

Lesson 17. Esperanto U3A Box Hill – Term 2, 2018

1. Word puzzles – some of the class members' words for the word puzzles of Lesson 15 (considered in Lesson 16).
 2. Read aloud in class the words of the song: “*En fojnamaseto*”
 3. Continue reading aloud *Esperanto Por Infanoj* and discussing it in Esperanto.
-

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. Following are some solutions, *can you remember the meanings of the words listed?*

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:

These would include:

alie, ami, amis, esti, ia, ial, iam, ie, iel, ies, ikso, ila, ilo, io, kia, kial, kiam, kie, kio kiom, kiso, lasi, leki, li, lia, lima, lime, limo, lita, lito, meti, mi, mia, mil, mita, mite, mito, moki, salti, si, sia, skia, skio, tia, tie, tio, timo

And of course longer words:

aliso, altis, amike, amiko, klimate, klimato, metis, mielo, mokis, silka, silko, stila, stilo, taksi, taksio, talio, taski, taskis, timas, timos

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 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?

ĉe, ĉi, ĉia, ĉial, ĉiam, ĉie, ĉiel, ĉies, ĉio, ĉiom, ĉiu, ili, iu, kiu, koni, konis, kosti, lin, min, oni, timu, timus, tiu,

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.

nenio, nenia, nential, nenie, neniel, nenu, neniom, neniom, neniom, neniom, neniom.

2. Check to see whether all of the words of the correlative table of Lesson 2 are included in the above word lists.

3. Can you identify nouns (substantivoj), adjectives (adjektivoj), adverbs (adverboj), verbs (verboj) and primary words (words that are not roots, prefixes or suffixes in the general sense) in the lists above?

Review of family relationships:

brother, sister (frato, fratino)
cousin (kuzo, kuzino)
father, mother (patro, patrino)
grandfather, grandmother (avo, avino)
grandson, granddaughter (nepo, nepino)
great grandfather, great grandmother (praavo, praavino)
half brother, half sister (duonfrato, duonfratino)
husband, wife (edzo, edzino)
married couple (geedzoj)
nephew, niece (nevo, nevino)
offspring (ido, plural idoj)
parents (gepatroj)
relative (parencio)
siblings (gefratoj)
son, daughter (filo, filino)
spouse (geedzo, edzo/edzino)
step son, step daughter (vicfilo, vicfilino) [vic means by another marriage, but duonfilo, duonfilino also seem to be used]
twin (ĝemelo, plural ĝemeloj)
uncle, aunt (onklo, onklino)
in-laws [Use the prefix bo-] (bofrato, bofratino, boavo

Brian Belcher,
19-6-2018