

# Informilo por Interlingvistoj

11-a jaro (tria serio) ISSN 1385-2191 n-ro 39 (4/2001)

Eldonata de Centro de Esploro kaj Dokumentado pri la Monda Lingvo-Problemo  
(UEA, Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, NL- 3015 BJ Rotterdam, Nederlando)

Redaktoro: Detlev Blanke, Otto-Nagel-Str. 110, DE-12683 Berlin; tel. +49-30-5412633; fax +49-30-5456742; e-mail:  
[blanke.gil@berlin.snafu.de](mailto:blanke.gil@berlin.snafu.de)

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- 3.1 Konciza historio de terminara laboro cxe Internacia Fervojista Esperanto-Federacio IFEF  
 3.2. Pri terminologio en fakaplika libro

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IpI informas pri interlingvistikaj aktivecoj kaj publicajhoj, inkluzive lingvo-politikaj. La redaktoro nur mencias materialojn, kiujn li ricevis en la originalo au kiel kopion. La bulteno estas bibliografie orientita, tamen ankaŭ publikigas recenzojn, raportojn kaj aliajn materialojn.

En chi tiu kajero vi trovos la enhavtabelojn de kelkaj tre interesaj lingvopolitikaj libroj, bedaurinde precipe germanlingvaj. Kompreneble ne nur en la germana oni verkas pri lingvopolitikaj temoj lige al la Europa Unio. Tiaj libroj ja ankaŭ ekzistas en aliaj lingvoj. Bedaurinde la redaktoro ne estas sufiche informita pri similaj eldonajhoj en la angla, franca, itala k.s. Se li ricevos tiajn librojn, li same informos pri ili.

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## 1 Personoj

### 1.1 Aleksandr Dulicenko – 60-jara

Mi petis la konatan lingviston kaj interlingviston informi la legantojn de IpI iom pri si kaj sia verko (Red.)

#### Aýtobiografia resumo

Mi estas ukrainano kaj mia plena nomo estas Aleksandr Dmitrijevic, mia familia nomo - Dulicenko. Mi naskiøis en Suda Rusio en regiono Krasnodar (Norda Kaýkazo), la 30-an de Oktobro 1941. Dum la tuta lerneja tempo mi interesiøis precipe pri lingvoj, komence mi volis okupiøi pri lingvoj de l'Oriento. Post abiturientiøo mi alvenis al Meza Azio, speciale al Turkmenio. En la universitato de la æfurbo de Turkmenio (Ashabad) mi studis filologion. Dum la tiea studado mi okupigis pri diversaj lingvoj, sed precipe pri slavaj. De 1966–1970 mi estis asistanto en la katedro pri rusa kaj øenerala lingvistiko en la Universitato de Samarkand (Uzbekio). En 1974 mi defendis disertacion de filologia kandidateco en la Instituto de slavistiko kaj balkanistiko æ Akademio de Sciencoj de USSR (Moskvo) pri la temo "Literatura rusina lingvo en Jugoslavio". La rusina lingvo estas mikrolingvo, nun ekzistas æ. 25000 parolantoj en tiu æi lingvo ("lingveto").

Ekde 1976 mi laboras en la Universitato de Tartu (Estonio) — unu el la plej malnovaj universitatoj de Soveta Unio (fondita en 1632). En 1981 mi doktoriøis (dr. habil.) per filologia disertacio "Slavaj literaturaj mikrolingvoj" (krom la rusina lingvo ekzistis kaj ekzistas ankoraŭ deko da tiaj lingvoj en la slava mondo) kaj fariøis universitata profesoro doktoro sc. habil. En la Universitato mi prelegas por la studentoj de Filologia fakultato pri øenerala lingvistiko kaj slava filologio. Speciale mi lekcias por niaj studentoj pri moderna interlingvistiko. En tiu æi direkto mi havas pli ol 350 publikigitajn artikolojn sciencajn kaj apartajn verkojn en 20 eýropaj lingvoj, inter ili pli ol 10 monografioj, ekz. "Slavaj literaturaj mikrolingvoj" (1981), "Soveta interlingvistiko" (bibliografio; 1983) k. a. — vidu aldonon.

Estas aperinta en 1990 grandampleksa verko "Internaciaj helplingvoj", kie estas prezentitaj enciklopediaj priskriboj de pli ol 900 projektoj de universalaj (tutmondaj) kaj internaciaj helpaj lingvoj.

Ekde la jaro 1982 mi organizas, eldonas kaj redaktas novan scienca serion de Tartua Universitato "Interlinguistica Tartuensis" — jam aperis sep volumoj dediæitaj al diversaj problemoj de la internacia lingva komunikado. En tiu æi serio scienca estas akceptita ankaŭ Esperanto. Samtempe mi eldonas kaj redaktas (ekde la jaro 1985) ankoraŭ unu novan scienca serion de artikolaro "Slavica Tartuensis". En la jubilea jaro de Esperanto mi organizis en la Tartua Universitato scienca interlingvistikan konferencon "Planlingvoj: rezultoj kaj perspektivoj" (1987), en kiu unuafoje en nia lando partoprenis æiuj sciencistoj okupiøantaj pri interlingvistiko (en siatempa Soveta Unio – la red.). Poste mi organizis duan Tartuan interlingvistikan konferencon, kiu okazis en oktobro 1990.

Esperanton mi eklernis dum studado en la Universitato (60-aj jaroj). En la kadro de speciala kurso pri interlingvistiko por niaj studentoj mi lekcias pri teoriaj aspektoj de la internacia lingvo.

En marto de la jaro 1989 mi estas elektita kiel plenrajta membro kaj orda profesoro de Internacia Akademio de Sciencoj en San Marino.

Monografioj de Aleksandr Dulicenko: Kontakto [blanke.gil@berlin.snafu.de](mailto:blanke.gil@berlin.snafu.de)

## 1.2 Honorigo por Liu Haitao

La cina interlingvisto Liu Haitao komence de 2001 estis distingita per la titolo "Excellent senior engineer" (elstara supera ingeniero), titolo kutime donita al elstara ingeniero kaj sciencisto en industrio. La titolo estas egala al universitata orda profesoro en Cinio.

## 1.3 Alphonse Matejka (1902-1999)

La 27-an de oktobro 1999 en la svisa urbo La Chaux-de-Fonds forpasis la konata interlingvisto kaj unu el la plej gravaj occidentalistoj, Alphonse Matejka (naskita 9.1.1902). Unue li laboris por Ido kaj poste farigis unu el la plej kleraj adeptoj de Occidental-Interlingue. Dum jardekoj li redaktis la revuon "Cosmoglotta", publikigis lernolibrojn kaj vortarojn kaj aliajn materialojn (laŭ Cosmoglotta 59 [2000] N-ro 289)

# 2 La antologio "Studoj pri interlingvistiko"

Okaze al la 60-jarigo de Detlev Blanke aperis ampleksa kolekto de interlingvistikaj studoj:

Fiedler, Sabine/ LIU, Haitao (2001, Hrsg.): Studoj pri interlingvistiko. Studien zur Interlinguistik. Festlibro omage al la 60-jarigo de Detlev Blanke. Festschrift für Detlev Blanke zum 60. Geburtstag. Dobrichovice (Praha): KAVA-PECH, 736 S., (Beiträge in Deutsch u. Esperanto, Einführung ü. DB [9-14], Tabula gratulatoria, [14-15], 43 Beiträge [19-674], Vorstellung der Beiträger [675-680], Auswahl a. d. Publikationen von DB [681-725], Index [726-736]), ISBN 80-85853-53-1

La titolo estas mendebla æe UEA (prezo æ. 20 eýroj).

La germanaj kontribuoj havas resumojn en la angla kaj en Esperanto, la esperantaj kontribuoj havas resumojn en la angla kaj la germana. Ni represas nur la anglajn resumojn.

D = La kontribuo mem aperas en la germana.

E = La kontribuo mem aperas en Esperanto.

## 2.1 Kimura Goro C. (Tokio/JP): Conscious Interventions in Language Use - Perspectives and Problems in Forming a Comprehensive Theory (D)

Conscious interventions in language use, such as those that planned language or minority language movements, are often regarded as unusual or exceptional phenomena removed from normal language behaviour. This study, in contrast, advances the claim that conscious interventions form an essential part of everyday language use. Searching for ways to integrate the conscious aspect into a general theory of language use, this study presents and compares several theoretical concepts of conscious intervention, among them 'verbal hygiene', 'language management' and 'language ideology'.

## 2.2 Ignat F. Bociort (Timisoara/Berlin, RO/DE): Artificial and Natural Approaches in the Development of the Romanian Language in the 19th Century: A Historical Sketch (E)

The development of cultural life in the Romanian provinces (Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania) in the 19th century required, as thinkers and scholars realized, the unification and modernization of the national language. This process was dominated by two distinct tendencies. Transylvanian historians and linguists - Cipariu, Pumnul, Laurean and others - regarded the language as an instrument in the struggle for the political right of Romanians in the Habsburg Empire. Therefore, they favoured a kind of "artificial" approach, in which words of Latin, Italian or French origin would be coined to replace non-Latin elements, and new words could be derived by generalizing old suffixes of Latin origin. In order to emphasize the Latin character of Romanian, an etymological principle should be applied in orthography and the old Cyrillic alphabet should be replaced by the Latin one. A similar point of view was advocated in Wallachia by Eliade Radulescu, who even proposed the "Italianization" of the language. This direction was opposed by Moldavian writers - Alecsandri, Russo, Negruzzi and later Maiorescu, one of the most pre-eminent scholars of that time. They favoured a kind of "historical-popular" approach arguing that the language should remain intelligible for common people and should fulfil aesthetic requirements. The debates resulted in the gradual and moderate introduction of neologisms, the phonetic principle in orthography and the Latin alphabet.

## 2.3 Johannes Irmischer (†) (Berlin/DE, ) : Greek as an International Language (D)

The Greek language was the colloquial medium in large parts of the Orbis antiquus, and also, to some extent, the transnational medium of literature. Its role as an international language remained significant until Byzantine times, and even later within the Ottoman Empire. Conditions have changed, however, with the foundation of the modern Turkish state and the expulsion of the Greeks from Asia Minor. Nowadays Greek associations try to present Greek as a medium of international communication. While doing good work in language education and culture, they cannot succeed in this particular aim due to geographical and political changes and the development of the Greek language itself. The progress of English as a global language cannot be stopped; instead, the Greeks need to maintain and cultivate their natural language as the inheritor of an international cultural tradition.

## 2.4 Christer Kiselman (Uppsala/SE): The Situation of Swedish in the Fields of Technology, Mathematics, and the Natural Sciences (E)

The status of the Swedish language in technology, mathematics, and the natural sciences is discussed. Organizations which deal with language planning ('language cultivation') of Swedish, both generally and specifically in science and technology, are presented. The Swedish Language Council has elaborated and sent to the Government of Sweden an action program containing proposals aimed at promoting the status of Swedish - it is all about status planning, not corpus planning. However, corpus planning in science and technology is certainly not unnecessary - the same can be said about acquisition planning of scientific language. To explore this, a concrete method to measure the status of Swedish scientific language is proposed as a first step: a comparison with existing data bases of Icelandic scientific terminology would be relatively easy to realize. Finally, the possibilities of corpus and acquisition planning of Swedish in the sciences are examined.

## 2.5 Werner Bormann (Hamburg/DE): Changes in the Balance of Power: Linguistic Implications (D)

Those who put forward the idea of a neutral common language are confronted by the fact that a national language currently fulfils the role they have in mind. English is a world language in reality, Esperanto a world language only potentially. The huge importance of English is firmly linked to the dominance of the United States as a world power. However, the European Union has the capability to challenge the United States, as it is already doing in world trade and economic affairs. Increasingly the EU is adopting its own direction in social affairs, lifestyle, sport and cultural affairs, even though the U.S. retains greater prestige in scientific fields and in the universities. The waning domination of the U.S. suggests that similar

developments could occur in the field of language. If English were to lose its hegemony, that would provide new opportunities for neutral solutions, especially (because it is tried and tested) for Esperanto. On the other hand, as has happened in many newly independent countries, English might continue to be widely used even under different political and social circumstances.

## 2.6 Hans Erasmus (Voorburg/NL): The Language Problem in the European Union (D)

Although the language problem in the European Union is an important one, politicians, commercial and industrial leaders, and the general public are not seriously concerned about it, or at least do not analyse the phenomenon in any depth. There is widespread acceptance of the increasing dominance of English, whether or not this development accords with politically accepted principles or views such as equality, language and cultural diversity, human (and language) rights, efficiency, etc. The author argues for organizing a European-wide in-depth discussion on language policy, based on the so-called interactive process which the author himself introduced within the European Commission in support of environmental policy-making. A working-group consisting of high-powered representatives of all strata of society defines the problem, drafts an information document full of facts and figures, makes an analysis, and drafts an option document containing various possible solutions. Finally the working group makes a choice or choices. In this way it would also be possible, in more detail and greater depth, to tackle all the aspects, possibilities and prospects of Esperanto.

## 2.7 Max Hans-Jürgen Mattusch (Düsseldorf/DE): Globalisation and European Foreign Language Training (D)

The ministerial Committee of the Council of Europe has recommended improving foreign language training at schools and universities. The paper describes the present state of foreign language training in Europe and points out different alternatives emerging from this formal recommendation. Due to global developments the linguistic trend in Europe is towards English as a lingua franca (besides the mother tongue). Nevertheless also French still plays an important role, and English alone is not enough to make oneself understood to other cultures. Therefore, at schools and especially at universities there should be opportunities to learn other languages besides English, including non-European languages. It should be made more attractive for intermediate and higher grade pupils to learn foreign languages, while university students should be encouraged to enroll in language classes even when this is not formally required. The idea of a neutral language like Esperanto as a lingua franca, however, has been met with little interest so far. The further development of European language training depends on the language problem being brought more than before into the political debate.

## 2.8 Renato Corsetti (Palestrina/IT): Human Rights, Linguistic Human Rights and Esperanto (E)

This article reviews the development of the concept of Human Rights in the world and particularly in the documents of the United Nations. In addition, it describes the increasingly widely debated concept of Linguistic Human Rights. The Esperanto movement has always emphasised Linguistic Human Rights from Zamenhof's time to the present day, although the name for the concept has varied. The fact that circles outside the Esperanto movement are now becoming aware of this problem will, perhaps, increase the chances of the movement's message being taken seriously.

## 2.9 Aleksandr D. Dulicenko (Tartu/EE): Planned Language: Between Engineered and Ethnic Languages (Report of a Typological Analysis) (E)

The author analyzes parameters and structural schemes of ethnic languages (EL) and socialized planned languages (PL), the latter being represented by Esperanto (as well as Ido, Occidental-Interlingue and Interlingua; in the past also Volapük). He proposes a model of language creation according to which a planned language is considered merely to embody a higher level of linguistic abstraction than a standardized (written) literary ethnic language.

## 2.10 Sergej N. Kuznecov (Moskau/RU): Interlinguistics in a 'cosmic dimension': A journey between cosmoglottics and cosmolinguistics (E)

The modern field of interlinguistics developed from an earlier theory of universal languages (cosmoglottics, where cosmo- means 'terrestrial world') in distinction to a broader theory of cosmic intercourse (cosmolinguistics, where cosmo- means 'extraterrestrial world'). Cosmolinguistics is a part of the cosmic paradigm, which comprises astronomical, mythological, literary and linguistic components, and which in post-revolutionary Russia acquired a political interpretation as well. Working within this tradition, in 1920 V. Gordin developed the apriori language project AO, which in 1927 was presented at the first exhibition of interplanetary travels as a language of cosmic communication. The ideological foundation of the language was a special branch of anarchism (pananarchism), while the material forms of the language were linked to the

same sources as futuristic poetry.

## 2.11 LIU Haitao (Xining/CN): Interlinguistics from an Informatics Perspective (E)

Interlinguistics is a discipline which investigates international linguistic communication from many perspectives, including that of information science ("informatics"). This branch of the field applies information theory and computational linguistics to interlingual communication and planned languages. Beginning from the Shannon model, some models of interlingual communication are briefly analyzed. It is shown that the model in which a planned language is adopted as a common second language is the most rational and optimal solution in informatic terms. Since Esperanto has increasingly developed the sociolinguistic traits of a natural language, the techniques of computational linguistics can be used to investigate its function; studies of letter and word frequency and automated language processing are reviewed. With the exception of its accented letters, Esperanto is better adapted to information technology than natural languages, as confirmed in the DLT studies on its use in syntactic and semantic computation. Nonetheless, Esperanto's potential in natural language processing (NLP) has not yet been fully realised, and many of the existing studies and computing applications are superficial or limited in scope owing to the lack of financial support. Theoretically, Esperanto and interlinguistics could contribute substantially to computational linguistics, but more intensive and practically oriented studies are needed to achieve this goal.

## 2.12 Klaus Schubert (Flensburg/DE): The Optimization of International Communication: The New Industrial Language Design from an Interlinguistic Perspective (E)

Blanke has called interlinguistics the science of optimizing international communication. Today, this same objective is being pursued in a number of industrial efforts to purposefully design languages tailored to the needs of communication between humans as well as between man and machine. The study examines the controlled languages, designed with a view to improved comprehensibility, increased translatability and more efficient machine translation. It further looks into the intermediate languages of machine translation and the automatically interpretable languages of software engineering. As for experience in the optimization of communication, interlinguistics is a century ahead of the new industrial language design efforts.

## 2.13 Probal Dasgupta (Hyderabad, IN): The Metaliterature (E)

Literary writing compels a communicative bridging based on one's acquaintance with one's entireties. Among scholars in literatures in ethnic languages, there is a growing awareness of the need for cognitive neutrality with respect to one's entireties. Neutral understandings take the form of reproposals, of social proposals getting launched in a metaliterary space (most exemplarily/usably in Esperanto culture), where the co-proponents possess a community level awareness about the palimpsest-like background and the negotiable actuality of proposals by contemporaries. Negotiation presupposes dialogue between the schemata from above and the naturals from below, which between the two of them define some Domesticology. Only tools of inquiry available in interlinguistics will enable us to initiate this necessary discipline. Thus, one can and must make the key interlinguistic concepts and apparatus available to potential users who look at ethnic language literatures and who are still unaware of the existence, usability, and suitability of these tools.

## 2.14 Mark Fettes (Vancouver/CA): "Essence and future" - a centennial retrospective (E)

The Esperanto interlinguistic tradition began with an essay by the language's author, L.L. Zamenhof, which in 1900 was read (in translation) before the French Academy of Sciences. "Essence and future of the international language idea" set out many of the themes that were to occupy interlinguists over the course of the next sixty years. This centennial retrospective identifies a tension in Zamenhof's argument between technical metaphors and issues, on the one hand, and the social and cultural dimensions of his project, on the other. It is argued that interlinguistics needs to devote more attention to the theoretical and practical study of the latter.

## 2.15 Vera Barandovská-Frank (Paderborn/DE): A Forgotten Pan-Slavic Volapukist (E)

The reciprocal influence between planned languages and natural language planning is illustrated by the case of Václav Plocek, a Moravian Czech who translated J.M. Schleyer's so-called popular-catechist grammar of Volapük in 1890. The translator's epilogue shows that Plocek was active in Panslavism, a literary-philosophical movement of that time. This is also proven by his translations of the so-called Slavic national anthem, the Czech national anthem and several mythologic tales Plocek published in Germany in 1890. His translation offers insight into the early stages of the creation of a Czech grammatical terminology. Plocek was also a supporter of Schleyer in the grammatical debates with Kerckhoffs in

## 2.16 Árpád Ratkai (Szeged/HU): Ido in Hungary (E)

Although Hungarians were among the earliest proponents of Ido, only from 1913 did an Ido movement exist in Hungary. Ido societies included the 'Uniono di la Linguo Internaciona Ido (ULII)' and during the revolutionary years (1918-19) also the 'Ido Federuro di Socialisti (IFS)'. In these years the competition for public support between Ido and Esperanto reached its climax. Under these conditions, Budapest became the site of a pioneering attempt to establish an international scientific language institute (ISL), located in the Science University, with lecturers in Ido and Esperanto. The triumph of the counter-revolution destroyed this as well as other initiatives. Between 1917 and 1919 a sizeable specialist literature in Ido was published, followed by literary works in 1922-1924. In the last period of the movement the 'Hungariana Federuro dil Mondolinguo Ido (HFMI)' was active only in the town of Szombathely (1924-1937).

## 2.17 Ulrich Lins (Köln/DE): Oka Asajirô, a Japanese Cosmopolitan (D)

Oka Asajirô is considered the most outstanding Japanese biologist of the 20th century. He popularized Charles Darwin's theories in Japan and also became internationally known as a zoologist. His works include subjects not directly related to his own scientific field. The language problem preoccupied him at an early age, particularly concerning communication among scientists. He learned several languages and when quite young attempted to compile a planned language which he called "Zilengo" ('Our language'). It was not until the 1930s and 40s that details of this project came to light; they show great similarity to Esperanto. In 1891, while studying in Germany, Oka became acquainted with Esperanto; subsequently, in spite of certain doubts about its structure, he joined the Esperanto movement. He himself did not use the language for scientific purposes, but taught it to his children. In their turn two of his sons became zoologists and active Esperantists. Oka could not foresee that a national language, English, would make such great strides in international scientific communication, but his ideas are still worthy of consideration. Among the Japanese of the period between the wars he occupies a prominent position as an educator, democrat and cosmopolitan.

## 2.18 Ulrich Becker (New York/US): Interlinguistics and the Internet (D)

Within a few years, the internet has become an increasingly reliable source of information for researchers in the field of interlinguistics. It is today also an important means of communication, organization and discussion for the speakers of planned languages, mainly, but not only, of Esperanto. Therefore, any linguist or interlinguist who is going to describe a planned language community and the interrelations of its members has to take the internet seriously. The article compares the various definitions of the term "interlinguistics" on the internet, shows where to find information about interlinguistics and planned languages on the internet, and points out the increasing use of the internet for organizational purposes for the Esperanto movement and other communities of speakers of planned languages. In addition, it lists a large number of hyperlinks for further research.

## 2.19 Katalin Smidéliusz (Szombathély/HU): Hands-On Interlinguistics (Language Planning as a Teaching Technique - A Report on an Experiment at Szombathely University) (E)

The article describes a unique experiment in which university-level students studying philology in the Department of Applied Linguistics in Szombathely, Hungary, working in small groups, had to create linguistic projects for a seminar in linguistics. The author analyzes what happened in that active and instructive exercise, which was viewed as very successful by the 33 students involved and which produced many useful linguistic and pedagogical conclusions. Among the observations presented and those awaiting further analysis are noteworthy examples of the pronoun, noun, verb, and number systems of the nine projects.

## 2.20 Cornelia Mannewitz (Rostock/DE): Linguistic Inventions in Russian Science Fiction (D)

The article deals with linguistic inventions in selected works from Russian science fiction (more accurately, it deals primarily with the genre known as *nauchnaya fantastika*). Linguistic aspects are examined in conjunction with their role in the work's contents. As observed in similar genres in other languages, many linguistic inventions have been worked out (by non-linguists!) to an admirable degree: the spectrum extends from replacing names of persons with impersonal numbers and letters (Zamyatin), through the invention of exotic sound combinations for fictional extraterrestrial languages (A. Tolstoy), to reflections on the relevance of communication with extraterrestrial civilizations in general (Aitmatov, A. and B. Strugatzky). An examination of two recent novels in the Russian fantasy genre together with their linguistic implications

(Sorokin, Semyonova) yields insight into the changes that have taken place in Russian literature over the last decade, in this field as in others.

## 2.21 Humphrey Tonkin (West Hartford/US): Esperantology, Exogenous and Endogenous (E)

Esperantology can be described as the study of linguistic, social, psychological, cultural and other aspects of Esperanto and its community. Esperanto can be looked at either as a language among other languages (the exogenous approach) or as a linguistic phenomenon worthy of analysis in its own terms (the endogenous approach). Early endogenous work on Esperanto was largely conducted in the context of expanding the lexical resources, exploring the morphology, and defining the stylistics of the language. This process brought the language to maturity in the 1920s and 1930s, a period of considerable literary production and the publication of large dictionaries, a comprehensive grammar, an encyclopedia, and literary anthologies. External attention to Esperanto among linguists was minimal, and largely confined to interlinguistics (the study of planned languages). Following the war, more systematic efforts were expended on developing Esperanto studies, but it was in the 1960s and 1970s that the attention of linguists began to be directed at Esperanto in serious fashion, through the linkage of the study of planned languages with language planning, the development of sociolinguistics, rising interest in issues of language policy at the international level, investigation of roles for Esperanto in machine translation, and an awareness of the connection between Esperanto as a mode of language equality and the whole question of linguistic human rights. Meanwhile endogenous study has continued too, in the production of modern grammars of the language and comprehensive dictionaries.

## 2.22 Daniele Vitali (Luxemburg/LU): The Nasals in the International Language (E)

The Ninth of the Fundamental rules which govern Esperanto lays down that every letter represents a single sound. Taking this principle phonologically, and not phonetically, phonic variants which ease the flow of the spoken language are acceptable, as they are in all languages. This applies also to the nasal phoneme /n/, which may take on the articulation of the following sound; /m/ instead should not be assimilated, to avoid confusion with /n/. The issue of whether co-articulation within a given word may also apply between two separate words can be settled by assessing the pragmatic situation involved: in current Esperanto, it is not the articulation of /n/ which plays a role in distinguishing between words, but the placing of syllable boundaries and emphasis within the sentence. Recourse is had to the former, which is available to the speaker thanks to the agglutinating nature of Esperanto, only when necessary.

## 2.23 Constantin Dominte (Bukarest/RO): Phonostatistical Remarks on Esperanto (E)

Phoneme frequency in Esperanto is investigated and related to the relative frequency of common words and morphemes: affixes, the definite article, the verb *esti*, correlatives, prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs including both derived and unanalysable varieties. The frequency of Esperanto phonemes is as follows (the numbers indicate the ranks): 1. a, 2. o, 3. i, 4. e, 5. n, 6. l, 7. r, 8. s, 9. t, 10. k, 11. d, 12. j, 13. u, 14. m, 15. p, 16. b, 17. v, 18. f, 19. g, 20. g, 21. c, 22. c, 23. u, 24. s, 25. z, 26. h, 27. j, 28. h. With an average of 43 vowels and 57 consonants in 100-phoneme texts, Esperanto is a relatively vocalic language, located approximately between the more vocalic (Finnish, Turkish, Italian, Neo-Greek, Serbian, Croatian, Rumanian, Lithuanian, Latin, Slovak, French) and the more consonantal languages (Hungarian, Swedish, Czech, German and English).

## 2.24 Ottó Haszpra (Budapest/HU): Frequency of Letters in Esperanto Texts (E)

Prompted by recent debates on modifications to the Esperanto alphabet, a study was conducted on the frequency of letters in Esperanto texts. The article includes a critical overview of previous statistical studies and a new analysis based on a text corpus of half a million letters divided into corpuses of approximately 20,000 letters each (Table I). Both the average relative frequency of individual letters and its standard deviation are shown to depend on the character of the text. Some implications for the relative advantages of different writing systems for Esperanto are discussed.

## 2.25 Geraldo Mattos (Rio de Janeiro/BR): The Case of Case (E)

Correct usage of cases is usually taught with the help of grammatical terms whose real meanings are fully known only to teachers: subject, transitive verb, direct object and predicate. The present article is intended to demonstrate that it is possible to teach the usage of cases without special terms, by applying names directly derived from the regular character of Esperanto. In this way we can conclude that the usage of the accusative case is decided by two rules only, which are finally



reduced to only one. Although such simple and useful rules are sufficient to clarify the occurrence of the nominative and accusative cases, an unequivocal differentiation of the forms involved requires the introduction of several additional terms.

## 2.26 Otto Prytz (Oslo/NO): Characterization of the Infinitive in General and of the Esperanto Infinitive in Particular (E)

The infinitive functions generally as a noun "upwards" and as a verb "downwards", i.e. in contexts where a noun clause could also be used. The infinitive is preferred when the subject need not be identified. In Esperanto, infinitives and noun clauses generally do not stand after a preposition, with exceptions inspired by language use in German and Russian. According to the development so far, a growing acceptance of the structure "preposition + infinitive" is to be expected.

## 2.27 Erich-Dieter Krause (Leipzig/DE): Asian loan words in Esperanto (D)

Nearly all Esperanto morphemes are derived from Indo-European languages, primarily Romance (75%), Germanic (20%) and Slavic (5%). Borrowing of lexemes from Asian or African languages has rarely occurred, and in most cases has been limited to those already present in European national languages, for example *gejso* (geisha), *ikebano* (ikebana), *fezo* (fez) or *konfucianismo* (Confucianism). In the post-war period French and, more recently, English have dominated the process of neologism formation. However, the decreasing proportion of Europeans in the global population and the continued expansion of major languages such as Chinese, Hindi, Japanese, Tagalog, Indonesian, Arabic, Swahili, Hausa and others make it increasingly imperative to adopt ethnospecific words from these languages, loans that reflect local and regional material and spiritual cultures and natural ecology. Large Asian Esperanto dictionaries already contain many such words, which are categorized and systematized in the present German-language article.

## 2.28 Ronald Löttsch (Berlin/DE): Ethnonyms and Names of Citizens in German, Russian and Esperanto (D)

In all ethnic languages there are names of peoples, so called ethnonyms. But only few have structural means for deriving names of citizens, consisting of one word. Thus in Russian for example there is a difference between *russkie* 'members of the Russian people' and *rossijane* 'citizens of Russia / of the Russian Federation'. In German one could distinguish between the ethnonym *Deutsche* 'members of the German people' and *Deutschländer* 'citizens of Germany'. By generalizing the models of derivation *rusoj* -> *Rusio* -> *rusianoj* or *germanoj* -> *Germanio* -> *germanianoj* in Esperanto such a differentiation would be applicable to all states.

## 2.29 Otto Back (Wien/AT): Esperanto traces in Occidental (D)

Designed by Edgar de Wahl (Tallinn, Estonia) and published in the early 1920s, the auxiliary language Occidental (later renamed Interlingue) soon became a serious challenger to Esperanto and Ido. It played an important part in interlinguistic debate for several decades until it gradually lost followers under the pressure of A. Gode's Interlingua. Nevertheless, even critically minded specialists pay tribute to Occidental's remarkable intrinsic qualities - the attempt to achieve regularity within a naturalistic language scheme. Occidental can be viewed as a project situated at the interface of two major currents in language design: naturalism and, perhaps surprisingly, the Esperanto tradition. In fact, de Wahl, in selecting word-stems for his language scheme, repeatedly drew on, or was influenced by, Esperanto and its descendent, Ido. The paper deals with the resulting traces of Esperanto in the lexicon of Occidental. It discusses criteria for the identification and classification of lexical Esperantisms and presents numerous examples.

## 2.30 Heidemarie Salevsky (Berlin/DE): Will those evening bells sound right in Esperanto, too? (The problem of translatability in a planned language) (D)

Taking as a starting-point work by Detlev Blanke, as well as contributions to the 2nd Nitobe Symposium (Berlin, 1999) and to the conference on "Language policy in Europe" organized by the Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik in the same year, this article examines the suitability of Esperanto as a target language in translation, taking into account the possibilities and limitations identified in translation theory. The article is divided into three sections. The first section deals with the specific features of translating into a planned language as opposed to an ethnic language while the second (the main section) discusses arguments from the debate on the fundamental issue of non-translatability as applied to Esperanto, special emphasis being laid on epistemological and linguistic aspects and the problem of the emotional impact when translating poetry (as exemplified by a song and its rendering into Esperanto). The third and final section briefly examines the prospects of Esperanto evolving into a lingua franca in Europe.

## 2.31 Gerrit Berveling (Zwolle/NL): Biblical Translation, Especially in Esperanto: Some Personal Experiences (E)

Biblical translation has been a feature of Esperanto right from the beginning. Despite the availability of a complete translation of the Bible as early as 1926 (the Universal Congress in Edinburgh) new translations have always been considered necessary. One reason for this, among others, is the readers' emotional bond to specific biblical passages. The author gives various examples of the problems of biblical translation, such as historical and cultural textual references as well as peculiarities of style, illustrated through the epistles of Paul the Apostle. He clearly demonstrates the delicate position in which the translator is placed when choosing between accuracy of content and contemporary readability. In his own translations the author aims specifically to set aside 'time's patina'.

## 2.32 Hans-Burkhard Dietterle (Schönow/DE): Johannes Dietterle - Organizer of Scientific Work for Esperanto (D)

The name of Dr. Johannes Dietterle, director of the Royal Saxon Esperanto Institute (SEI) and the Esperanto Institute for the German Reich (GEI) from 1916 to 1932, is tied to a period of broader and deeper scientific work on behalf of the language. As the director of what was essentially the headquarters of the German Esperanto organisations, Dietterle presented an action plan in 1918 which included the goal of submitting Esperanto to objective scientific inquiry, as well as using it to promote more equitable international communication. Together with a team of volunteers, Dietterle soon embarked on organising a number of international conferences on the use of Esperanto in commerce, transport, and science, as well as on the introduction of Esperanto into schools. However, the work involved soon proved to be too much for the GEI's limited personal, financial and material resources. Only when the Institute's research material and experience could be combined with the resources of the New York-based International Auxiliary Language Association (IALA) did it become feasible to organise, within a short space of time, a number of wide-ranging educational and linguistic experiments on Esperanto. Another successful partnership was that between Dietterle and the scientist Eugen Wüster, the author of several important linguistic works on Esperanto. Research results were published in a number of outstanding reports. Also of importance was the GEI Commission on Examinations, which helped to develop a new generation of Esperanto-speaking scientists and researchers.

## 2.33 Fritz Wollenberg (Berlin/DE): Esperanto in Berlin: Historiographic Reflections (D)

On the basis of his research on the history of Esperanto in Berlin, the author discusses the value of such research for local audiences, the international Esperanto movement and the general public. On the one hand, Esperanto constitutes a part of Berlin culture, as seen in the example of the outstanding reform pedagogue Wilhelm Wittbrodt, whose work as a Headmaster and Chief School Inspector was inextricably linked with his activities as an Esperanto teacher and President of the Berlin Esperanto Association. On the other hand, Berlin Esperanto history has also played a role in international Esperanto culture, involving such important figures as L.L. Zamenhof, A. Cseh and Eugen Wüster. Arguably, the history of the city's Esperanto collections, such as that in the Berlin State Library, is in itself a worthy topic of research. The author concludes his article with some examples of new forms of collaboration, reactions to his research, and present activities in Berlin.

## 2.34 Zbigniew Galor (Poznan/PL): The Esperanto Movement: A Lost Community? (E)

Conceptions of the Esperanto community often imitate models based on national communities, but neither theoretical nor empirical research should be limited to such categories. The paper deals with the problem of whether the contemporary Esperanto movement has lost its ideological community. Sociological approaches to the Esperanto community and movement (both commonsense and scientific) are analyzed, interpreted, and their most common characteristics, their structure and culture are shown. Critical questions are raised concerning the notion of the Esperanto community as a diaspora, and the confrontation of 'finvenkismo' (regarding Esperanto as a common language for everybody in the future) with 'Raumismo' (using Esperanto for its cultural values without this aim). In conclusion, it is argued that old and new forms of activities and organizations should be clearly distinguished. The Esperanto community can regress, be in crisis, or even disappear, just as it developed.

## 2.35 Andy Künzli (Bern/CH): René de Saussure (1868-1943) - A Tragic But Important Interlinguist (E)

The mathematician René de Saussure embarked on the serious study of planned languages in 1906. In his study *La construction logique des mots en Espéranto* (Genève 1910), he presented a convincing analysis of the categories and logic of Esperanto word formation, thereby refuting some of the theoretical criticisms of the Ido movement. From 1907, under the

pseudonym 'Antido', René de Saussure published a series of proposals on the reform of Esperanto, involving orthography, graphemes (diacritical letters), correlatives, word formation, and to some extent the grammar (accusative) and lexicon. Neither the Esperantists nor Idists took notice of his often confusing proposals. The Esperanto Academy even expelled de Saussure, resulting in his total isolation. Nevertheless, René de Saussure's scientific work on the planned language question rendered Esperanto a great and lasting service.

### 2.36 Balázs Wacha (Budapest/HU): Some Reflections on René de Saussure (E)

The author reflects on the linguistic and scientific influences which led René de Saussure to develop his theory of Esperanto word formation. Among these are the ideas of Louis Couturat (1907), one of the most important Esperanto theoreticians. The article considers the peculiarities of the Esperanto community in this initial period as well as linguistic traditions in Europe. The major emphasis is on the relationship between word classes in Esperanto.

### 2.37 Till-Dietrich Dahlenburg (Brüel/DE): Political Topicality in Esperanto Textbooks by East German Authors (E)

Foreign language textbooks, as a rule, contain both material and exercises that are timeless and others that relate to topical events in, among other things, politics. The latter can be important in the process of learning and in the formation of opinion. The article analyzes Esperanto textbooks and course materials by GDR authors published between 1965 and 1996, presenting examples of politically coloured sentences and items. The author asks the question whether political topicality and reflection of social conditions should be included or avoided in textbooks. The intention is to stimulate discussion within the Esperanto community on the meaning and limits of neutrality for the Esperanto language and movement.

### 2.38 Sabine Fiedler (Leipzig/DE): "Die B/blanke Wissenschaft" - Ludic Communication in Esperanto (E)

Wordplay can be characterized as a main feature of Esperanto-communication. Examples can be found on all linguistic levels. On the basis of empirical data, the article analyzes and describes the main types of wordplay (such as playing around with proper names, initials, phraseological units and punning based on pseudo-homonymy). Problems of acceptance and understanding in the international speech community are discussed. The article's main focus is a comparative analysis of the linguistic characteristics that make creative wordplay possible in Esperanto. Some, such as its agglutinative structure and the highly productive word-formation system encourage witty joking, whereas some techniques of punning, well-known in ethnic languages, cannot be found due to Esperanto's general properties (grammar without exceptions and lexis with little ambiguity). Some peculiarities of the speech community, above all the non-existence of native speaker norms, and the emotional ties many speakers form with the language, encourage creative wordplay in Esperanto.

### 2.39 Aleksandr Melnikov (Rostov/RU): On the Aesthetic/Emotive Function of Esperanto (E)

An analysis of the language of Esperanto speakers, as evinced in hundreds of books, periodicals, letters and in oral speech, demonstrates that Esperanto is used as an emotive medium in all kinds of art with a verbal dimension, such as literature (prose, poetry, drama), rhetoric, singing etc. It is shown that synonymy, polysemy, antonymy, paronymy and connotations are well-developed in Esperanto, as illustrated by examples in the field of word formation and syntax as well as rhetorical figures (such as ellipses, pleonasm, repetition, analogy, periphrases, metaphors and metonymy). It is further shown how Esperanto lexis reflects the culture of the speech community. This refutes the predictions of some scholars who consider international planned languages (IPLs) incapable of transferring and creating aesthetic values, as well as contradicting the postulates of some IPL theorists themselves.

### 2.40 Heinz Hoffmann (Radebeul/DE): The Role of a Planned Language in Dealing with Conceptual Differences between Languages: The Case of Railway Terminology in Esperanto (E)

During several decades of terminological work in the International Railway Workers' Esperanto Federation, a major problem encountered was the conceptual differentiation of terms for real existing things in individual languages. Many corpora of terms used for translation purposes pretend conceptual uniformity despite actual conceptual differences. The problem can be illustrated by comparing the German concepts Bahn and Eisenbahn with the Hungarian concepts pálya and vasút. In Esperanto the term fervojo is used for the second concept (Eisenbahn), whereas the first, more general concept is paraphrased. The creation of a new word for this would be possible, but it would contradict the desired stability of Esperanto: the language's 100-year history does impose some limits on flexibility. Another typical example of inter-lingual differences between concepts is Bahnhof as a railway term (in Esperanto: stacio): definitions from Germany, Switzerland

and Hungary are compared. Because Esperanto is not obliged to abide by the constraints imposed by official language laws and regulations, it could play an important role in international concept standardization, which could be imagined in two phases. In the first, harmonized concept systems would be valid simultaneously with terms as presently defined in laws and regulations. In the second phase, national laws and regulations would be brought into line with internationally standardized concept systems. An example of such a harmonization proposal is given.

#### 2.41 Boris D. Marinov/Karl-Hermann Simon/Ingward Ullrich/Horst Weckwerth (BG/DE): On the International Language Communication in the Field of Forestry (E)

In 1981 some Esperanto speaking foresters initiated the "Lexicon silvestre" (LS) - project. The aim was to compile a multilingual dictionary of technical terms related to forestry, landscape use, nature conservation, and wood technologies for experts and interested people. Unlike most dictionaries, the LS is organized by concepts defined interlingually to achieve a better understanding. The authors describe the terminological, scientific, and lexicographical aspects of the project, emphasising the practical experience gained so far and the guiding principles necessary for the project's success. One outcome has been to accelerate the development of forestry terminology in Esperanto. The work is intended to serve as a basis for terminological description and development in other languages as well.

#### 2.42 Ulrich Fellmann (Frankfurt a. M./DE): Big Numbers in Esperanto (E)

There are many possibly problematic synonyms and homonyms with regard to big numbers in Esperanto, more than in any other language. Terms for big numbers are based upon the same Latin-French roots in all Western languages and languages influenced by them. These roots are also used in Esperanto to form words for numbers meaning a million or more. Unfortunately, there is no agreement on their meaning since the creators of the Complete Illustrated Dictionary (PIV) were not able to decide which of the Western language systems should be used as a model system: e.g. the Esperanto word "biliono" can mean "billion" (as is understood in the US) or "trillion". In older British English, people would have said "milliard" or "billion", which shows that we had the same problem of ambiguity in the English-speaking world. There is a third system in Esperanto, which might offer a solution to this problem. Unfortunately, this is hardly known by the average Esperanto user, although it can be found in the PIV. One drawback of this unambiguous system, however, is that some of its forms are similar to certain terms in the "classical" systems. Of course, Esperanto-speaking scientists will make use of another, really international solution: the scientific prefixes for numbers, where "mega" means one million. This fourth system is also represented in the PIV, which thus presents a collection of four complete systems. Although we see that such ambiguity and parallel forms can also be found in other languages, Esperanto in fact is unique with respect to its great variety of forms. In the context of a planned language this is surprising. According to the author, it would be an asset to international communication in Esperanto if the first two systems, which are mutually incompatible, were no longer used.

#### 2.43 Ilona Koutny (Poznan/PL): Challenges of Modern Lexicography to Esperanto (E)

This paper analyzes the role of dictionaries for Esperanto and its language community. Enrichment of vocabulary to express new concepts is a normal phenomenon in the life of languages, but nowadays this process has become more intense. Informatics has recently opened up many new opportunities for lexicography. Very large representative textual corpora now enable an objective exploitation of the experiences of the language community, because they present a real picture of the words, grammatical and linguistic forms effectively being used. Dictionaries published on compact disc or in the Web do not have size restrictions and can be updated regularly. A new type of collaboration between editors, and even the wider public, has developed. These electronic dictionaries can be integrated into word processing tools, so their consultation is more frequent. The first steps for Esperanto have been taken: some electronic dictionaries have appeared; some are accessible in the Web, and so available to a wider public than paper dictionaries, and a Web dictionary has been started. The technical possibilities do not make meticulous and conscious lexicographic work superfluous, but they do make it easier to accomplish. A representative Esperanto corpus is urgently needed in order to assist reliable and exact lexicographic activity. In addition, this corpus would conserve valuable works no longer available and make them accessible to the general public through the Web.

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## 3 Terminologio

### 3.1 Konciza historio de terminara laboro æ Internacia Fervojista Esperanto-Federacio IFEF

Heinz Hoffmann

Dayre evoluigi internacian planlingvon ne inkluzive agi. Ni konsideru termin-aran laboron baza elemento en ĉiu faka Esperanto-organizo, do fundamento por faka inter-kompreniĝo.

Ne neces komenci ĉe nulo: Jam Zamenhof mem kreis vortojn necesajn en ĝeneraluza lingvo, kiuj ankaŭ estas fakaj esprimoj. Plena Ilustrita Vortaro enhavas ekzemple frazparton de nia majstro: promenante apud la reloĵoj de fervojo . Ĝuste la nocioj de ambaŭ vortoj relo kaj fervojo aktuale cerbumigas nian Terminaran Sekcion dum diskutado pri la nova magnetpovebiga transportsistemo. Sed por funkcia faka lingvo necesas decidoj pri miloj da terminoj, kiuj estu nek homonimoj nek sinonimoj.

La historio de nia terminara laboro enhavas plurajn periodojn laŭkvalitajn. Komence unuopuloj proponis termintradukojn surbaze de fakvortaro el unu nacia lingvo. Tiu unua periodo daŭris de 1923, kiam aperis terminareto de Georg HABELLOK kun 1300 fakaj esprimoj surbaze de germana lingvo, ĉis 1955, kiam André BLONDEAUX fintradukis la francan Leksikonon Teknikan de Fervojo kun 5300 terminoj.

En 1957 Internacia Fervojunio UIC eldonis la unuan Leksikonon Ĝeneralan de Fervojaj Terminoj (LEXIQUE GÉNÉRAL DES TERMES FERROVIAIRES) kun preskaŭ 9000 fakaj esprimoj. André BLONDEAUX tradukis ankaŭ tiun verkon ĉis 1960. Kvankam la terminaro enhavas ses lingvojn, nome anglan, francan, germanan, hispanan, italan kaj nederlandan, ĉi tute sekvas la nociosistemon de franca faklingvo.

La ekzisto de plurlingva terminaro instigis al pensoj, kiel eviti tro nacilingvecajn tradukojn, do kiel internaciigi terminaran laboron. Aliaj kritikoj koncernis la fakton, ke unusola tradukanto ne povas esti kompetenta en ĉiuj fervojaj subfakoj. Estiĝis malperfektaĵoj, ekzemple neklara diferencigo inter manovri kaj ranĉi , trajno kaj vagonaro , pezo kaj maso . Tiel naskiĝis dua periodo laŭkvalita en la agado. La trakto de dua ĉis kvara eldonoj de Leksikono Ĝenerala okazis kun multpersona internacia reviziado. Tiu reviziado evoluis al ankoraŭ nun uzata labormetodo de Terminara Sekcio. Ĝi ebligas partoprenon de gekolegoj el multaj landoj sub egalaj kondiĉoj.

La serio de Leksikono Ĝenerala tamen ne tute kontentigis la esperantistojn-fervojistojn. Temis unuflanke pri tro eta nombro da enstantaj nacilingvoj, aliaflanke pri tro ega nombro da specialaj terminoj. Do celo estis verki dulingvajn terminaretojn facile aplikeblajn por normala faka komunikado - ĉiujn kun sama nacia enhavo. Inter 1966 kaj 1978 aperis sep tiaj Esperanto-terminaretoj: germana de Gernot RITTERSPACH, hungara de István BÁCSKAI, norvega de Per ENGEN kaj Per Johan KROGSTIE, serbokroata de Josip ZUPANIC kaj Ludoviko SEKEREĉ, nederlanda de Jan HARDEVALD, sveda de Harry BENGTTSSON kaj franca de André BLONDEAUX.

Grava evento en tiu periodo estis apero de Plena Ilustrita Vortaro PIV en 1970 kun 134 difinitaj fervojfakaj kapvortoj. Terminara Komisiono sub gvido de Gernot RITTERSPACH proponis en 1973 dudek kvin plibonigojn kaj kompletigojn de terminoj aŭ difinoj. Preskaŭ ĉiuj proponoj aperis en PIV-suplemento - dek kvin jarojn poste !

Alia signifoplena paĝo estis kreo de Terminara Kuriero, de komunikilo por kunordigi la komunan laboron en 1976. Ĝis hodiaŭ kaj estonte ĉi informis kaj informos pri progreso kaj rezultoj de terminara laboro - ĉiam lerte ilustrita per humuraj desegnaĵoj fare de redaktoro Heinz Dieter HARTIG. Aperis ĉis nun 104 numeroj.

Koncerne la seslingvan Leksikonon Ĝeneralan estis decidita celo, samtempe je apero de ties kvara eldono, kunlabore kun UIC, fini tradukadon de la tuta verko al Esperanto, kvazaŭ al sepa lingvo. Per ege streĉa laboro, helpe de novaj komputoro kaj presilo, la tasko estis plenumata en 1989. FERVOJA TERMINARO aperis samtempe kun la kvara UIC-leksikono sur scenejo.

Monatojn poste, en januaro 1990, la lerta gvidanto Gernot RITTERSPACH mortis. ... Heinz Dieter HARTIG transprenis la taskojn de gvidanto de Terminara Komisiono. Pro ties malsaniĝo fine de 1991, d-ro József HALÁSZ daŭrigis la gvidlaboron.

En tiu periodo, UIC anstataŭis sian Leksikonon Ĝeneralan per elektronika datumbanko RailLexic. Pro speciala rolo de Hungaraj Ŝtatfervojoj MÁV ĉe tiu projekto kaj dank' al bonaj rilatoj inter MÁV kaj hungaraj IFEF-anoj, sukcesis komuna laborkunsido en aŭgusto 1992. Tre grava ĉojiga rezulto estis decido, ke en RailLexic-projekto, IFEF partoprenos samrange kiel fervojentreprena membro. Do, Esperanto tiel estiĝis unu el la datumbankaj lingvoj.

Interne de IFEF en 1993 okazis komisiona strukturplano. Oni unuigis Fakprelegan Komisionon kaj Terminaran Komisionon al Faka Komisiono (gvidanto: József HALÁSZ) kun Faka Aplika Sekcio (sekretario: Ladislav KOVÁR) kaj Terminara Sekcio (sekretario: Heinz HOFFMANN).

Ĉe tiu punkto estas menciendaj pensoj pri novaj taskoj de terminara laboro. Jam en la periodo de Leksikono Ĝenerala estiĝis plano krei

- 1-e Nacilingvaj Vortarojn por lingvoj mankantaj en Leksikono Ĝenerala,
- 2-e Aktualan Vortaron por novaj nocioj difinitaj, kiuj ankoraŭ ne troviĝas en Leksikono Ĝenerala kaj
- 3-e Difinvortaron por gravaj fervojfakaj nocioj, kiuj ne troviĝas en Plena Ilustrita Vortaro, aŭ tie ne estas bone difinitaj.

Tiuj laboroj komenciĝis, sed pro la projekto RailLexic necesis denove pripensi la tutan aferon.

Al 1 UIC planis, paŝe enigi pli kaj pli da lingvoj. La unua eldono de RailLexic aperis en 1995 kun dek unu lingvoj, aldone kun la hungara, pola, portugala, sveda kaj Esperanto. En la dua eldono aperinta en 1997, aldone troviĝas la aĉda, dana kaj rumana, do entute dek kvar lingvoj. Tiu evoluo estas daŭrigata. Por la tria eldono estas deciditaj aldone la japana, rusa, serba kaj slovakaj. Sekve pli kaj pli malaperas neceso krei nacilingvajn vortarojn fare de esperantistoj.

Al 2 UIC planis, aŭjare aldoni novajn terminojn. Vere, en la unua eldono de RailLexic, la suplemento konsistis el 875, en la dua eldono el 944 kaj en la tria eldono el 303 novaj fakaj esprimoj. Do, la perioda aktualigo jam tre ampleksas.

Al 3 UIC planis, aldoni difinojn por novaj nocioj. Tio okazis unuafoje en 1996 prepare al la dua RailLexic-eldono.

Kun la eblo krei taŭgajn terminojn surbaze de difinoj, komenciĝis tria periodo laŭkvalita. Antaŭa grava manko estis, ke nia komisiono ne en aŭj subfakoj kaj subfaketoj disponas pri ekspertoj klare sciantaj, kiuj nocioj kaŝas sin malantaŭ terminoj anglaj, francaj aŭ germanaj. Cetere, nacilingvaj terminoj ofte naskiĝas tro spontanee, kaj pro tio ne estas bona bazo por traduko. Do, sole difino sufiĉe taŭgas por kreo de termino.

Tamen restas aŭrkaŭ dek mil fakaj esprimoj - inter ili plej gravaj - sen difino. Montriĝas alia grava manko: En multaj fervojaj subfakoj ne okazis internacia lingvonormigo kiel en scienco kaj tekniko. Sekve ekzistas nacie diferencaj nociosistemoj. Tio kaŭzas ne ekvivalentajn naciajn difinojn. En internacia planlingvo necesas komplika terminologia laboro por trovi taŭgajn - aŭfe kompromisajn - solvojn. Kiel unuan etan paŝon, Terminara Sekcio ellaboris aŭ-koncernan modelan Nocioelektan Kontribuon, kiu temas pri sep malgrandaj sed gravaj fervojaj nociokompleksoj. Ŭi estis prezentita al UIC en 1995.

Tre grava evento atingis la sekcion en 1996: Ni estis petataj kontribui al nuna revizio de Plena Ilustrita Vortaro. Tio estis granda honoro, kiu spegulas reputacion de nia terminara agado. El akcepto de la tasko estiĝis dudek-paŝa proponaro pri fervojfakaj terminoj kaj ties difinoj.

La aktuala enhavo de datumbanko RailLexic estas publikigebla je tri formoj: unue sur kompakta diskedo „CD-ROM“ kun aŭj lingvoj, due sur aro da unuopaj disketoj, kaj trie en plurlingvaj libroj. Dank´ al la bona kunlaboro inter nia hungara grupo kaj Hungaraj Ŭatfervojoj, eblis presi 13-voluman serion da dulingvaj libroj enhavantaj la duan eldonon de RailLexic. Aŭj volumoj enhavas Esperanton kiel unuan lingvon. Dum 49-a IFEF-kongreso en 1997, tiuj bonkvalite binditaj libroj estis prezentataj por vendo.

Ni ne kaŝu, ke la daŭra laboro por RailLexic ege streĝas la kunlaborantojn, aŭar necesas obei al tre proksimaj limdatoj de UIC. Precipa paŝo estas la decido de UIC, enigi grandan kvanton da ne fervojtipaj nocioj, ekzemple el ĝenerala tekniko, telekomuniko, datumpri-laboro ktp en la datumbankon. Ankaŭ tiuj terminoj estas tradukendaj. Aparta tasko en 1997 estis traduki Terminaron de Kombinita Trafiko kun difinoj, fare de tri kunlaborantoj.

Fine io pri la sekcianoj: Laŭ aktuala adresaro pretas kunlabori 39 gekolegoj el 16 landoj, nome unu el Aŭstrio, unu el Belgio, kvar el Aĉdio, unu el Aĉinio, kvar el Danio, unu el Francio, tri el Germanio, ses el Hungario, du el Italio, du el Japanio, du el Jugoslavio, kvar el Norvegio, unu el Pollando, kvar el Rumanio, du el Slovakio kaj unu el Slovenio. La plej aktivaj grupoj estas la aŭstra, aĉda, dana, germana, hungara, itala, jugoslava kaj rumana.

## 3.2 Pri terminologio en fakaplika libro

En la tempo de 10.-12.11.2000 en Praha okazis la dua Kolokvo Aplikoj de Esperanto en Scienco kaj Tekniko (KAEST), kiun arangxis Cxehxa Esperanto-Asocio kunlabore kun la Kongresa kaj Kleriga Entrepreno KAVA-PECH.

La prelegoj aperis kiel libro:

Pluhar, Zdenek (2001, Red.):Fakaj aplikoj de Esperanto (Serio: Aplikoj de Esperanto en Scienco kaj Tekniko, 2). Dobrichovice, 157 p., ISBN 80-85853-52-3

De interlingvistika intereso precipe estas la parto B, kiun ni reproduktas:

[Informilo por Interlingvistoj](#)

[Esperantologio kaj Interlingvistiko](#)

[Centro de Esploro kaj Dokumentado](#)

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Sendu demandojn au komentojn al [Mark Fettes](#).