

## Lesson 15 Explanations.

1. Only about half of Chapter 3 was covered.
2. Class member word lists for the puzzles will be looked at/discussed next lesson.
3. The meanings of the words for the song, *En fojnamaseto*, were considered in class and a summary is provided below:

Fojno = hay; amaso = a heap or a pile; et = small; -o means the word is a noun.

Fojnamaseto should be looked at starting on the right working your way to the left with the following parts: fojn|amas|et|o. o, noun; et, something small; amas, a heap or a pile; fojn, hay. Fojn and amas are roots meaning hay and a heap or pile, respectively.

Sen = without; hejmo = home; mono = money, adding 'er', meaning a small part of, we get monero, a very small part of money e.g. a cent. Libera = free, unconstrained; ĉielo = sky abbreviated to ĉiel' by omitting the 'o'. This is commonly done in poetry and songs. Although 'o' is cut off, the accent stays on the original second last syllable, the 'el'.

Vagi is the infinitive verb meaning to wander, vagas is the present tense verb wander. To this is added the suffix 'ad' meaning 'continuous action' giving vagadas, meaning something like, continually wandering. Tero = the earth; laŭ = according to; volo = a want, a wish; celo = an aim, an objective. This is abbreviated to cel'. Bone is the adverb of good, meaning well. Dormas is the present tense of dormi = to sleep. Dum = during, while; vintro is winter and the combined word dumvintro is an adverb of time meaning 'while in winter'. Falas is the present tense of fali = to fall. Neĝo = snow.

Somero = summer, somere = in the summer. Brilas is the present tense of brili = to shine. Suno = sun abbreviated to sun'.

Feliĉa = happy; reĝo = a king; vagas is the present tense of vagi = to wander, as mentioned above. Blovi = to blow; blovetas is a present tense verb meaning to blow a 'little'. So the vento = wind, blows a 'breeze'. Ondo = a wave but adding the 'um' makes it a ripple, corrugation, or curl, ondumas = rippling. Rivereto is from rivero = a river, the 'et' makes it a stream or creek.

Odori = to give off a smell, odoras is the present tense. Mento = mint. Ruĝa = red; ruĝiĝas, with the inclusion of 'iĝ' means, becomes red. Papavo = a poppy, so papavet' is the abbreviation of papaveto, 'a little poppy'.

Riĉa = rich, adding 'ul' and 'o' to the root 'riĉ' makes it a person who is rich. Timi = to be afraid; timas is the present tense. Ŝteli = to steal; and ŝtelon = is the accusative of ŝtelo = a theft. Trezoro = treasure, here again the 'o' has been dropped. Vagi, as discussed, means to wander. Here 'em', 'ul' and 'o' are added to the root. The 'em' means 'propensity to' and as we know, an 'ulo' is a person who has the characteristics of the word stem: so, a person who has the propensity to wander.

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