

## Lesson 16. Esperanto U3A Box Hill – Term 2, 2018

1. Continue reading and discussing *Esperanto Por Infanoj*.
  2. Word puzzles – class members' words for the word puzzles of Lesson 15.
  3. Review the meaning of words of *En fojnamaseto*.
  3. Read aloud the words of the song: “*En fojnamaseto*”.
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1. Recall the rules for the puzzles. List the words that can be formed from the letters shown. The rules are: the middle letter, I, must appear in every word and only the letters in the other squares may be used to form words. Words may be of any length but no letter may appear more than once.

a.

A	T	E
L	I	M
S	K	O

There are quite a few words of four or less letters that can be formed according to these rules:

And of course longer words:

A	T	E
L	I	M
S	K	O
Ĉ	U	N

b. What extra words can be added to the list using the same rules but with three more squares added?

c. What if we added another row: N, E, I, keeping the rule that I, as above, must appear in every word. Now that there are two Is, a word can have two Is and there are now two Ns, so a word can have two Ns. Similarly with E.

## Lesson 15 Explanations.

The meanings of the words for the song, *En fojnamaseto*, were considered in class last time 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.

Luno = lun' = moon, nur = only, sub = under, sur = on, kaj = and, en = in, kiel = as, por = for, pli = more, ol = than, ne = no/not, de = of/from.

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