

THE ESPERANTO-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

COMPILED BY

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"A Complete Pocket-Companion to Esperanto."

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PREFACE.

BRITISH and American Esperantists have for long felt the need for a fuller, more accurate, and more up-to-date Dictionary. The present work is an attempt to meet that need. Begun provisionally in 1905 by the collection of words from all sources, and especially from the writings of Dr. Zamenhof, further work upon it had to be suspended for a long time, owing to the necessity for Esperanto work in other directions, and it was not until the middle of the year 1910 that the compiler was free to devote the required amount of time to its completion.

Considerable experience in the teaching of Esperanto led him to perceive that English Esperantists find much difficulty—at least in the early days of their study of Esperanto—in applying the affixes of the language for the formation of new words. This difficulty gradually disappears with practice. But meanwhile the young Esperantist, who has possibly some knowledge of European languages, tries to make up for what to him at first appears to be a deficiency in the language. This he does by introducing new *root*-words, where *compounds*, made up out of the original stock of words provided by the creator of the language, would often have expressed the same idea more clearly, and more in accordance with the spirit of the language itself. Hence it is that nearly all our dictionaries contain a large number of really superfluous root-words—international, certainly, for the most part, and therefore having

some right to be there—but which are rarely used by the more *experienced* Esperantist. Of course, the majority of such words have also to appear in the present work, for it is not at all the duty of the lexicographer to try to influence the development of a language by the selection of words to suit his own ideas, but simply to register honestly that which exists, that which he finds in common use, and, more especially, in the literature of the language. It is hoped, therefore, that the very full treatment in this work of root-words, as regards their derivatives, will not only be helpful to the young Esperantist, but will further demonstrate to him and others the *innate* power and richness of the wonderful language provided for us by the genius of Dr. Zamenhof. As a still further help in these directions, and to make more clear the delicate shades of difference in the meanings of words, a fairly complete system of cross-references and comparisons has been adopted, the advantage of which can be easily tested by looking up the references to such words as *prov'*, *prudent'*, *dec'*, or the various prepositions. Words which for any reason offer some difficulty to the English student are illustrated by means of model sentences from, or reference to, the *Ekzercaro*, or by quotations carefully selected and taken almost entirely from the other writings or speeches of Dr. Zamenhof; in many cases the exact source of the quotation is given. The *Plena Gramatiko de Esperanto* (the Sixteen Rules) and a *Table of Correlative Words* will be found at the end of this Preface.

During the past four or five years there has been considerable discussion among Esperantists and others interested in languages with regard to the structure of the International Language and its derivation. Clever “scientific” theories have been propounded, rules of derivation formulated,

and much time wasted in contending over the rival theories, and in trying to adapt them to the government and control of an *already living* language as is Esperanto. Meanwhile the dictum of Dr. Zamenhof as to the nature and derivation of the language created by him has been very generally overlooked, although it is the key to its proper understanding and use. The statement referred to is as follows:—

“I arranged a complete *dismemberment* of ideas into independent words, so that instead of words in various *grammatical* forms, the entire language consists of *words only, in forms that do not change*. If you take a work written in my language, you will find that every word in it appears *always* and *only* in one unvarying form, that is to say, in the form in which it is printed in the vocabulary. And the various grammatical forms, the mutual relations between the words, etc., are expressed by the bringing together of changeless words. But as a language of that kind is entirely foreign to the peoples of Europe, and it would be difficult for them to become accustomed to it, I conformed this dismemberment altogether to the spirit of the European languages, so that anyone learning my language from a text-book, without having previously read the preface (quite unnecessary for the learner) will not even imagine that the structure of the language differs in any way from that of his own native tongue. Thus, for example, the derivation of the word ‘*fratino*,’ which is really made up of three words: *frat* (child of same parent), *in* (female), *o* (that which is, exists) (=that-which-is female child-of-same-parent = sister), the grammar-book explains in the following way: *frato* (brother) = *frat*; but as every noun in nominative *ends* in ‘*o*’—consequently *frat’o*; to form the feminine gender of the same idea, the

particle 'in' is inserted; consequently *fratino* (sister) = *frat'in'o*; and the little marks are made because the grammar requires them to be inserted between the separate constituents of words. In this way the dismemberment of the language is no trouble to the learner; it does not even occur to him that what he calls *termination*, or *prefix*, or *suffix* is an altogether *independent* word, which always retains the same meaning, no matter whether it is used at the end or at the beginning of another word, or as a grammatical particle. And yet the result of this construction of the language is that everything you write in the international language will be clearly understood at once (with a key or even without it) by anyone, who not only had never previously mastered the grammar of the language, but had never even heard of its existence."*

Seeing then that our whole language is thus made up of independent changeless words, and that its grammar, so-called, is merely the attaching of one word to another, it will be readily understood how important it is, before introducing any new word from the international stock, in accordance with Rule 15 of the *Plena Gramatiko*, that we should be thoroughly acquainted with the capabilities of the already existing words and their combinations; otherwise, by the careless or thoughtless introduction of new words, we not only make the language much more difficult for all, especially for the tyro and the non-European, but also approximate it in character to certain of the national languages, with their heavy load of doubles and illogicalities.

It is much to be wished, therefore, that until

* Translated from the *Unua Libro de la Lingvo Esperanto*, see F.K., pğ. 248/9.

the student has acquired facility in the use of the *fundamental* words, he should be warned against the use of others, although they may appear in this or other dictionaries, and be very attractive to him nationally. For his guidance all the fundamental words in this work are distinguished by the signs ' and ' , marking, respectively, the original fundamental words in the *Universala Vortaro* and the words in the *Unua Aldono* (First Supplement) to that vocabulary. All other words must for the present be considered as still on probation, although many of them, needless to say, are freely used by the best writers, including Dr. Zamenhof himself. But as regards the many botanical, zoological, medical, and other scientific terms included in this Dictionary, the case is somewhat different; the sciences have long possessed in Latin a sort of international language, from which our Esperanto scientists have for several years been obtaining the terms required by them. In the excellent *Enciklopedia Vortareto Esperanta* of Ch. Verax we have a very carefully drawn up collection of such words, and from it the majority of technical terms in this work have been taken. In order that the reader may see what right any word possesses to appear here, its Latin equivalent is in all cases given.

Speaking generally, the Esperanto contents of the new Dictionary include :—

(1). All words in the *Universala Vortaro* and its *Aldono*.

(2). All words in the *Fundamento de Esperanto*, the *Fundamenta Krestomatio*, and the writings and speeches of Dr. Zamenhof up to date.

(3). Most of the words in the various national-Esperanto dictionaries, particularly the German and Russian Dictionaries “*trarigarditaj de D-ro Zamenhof*.”

(4). A number of other words in common use in the general literature.

(5). Many technical words, most of which have appeared in scientific works or in the *Enciklopedia Vortareto* of Ch. Verax.

With regard to the prepositions, it will be noticed that not only has every one of them been marked as such (so as to insure the correct application of Rule 8), but that the use of most of them has been very fully illustrated by examples, in all cases taken from the writings of the *plej sperta Esperantisto*. The correct use of these words is so necessary to good style in Esperanto that it is hoped that no reader will grudge the comparatively large amount of space devoted to them. In cases of uncertainty one can of course act in accordance with Rule 14, but, as indicated in the *Ekzercaro* (§ 29), it is better to acquire the correct and logical use of prepositions as soon as possible; and for this reason the compiler has often placed after a verb or adjective the preposition which seems the most suitable on the grounds of logic or usage.

Among the previous works of the kind consulted in the compilation of this Dictionary, in addition to those already mentioned, are the following:—*Plena Vortaro Esperanto-Esperanta*, de Rektoro Emile Boirac, *Vortaro de Esperanto*, de Kabe, *Esperanto-English Dictionary*, of A. Motteau, *Dictionnaire Esp. Français*, de Presa Esperantista Societo, *Deutsch-Esperanto Wörterbuch*, von V. Christaller, *Rusa-Esperanto Vortaro*, de D-ro N. Korzinskij. Much help was also obtained from the *Konkordanco de Ekzercaro*, de A. E. Wackrill, and the *Konkordanco de Sentencoj*, de Ŭoago, and to this latter author (Colonel W. A. Gale) the compiler desires to acknowledge, with heartiest thanks, the valuable help received from a specially made manuscript copy of his, unfortunately as yet

unpublished, *Konkordanca Vortaro de "Marta,"* from which the majority of the illustrative quotations, not otherwise acknowledged, have been drawn.

As regards *personal* assistance, no words of thanks or praise, that he could use, would be sufficiently strong to characterise adequately the indebtedness of the compiler to at least two of his colleagues and helpers in the preparation of this work. To Mr. A. E. WACKRILL, *Lingva Akademiano*, who read, most ably criticised, and improved in very many ways the entire manuscript, sparing neither time nor labour upon it; and to Mr. WM. BAILEY, of Manchester, who having most kindly undertaken the onerous work of proof-reading, not only carried it out with the utmost care and accuracy but often assisted in the compilation itself, the author's sincerest thanks are due, and are here most gratefully acknowledged.

To the many other friends and *samideanoj* who have assisted either by actual work, kind suggestions or by words of encouragement, especially to Miss D. J. Inman, of Halstead (now his wife), Miss E. A. Lawrence, Messrs. Wm. W. Mann, H. Bolingbroke Mudie, Harald Clegg, and H. D. Akerman, the Compiler also desires to express his warmest thanks.

In conclusion, it is hoped that, in view of a possible new edition, those readers who detect errors in the work, or wish to suggest improvements, will not hesitate to communicate with the author about them, through the Publishers.

LONDON,

Novembro, 1912, 25-jara jubileo de Esperanto.

Plena Gramatiko de Esperanto.

A.—*Alfabeto.*

Aa, Bb, Cc, Ĉĉ, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Ĝĝ, Hh, Ĥĥ, Ii, Jj, Ĵĵ, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Rr, Ss,Ŝŝ, Tt, Uu, Ŭŭ, Vv, Zz.

Rimarko.—Presejoj, kiuj ne posedas la literojn ĉ, ĝ, ĥ, ĵ, ŝ, ŭ, povas anstataŭ ili uzi ch, gh, hh, jh, sh, u.

B.—*Reguloj.*

(1) *Artikolo* nedifinita ne ekzistas; ekzistas nur artikolo difinita (*la*), egala por ĉiuj seksoj, kazoj kaj nombroj.

Rimarko.—La uzado de la artikolo estas tia sama, kiel en la aliaj lingvoj. La personoj, por kiuj la uzado de la artikolo prezentas malfacilaĵon, povas en la unua tempo tute ĝin ne uzi.

(2) La *substantivoj* havas la finiĝon *o*. Por la formado de la multenombro oni aldonas la finiĝon *j*. Kazoj ekzistas nur du: *nomina-tivo* kaj *akuzativo*; la *lasta* estas ricevata el la *nomina-tivo* per la aldono de la finiĝo *n*. La ceteraj kazoj estas esprimataj per helpo de prepozicioj (la *ĝenitivo* per *de*, la *dativo* per *al*, la *ablativo* per *per* aŭ aliaj prepozicioj laŭ la senco).

Complete Grammar of Esperanto.

A.—*Alphabet.*

Aa, Bb, Cc, Ĉĉ, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Ĝĝ, Hh, Ĥĥ, Ii, Jj, Ĵĵ, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Rr, Ss,Ŝŝ, Tt, Uu, Ŭŭ, Vv, Zz.

Remark.—Presses which do not possess the accented letters can use instead of them ch, gh, hh, jh, sh, u.

B.—*Rules.*

(1) There is no indefinite ARTICLE; there is only a definite article (*la*), alike for all sexes, cases, and numbers.

Remark.—The use of the article is the same as in the other languages. People who find a difficulty in the use of the article need not at first use it at all.

(2) SUBSTANTIVES have the termination *o*. To form the plural the termination *j* is added. There are only two cases: *nominative* and *accusative*; the latter is obtained from the *nominative* by the addition of the termination *n*. The rest of the cases are expressed by the aid of prepositions (the *genitive* by *de*, the *dative* by *al*, the *ablative* by *per* or other prepositions according to sense).

(3) La *adjektivo* finiĝas per *a*. Kazoj kaj nombroj kiel ĉe la substantivo. La komparativo estas farata per la vorto *pli*, la superlativo per *plej*; ĉe la komparativo oni uzas la konjunkcion *ol*.

(4) La *numeraloj* fundamentaj (ne estas deklinaciaj) estas: *unu, du, tri, kvar, kvin, ses, sep, ok, naŭ, dek, cent, mil*. La dekoj kaj centoj estas formataj per simpla kunigo de la numeraloj. Por la signado de numeraloj ordaj oni aldonas la finiĝon de la adjektivo; por la multoblaj—la sufikson *obl*, por la nombronaj—*on*, por la kolektaj—*op*, por la dividaj—la vorton *po*. Krom tio povas esti uzataj numeraloj substantivaj kaj adverbaj.

(5) *Pronomoj* personaj: *mi, vi, li, ŝi, ĝi* (pri objekto aŭ besto), *si, ni, vi, ili, oni*; la pronomoj posedaj estas formataj per la aldono de la finiĝo adjektiva. La deklinacio estas kiel ĉe la substantivoj.

(6) La *verbo* ne estas ŝanĝata laŭ personoj nek nombroj. Formoj de la verbo: la tempo estanta akceptas la finiĝon *-as*; la tempo estinta *-is*; la tempo estonta *-os*; la modo kondiĉa *-us*; la modo ordona *-u*; la modo sendifina *-i*. Participoj (kun senco adjektiva aŭ adverbaj): aktiva estanta *-ant*; aktiva estinta *-int*; aktiva estonta *-ont*;

(3) The ADJECTIVE ends in *a*. Case and number as with the substantive. The Comparative is made by means of the word *pli*, the Superlative by *plej*; with the Comparative the conjunction *ol* is used.

(4) The cardinal NUMERALS (they are not declined) are: *unu, du, tri, kvar, kvin, ses, sep, ok, naŭ, dek, cent, mil*. The tens and hundreds are formed by simple junction of the numerals. To mark the ordinal numerals the termination of the adjective is added; for the multiple—the suffix *obl*, for the fractional—*on*, for the collective—*op*, for the distributive—the word *po*. Substantival and adverbial numerals can also be used.

(5) Personal PRONOUNS: *mi, vi, li, ŝi, ĝi* (referring to thing or animal), *si, ni, vi, ili, oni*; the possessive pronouns are formed by the addition of the adjectival termination. Declension is as with the substantives.

(6) The VERB undergoes no change with regard to person or number. Forms of the verb: time *being* (Present) takes the termination *-as*; time *been* (Past) *-is*; time *about-to-be* (Future) *-os*; the Conditional mood *-us*; the Ordering mood *-u*; the Indefinite (Infinitive) mood *-i*. Participles (with an adjectival or adverbial sense): active present *-ant*;

pasiva estanta *-at* ; pasiva estinta *-it* ; pasiva estonta *-ot*. Ĉiuj formoj de la pasivo estas formataj per helpo de responda formo de la verbo *esti* kaj participo pasiva de la bezonata verbo ; la prepozicio ĉe la pasivo estas *de*.

(7) La *adverboj* finiĝas per *e* ; gradoj de komparado kiel ĉe la adjektivoj.

(8) Ĉiuj *prepozicioj* postulas la nominativon.

(9) Ĉiu vorto estas legata, kiel ĝi estas skribita.

(10) La akcento estas ĉiam sur la antaŭlasta silabo.

(11) Vortoj kunmetitaj estas formataj per simpla kunigo de la vortoj (la ĉefa vorto staras en la fino) ; la gramatikaj finiĝoj estas rigardataj ankaŭ kiel memstaraj vortoj.

(12) Ĉe alia nea vorto la vorto *ne* estas forlasata.

(13) Por montri direkton, la vortoj ricevas la finiĝon de la akuzativo.

(14) Ĉiu prepozicio havas difinitan kaj konstantan signifon : sed se ni devas uzi ian prepozicion kaj la rekta senco ne montras al ni, kian nome prepozicion ni devas preni, tiam ni uzas la prepozicion *je*, kiu memstaran signifon ne havas. Anstataŭ la prepozicio *je* oni povas ankaŭ uzi la akuzativon sen prepozicio.

active past *-int* ; active future *-ont* ; passive present *-at* ; passive past *-it* ; passive future *-ot*. All the forms of the passive are formed by the aid of a corresponding form of the verb *esti* and a passive participle of the required verb ; the preposition with the passive is *de*.

(7) ADVERBS end in *e*, degrees of comparison as with the adjectives.

(8) All the PREPOSITIONS require the nominative.

(9) Every word is read as it is written.

(10) The ACCENT is always on the penultimate syllable.

(11) COMPOUND WORDS are formed by simple junction of the words (the chief word stands at the end) ; the grammatical terminations are also regarded as independent words.

(12) When another NEGATIVE word is present the word *ne* is left out.

(13) In order to show DIRECTION words take the termination of the accusative.

(14) Each PREPOSITION has a definite and constant meaning : but if we have to use some preposition and the direct sense does not indicate to us what special preposition we are to take, then we use the preposition *je*, which has no meaning of its own. Instead of the preposition *je* the accusative without a preposition can also be used.

(15) La tiel nomataj vortoj *fremdaj*, t.e. tiuj, kiujn la plimulto de la lingvoj prenis el unu fonto, estas uzataj en la lingvo Esperanto sen ŝanĝo, ricevante nur la ortografion de tiu ĉi lingvo; sed ĉe diversaj vortoj de unu radiko estas pli bone uzi sensanĝe nur la vorton fundamentan kaj la ceterajn formi el tiu ĉi lasta laŭ la reguloj de la lingvo Esperanto.

(16) La fina vokalo de la substantivo kaj de la artikolo povas esti forlasata kaj anstataŭigata de apostrofo.

(15) The so-called FOREIGN WORDS, that is, those which the majority of languages have taken from one source, are used in the Esperanto language without change, merely obtaining the spelling of the latter; but with different words from one root it is better to use unchanged only the fundamental word and to form the rest from this latter in accordance with the rules of the Esperanto language.

(16) The FINAL VOWEL of the substantive and of the article can be dropped and be replaced by an apostrophe.

El *Fundamenta Krestomatio*, pĝ. 254/6.
(UNUA ELDONO).

TABLE OF CORRELATIVE WORDS.

	Indefinite.	Distributive, General or Collective.	Interrogative and Relative.	Negative.	Demonstrative.
Quality	IA some } kind of (any) } some (any)	ĈIA every kind of each, every (any sort of)	KIA what kind of? of what kind? what a!as	NENIA no kind of no, no such of no kind (not any kind of)	TIA such kind of such a of that kind
Motive	IAL for { some } reason { (any) } or cause	ĈIAL for every reason for all reasons	KIAL for what reason why? wherefore	NENIAL for no { reason cause	TIAL for that reason for such a reason therefore
Time	IAM at { some } time { (any) } ever once	ĈIAM always every time for all time ever (at any time)	KIAM at what time? when	NENIAM at no time never	TIAM at that time at such time then
Place	IE in { some } place { (any) } somewhere (anywhere)	ĈIE everywhere in every place anywhere	KIE in what place where	NENIE in no place nowhere (not anywhere)	TIE in that place there yonder

Manner	IEL in some way (in any manner) somehow (anyhow)	ĊIEL (in) every manner (in) every way all ways	KIEL in what manner how?as like	NENIEL in no { manner way nohow by no means not at all	TIEL in that manner thus, so, like (that) as..... in such a manner
Possession	IES somebody's (anybody's) (anyone's)	ĊIES everyone's each one's	KIES whose	NENIES no one's nobody's	TIES that one's such a one's
Thing	IO something (anything)	ĊIO everything all things all	KIO what (thing) which that which	NENIO nothing not anything	TIO that (thing)
Quantity	IOM some quantity somewhat rather, some a little (any)	ĊIOM every quantity all, the whole all of it	KIOM what quantity how much how many	NENIOM no quantity none none at all	TIOM that quantity so { much as { many
Individuality	IU some one some (anyone)	ĊIU each one, each ċiuġ=all, all the... everybody	KIU who, he who which, that which one	NENIU no one nobody	TIU that one that the former

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

- separates the *root*-word from its ending, and represents the repetition of the *root*.
- represents the repetition of whole words in Esperanto, or parts of English words
- ' marks all Esperanto fundamental *root*-words, simple or compound, that is, words found in the *Universala Vortaro* of Dr. Zamenhof.
- ¹ marks all words found in the *Unua Aldono al la Universala Vortaro*, issued by the *Lingua Komitato Esperantista* in 1909. Words officialised since this date in *Dua* and *Tria Aldonoj* are listed on pages 481-3.

acoust.	...	acoustics.
adj.	...	adjective.
adv.	...	adverb.
alg.	...	algebra.
agric.	...	agriculture.
anat.	...	anatomy.
arch., archit.	...	architecture.
archæol.	...	archæology.
astr., astron.	...	astronomy.
B. de l' V.	...	<i>La Batalo de l' Vivo</i> (Zamenhof's translation of Dickens' "Battle of Life").
biol.	...	biology.
bot.	...	botany.
<i>Cf., comp.</i>	...	compare.
chem.	...	chemistry.
confect.	...	confectionery.
conj.	...	conjunction.
eccles.	...	ecclesiastical.
<i>Ekz.</i>	...	<i>Ekzercaro</i> , de D-ro Zamenhof.
elec., electr.	...	electricity.
Eliro	...	<i>Exodus</i> , Zamenhof's translation.
ent., entom.	...	entomology.
fenc.	...	fencing.
fig.	...	figurative.
fin.	...	finance.
F.K.	...	<i>Fundamenta Krestomatio</i> , de D-ro Zamenhof.
fortif.	...	fortification.
<i>Fr.</i>	...	French.