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1 Der Sammelband „Interlinguistische Studien“

Eine umfangreiche Neuerscheinung wird in diesem Heft genauer vorgestellt. Die Beiträge sind in Deutsch (dann mit Zusammenfassungen in Englisch und Esperanto) oder in Esperanto (dann mit Zusammenfassungen in Englisch und Deutsch) erschienen:

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D Beitrag in Deutsch
E Beitrag in Esperanto

1.1 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'.

1.2 Ignat F. Bociort (Timișoara/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.

1.3 Johannes Irmscher (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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Aleksandr D. Duličenko (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.

1.10 Sergej N. Kuznecov (Moskau/RU): *Interlinguistics in a 'cosmic dimension': A journey between cosmoglotics and cosmolinguistics* (E)

The modern field of interlinguistics developed from an earlier theory of universal languages (cosmoglotics, 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

1.14 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.

1.15 Věra 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 1888/1889.

1.16 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).

1.17 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.

1.18 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.

1.19 Katalin Smidéliusz (Szombathely/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.

1.20 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.

1.21 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.

1.22 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.

1.23 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. ĝ, 20. g, 21. c, 22. ĉ, 23. ŭ, 24. ŝ, 25. z, 26. h, 27. ĵ, 28. ĥ. 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).

1.24 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.

1.25 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.

1.26 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.

1.27 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 *gejšo* (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.

1.28 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 *ruskie* '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 *germano**j* -> *Germanio* -> *germanianoj* in Esperanto such a differentiation would be applicable to all states.

1.29 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.

1.30 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.

1.31 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'.

1.32 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.

1.33 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.

1.34 Zbigniew Galor (Poznań/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 'Raŭmismo' (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.

1.35 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.*

1.36 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.

1.37 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.

1.38 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.

1.39 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, pleonasms, 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.

1.40 Hans 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 *pályá* 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.*

1.41 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.

1.42 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.

1.43 Ilona Koutny (Poznań/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.

2 Fachvorträge auf dem 86. Esperanto-Weltkongreß in Zagreb

2.1 Esperantologische Konferenz

Die Esperantologische Konferenz, die alljährlich im Rahmen der Esperanto-Weltkongresse stattfindet, hatte das Rahmenthema „Tod, Verteidigung, Verbreitung: Esperanto vor dem Schicksal und der Strategie staatenloser Sprachen“.

Es wurden folgende Vorträge (in Esperanto) gehalten:

- „Esperanto im Sprachensystem der Erde“ (Prof. Dr. Humphrey Tonkin, Hartford/ USA)
- „Zur Dynamik des Esperanto“ (Prof. Dr. Geraldo Mattos, Rio de Janeiro/Brasilien)
- „Bestimmung und Auswahl: Esperanto zwischen staatenlosen Sprachen und Staaten“ (Dr. Zbigniew Galor, Poznań/Polen)
- „Esperanto-Sprachpolitik: Ziele, Mittel, Prioritäten“ (Dr. Detlev Blanke, Berlin)

2.2 Kongreß-Universität

Die 54. Session der Internationalen Kongreß-Universität, die mit 10 –16 Vorlesungen im Rahmen der Esperanto-Weltkongresse stattfindet, bot u.a. folgende Vorträge (in Esperanto):

- „Einheit und Verschiedenheit in den Sprachen der Welt: neue Ergebnisse der Linguistik“ (Prof. Dr. Grant Goodall, El Paso/USA)
- „Phraseologie – Spiegel der Kultur“ (Dr. habil. Sabine Fiedler, Leipzig)

Die Kongreß-Universität wurde geleitet von *Prof. Dr. Dalibor Brozović*, Mitglied der Akademien der Wissenschaften und Künste von Kroatien und Mazedonien, Direktor des Kroatischen Lexikographischen Instituts.

2.3. Kolloquium „Sprachplanung und Lexikologie“

Im Sitz der Kroatischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste, Zagreb, fand vom 28.-30.7.2001 das „Internationale Symposium Sprachplanung und Lexikologie“ statt. Es wurde von der Akademie des Esperanto und der Kroatischen Akademie organisiert. Vortrags- und Diskussionssprachen waren Englisch und Esperanto (E).

Es wurden folgende Vorträge gehalten:

- Alexander Krouglov (London/UK): „Ukrainian: Undoing Previous Corpus and Status Planning“
- Heinz Hoffmann (Radebeul/DE): „Beginn der Terminologiearbeit auf der Grundlage des Begriffsystems im Eisenbahnwesen“ (E)
- Sabine Fiedler (Leipzig/DE): „Phraseologismen in Esperanto: Klassifizierung und Verwendung“ (E)
- Vilmos Benczik (Budapest/HU): „Kommunikationstheoretische Erwägungen über Esperanto und seine Lexik“ (E)
- Fu Kin-hung (Hong Kong/CN): „Lexical differences in Chinese across the Taiwan Strait“
- Detlev Blanke (Berlin/DE): „Zur Lexikographie einiger Plansprachen. Typologische und bibliographische Skizze“ (E)
- Grant Goodall (El Paso, TX/US): Über die Transitivität von Verben in Esperanto (E)
- Ilona Koutny (Poznań/PL): „Von der Begriffsklassifikation bis zu Sachwörterbüchern. Der Esperanto-Wortschatz in thematischen Gruppen“ (E)
- Ottó Haszpra (Budapest/HU): „Kritische Durchsicht der Bemühungen um die Modernisierung des Esperanto-Alphabets von den Anfängen bis 2001“ (E)
- Pálma Salomonné Csiszár (Budapest/HU): „Die Funktion latinider Präfixe in Esperanto und im Italienischen“ (E)
- Christer Kiselmann (Uppsala/SE): „Die Schaffung mathematischer Termini“ (E)

- Geraldo Mattos (Curitiba, PR/BR): „Analyse und Kritik von Definitionen in Wörterbüchern“ (E)

Außerhalb des Programms sprach Amri Wandel (Makabim/IL) zum Thema „Esperantotermine der Astronomie“ (E).

3 Neuerscheinungen

3.1 Historiographie

Das Deutsche Esperanto-Institut veröffentlichte folgende Publikation:

Haase, Martin (2000, Hrsg.): *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Esperanto-Bewegung*. (Esperanto-Dokumente 5). Berlin: Deutsches Esperanto-Institut, 62 S., ISSN 1616-5306

Das Heft enthält folgende Studien:

- Hans-Burkhardt Dietterle: „Prof. Dr. Johannes Dietterle – Initiator für Esperanto“ (S. 9-19)
- Ulrich Lins: „Zur Geschichte des Esperanto-Instituts in Sachsen 1908 – 1936“ (S. 20 – 29)
- Detlev Blanke: „Einige methodologische Probleme der Geschichtsschreibung über GDREA“ (S. 31 – 62)

3.2 Interlinguistische Hefte von „Interface“

Unter der Schriftleitung von Fred van Besien erscheint in Belgien die Zeitschrift „Interface Journal of Applied Linguistics. Tijdschrift voor toegepaste linguïstiek“. Sie wird herausgegeben von der Hogeschool voor Wetenschap en Kunst VLEKHO, Brüssel. Das Heft 15 (2000)1 enthält den ersten Teil der von Klaus Schubert herausgegebenen Beiträge zum Rahmenthema „Planned Languages: From Concept to Reality“. Die Beiträge sind dem Andenken von Edward Symoens gewidmet, der das Werk initiiert hatte.

In Teil I sind folgende Beiträge enthalten:

- Wim M. A. De Smet: „Edward Symoens 1915-1995“ (S. 3-4)
- Klaus Schubert: „Plansprachen zwischen Plan und Sprache. Einleitung“ (S. 5-9)
- Humphrey Tonkin: „The Role of Literary Language in Esperanto“ (S. 11-35)
- Detlev Blanke: „Vom Entwurf zur Sprache“ (S. 37-89)

- Michel Duc Goninaz: „Problèmes lexicographiques de l'espéranto“ (S. 91-98)

- Ilona Koutny: „Speech Processing and Esperanto“ (99-120)

Teil II wird Ende 2001 erwartet. Zur selben Zeit werden auch beide Hefte zusammengebunden als (ein) Buch erscheinen.

3.3 Esperanto in Wissenschaft und Technik: Terminologische Aspekte

Vom 10.-12.11.2000 fand in Prag ein Kolloquium mit dem Rahmenthema „Fachliche Verwendung des Esperanto“ statt. Es wurden die Unterthemen „Ökonomie an der Schwelle zum dritten Jahrtausend“, „Terminologische Probleme“ und „Verwendung des Esperanto in Wissenschaft und Technik“ behandelt. Die Beiträge sind als Buch erschienen:

Pluhař, Zdeněk (2001, Hrsg.): *Fakaj aplikoj de Esperanto*. (Serio: Aplikoj de Esperanto en scienco kaj tekniko 2). Dobřichovice: KAVA-PECH, (mit Zusammenfassungen in Englisch, Deutsch und Tschechisch), ISBN 80-85853-52-3, 157 S.

In diesem Band sind folgende Beiträge (in Esperanto) aus interlinguistischer Sicht von Interesse:

- Jan Werner: „Der Vorgang der Fachwortbildung in Esperanto“

- Heinz Hoffmann: „Möglichkeiten der Plansprache, Unterschiede in den Bedeutungen von Begriffen in verschiedenen Sprachen bei Fachausdrücken des Eisenbahnwesens auszudrücken“

- Rüdiger Sachs: „Die Verfassung eines Fachkompendiums“

- Lars Sözüer: „Ein Fachwörterbuch der Astronomie in Esperanto“

- Miroslav Malovec: „Esperanto im digitalen Zeitalter“

- Josef Kavka: „Die Morphologie der Pilze“

- Ottó Haszpra: „Alternative Alphabete für Esperanto mit einem geschichtlichen Rückblick 1888 – 2000“

- Detlev Blanke: „Der Sprachename ‚Esperanto‘ als Metapher“

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