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Information *for* Interlinguists

issue 10 (1/2020) ◆ 4th year ◆ ISSN 2521-7461

*Published by the Esperantic Studies Foundation (ESF) in cooperation with
the Centre for Research and Documentation on Word Language Problems (CED)*

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WELCOME

... to the first *Information for Interlinguists* of a new decade, with a new editor. Many thanks to Humphrey Tonkin, Yevgeniya Amis and others for their editing work on previous issues, and to Angela Tellier for her help with the present one. I have done some redecorating: hopefully you will find the document easy to peruse, but comments are always welcome.

In the past, we used to be rather flexible with our publishing schedule, but from now on we will endeavour to produce an issue four times a year: at the end of January, April, July and October. If you wish to send in information, the deadline for doing so will be the last day of the preceding month; so for the second instalment of 2020, please send by 31 March.

I/I relies on contributions from its readers. It is an appropriate place to announce conferences, courses and similar gatherings; to call for papers for such meetings; to report on recent events; to present details or reviews of new language-themed books or articles; and generally to distribute news of things in the world of interlinguistics. You can send material in either Esperanto or English – both, if you can – by emailing ipi@esperantic.org.

Simon Davies

UPCOMING EVENTS

UK Language Policy After Brexit

Bristol, England: 9 July 2020

call for papers – deadline: 11 February 2020

<https://sites.google.com/view/uklpab/2020>

UK Language Policy After Brexit (UKLPAB) began life in 2016 at Sheffield Hallam University, just a few months after the Brexit referendum, to take immediate stock and consider possible effects on language policy around the UK. In subsequent years, presentations have focused in on the detailed effects of Brexit with regard to such policy.

We are delighted to continue this successful and free series of conferences in 2020, the first time the conference will actually take place *after* Brexit!

Each year, UKLPAB is hosted in a different UK nation. In 2019, Northern Ireland hosted [<https://sites.google.com/view/uklpab/2019>].

In 2020, UKLPAB comes to England, specifically to the University of the West of England (UWE), Bristol. The local committee chair will be Dr Charlotte Selleck, Senior Lecturer in Linguistics. We thank Multilingual Matters and UWE's Faculty of Arts, Creative Industries and Education for their generous support in making UKLPAB free for presenters and attendees.

Each year we also invite a plenary speaker from the previous host nation. In 2020, the plenary speaker will be Philip McDermott, Senior Lecturer in the School of Applied Social and Policy Sciences at Ulster University. His talk is titled "Language, Power and Identity Politics: Continuing Challenges for Today's Europe".

Our theme for 2020 will be "Official vs. Unofficial Language Policy". Our full call for papers, as well as Philip's plenary abstract, can be found online at the address given above. Please head along and either submit your abstract or register as an attendee (both free).

Spread the word! Hopefully see you in Bristol!

Nitobe Symposium: Language Diversity and Sustainable Development

Montreal, Canada: 8–10 August 2020

The Esperantic Studies Foundation (ESF), in cooperation with the Centre for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems (CED), is planning to organize its next Nitobe Symposium from 8 to 10 August 2020, at the University of Montreal. The working languages of the event will be English, French and Esperanto.

The Nitobe Symposia, named for the Japanese internationalist and diplomat Nitobe Inazo, who was Under-Secretary General in charge of cultural affairs in the early years of the League of Nations, are held every few years in various parts of the world. Symposia have taken place over the years in such cities as Prague, Berlin, Vilnius, Tokyo, Beijing and Reykjavik.

The 2020 symposium will mark the 75th anniversary of the United Nations and its efforts to keep the peace, promote human rights and advance sustainable development, in a multilingual world. Under the general title “Language Diversity and Sustainable Development” it will examine three principal topics:

- ◆ Language and the Sustainable Development Goals
- ◆ Multilingual Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in sustainable development
- ◆ Grassroots multilingualism and the sustainable development challenge

We invite all those interested in language policy, UN studies, development studies, communication technologies and related fields to send us expressions of interest in participating in the Symposium and contributing to these and related topics. Please describe briefly how you might contribute and what your primary interests are.

The symposium will be limited to around fifty invitees from throughout the world. The programme will include keynote talks, panels and round tables. There will be no registration fee, but participants will be expected to cover their own costs.

Please send your proposals to mfettes@sfu.ca and tonkin@hartford.edu, preferably by 15 March 2020.

Mark Fettes, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada
Humphrey Tonkin, University of Hartford, Connecticut, USA

Online Esperanto course for writers

December 2019 – April 2020

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1JvimMeNI-nc3VJhi44f6NjbzDuaZvepiVRI0BYdEW5c/preview>

A five-month international course, via the web, with a teacher and speaking practice, at the Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland.

Beginners' course at the University of Paris

from 20 January 2020

<https://edukado.net/ext/kursejo?kinfo=27111>

A voluntary one-term course at university level, under the supervision of Christopher Gledhill.

Esperanto for beginners at the University of Liverpool, England

5 February – 2 May 2020

<https://payments.liv.ac.uk/conferences-and-events/continuing-education/languages/esperanto/ce-esperanto-for-beginners-wednesday-7-830pm>

A twelve-week course aimed at absolute beginners or those with a very limited knowledge of the language. Includes an Esperanto-themed tour on Saturday 2 May. Book by 19 February 2020.

Esperanto course at the National Distance Education University, Spain

https://portal.uned.es/portal/page?_pageid=93,56804237&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

The University Centre for Languages at a Distance (CUID) of the National Distance Education University (UNED) has announced an Esperanto course at level A2.

Esperanto at Stanford University, California

<http://esperanto.org/stanford/>

Classes are free and open, every Tuesday evening during the academic year.

REPORTS

Militrakonto at a conference in Tallinn

26–29 June 2019

Through the support of the Esperantic Studies Foundation, last June we organized an entire session on Esperanto and the Second World War as part of the programme of the annual meeting of the International Association for Cultural History.

Specifically, the session was this: “Beyond the national institutions and imperial visions of World War II”. It took place on 27 June between 11:00 and 13:00 in room 342 of Tallinn University, Estonia. It consisted of four presentations:

- ◆ Javier Alcalde, “Esperantists against fascism in the Spanish Civil War”.
- ◆ Joseph Essertier, “The Esperanto movement during Japan’s ‘total war’ of 1931–1945”.
- ◆ Roberto Pigo, “Fascism and Esperantism in the years of the Second World War: a ‘journey’ through the written sources of the time (Italy, 1939–1945)”.
- ◆ Pascal Dubourg Glatigny, “Recalling the war in Esperanto literature: a post-memorial approach beyond nations”.

Around twenty people were present in the audience, no small number when you consider that eight sessions were occurring at the same time. They asked many questions; it became obvious that a large part of what we were recounting was new to them. This is a normal situation in such a large and diverse conference, where every presentation deals with a very specific subject, both geographically and chronologically. In that respect, our session was one of the most coherent by content. Regarding our relationship to the attendees, it is worth mentioning that several people kept approaching us at different moments in the conference to discuss various topics.

The idea was conceived in the framework of the research project *Militrakonto* (“War Story”) [<https://mondmilito.hypotheses.org>]. We talked about it in that light, in addition to our individual presentations. From that perspective, the conference was a useful way to display Esperanto as a normal subject of study. In our opinion, such activity is worth repeating and supporting. Organizing an entire technical session on a topic linked to Esperanto in an international conference means more work than an individual contribution, but the effect is also multiplied.

It was especially interesting for us to see how other subjects, which were marginal in university circles a few years ago, have now become central, fully recognized by the specialists, for example LGBT studies or Jewish studies. It seems that Esperanto studies has not yet attained that state. For instance, to our knowledge, there have never been multiple sessions on Esperanto at such a conference. Nonetheless, we see a positive evolution in that area; other

research projects are being created in several fields of social science and hopefully full recognition will eventually be achieved.

We therefore gave much thought to the matter and, aiming to draw any worthwhile conclusions, we performed a critical evaluation and analysis of our presentations. Were our talks overly passionate, so that we came across more like activists than (neutral) researchers? Did we include too much information in the content of our presentations? Was the subject too concrete or too general? Did we strike a good balance between theory and practical experience?

The answers to such questions are not always clear, but the fact that we openly raised them probably indicates a degree of uncertainty on our part in the presence of academic specialists that does not always make sense. In other words, the attendees in our session may not have actually shared these doubts of ours. And those who have written on other (similar) topics that are now central did not devote this level of thought to such questions. But they may well have done when they were writing on topics that were (considered to be) marginal...

Within the programme of *Militrakonto*, the conference was useful in many ways. First, preparing it meant contacting a number of specialists who have an interest in the subject but who, for various reasons, did not manage to participate on this occasion in Tallinn. Second, apart from Dubourg-Glatigny and Alcalde, who have been researching the Second World War for a long time, the conference encouraged the other members of the team (Essertier and Pigro) to write on this subject. Pigro is a linguist who ventured to tackle a historical topic for the first time. Essertier is a literature specialist who has already engaged with Esperanto matters, but as part of other research.

Furthermore, we four took the opportunity to meet up several times and think about future routes for collaboration. For this purpose, physical meetings are necessary, and it was undoubtedly a good thing that we got to know each other personally. After the conference, we continued the conversation online.

As we arranged publication of the individual contributions presented in Tallinn, we had an idea regarding one of the dimensions of *Militrakonto*, namely the relations between Asian and European Esperantists. With this in mind, we decided to submit a funding request to the Japanese government (so-called KAKEN): *The Japanese Esperanto Movement's Interactions with Governments during the Wars of the 1930s and 1940s*. The team for this associated project consists of Essertier, Dubourg-Glatigny, Alcalde, Goro Christoph Kimura, Kadoja Hidenori and Gotelind Mueller-Saini. We will know the result in April 2020.

In November 2020, Alcalde and Dubourg-Glatigny took part in a specialist symposium organized in Vienna to honour the 90th anniversary of the Esperanto museum and planned language collection there. In this programme, Dubourg-Glatigny presented *Militrakonto* and we also clarified our experiences in Tallinn. This time the forty or so attendees were already interested in Esperanto matters, albeit not necessarily in Esperanto as a social movement and

in its social history. The debate was fruitful, nevertheless, and once again there were several proposals for collaboration that are worth exploring.

Our endeavours to show Esperanto as a research topic will continue in the future. In February, April and May 2020, Alcalde will be giving talks at doctorate courses at the prestigious School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS) in Paris, specifically concerning *Militrakonto*, among other things. Meanwhile new contributors are writing entries for the website. Contributions thus far have come from Dubourg-Glatigny, Alcalde, Ulrich Lins, Catherine Goussef, Carlo Minnaja, Javier Guerrero, Esther Boquera, Carlo Minnaja, Fritz Wollenberg and Kadoja Hidenori (this last not yet published).

However, despite the generally positive steps the project has taken, it is worth noting that each new step requires a fair amount of effort. So while Tallinn was useful, I do not want in any way to give the impression that, following our participation in Tallinn, every other participant is well informed about Esperanto and the Second World War. On the other hand, many people who promised to write entries on several topics for the *Militrakonto* website have not yet done so. The least satisfying cases are those of Essertier and Pigro, who have benefited from ESF's generosity. Hopefully they will do this soon.

In summary, despite difficulties and the fact that not everything always runs smoothly, we continue to believe that organizing sessions about Esperanto topics in specialist conferences is an effective path and one that we should follow. I therefore thank ESF sincerely, for our participation in Tallinn would not have been possible without its support.

Interlinguistics session with teacher training

14–20 September 2019

<https://interl.home.amu.edu.pl/interlingvistiko/index.html>

The 7th group of interlinguistics students has reached its 3rd year at Adam Mickiewicz University (Poznań, Poland).

10 participants from 9 countries (France, Russia, Brazil, Germany, USA, South Korea, China, Spain and Poland) were able to specialize in teaching and communication during the session. The latter was supervised by Ilona Koutny, with topics of international and intercultural communication encouraging group discussions.

Contributors to the programme were Barbara Pietrzak (Poland) on journalism and radio; Roman Dobrzyński (Poland) on film-making, including his own films presenting Esperanto culture from his long career; István Ertl (Luxembourg) led a seminar on literature, Nicolau Dols (Spain) on the transmission of literary texts, and Ida Stria (Poland) on international auxiliary languages.

5th International Conference of Applied Linguistics

26–28 September 2019

<http://www.taikomojikalbotyra.flf.vu.lt/en/>

This conference at the Faculty of Philology, Vilnius University had the title “Languages and People: Communication in a Multilingual World”.

90th anniversary of the Esperanto Museum

24–25 October 2019

A scientific symposium on the subject of “Planned languages and language planning” took place in the Austrian National Library.

- ◆ Programme: https://www.onb.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/5_NewsMashup/Veranstaltungen/ESP_Programm.pdf
- ◆ Abstracts: https://www.onb.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/PDF_Download/ESP_abstracts.pdf

Das Ende von Babel?

7 November 2019

<https://www.fu-berlin.de/sites/dhc/programme/termine/Podiumsdiskussion-Das-Ende-von-Babel.html>

This (“The End of Babel?”) was the name of a discussion panel at the Freie Universität of Berlin, featuring Federico Gobbo (“Interlinguistik und Esperanto”, University of Amsterdam), Barbara Seidlhofer (Englisch als Lingua franca, Amerikanistik und Anglistik, University of Vienna) and Josef van Genabith (Multilinguale Technologien, Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Künstliche Intelligenz, Saarbrücken).

Here is an article by Roland Schnell about the event: <https://esperanto.berlin/science-en-fu>.

François Lo Jacomo’s speech to UNESCO

16 November 2019

A video of this speech, in the name of UEA at the 40th UNESCO General Conference, is available:

<https://www.esperantoporun.org/dokumentoj/videoj/parolado-de-francois-lo-jacomo-nome-de-uea-okaze-de-la-40a-general-a-konferenco-de-unesko-16-nov-2019/>

International conference in Perugia

26–27 November 2019

<https://www.unistrapg.it/en/1st-international-conference-peace-dialogues-nonviolence-sustainability>

An international conference “Peace dialogues: from non-violence to sustainability” took place at the Università per Stranieri in Perugia, Italy. Part of it concerned languages of non-violence.

The web page talks about Aldo Capitini’s book *Elementi di un’esperienza religiosa*. There is an Esperanto translation by Nicolino Rossi.

Esperanto becomes protected heritage in Croatia

16 December 2019

Croatian Esperanto League received a rare gift on the 160th anniversary of the birth of Zamenhof: the Esperanto tradition was declared to be a part of the non-material cultural heritage of the Republic of Croatia.

During the celebration, video was shown of the greatest achievements of Esperantists in Croatia over the last 111 years. The singer Neven Mrzlecki performed an introductory concert.

The celebration took place at the Mikołaj Kopernik Polish Cultural Association in Zagreb (to inform Polish people in Croatia that it was the fifth anniversary of Esperanto becoming protected heritage in Poland).

Spomenka Štimec tells us that Croatian television filmed an item for the programme *Good morning, Croatia* with her that day. As a preamble to Zamenhof Day, a bus set off on an excursion to Vienna on 14 December. Some of those travelling intended to take part in the Austrian Zamenhof Day at the Polish Institute in Vienna.

BOOKS

Davide Astori, *Due passi in Esperantujo – Promenadeto en Esperantujo*

A short stroll in Esperantoland

(Athenaeum, 2019)

<https://katalogo.uea.org/katalogo.php?inf=2949>

Bilingual with facing parallel texts. 150 pages (facing pages have the same numbers, so there are 300 sides of paper).

Carlos Casares (trans. Suso Moinhos), *Vundita vento*



(Espero, 2019)

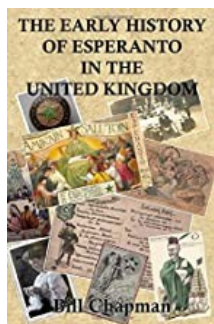
<https://katalogo.uea.org/?inf=4646>

This is the Esperanto translation of the short-story collection *Vento ferido* (1967). The book can be purchased from, among other places, Hispana Esperanto-Federacio (HEF) and Universala Esperanto-Asocio (UEA).

Available on the University of Vigo's website are some videos on the presentation of the Esperanto translation [<https://tv.uvigo.es/series/5b5b691e8f42080e7360fd95>] at the Faculty of Philology and Translation of that university (17 October 2019). The videos are in Galician. The host is Luis Alonso Bacigalupe, dean of the Faculty of Philology and Translation. The speakers are, in order:

- ◆ Håkan Casares Berg, son of the author, for the Carlos Casares Foundation;
- ◆ Iolanda Galanes, professor of the Faculty of Philology and Translation, member of the BITRAGA translation research group, University of Vigo;
- ◆ Gustavo A. Garrido, secretary of the Carlos Casares Foundation;
- ◆ Jesús Moinhos Pardavila, teacher and translator of the work.

Bill Chapman, *The Early History of Esperanto in the United Kingdom*



(Coast & Country, 2019)
<https://katalogo.uea.org/?inf=3690>

A history of the early Esperanto movement in Britain, by country and county, with a list of pioneers.

André Cherpillod, *Vortaro de la mitoj kaj mitologioj*

Dictionary of Myths and Mythologies
(La Blanchetière, 2019)
<https://katalogo.uea.org/?inf=1337>

In alphabetical order, with an indication of each name/word in the original language.

François Grin (ed.), *Mobility and Inclusion in Multilingual Europe: The MIME Vademecum*

(Geneva: The MIME Project, 2018)
<https://www.mime-project.org/vademecum/>

This 190-page vademecum, freely available as a PDF at the address above, is a practical tool resulting from the MIME project (Mobility and Inclusion in Multilingual Europe) funded by the European Commission. Using a novel approach combining eleven different disciplines, it offers an innovative and integrated response to language policy challenges usually considered separately. It is intended for people whose professional or political activities lead them to consider matters of multilingualism, take a stand on those issues and, directly or indirectly, shape language policy decisions at local, national or supranational levels.

The book contains answers to 72 short chapters by various authors associated with the project, grouped under the following headings:

- ◆ Language policy analysis
- ◆ Minorities, majorities and language rights
- ◆ Linguistic diversity, mobility and integration
- ◆ Language education, teaching and learning

- ◆ Translation, language technologies and alternative strategies
- ◆ Special topics

Among the topics addressed: “Should a planned language such as Esperanto be promoted as an international lingua franca?”

Norman Lebrecht, *Genius and Anxiety: How Jews Changed the World 1847–1947*

(New York: Scribner, 2019)

The book includes a section on Zamenhof and Ben-Yehuda.

Carlo Minnaja (ed. Davide Astori), *Introduzione alla letteratura esperanto*



(Athenaeum, 2019)

<https://katalogo.uea.org/katalogo.php?inf=6382>

250 pages

Gonçalo Neves, Bernhard Pabst, *Historia vortaro de Esperanto*

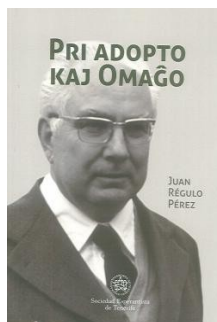
Historical Dictionary of Esperanto

(MAS 2018)

<https://katalogo.uea.org/?inf=8757>

The work aims to document the earliest use of every Esperanto root, compound and derivation.

Juan Régulo Pérez k.a., *Pri adopto kaj Omaĝo*



On Adoption and A Homage
(Sociedad Esperantista de Tenerife, 2019)
<https://katalogo.uea.org/?inf=6310>

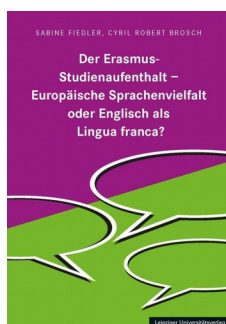
A translation of his acceptance speech as an adopted son of La Laguna, plus additional texts.

L. L. Zamenhof, *Gramatiko de la jida lingvo: Provo de gramatiko de la novjuda lingvo (de la ĵargono)*

Yiddish Grammar: An attempt at a grammar of the New Jewish Language (from the vernacular)
(MAS, 2019)
<https://katalogo.uea.org/?inf=678>

Originally in Russian, this work bore the title that is now the subtitle of this edition.

Sabine Fiedler, Cyril Robert Brosch, *Der Erasmus-Studienaufenthalt – Europäische Sprachenvielfalt oder Englisch als Lingua franca?*



(Leipziger Universitätsverlag, 2019)
<http://www.interlinguistik-gil.de/wb/media/beihefte/Fiedler-Brosch-Erasmus.pdf>

A study of the language usage and language habits of Erasmus-students, available online.

Sabine Fiedler has informed us of the 2019 yearbook of GIL (Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik). It contains contributions in German, abstracts of which appear below:

Věra Barandovská-Frank, “The globalization of French (from the international language to Franglais)”

French has been used as an “interlingua” from very early on: the first known document written in Old French was an international treaty between the West and East Franconian rulers Karl the Bald and Ludwig the German in the year 842. From the 12th century on, *le francien* developed into the French language (*langue française*), which enjoyed prestige throughout Europe during the Renaissance (*première universalité*) and was codified in 1660 by the famous *Grammaire de Port Royal*.

The development of science and philosophy in the 18th and 19th centuries made French the international language of aristocracy and diplomacy, especially in Russia, Poland and Germany (*deuxième universalité*) and French expressions (e.g. *parapluie*, *plaisir*, *trottoir*, *portemonnaie*, *promenade*) became popular throughout Europe.

As a *langue véhiculaire* of the colonies, French expanded worldwide. The loss of colonies and the growing political and economic importance of the USA in the 20th century brought down the prestige of French. Now the language suffers from the influence of Anglicisms, although France tries to fight against it by law (Loi Toubon, 1994). The current President of France likes to use English in his speeches, without being obliged to, which is interpreted as a sign of its subjugation to a globalizing English hegemony.

Cyril Robert Brosch, “Some remarks on Esperanto nativeness”

The first part of this paper gives an overview of the state of research on the so-called *denaskuloj*, i.e. people who have been raised with Esperanto as one of their mother tongues. Against this backdrop the general topic of nativeness in a language is also discussed.

As many of the studies on *denaskuloj* focus on socio- and psycho-linguistic aspects of the so-called artificial plurilingualism, the second part of this paper presents a case study of the process of acquiring Esperanto as one of the first languages, with a focus on grammatical and lexical aspects. It is based on extensive field notes collected during the observation of the first years of two trilingual children.

Goro Christoph Kimura, “Interlingual strategies by comparison: general features and German-Polish applications”

So far, in the research on methods of interlingual communication, only a selection of all the possibilities has been taken up for discussion, and often arguments in favour of a particular strategy have been emphasized while neglecting or devaluing others. This paper attempts to consider the characteristics of various interlingual strategies in a more comprehensive and detached way. It starts from the assumption that each communication mode has its own advantages and disadvantages so that there is no overarching language choice or strategy suited to any case.

Rather, the different strategies could be maximally utilized when they complement each other. The characteristics of language mediation, intercomprehension, receptive multilingualism, use of a partner language, language exchange, English as a lingua franca, Esperanto, Latin and language switching/mixing are presented. Lastly, the application to the test case of trans-border communication at the German-Polish border is analysed, where all of the different strategies are used to a varying degree.

Ilona Koutny, “Globalization – international culture – international languages”

Globalization in recent decades has enabled direct and indirect contacts among people from different nations. Cultural and linguistic diversity can also lead to conflicts and the exclusion of a certain part of the population from the information flow. Language is part of human capital, therefore its role in efficient communication on an equal footing is important.

After offering a definition of culture in a broad sense, its relation to language, and a discussion of international culture and intercultural communication, the author analyses two cases: first, when communication happens in the mother tongue of one of the partners, which creates not only linguistic and cultural inequalities, but psychological and social ones as well; secondly, communication through a lingua franca. The role of English in this role is briefly outlined.

The paper focuses on communication using Esperanto, and looks for traces of international, European and unique Esperanto culture, treats the flexible structure of Esperanto as a specialty for clearer expression and understanding, and for transmitting the culture of the speaker. The international speech community will be also represented, which – in spite of its diversity – is linked by common ideas. This is the basis for communication marked by equality and solidarity.

Michał Kozicki, “The influence of English on the creation of neologisms in the Amharic language”

The Amharic language is used as the official language in Ethiopia. From the end of the Second World War onward, it has been strongly influenced by English, and this tendency has been visible till today in the development of the language.

English loanwords can be adapted to the Amharic language through few phonetic modifications, which is even more obvious in the case of neologisms from various technical domains. A large number of neologisms can be created by means of lexical processes such as compounding, clipping, creolization, formation of hybrids, affixation and loan translation. As regards the adaptation of many English loans, it has to be said that it is often problematic because of the Amharic writing system and the phonetic differences. Due to the lack of diphthongs in the Amharic language, some neologisms are considerably distorted, so that it is difficult to understand some of them adequately. Most frequently the lexical structures influenced by English are created in the form of the Amharic or Old Ethiopic *status constructus*, but there are also many special terms that can be adapted to the Amharic language in another way.

Bernd Krause, “Esperanto and the Olympic Games – Points of contact”

Sports and language(s) are connected to each other in different ways, especially at international events. This study examines where, when and how Esperanto has been able to leave its mark in the field of Olympic sports. Concerning the modern Olympic Games initiated by Baron de Coubertin in 1896, there were only superficial contacts. The sale of a set of stamps in front of the Amsterdam Olympic Stadium in 1928, placed on a special sheet with texts in six languages including Esperanto, can be seen as a highlight.

In spite of some public discussions on the possible positive effects of using the international language, Esperanto has never made its way into sports itself. As the Olympic Committee has always stuck to allowing only English and French as official languages, attempts to establish Esperanto as an Olympic lingua franca failed. At least, in 2008 an *Olympic Games Practical Words Handbook* was published in four languages, one of which was Esperanto.

In workers' sport, especially in the International Workers' Olympiads held between the World Wars, Esperanto was incomparably more successful — despite the separation of the whole workers' movement into two opposing camps: During the socialistic Vienna Olympiad 1931, Esperanto was used as an official language – spoken and written – and at the communistic Moscow Spartakiad, intended to be held in 1933, Esperanto was even planned to be used to give starting commands. This could have been one of the greatest “sporting” moments ever in the history of Esperanto, but as the event had to be cancelled, it never happened.

Kristin Tytgat, “Esperanto and globalization: How does a planned language such as Esperanto cope with neologisms?”

In the era of globalization many neologisms have their origin in the English language and find their way into other languages. In this article, the author aims to explore which mechanisms work for the translation of neologisms in general and how Esperanto finds a solution to translate these new words. With this purpose in mind, some texts of the *UNESCO Courier* (July–Sept 2017) are analysed in the English and the Esperanto versions. It becomes evident that Esperanto is able to translate the English neologisms, thus meeting the requirement of a modern planned language.

Esperanto translation of *Una lingua per tutti, una lingua di nessun paese*

<https://katalogo.uea.org/katalogo.php?inf=9460>

Carlo Minnaja tells us that, according to Irene Caligaris, a small team is currently translating her book *Una lingua per tutti, una lingua di nessun paese* (Aracne, 2016) into Esperanto.

The Casa Fontanalba Visitors’ Book, de Clarence Bicknell



<https://www.clarencebicknell.com/en/2-non-categorise/184-buy-the-casa-fontanalba-visitors-book>

Clarence Bicknell was a British vicar who lived in Italy for nearly 40 years; he was one of the founders of the Italian Esperanto movement. This 52-page full-colour hardback book, published in 2017 by the Clarence Bicknell Association and Troubador, reproduces visitors’ signatures on the left and Bicknell’s botanical drawings on the right.

The price has been slashed from GBP 33.50 to GBP 18.95 plus postage.

More Bicknell-related items are available at <https://www.clarencebicknell.com/en/shop>.

ARTICLES

Eckhard Bick, “Automatic Generation and Semantic Grading of Esperanto Sentences in a Teaching Context”

in *Proceedings of the 8th Workshop on NLP for Computer Assisted Language Learning* (2019, ed. David Alfter, Elena Volodina, Lars Borin, Ildikó Pilan, Herbert Lange)
<https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/W19-6302.pdf>

A method for the automatic generation and semantic evaluation of practice sentences for Esperanto teaching.

Renato Corsetti, “UN at 75: Esperanto needs the United Nations, but the United Nations needs Esperantists”

in UEA’s magazine *Esperanto* (December 2019)
<https://revuoesperanto.org/oon>

Nino Kirvalidze, “New challenges of anglicization in the context of 21st-century globalization and their impact on higher education”

(2019) in *Studies in Literature and Language* (19/2, p.1–8).

This paper considers the phenomenon of anglicization to be predetermined:

- ◆ by the multilateral influence of the USA on many countries;
- ◆ by the obvious need for unification and standardization of terminological and other layers of lexis referring to various aspects of human activities;
- ◆ by the prestigious role of English as a *lingua franca* in international cooperation among countries.

Attitudes differ towards the process of anglicization. While some appreciate its political, economic and cultural advantages, others warn against a global, dominating language that might absorb minor cultures.

Brigid O’Keeffe, “An International Language for an Empire of Humanity: L. L. Zamenhof and the Imperial Russian Origins of Esperanto”

(2019) in *East European Jewish Affairs* (49:1, p.1–19)
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13501674.2019.1618165>

This article emphasizes Esperanto’s imperial Russian origins as an essential frame for understanding the larger history of Esperanto and its creator, L. L. Zamenhof (1859–1917).

Despite Esperanto’s global popularity in the early twentieth century, historians have little explored the history of this international auxiliary language and the utopian philosophical principles that Zamenhof invested in Esperanto’s mission to transform Jews, Russia and the world. Yet scholars have recently reconsidered Zamenhof as a political actor who launched Esperanto in 1887 as a means of solving the Jewish Question. While building from their work, this article integrates the history of Esperanto into the history of late imperial Russia.

The fraught political culture of the late Russian empire inspired a variety of radical, utopian ideological movements and Esperanto should be counted among them. Zamenhof offered Esperanto as a programme for uniting all the world’s peoples into a moral community of global citizens bound together by a shared international auxiliary language and universalist ethics. Conceived in the multiethnic borderlands of a Russian empire that he felt had failed him and his fellow Jews, Esperanto was Zamenhof’s utopian vision for a harmonious empire of humanity.

Alexander Rubel, “Quo Vadis Altermumswissenschaft? The Command of Foreign Languages and the Future of Classical Studies”

(2019) in *Classical World* (112/3, p.193–223)

This paper discusses the question of whether the “internationalization” of science means that students of Classics in the broadest sense, who have long been multilingual, are now in the twenty-first century obligated to write in English, even if not all of us can adequately express our thoughts in the language of Shakespeare.

In order to be noticed at all in the Anglo-American world, scientific publications increasingly have to appear in English, regardless of the language skills of the authors. Native English speakers, on the other hand, no longer consider it necessary to read in other languages, and they thus run the risk of reinventing the wheel.

In addition, criticism is levelled at national research policies in European countries that carelessly abandon their own languages in favour of the dominant tongue (not always used with complete accuracy). This paper argues in favour of multilingualism.

DISSERTATIONS

Peter Sheehy, *The (Trans)National Theatre of Esperanto: Staging politics, culture and community in the international language*

MA in Dramaturgy and Playwriting, National University of Ireland, Galway (2019)

Peter writes:

“I am happy to announce that it won First-Class Honours and had the highest marks in my Masters programme. Comments and criticisms are greatly appreciated as I intend to continue, and therefore refine, this research.

I want to say thank you again for helping me make this thesis a reality, and for all the important work the Esperantic Studies Foundation does.”

A literary thesis in Quechua

<https://globalvoices.org/2019/11/02/for-the-first-time-ever-a-doctoral-dissertation-was-defended-in-the-quechua-language-in-peru/>

In a historical milestone for Peru, a thesis in the native Quechua language has been defended for the first time ever. Roxana Quispe Collante received a grade of 20 (excellent), obtaining her doctoral degree in Peruvian and Latin American Literature from the National University of San Marcos (UNMSM).

Her research, entitled “*Yawar Para*, Kilku Warak’aq, Andrés Alencastre Gutiérrezpa harawin pachapi, Qosqomanta runasimipi harawi t’ikrachisqa, ch’ullanchasqa kayninpi” (“Rain of blood, transfiguration and uniqueness in the Quechua poetic world of Cusquean *harawi* by Andrés Alencastre Gutiérrez / Kilku Warak’aq”), aimed to acknowledge the literary value of the Andean poet and to reinterpret his *Yawar Para* collection of poems, but also to invigorate Quechua, strengthen it, and free it from linguistic and cultural prejudice.

MISCELLANEOUS

Why support ESF?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OapOh3pc70I>

In this short video, Mark Fettes talks about the Esperantic Studies Foundation (ESF) and why you should support the unique projects it undertakes in language planning, language rights, interlinguistics and the teaching of Esperanto.

ESF Fellowship at the University of Massachusetts

<http://scua.library.umass.edu/umarmot/services-at-scua/awards-and-prizes/fellowship-application-2020>

The Esperantic Studies Foundation Fellowship supports research in the holdings of the Special Collections and University Archives (SCUA) at the University of Massachusetts on the history and culture of planned languages, with a strong emphasis on Esperanto and the Esperanto movement. SCUA is home to a large and growing collection of material that documents Esperanto culture, including the records of the Esperanto Information Centre, the Esperanto League for North America, the Lewis Cook Papers, and the Allan Boschen Esperanto Book Collection. Fellows receive a \$2,500 stipend with an additional travel allowance, and are expected to spend a total of one month in residence during the period of the fellowship year.

Eligibility

Graduate students and early career professionals (within five years of receipt of a Ph.D.)

Application process

SCUA uses a single application process for all fellowship programmes, with applications accepted online only. A complete applicant's packet will include:

- ◆ A brief biographical statement of not more than 350 words with a description of your larger research agenda to be used for publicity purposes.
- ◆ An overview of the proposed project, not to exceed three pages.
- ◆ A current résumé or CV.
- ◆ One confidential letter of reference.

The online application is open and available at the address above. Applications are due on 6 March 2020 and awards will be announced by 1 April 2020.

Please contact SCUA (scua@library.umass.edu) with any questions.

Esperanto and Internationalism, c.1880s–1930

<https://standrewstransnational.wp.st-andrews.ac.uk/research/esperanto-and-internationalism-c-1880s-1930/>

A new project by the Institute for Transnational and Spatial History at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland.

On the 70th anniversary of ILEI

<https://edukado.net/novajhoj?id=802>

If you teach Esperanto or run a group, you should certainly be interested in joining ILEI (International League of Esperanto Instructors), which has just celebrated its 70th anniversary. The League endeavours to train teachers and to support instructors, and has a very good working relationship with Edukado.net. ILEI has a magazine, called *IPR* (*Internacia Pedagogia Revuo*), whose anniversary issue is now freely downloadable.

Funded Ph.D. opportunity at Ulster University, Northern Ireland: The Multilingual Government

Submission deadline: 7 February 2020

<https://www.ulster.ac.uk/doctorscollege/find-a-phd/511400>

The Doctoral College of Ulster University is offering a Ph.D. opportunity at the School of Applied Social and Policy Sciences. The Ph.D. student will work under the supervision of Dr Michele Gazzola on the topic “The Multilingual Government”. This is an interdisciplinary project at the interface between public policy studies, sociolinguistics and economics. Candidates are welcome from any of these areas of research.

Planet Word museum

<https://www.planetwordmuseum.org/>

An effort is well under way to establish a language museum in Washington DC, headed by several well-known figures in the language world (Pinker, Crystal, Wolfram, etc.).

Map of linguistic diversity in New York City

<https://gothamist.com/news/dazzling-map-shows-nycs-incredible-linguistic-diversity>

Described as a first step in helping to preserve endangered dialects and languages.

Importance of Esperanto *denaskuloj* for the description of Esperanto

[https://eo.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denaskaj_Esperanto-parolantoj#Literaturo_pri_denaskuloj_\(inkl._de_scienca\)](https://eo.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denaskaj_Esperanto-parolantoj#Literaturo_pri_denaskuloj_(inkl._de_scienca))

Lu Wunsch-Rolshoven tells us that at the above address he has listed some literature about Esperanto *denaskuloj* (native speakers), mainly scientific articles. He asks others to add to it – or to inform him of items he can add.

Lu continues:

“It seems to me that the existence of a thousand *denaskuloj* is an important criterion for many non-Esperanto-speaking linguists when they describe Esperanto. Classification is frequently simple: a language without *denaskuloj* is dead; if it has (a reasonable number of) *denaskuloj*, it is a living language. There are certainly many arguments for claiming that in the case of the planned language Esperanto, even leaving aside the *denaskuloj*, it merits recognition as a living language. Nonetheless, in many people’s experience, arguing for Esperanto as a living language is made considerably easier if the *denaskuloj* are mentioned.

Therefore, when we present Esperanto, I encourage us to mention the existence of the Esperanto *denaskuloj*, too. I think this is one of the facets of Esperanto and its language community that we should not hold aside.

https://eo.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denaskaj_Esperanto-parolantoj#Esperanto-denaskularo_kaj_Esperanto_kiel_%22vivanta_lingvo%22

I will be happy to read other arguments on this subject.”

Correction regarding “An approach to Esperanto through literature”

In the previous issue of I/I (4/2019, p.6), we included Carlo Minnaja’s article “Aliro al Esperanto tra la literaturo” in the list of “apparently unpublished studies recently added to *academia.edu*”. This article actually appeared in 2018 in *Aliroj al Esperanto* (“Approaches to Esperanto”, ed. Christer Kiselman, Kava-Pech).

ESF GRANTS

The Esperantic Studies Foundation has two grant programmes: the Interlinguistics Support Fund and the General Support Fund.

Interlinguistics Support Fund (ISF)

This is administered by an international panel under the auspices of the Centre for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems. It awards small grants, normally less than US\$2000, to assist scholars and advanced students in conducting research in the fields of language planning, interlinguistics, transnational language policy, linguistic justice and planned languages (including Esperanto). The grants may cover the purchase of, or access to, research materials, attendance at conferences, travel to research libraries, fieldwork support, website development, publication costs, etc. ISF grants are awarded on a competitive basis and must normally be used within a year of the award.

General Support Fund (GSF)

This covers all three of ESF's current priorities: Research, Education and Conservation. It is open to individuals and organizations, including universities. Projects must sit firmly within ESF's priority areas. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis. Although most grants are small and must normally be used within a year of the award, occasionally grants are made for longer periods and in larger amounts. Before making a request for funding, it is best to submit a brief message of inquiry to admin@esperantic.org. GSF applications are reviewed by a sub-committee of the ESF Board of Directors. GSF applications that fall within the guidelines for the ISF will be referred to the ISF committee.

Deadlines

There are three application deadlines per year, for both of the above support programmes:

- ◆ 31 January
- ◆ 30 April
- ◆ 30 September

For more information, please visit: <https://www.esperantic.org/en/grants/available>

IfI is a publication of the Esperantic Studies Foundation (ESF) in cooperation with the Centre for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems (CED) at Universala Esperanto-Asocio (UEA), Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, NL-3015 BJ Rotterdam, Netherlands. ISSN 2521-7461. A parallel Esperanto version, *Informilo por Interlingvistoj (IpI)* is also available. This issue was edited by Simon Davies with assistance from Angela Tellier. To receive notice of future issues, or to send items for publication, email ipi@esperantic.org. Deadline for the next issue: 31 March 2020. Contributions from all parts of the world are welcome. We accept material in English or Esperanto, or ideally as a translated text in both languages. ESF on the web: <https://www.esperantic.org>, <https://www.facebook.com/esperantic>. Twitter: [@esperanticsf](https://twitter.com/esperanticsf), [@esfacademic](https://twitter.com/esfacademic).