahss fo-to-grah'-fee la intehr'nohn
Have you brought your camera?	<i>Ĉu vi kunportis vian kamereton?</i>	choo vee koonpor'teess veeahn kam-ehreh'tohn
This is my camera	<i>Tio ĉi estas mia kamereto</i>	tee-oh chee eh-stahss mee-ah kam-ehreh'toh
The lens is broken	<i>La lenso estas rompita</i>	la lehn-so eh-stahss rohmpet'tah
[strong]	[forta]	[fohr-tah]
The light is too	<i>La lumo estas tro</i>	la loo-mo eh-stahss tro
What exposure must I give it?	<i>Kiom mi devas espozigi?</i>	kee-ohm mee deh-vahss ehspo'zee jeen?
It is out of focus	<i>Ĝi ne estas ĝuste en fokuso</i>	jee neh ehstahss joo'-steh ehn fo-koo'so
What size of plate do you use?	<i>Kioman grandon de plato vi uzas?</i>	keehoh'mahn grahdohn deh plah-toh vee oo-zahss?
[room?]	[jon?]	[vehleh'yohn?]
Have you a dark	<i>Ĉu vi havas rivele-</i>	choo vee hah'vahss ree-
I want to develop some plates	<i>Mi volas riveli kelkajn platojn</i>	mee vo-lahss reevah'lee kehl'kahyn plah-toyn
This plate is spoilt	<i>Tiu ĉi plato estas difektita</i>	tee-oo chee plah-toh eh-stahss deefehk-tee'tah
That is due to over-exposure	<i>Tio estas pro troa espozado</i>	tee-oh eh-stahss pro tro-ah ehspo'zo
I am going to print more copies	<i>Mi presos plu da ekzempleroj</i>	mee preh'sohss ploo da ehkzehm-pleh'roy
This was spoilt in the printing	<i>Tiu ĉi difektiĝis dum la presado</i>	tee-oo chee deefehktee'-jeess doom la prehseh'-doh
[photograph!]	[aĵo!]	[grahfah'zho!]
What a beautiful	<i>Kiel bela fotograf-</i>	kee-ehl beh-la fo-to-
The grouping is very good	<i>La gruparango estas tre bona</i>	la groop-ahrahn'jo eh-stahss treh bo-nah
I have secured some fine views	<i>Mi kaptis bonegajn vidaĵojn</i>	mee kahp-teess bo-neh'-gahyn veedah'zhoyn
Do you sell photographic materials?	<i>Ĉu vi vendas fotografajn materialojn?</i>	choo vee vehn-dahss fo-to-grah'fahyn mahteh-reeah'loyn?

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
I want some pretty mounts [quire ?	<i>Mi deziras beletajn muntokartojn</i>	mee dehzeer'ahss beh-leh'tahyn moontoh-kahr'toyn [ahss ?
What do you re- I should like some more films	<i>Kion vi bezonas ? Mi bezonas plu da filmoj</i>	kee-ohn vee behzohn'-mee behzoh'nahss plooh dah feel-moy

Religion. (*La Religio.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 50.)

Is there an English church here ?	<i>Ĉu estas ĉi tie Angla preĝejo ?</i>	choo eh-stahss chee tee-eh ahnglah prehjeh'yo?
Is it near here ?	<i>Ĉu ĝi estas proksima de tie ĉi ?</i>	choo jee ehstahss proh-see'ma deh tee-eh chee?
Who is the preacher ?	<i>Kiu estas la predikanto ?</i>	kee-oo eh-stahss la preh-dee-kahn'toh ?
What time is the service ?	<i>Je kioma horo komenciĝas la diservo ?</i>	yeh keeoh'ma horo koh-mentsee'jahss la dee-sehr'vo ?
The seats must be paid for	<i>Oni devas pagi pri la sidlokoj</i>	oh-nee deh-vahss pah-ghée pree la seed-lo'koy
The seats are free	<i>La sidlokoj estas senpajaj</i>	la seed-lo'koy eh-stahss sehnpah'gahy
Is there a collection ? [taken	<i>Ĉu estas monkollekto ? [ton</i>	choo ehstahss mohnkollek'toh ? [lek'tohn ?
An offertory is Can you find me a seat ?	<i>Oni faras monkollekton vi poras trovi por mi sidejon ?</i>	ohnee fahrahss mohnkoo-choo vee povahss trovee pohr mee sid-eh'yohn ?
The verger will find you a seat	<i>La pedelo trovos sidejon por vi</i>	la pehdeh'lo tro-vohss sid-eh'yohn pohr vee
Mass is being celebrated	<i>Oni faras la meson</i>	oh-nee fah-rahss la meh-sohn [eer'oo
Let us wait—go	<i>Ni atendu—ni iru</i>	nee ahtehndoo—nee
Pass me a hymn-book	<i>Volu transdoni himnolibron</i>	vo-loo trahnsdoh'nee him'no-lee'brohn
What other services are there ?	<i>Kiuj aliaj diservoj estas ?</i>	kee-ooy ahlee'ahy dee-sehr'voy eh-stahss ?

The Time of Day. (*La Horo.*)

What time is it ? [nine	<i>Kioma horo estas ? [(horo)</i>	kee-oh'ma ho-ro eh-stahss ? [wah (ho-ro)
It has just struck	<i>Ĝus sonis la naŭa</i>	zhooss so-neess la nah-

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation
Exactly 3 o'clock	<i>Precize la tria</i>	prehtsee'zeh la tree-ah
Ten (minutes) past seven	<i>Dek minutoj post la sepa</i> [unua	dehk meenoo'toy post la seh-pa [noo'ah
A quarter past one	<i>Kvarono post la</i>	kvahro'no post la oo-
Half-past four	<i>Duono post la kvara</i>	doo-o'no post la kvahra
Twenty (minutes) to six	<i>Dudek minutoj antaŭ la sesa</i>	doo-dehk meenoo'toy ahn'tahw la seh-sah
At what time?	<i>Je kioma horo?</i>	yeh kee-oh'ma ho-ro?
At a quarter to eight	<i>Je kvarono antaŭ la oka</i>	yeh kvahro'no ahn'tahw la oh-kah [teh'neh
At nine a.m.	<i>Je la naŭa matene</i>	yeh la nah-wah mah-
Seven-fifteen p.m.	<i>La sepa-dek-kvin vespere</i>	la seh'pa-dehk-kveen veh-speh'reh [froo'eh?
Is it late?	<i>Ĉu estas malfrue?</i>	choo eh-stahss mahl-
It is (not) late	<i>(Ne) estas malfrue</i>	(neh) eh-stahss mahl-froo'eh [froo'eh
It is still early	<i>Estas ankoraŭ frue</i>	eh-stahss ahnko'rahw
It is getting late	<i>Malfruiĝas</i>	mahl-froo-ee'jahss [kah
It is only ten [ing	<i>Estas nur la deka</i>	eh-stahss noor la deh-
The clock is strik-	<i>La horo sonas</i>	la ho-ro so-nahss

Times, Seasons and Weather.

(*La Horoj, la Sezonoj, kaj la Vetero.*)

(For Vocabularies see pages 9, 10, & 17—19.)

This day week	<i>Unu semajnon de hodiaŭ</i>	oo-noo sehmah'y-noyn deh ho-dee'ahw
That was three or four days ago	<i>Tio oka:is antaŭ tri aŭ kvar tagoj</i>	tee-oh ohkah'zeess ahn'tahw tree ahw kvahr
[night	[<i>morgaŭ</i>	tah-goy [mohr'gahw
To-morrow fort-	<i>Du semajnojn de</i>	doo sehmah'y-nohn deh
At about this time	<i>Proksimume je tiu ĉi horo</i>	prohksee-moo'meh yeh tee-oo chee ho-ro [toh
In a month's time	<i>Post unu monato</i>	post oo-noo mohnah'-
The first of next month	<i>La unua de l' proksima monato</i>	la oonoo'ah dehl prohksee'mah mohnah'toh
In (after) six weeks	<i>Post ses semajnoj</i>	post sehss sehmah'ynoy
On the last day of the month	<i>La lastan tagon de l' monato</i>	la lah-stahn tah-gohn dehl mohnah'toh
At the end of this month	<i>Je la fino de tiu ĉi monato</i>	yeh la fee-no deh tee-oo chee mohnah'toh

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
Towards the middle of January	<i>Ĉirkaŭ la mezo de Januaro</i>	cheer'kahw la meh-zo deh yahnooah'ro
In the course of a week	<i>En la daŭro de unu semajno</i>	ehn la dahw'ro deh oo-noo sehmah'y-no [po
From time to time	<i>De l'tempo al tempo</i>	dehl tehmpo ahl tehmd-
From one day to another	<i>De unu tago al alia</i>	deh oo-noo tah-go ahl ahlee'ah [tah-goy
A few days ago	<i>Antaŭ kelkaj tagoj</i>	ahn'tahw kehl'kahy
A short time since	<i>Antaŭ nelonga tempo</i>	ahn'tahw nehlohn'gah
[ago	<i>tempo</i>	tehmpo [doo tahgoy
Scarcely two days	<i>Antaŭ apenaŭ du</i>	ahn'tahw apeh'nahw
At least a month ago	<i>Antaŭ almenaŭ unu monato</i>	ahn'tahw ahlmeh'nahw oo-noo mo-nah'toh
It is full moon	<i>Estas plena luno</i>	ehstahss plehnah loono
The heat is unbearable	<i>La varmo estas neelportebla</i>	la varmo ehstahss neh-ehlpohteh'blah [ma
I am very warm	<i>Mi estas tre varma</i>	mee ehstahss treh varmee teemahss, keh ploovohss [tohn'drohn
I am afraid it will rain	<i>Mi timas, ke pluvos</i>	mee ehstahss, keh ploovohss [tohn'drohn
[storm	<i>[dron</i>	nee ha-vohss fool-mochoo vee vee-deess la fool-mohn? [drohn
We shall have a lightning?	<i>Ni havos fulmotono</i>	nee ha-vohss fool-mochoo vee vee-deess la fool-mohn? [drohn
Did you see the lightning?	<i>Ĉu vi vidis la fulmonon?</i>	nee ha-vohss fool-mochoo vee vee-deess la fool-mohn? [drohn
I heard the thunder	<i>Mi aŭdis la tondron</i>	mee ahw-deess la tohn-kee-ehl plooveh'gahss
How it pours!	<i>Kiel pluvegas!</i>	choo vee dehzeer'ahss ploov-ohmbreh'lohn?
Would you like an umbrella?	<i>Ĉu vi deziras plumbrelon</i>	mee eh-stahss trah-el mahlsehkee-ghee'tah
I am wet through	<i>Mi estas trae malsekiĝita</i>	reegahr'doo la chee-ehl-ahr'kohn
Look at the rainbow	<i>Rigardu la ĉielarkon</i>	reegahr'doo la chee-ehl-ahr'kohn
[cold	<i>on</i>	treh mahlvarmee'jahss
It is growing very	<i>Tre malvarmiĝas</i>	la veen-tro bahl'dahw ahlveh'nohss
Winter will soon be here	<i>La vintro baldaŭ alvenos</i>	neh-jahss [lahss fro-stahss — dehgheh'-eh-stahss treh mahl-treh vehntahss [poor'eh
It snows	<i>Neĝas</i>	nee-jahss [lahss fro-stahss — dehgheh'-eh-stahss treh mahl-treh vehntahss [poor'eh
It freezes—it thaws	<i>Frostas—degelas</i>	kee-ehl fohrtah ehstahss la vehntoh!
It is very dirty	<i>Estas tre malpure</i>	la vehntoh blovahss ehl la ohree-ehn'toh
It is very windy	<i>Tre ventas</i>	
How high the wind is!	<i>Kiel forta estas la vento!</i>	
The wind is in the east	<i>La vento blovas el la oriento</i>	

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
The dust is terrible	<i>La polvo estas terura</i>	la pohlvō eh-stahss teh-roor'ah
I hope it will be fine [day!	<i>Mi esperas, ke la vetero estos bela</i>	mee espel'rahss, keh la vehteh'roehstohss behla
What a beautiful	<i>Kiel bela tago!</i>	kee-ehl beh-la tah-go!

Post and Telegraph. (*La Poŝto kaj la Telegrafo.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 60.)

Number of Customs' declarations	<i>Nombro de doganaĵdeklaroj</i>	nohm'bro delh dohgah'nahy dehklah'roy
Nature of contents	<i>Priskribo de la enhavo</i>	preeskree'bo deh la ehnhah'vo [hah'vo
Value of contents	<i>Valoro de la enhavo</i>	vahloh'r'oh deh la ehnstahm-po deh la ehlsehndin'tah offeetseh'yō
Stamp of office of origin [tion	<i>Stampo de la elsendinta oficejo</i>	kee-ehn sehndah'tah
Place of destination	<i>Kien sendata</i>	no-mo kahy ahdreh'so
Name and address of sender	<i>Nomo kaj adreso de l'sendinto</i>	dehl sehndin'toh
Where is the post-office	<i>Kie estas la poŝtofocejo?</i>	kee-eh ehstahss la pohst offeetseh'yō?
Have you any letters for...?	<i>Ĉu vi havas leterojn por...?</i>	choo vee hah-vahss letehr'oyn pohr...?
Will this letter go to-night?	<i>Ĉu tiu ĉi letero forsendiĝos jam hodiaŭ nokte?</i>	choo tee-oo chee lehte-hr'o fohrsendee'johss ho-dee'ahw nok-tel?
What stamp will this letter require?	<i>Kiom estos la afrankado de tiu ĉi letero?</i>	kee-ohm eh-stohss la ahfrahn'ko deh tee-oo chee lehteh'roh?
To register a letter	<i>Registri leteron</i>	rehghis'tree lehtehr'ohn
I wish to send a telegram	<i>Mi volas sendi telegramon</i>	mee vo-lahss sehn-dee tehlehgrah'mohn [toy
The first ten words	<i>La unuaj dek vortoj</i>	la oonoo'ahy dehk vorchee-oo plooh-ah vor-toh
Every extra word	<i>Ĉiu plua vorto</i>	mee ahten'dahss tehlehgrah'mohn ho-dee'ahw
I expect a telegram to-day	<i>Mi atendas telegramon hodiaŭ</i>	kee-ahm ahlveh'nahs la kooree-eh'ro deh romo?
When does the post from Rome come?	<i>Kiam alvenas la kuriero de Romo?</i>	la lehteh'roy eh-stohss
The letters will be delivered about noon	<i>La leteroj estos alportataj ĉirkaŭ la tagmezo</i>	ahl-portah'tahy cheer'-kahw la tahg-meh'zo

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
When does the mail leave for Italy?	<i>Ĝu kioma horo foriras la kuriero por Italujo?</i>	yeh kee-oh'ma ho-ro foreer'ahss la kooree-eh'ro pohr eetalo'o'yo?
Is the London mail in yet?	<i>Ĉu la Londona kuriero ankoraŭ alvenis?</i>	choo la lohndoh'nah kooree-eh'ro ahnko'-rahw ahlveh'neess?
When is the next delivery?	<i>Kiam okazos la proksima disporto?</i>	kee-ahm ohkah'zohss la proksee'mah dispor'toh
The latest delivery is at...	<i>La lasta disporto okazas je la...</i>	la lah-stah dispor'toh ohkah'zohss yeh la...
I want a money order for...	<i>Mi deziras poŝtmandaton por...</i>	mee dehzeer'ahss posht mahndah'tohn pohr...
Payable at the General Post-office, London	<i>Pagebla ĉe la Ĉefa Poŝtoŝicejo, Londono</i>	pah-gheh'blah cheh la cheh'fah posht-offeet-seh'yo, lohndoh'no
What is the postage on this letter?	<i>Kiom da afranko pri tiu ĉi letero?</i>	kee-ohm dah ahfrahn'-ko pree tee-oo chee lehteh'roh?
Is this letter overweight?	<i>Ĉu tiu ĉi letero estas tro peza?</i>	choo tee-oo chee lehteh'-roh ehstahss tro pehzah
It requires another stamp	<i>Ĝi bezonas pluan poŝtmarkon</i>	jee bezoh'nahss ploohahn posht-miar'kohn

Correspondence. (*La Korespondado.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 61.)

I have a letter to answer	<i>Mi devas respondi leteron</i>	mee deh-vahss reh-spohn'dee lehteh'rohn
I must write a letter	<i>Mi devas skribi leteron [mon?</i>	mee deh-vahss skreebee lehtehr'ohn [plooh-mon?
Do you want a pen?	<i>Ĉu vi deziras pluan?</i>	choo vee dehzeer'ahss
I want some paper and envelopes [some?	<i>Mi bezonas paperon kaj kovertojn [iom?</i>	mee behzoh'nahss pah-peh'rohn kahy kovehr'tojn [mee ee-ohm?
Will you give me Lend me a sheet	<i>Ĉu vi donos al mi Pruntedonu al mi folion</i>	choo vee doh-nohss ahl proon-teh-doh'noo ahl mee fohlee'ohn [ohm?
Have you any?	<i>Ĉu vi havas iom?</i>	choo vee hah-vahss ee-
Can you lend me a pen?	<i>Ĉu vi povas pruntedoni al mi pluan mon?</i>	choo vee povahss proon-teh-doh'nee ahl mee plooh-mohn?

English	Esperanto.	Pronunciation
Do you like a soft pen ?	<i>Ĉu vi ŝatas molan plumon ?</i>	choo vee shah-tahss mo-lahn ploo-mohn ?
I like a hard one	<i>Mi preferas malmolan</i>	mee preh-fehr'ahss mahlmo'lahn [ko ?
Where is the ink ?	<i>Kie estas la inko ?</i>	kee-eh eh-stahss la een-neh eh-stahss een-ko
There is no ink	<i>Ne estas inko</i>	neh eh-stahss een-ko
What is the day of the month ?	<i>La kioma tago de l'monato estas ?</i>	la kee oh'ma tahgo dehl mo-nah'toh eh-stahss ?
To-day is the first	<i>Hodiaŭ estas la unua [naŭa</i>	ho-dee'ahw eh-stahss la oonoo'ah [nah-wah
This is the ninth	<i>Hodiaŭ estas la</i>	ho-dee'ahw eh-stahss la
Is your letter ready for the post ?	<i>Ĉu via letero estas preta por la poŝto</i>	choo vee-ah lehteh'roh eh-stahss preh-tah por la posh-toh ?
Seal your letter	<i>Sigelu vian leteron</i>	sige'h'loo vee-ahn leh-teh'rohn [vahk'so
There is no sealing- [wax	<i>Ne estas sigelvakso</i>	neh eh-stahss sige'h-
Take this letter to the post	<i>Portu tiun ĉi leteron al la poŝto</i>	portoo tee-oon chee leh-teh'rohn ahl la posh-
Pay the postage	<i>Afranku ĝin</i>	ahfrahn'koo jin [toh

Legal and Judicial. (*Leĝaj kaj Juraj Frazoj.*)

(For Vocabulary, see p. 54.)

Call the police	<i>Alvoku policanon</i>	ahlvo'koo pohleet-sah'-nohn
I give this man in charge	<i>Mi arestigas tiun ĉi homon</i>	mee ahreh-ste'e'gahss tee-oon chee ho'mohn
What do you charge him with ?	<i>Pri kio vi akuzas lin ?</i>	pree kee-oh vee ahkoo'-zahss lin ?
He has stolen my purse	<i>Li ŝtelis mian monujon</i>	lee shteh-leess mee-ahn monoo'yohn
He has taken my watch	<i>Li prenis mian poŝhorloĝon</i>	lee prehneess mee-ahn posh-horlo'john
Where is the police-station ?	<i>Kie estas la policejo ?</i>	kee-eh eh-stahss la pohleet-seh'yo ?
Have you any witnesses ?	<i>Ĉu vi havas atestantojn ?</i>	choo vee hah-vahss ah-teh-stahn'tojn ?
I have two witnesses	<i>Mi havas du atestantojn</i>	mee hahvahssdoo ahteh-stahn'tojn
Where is the court ?	<i>Kie estas la tribunalo ?</i>	kee-eh eh-stahss la tree-boonah'lo ?

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
You must take out a summons	<i>Vi devas eldonigi asignon</i>	vee deh-vahss ehldoh-nee'ghee ahseeg'nohn
I want a summons	<i>Mi deziras asignon</i>	mee dehzeer'ahss ah-seeg'nohn
Do you wish to prosecute?	<i>Ĉu vi deziras persekuti?</i>	choo vee dehzeer'ahss pehrsehkoo'tee?
I don't care to prosecute [vise?]	<i>Mi ne volas persekuti</i>	mee neh vo-lahss pehrsehkoo'tee [lahss?
What do you advise?	<i>Kion vi konsilas?</i>	kee'ohn vee konsee'keeh-ohn mee fah-roo?
What am I to do?	<i>Kion mi faru?</i>	choo vee po-vahss reh-komehn'dee ahl mee sohleet-seetor'ohn?
Can you recommend me a solicitor?	<i>Ĉu vi povas rekomendi al mi solitoron?</i>	choovee ohkoo'pohss vin pree mee-ah ahfeh'roh?
Will you take up my case?	<i>Ĉu vi okupos vin pri mia afero?</i>	choo mee po-vahss hah-vee intehprehtis'ton?
Can I have an interpreter?	<i>Ĉu mi povas havi interpretiston?</i>	mee dehzeer'ahss, keh oh-nee min libehree'-goo yeh kahwtsee'oh sehn-doo ee-oon ahl mee'ahy ahmee'koy
I want bail	<i>Mi deziras, ke oni min liberigu je kaŭcio</i>	kee-eh eh-stahss la bree-tah ahmbahsahdoreh'-yo (konsooleh'yo)?
Send to my friends	<i>Sendu iun al miaj amikoj</i>	tee-oh eh-stahss too-teh mahl-joos'tah
Where is the British Embassy (Consulate)?	<i>Kie estas la Brita Ambasadorejo (Konsulejo)?</i>	neh eh-stahss yoos-teh mee ahktsehp'tahss vee-ahn peh-tohn [nohn
This is quite wrong	<i>Tio estas tute malĝusta</i>	mee peh-tahss pardoh'-la too-tah ahfeh'oh eh-steess ehrah'ro
It is not just	<i>Ne estas juste</i>	mee postoo'lahss mohn-kompehn'sohn
I accept your apology	<i>Mi akceptas vian peton</i>	la prohtseh'so eh-stahss prohkrashtee'tah jiss
I apologise	<i>Mi petas pardonon</i>	mee ehstohss tee-eh chee
It was all a mistake	<i>La tuta afero estis eraro</i>	
I claim damages	<i>Mi postulas monkompenson</i>	
The case is adjourned until ...	<i>La proceso estas prokrastita ĝis...</i>	
I will be here	<i>Mi estos tie ĉi</i>	

Commercial and Trading.

(Komercaj kaj Negocaj Frazoj.)

(For Vocabulary see page 56.)

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
The firm has failed	<i>La firmo bankrotis</i>	la feer'mobahnkro'teess
What assets are there? [sheet	<i>Kiom da aktivo estas?</i> [con	kee-ohm dah ahktee'vo eh-stahss? [lahnt'sohn
Show me a balance-	<i>Montru al mi bilan-</i>	mohn-troo ahl mee bee-
What dividend is declared?	<i>Kioman dividendon oni deklaris?</i>	keeohman dividen'dohn ohnee deklah'reess?
The Bank rate is down	<i>La Banka kurso malaltiĝis</i>	la bahn-kah koor-so mahlahltee'jeess [tohn
Send in my account	<i>Sendu mian konton</i>	sehn-doo mee-ahn kon-
There is an error in your account	<i>Estas eraro en via konto</i>	eh-stahss eh-rah'ro ehn vee-ah kon-toh
You have over-charged me	<i>Vi kalkulis al mi tro kare</i>	vee kahlkoo'leess ahl mee tro kah-reh [tah
This has been paid	<i>Tio estas pagita</i>	teeoh ehstahss pahghee-
Your account is overdue	<i>Estas jam post la pagdato de via konto</i> [con	ehstahss yahm pohst la pahg-dah'toh deh vee-ah kon-toh [ahnt'sohn
Give me a receipt	<i>Donu al mi kvitan-</i>	donoo ahl mee kvit-
My samples are delayed	<i>Miaj specimenoj malfruas</i>	mee'ahy speht-seemeh'-noy mahl-froo'ahss
Your esteemed order to hand	<i>Via ŝatata mendo alvenis</i>	vee-ah shahtah'tah mehndoh ahlevh'neess
We require trade references	<i>Ni bezonas negoc-referencojn</i>	nee behzoh'nahss neh-gohts-rehfehrent'soy
I have a letter of introduction	<i>Mi havas prezentan leteron</i>	mee havahss prehzehn'-tahn lehteh'rohn
When can you deliver the goods?	<i>Kiam vi povas liveri la komercaĵojn?</i>	kee-ahm vee po-vahss leeveh'ree la komehrt-sah'zhoyn?
We will deliver on the 1st proximo	<i>Ni liveros la unuan de la proksima monato</i>	nee leeveh'rohss la oono'ahn deh la proksee'mah mohnah'toh
To execute an order	<i>Plenumi mendon</i>	plehnoo'mee mehndohn
Can I insure my baggage?	<i>Ĉu mi povas asekuri miajn pakajojn?</i>	choo mee po-vahss ahsehkoo'ree mee'ahyn pahkah'zhoyn?
Your baggage is liable to duty	<i>Viaj pakajoj estas imposteblaj</i>	vee'ahy pahkah'zhoj eh-stahss imposteh'-

[blahy

English.	Esperanto.	Pronunciation.
What is the rate ?	<i>Po kiom ?</i>	po kee-ohm ?
To discount a bill	<i>Diskonti kambion</i>	diskon'tee kahmbee'ohn
Will you accept a bill ?	<i>Ĉu vi akceptos kambion ?</i>	choo vee ahktseh'p'tohss kahmbee'ohn ?
Give me your estimate	<i>Donu al mi vian kostproponon</i>	dohnoo ahl mee vee-ahn kost-prohpo'nohn
Quote me a price	<i>Proponu prezon</i>	prohpo'noo preh-zohn
Carriage forward	<i>Transporto pagota de la ricevonto</i>	trahns'por'toh pahgoh'-tah deh la ritsehvon'toh
Send by fast train	<i>Sendu per rapidira vagono</i>	sehn'doo pehr rahpee-dee'rah vahgo'no
It is short weight	<i>Mankas iom al la pezo</i>	mahn-kahss ee-ohm ahl la peh-zo [peh-zo?
What is the weight?	<i>Kiom estas la pezo ?</i>	kee-ohm eh-stahss la
The consignment is bad [sample	<i>La sendaĵo estas [malbona</i>	la sehndah'zho ehstahss mahl-bo'nah [no
Not according to	<i>Ne laŭ specimeno</i>	neh lahw spehtseemeh'-

Changing Money. (Por ŝanĝi monon.)

Where can I get money changed?	<i>Kie mi povas ŝanĝigi monon ?</i>	kee-eh mee po-vahss shahnjee'ghee mo-nohn
I want change for a five-pound note	<i>Mi volas havi monerojn por kvinfunta bankbileto</i>	mee volahss hahvee mon-neh'roy'n por kvinfoon'-tah bahnk-beeleh'toh
Will you give me English money?	<i>Volu doni al mi Anglan monon ?</i>	vo-loo doh-nee ahl mee ahn-glahn mo-nohn ?
What is the exchange on English money?	<i>Po kiom estas la kurso pri Angla mono ?</i>	po kee-ohm eh-stahss la koor-so pree ahn-glah mo-no ?
A bank-note	<i>Bankbileto</i>	bahnk-beeleh'toh
Will you change me these sovereigns ?	<i>Ĉu vi povas ŝanĝi por mi ĉi tiujn funtojn sterlingajn ?</i>	choo vee po-vahss shahnjee por mee chee tee-ooy'n foon-toy'n stehrlin'gahyn ?
Will you cash this cheque for me ?	<i>Ĉu vi povas ŝanĝi por mi ĉi tiun ĉekon ?</i>	choo vee po-vahss shahnjee por mee chee tee-oon cheh-kohn ?
This cheque needs endorsing	<i>Estas necese, ĝiri tiun ĉi ĉekon</i>	eh-stahss nehtseh'seh, jee-ree tee-oon chee cheh-kohn

MONEY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

MONEY. (*Mono.*)

The following tables will be found useful:

English Money, with French, German and Italian Equivalents.

ENGLISH.			FRENCH.		GERMAN.		ITALIAN.	
£	s.	d.	Fr.	C.	Mark	Pf.	Lire	Cent.
50	0	0	1250	00	1000	00	1260	00
10	0	0	250	00	200	00	252	00
5	0	0	125	00	100	00	126	00
4	0	0	100	00	80	00	100	80
1	0	0	25	00	20	00	25	20
16	0	0	20	00	16	00	20	16
10	0	0	12	50	10	00	12	60
5	0	0	6	25	5	00	6	30
4	0	0	5	00	4	00	5	04
2	6	0	3	12-5	2	50	3	15
1	0	0	1	25	1	00	1	25
	6	0		62-5		50		62
	5	0		52		41		52
	4	0		41		33		41
	1	0		10		8		10
	0½	0		5		4		5

French, German and Italian Money, with English Equivalents.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	ENGLISH.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	£ s. d.		s. d.		£ s. d.
50 francs	= 2 0 0	1 mark	= 1 0	50 lire	= 1 19 8
20 "	= 16 0	8 pfennig	= 1	20 "	= 16 0
5 "	= 4 0	4 "	= 0½	5 "	= 4 0
1 franc	= 10			1 lira	= 9½
10 centimes	= 1			10 centesimi	= 1
5 "	= 0½			5 "	= 0½

Considerable use is also made by Esperantists of the International Auxiliary Money-unit (*Internacia Helpa Mono*) introduced by M. René de Saussure, of the Internacia Scienca Asocio, Geneva. The unit is the *Speso*, equivalent to one-tenth of a farthing in English money.

10 *spesoj* (abbr. 10 s.) = 1 *spesdeko* (1 *sd.*) = ¼d.

10 *spesdekoj* (10 *sd.*) = 1 *spesmilo* (1 *sm.*) = 2s. Od.

1 *sm.* = 100 *sd.* = 1,000 s.

The approximate values of 10 *spesmiloj* in terms of the various national units are as follows: 10 *spesmiloj* = 25 francs = 20 shillings = 20 marks = 5 dollars = 24 Austrian kroner = 18 Scandinavian kroner = 12 Dutch florins = 9½ roubles = 4½ Portuguese milreis = 9 Brazilian milreis = 5 pesetas = 9½ yen.

The chief point to remember is that 1 *spesmilo* equals 2 shillings, and 1 *spesdeko* equals approximately 1 farthing.

WEIGHTS & MEASURES. (*Pezoj kaj Mezuroj.*)

The Metric System is the one in general use among Esperantists. The following table shows the essential decimal character of the system:

Parts.	Length.	Weight.	Capacity.
One-thousandth.	Millimetro.	Milligramo.	Millilitro.
One-hundredth.	Centimetro.	Centigramo.	Centilitro.
One-tenth.	Decimetro.	Decigramo.	Decilitro.
ONE.	METRO (unit).	GRAMO (unit).	LITRO (unit).
Ten.	Dekametro.	Dekagramo.	Dekalitra.
Hundred.	Hektometro.	Hektogramo.	Hektolitro.
Thousand.	Kilometro.	Kilogramo.	Kilolitro.

MEASURES OF LENGTH. (*Mezuroj de Longeco.*)

English.	Esperanto.	Esperanto.	English.
1 inch =	2.54 centimetroj	1 centimetro =	0.394 ($\frac{1}{2.54}$) inch
1 foot (12 in.) =	30.48 "	1 decimetro =	3.94 inches
1 yard (3 ft.) =	91.43 "	1 metro =	39.37 in. (3 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)
1 furlong (220 yds.) =	201 metroj	1 hektometro =	109 yds. 1 ft.
1 mile (1760 yds.) =	1.61 kilometroj	1 kilometro =	1093 yds. ($\frac{5}{8}$ mile)
5 miles ... =	8.05 "	5 kilometroj =	3 miles 220 yds.

WEIGHTS. (*Pezoj.*)

1 ounce ... =	28 gramoj	1 gramo =	.0357 (1/28) oz. (15.432 gr.)
1 lb. (16 oz.) =	453 "	1 hektogramo ... =	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
1 stone (14 lb.) =	6 kilo. 345 gr.	1 kilogramo ... =	2.2 lb.
1 quarter (28 lb.) =	12 kilo. 690 gr.	5 kilogramoj ... =	11 lb.
1 cwt. (112 lb.) =	50 kilo. 750 gr.	1000 " =	19 cwt. 2 qr. 23 lb.
1 ton (20 cwt.) =	1015 kilogramoj		

LIQUIDS. (*Fluidojoj.*)

1 pint ... =	0.57 litro	1 litro =	1.76 (1 $\frac{1}{2}$) pints (0.22 gall.)
1 quart (2 pints) =	1.14 litroj	5 litroj ... =	1 gallon 1 pint
1 gallon (4 quarts) =	4.54 "	1 hektolitro =	22 gallons
1 barrel (36 gallons) =	160.32 "	1 kilolitro =	220 "
1 hogshead (54 gall.) =	240.48 "		

AREA. (*Areoj.*)

1 sq. inch =	6.45 kvadrataj centimetroj	1 centiaro (1 kv. metro) =	1.196 sq. yd.
1 sq. foot =	9.29 " decimetroj	1 aro (100 kv. metroj) =	0.099 rood
1 sq. yard =	83.6 " decimetroj	1 hektaro (10,000 kv. metroj) =	2.471 acres
1 acre =	4046.78 kv. metroj		

The following Esperanto translations of English units are sometimes needed: *Colo*, inch; *futo*, foot; *jardo*, yard; *mejlo*, mile; *unco*, ounce; *funto*, pound; *ekro*, acre.

POSTAGE.

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