



GLOSA SEMANTICS

Glosa enthusiasts have started now to teach Glosa in schools and the following notes directed to them in particular, will surely interest many others.

The notes refer to questions we have been asked, and we have noted them down as being perhaps of general interest.

NECE means must, got to, have to.

It derives from L. *nece-ssis* which in turn comes fr. NE, not + *cess-* a form of CED-, to go, go away, yield.

(Note the ss for the d. Both are teeth sounds).

So *ne-cess-* means theres no going away, no backing out

fr. some action or other. Fr wh E. *necessa-ry*.

NE NECE, dont have to. You have a choice. You are not being forced to do something.

NECE NE must not You have no choice. You are being forbidden to do something.

NE and NO.

NO- goes further than NE. An AMI is a friend. U NE-AMI may be just an acquaintance, somebody you meet frequently but whom you dont know well enough to call a friend.

U NON-AMI is the opposite of a friend...an enemy

TERMO means hot. NE TERMO means simply it is not hot, but it could be quite warm. Whereas NO-TERMO means very cold.

Scarcely,hardly in Glosa is PROXI NE, nearly not.

I can scarcely understand him becomes

MI POTE PROXI NE LOGI AN.

This is a good example illustrating the fact that Glosa vocabulary is semantically based.

This is a most important Glosa characteristic. Inability to understand the real meaning of even their native words is hindering a few people from making proper use of Central Glosa 1000. This semantic basis of Glosa also helps people of all languages to study in detail the real meaning of their native words. We all grow up using words almost automatically without analyzing their meanings.

When the reader seeks an English word in an English-Glosa dictionary, very often they cannot find it, and perhaps quickly assume that this is a deficiency of our Glosa dictionaries.

Their frustration really arises from the fact that they have not yet appreciated the marvellous efficiency of Central Glosa 1000.

The basing of Glosa vocabulary on semantic principles was one of the great innovations of Professor Hogben. Apart from his brilliant scientific researches Hogben was also a linguist, witness his famous "The Loom of Language" the favorite book of Sir John Harvey-Jones, Chairman of ICI.

It was not exactly a novel idea, but was a development of Ogden and Richards' "The Meaning of Meaning", and their invention of Basic English. Marvellous as was their idea, however, they were never able to fully exploit it, because of the terrible limitations of English imposed by that old enemy of progress

.....Tradition. But in Glosa we have no such hindrance, and can build our vocabulary entirely on semantic principles.

GLOSA VOCABULARY IS BUILT ON SEMANTIC PRINCIPLES.

Here follows a quote from Prof. Hogbens *Interglossa*. He's talking about *The Semantics of Interglossa*. His remarks apply also of course to Glosa which has modified nothing fundamental in *Interglossa*.

"We here confine ourselves to constructions likely to make demands on the ingenuity of the reader, especially the reader who is not yet alert to the semantic pitfalls of the English - including Basic English - language.

The teacher or reader who is accustomed to the method of teaching a language by pairing off each of its words with that of another language may be at first surprised by the great number of equivalent Anglo-American words cited against each *Interglossa* word; and may get the impression that the meaning of an *Interglossa* word is accordingly diffuse. This is the reverse of the truth.

The diffuseness of meaning which almost any Anglo-American vocable has acquired by metaphor, transferred epithet, metonymy, synecdoche, litotes or oxymoron, makes it impossible to render the exact delimitation of a well-delimited vocable without the device of listing a constellation of near synonyms, and leaving the reader to extract its essential meaning from what is common to all of them."

In Glosa we like to emphasize that each Glosa word stands for one idea, one concept. Practically it stands for the head-word in Roget's *Thesaurus*. The point is that the head word stands for an idea, which can be found in different degrees of intensity in all of the subjacent words in the section, of which there may well be more than a hundred, especially if you include the noun, adjectival and verb-forms of the word.

The difficulty lies not in the Glosa but in the messy state of the English or other Old Language.

Here we can introduce profitably an aside, and study the etymology and meanings of the figures of speech which are largely responsible for the vagueness of almost all words in the Old Languages mentioned by Prof. Hogben.

The hyphens are inserted simply to break up the word into its significant parts, with the root predominating of course.

ANTI-THE-SIS opposite- put. Contrasts two things for effect. Ex." Law without liberty is tyranny; but liberty without law is anarchy" William Penn, who gave his name to Penn-sylva-nia, or Penn's woods.

The rt is G. THE-, to put, cog. Eng. DO. Many derivatives....THEsis, THEatre, diskoTEQUE for THEKa, box.

EU-PHEM-ISM, well-speak. PHEM- cog L. FAME, and in-FA-nt, who can't speak.

Eu-phem-ism is the use of nice words for disagreeable things. Ex. Souvenir-hunting is a euphemism for vandalism.

LIT-OTES, simple, smooth. In this we emphasize the positive by negating the opposite.

Ex. He's not a bad writer.

META-PHOR carry PHOR beyond META. In this there is no comparing word such as 'like'. Two unlike ideas are related to suggest there's something common between them. Ex. "the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels." Longfellow. If he had said "the stars are like forget-me-nots of the angels" that would have been a simile.

SIMILE Two unlike things are compared explicitly using a marker-word such as *like* or *as*.

Ex. "I wandered lonely as a cloud" Wordsworth.

MET-ONYMY beyond-name. This uses an attribute in place of the whole. Ex. All hands on deck. 'hands' here is a metonymy for men. Also, the Stage for the acting profession is another example.

OXY-MORON sharp-witted- stupid. In this two semantically incompatible expressions are brought together in order to intensify. Ex. It's a living death.

Thousands of English words from Latin and Greek have had their meaning transformed by these and other Figures of Speech.

Ex. di-lapida-ted means all parts scattered like the scattered stones LAPIDA of a tumble-down building. The di- stands for L. prefix dis-, in all directions as in dis-tribute.

Dis-tribu-te means to share out amongst the Roman tribes.

When we distribute now we have no tribes in mind.

TRI-VIA-L was said of something that was situated where three roads meet, therefore common to everybody, uninteresting.

These and thousands of other words illustrate how the vocabularies of the Old especially Literary Languages have been filled and the words made vaguer than the day they were composed.

Note, Hogben is not saying these poetic devices are necessarily bad, for obviously they intensify the imagery, but he is pointing out that all these devices do smudge the original meaning of the word.

When it was first coined no doubt TRI-VIA-l referred definitely to a three-way junction; but now it means common, uninteresting, the sort of thing you can find in any via.

A few examples of what is meant by a Semantic Vocabulary. Look at the Generic list in any of the dictionaries.

You want the Glosa for a vacuum cleaner.

It is of course a MEchanism (a good G. word) and so ends with the abbreviation -ME. What is the function of a vacuum cleaner? It cleans. So our Glosa word must be PURI-ME. Similarly, a Computer is a thinking-MEchanism, a PUTA-ME.

Any Glosa word can be used as any part of speech.

PEDI, foot can be a noun as in MI PEDI, my foot.

It can be a verb in MI PA PEDI U BOLA, I kicked the ball. MI PA PEDI A LONDON. I walked to London.

One can TRENA or VAGONA a London.

ETY NOTES

Glosa words can act as any part of speech so one can use;

ULTRA beyond, for to pass, go beyond.

FE PA ULTRA MI. She passed me.

PERI around for to surround, encircle.

PLU POLICA-PE PERI U DOMI The police are surrounding the house.

ANA upwards, to throw up; and KATA

downwards, for to throw down.

KO, with, as in con-nexi-on and hundreds of other words. MI PA KO FE. I 'withed' her, I ac-CO-mpañied her.

FU, fu-ture, shall.

They had to postpone the meeting

MU PA NECE FU UN UNIO

Have you an alternative? QE TU HABE UN ALO?

VICE, instead of. NA NECE VICE X PER Y.

We must replace X by Y.

ANTI, against, oppose. I shall oppose him. MI FU ANTI AN.

PROXI, near They approached (neared) the town. MU PA PROXI UN URBA.

VERSI, back to beginning. Return ticket. U VERSI BILETA.

ULTIMA, last. Put something last. ULTIMA UNO-RA.

PROTO, first. Put something first. PROTO UNO-RA.

PRO, for, favoring. I shall help him. MI FU PRO AN.

Use OKU for see, look at. AURI or OTI ear for hear.

NASA, nose for to nose, smell. DIGI, finger to touch, feel with the fingers.

G. BUNA, hill, mound, knob we can use for to swell.

So for swell we now have a few useful synonyms (because they occur in common roots) L. TUMO as in tum-or, G. BRIO as in em-bryo, and BUNA

PUNCTUATION

Most important is the use of semi-colon in Glosa.

It should always be used to mark off a clause containing a finite verb. A finite verb is one which changes according to tense and subject.

CAPITALS are used for:

The first word of a sentence.

The first word of a direct quotation.

The first word of a direct question.

Names of persons, congresses and societies.

Names of peoples and languages.

Titles, Days of the week, months when named, and holidays.

Names of genera in biology; also of classes and orders.

Hyphens are used to join an independent particle to another word, when they together form one unit. Eg. sedi-mo, a chair.

ABBREVIATION.

A common one is SU short for SUPRA, over, above. This abbreviation is useful in naming fractions' eg. 7/8 is SETI SU OK.

See PGN 59 "Expansion of Glosa Vocabulary"

ENGLISH INTO GREEK.

Many Greek words look at first sight very strange, but they have a close relationship to our familiar old English words. This can provide a useful mnemonic device for students of Modern Greek.

Consider the adjoining 3-column table.

The middle column lists some Greek words which belong in Mega Glosa.

The Greek words are all italicized and bold. Their English meaning is given in the third column.

In the first column are some typically common often Saxon words. And these are all cognate with the corresponding Greek word in the centre. **Cognate words were once the same.** They started out as the same original Indo-Euro-word, but as families migrated in different directions and so separated from each other (about 4000 BC) they of course lost communication with each other and so their languages developed in different ways. Interestingly the words did not change their original meaning much. More often it was the pronunciation, therefore later spelling, which changed. But even this tended to follow certain rules. Rules which we always summarize in the three sources of sounds. A lip-sound will change to another lip sound, a tooth-sound to another tooth sound, and a throat sound to another throat sound. Thus;

Lip-sounds b f m p v

Tooth-sounds d s t th z

Throat sounds hard c & k g h guttural ch

Glosa of course is phonetic, but we have used the usual conventional spelling of Greek words in English.

Starting at the top of the column we have

BALD *phali* shining white

The Greek is usually closer to the original IE meaning than the English so this means that the Germanic word BALD originally meant same as the G. white, shining. This is connected with another G word *pharos*, lighthouse, fr wh the French get their *phare*, headlight.

Note that G. PH is really an F sound and belongs to the lip-sounds, so the Germanic tribes changed the older F to another lip-sound B.

phali became *bali* and so BAL-D.

Lower down is BARTER cognate with G. *prate*, which means deal, negotiate. In IE languages the letter R often gets transferred to the other side of a neighboring vowel. This is called **metathesis**

Going down to BUSH. This SH sound SCH in German was in Old Germanic pronounced SK which shows easily its close relationship to the Greek *boske*, grazing. Also there is the English dialect word BOSKY = wooded.

These English words therefore will surely help us to memorize in a fascinatingly interesting way great numbers of Greek words. At the same time it emphasizes the close relationship between seemingly different Euro-languages and peoples.

ABBREVIATIONS E = English. IE Indo-European
L. Latin G = Greek. fr from, wh which

ENGLISH COGNATE	GREEK WORD	MEANING OF GREEK
AKRO-POLIS = top-town	<i>akri-bo</i>	up-market
BAKE	<i>phoge</i>	roast
BALD	<i>phali</i>	shining, white
BARTER	<i>prate</i>	buy and sell
BEAR	<i>phero</i>	carry
BEECH	<i>phago</i>	eat
BLACK	<i>phleg</i>	bum with black smoke
BLAST, BLOW	L. <i>fla-</i>	in-fla-te
BOIL	L. <i>bula</i>	
BOT-ANY	<i>botane</i>	herb, pasture
	<i>boske</i>	graze
	<i>pro-bosci-s</i>	long flexible snout
BREAD	<i>brut-os</i>	beer (both ferment)
BREAST	<i>brio</i>	swell, em-bryo
BUSH	<i>boske</i>	pasture, graze
		pro-bosci-
CALL	<i>kal-e</i>	call, summon
	<i>para-kal-o</i>	please
CEMET-ERY	<i>kimitho</i>	sleep
CLOSED	<i>klisto</i>	shut
CUP, HIVE	<i>kupe</i>	cavity
CYCLE =	<i>kiklo-phoria</i>	traffic = circulating and
circula-tion	<i>phoria</i>	carrying
PHOS-PHOR	<i>phos-phor-us</i>	light-carry
DAR-E	<i>thar-e</i>	be courageous
DAUGHTER	<i>tygater</i>	daughter
FURY	<i>thore</i>	noise, turmoil
GIR-DLE	<i>gyr-os</i>	circle, ring
HARV-EST	<i>karp-os</i>	fruit
HATE	<i>ked-os</i>	sadness, care
ICON	<i>eikona</i>	picture
IDIOT	<i>idio</i>	private
KINE-MA =	<i>kine</i>	move
moving pictures	<i>auto-kine-to</i>	car, self-moves
LAI-TY	<i>leo-s</i>	people
	<i>leo-phori-o</i>	people-carry=bus
re-MAIN	<i>meni</i>	live, dwell
de-LU-ge	<i>lu-tro</i>	bathroom
MOTHER	<i>mitera</i>	mother
METRO-POLIS	<i>poli</i>	town
	<i>metro-poli-s</i>	mother-town
THYRO-ID is	<i>thyro</i>	door
door-shaped	<i>para-thyro</i>	window, a sort of door
NER-EID	<i>nero</i>	water
NOUR-ish	<i>peithe</i>	persuade, make believe
con-FIDE-nt	<i>mathe</i>	teach
MATHE-matics	<i>e-ryth-ro</i>	red
RED	<i>kaino</i>	new
re-CEN-t	<i>dam-a</i>	tame, subdue
TAME	<i>deik-</i>	show
TEACH	<i>sten-e</i>	groan
THUN-DER	<i>timo-theo</i>	honor God
TIMO-THY	<i>ide orig. wide</i>	see
WIT, IDE-a	<i>erg</i>	w-ork
W-ORK	<i>organ</i>	tool
ORGan	<i>gelo</i>	laugh
YELL	<i>thea</i>	a sight
THEA-TRE	<i>tel-os</i>	a tax
TOLL	<i>tutth-os</i>	small, still young
TOT		

QE DISCI ALO NE DISCI?

“Plu Briti-pe ze-kron feno volu disci plu xeno-lingua. Ex anti-ergo alo non auto-fide. Posi id veni ex minus de okasio; alo minus de stimula.

U medio Brita civi ergo extralanda ne volu disci klu iso tele de “Boni mana” alo “Qo horo primavora?”

Sed nu plu kilo de civi ergo brevi- alo mega-tem in plu developo landa. U questio es; de disci alo no-disci u lingua. Multi civi nu habe zero elekti. Panto-pe qi volu ergo in VSO (Voluntary Service Overseas) nece promise de disci u landa lingua. U-ci es fo gravi.

VSO direktora dice; “Pe disci u lingua ne solo de pote ki in loka agora; e merka plu vora-fito a boni preci

U boni ski de u lingua demonstra; pe respekt u loka kultura, u demo, e plu kon-ergo-pe. Id auxi ko-operati.

Plura civi ne pote ki ma-tele de “sko-do France-lingua” gradu; e hedo u sociali bio ge-centra in English-dice komunita. Plu hetero-civi gene reali flu-ski; e bali se ad-in bio de loka komunita. Plu-ci gene u mega cirkula de ami; pe gene solo ex habe u komuni lingua.

A QO PROFITO?

Claude Hagege dice mo centi lingua; e es miso-franglais.

Plu grafo de an gene tipo in panto nova papira; e an docu in Harvard e Berkeley.

Nu-pa an pa grafo in Nouveau Observateur; “Pe ne debi docu English a plu France sko-do infanti; ma-boni de doc a mu Ruski, Deutsch alo Cinese. An akorda holo ko famo 1975 Bas-Lauriol lega; qi veto un uti de no-ge-translati verba epi plu info-pali. An fru un akorda de Alain Peyrefitte, u Gaulisti Eduka krati-pe; qi moti plu qota-marka peri “fax”; e an nima un

Amerika College in Paris “Un Amerika insula difusi plu mega qantita de English lingua, e Amerika miti / mythi.

Hagege nu-pa publika “Le Souffle de la Langue” qi fu es u maxi vendo bibli in France. An sti memo u France demo de 1066 vikto su Britaiania; e u seqe difusi de France-lingua dia Europa.

Ci es u qota ex C15 Venice grafo-pe Da Canale;

“U France lingua dona ma delektu de audi e lekto de ali hetero”

Hagege grafo plus de France duce in Centanua 17 e 18.

Panto-ra ex plu filo-grama a plu paci-akorda pa gene grafo in France-lingua.

An dice; “Mi ne senti anti English per se – u literari English de Shakespeare e Johnson. Mi auto dice English. Mi docu in English tem semi-anua. ”Sed klu Briti English ze-kron pa gene dice epi Europa. Ka-co, an doxo; “Deutsch es u ma-gru lingua pro plu Euro-infanti”.

Hagege reali es anti Internatio English. An dice; “U mali speci de Amerika-English noku na civiliza. Id es u lingua de stupidi junk TV seri; e id gene uti per plu idio-pe; qi fu ze-kron dice boni English. U-ci pidgin English stupidi mu. Id sto mu dice mu nati lingua. Na nece klasti id”.

An akorda; plu profesio-pe nece habe u komuni lingua. Sed pro plu hetero-pe an doxo plurilinguismo es ma-boni ex infanti-tem. “Qe tu habe vide; plu infanti amo komunika? U maxi gravi tem es inter plu eva tri a deka; un infanti trakto in se panto peri-soni.

An dice; “Reali bilingualismo ex infanti-tem sti sensitivi plu civi a plu subtili de ali lingua; e u-ci sti plu persona ma sofi.”

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Ex Glosa vide-punkta na questio; Qo profito an pa gene ex an centi lingua? U lingua es solo u komunika-me; e u maxi-boni es u maxi-eficie. Mi memo tri grafo-pe; qi pa gene u brevi-tem famo kausa mu uti de mega English Vokabulari. Fo-dulce. Mu pa titula un oti. E fo vaku.

Kausa, kron tu pa examina; qo pa es infra u pluto dekora; id pa es vaku.

Multi amua retro mi pa volu merka u mikroskope-me. Mi pa ki in stimula boteka; qi fenestra pa es

ple de plu eficie-feno mekani. U vendo-pe pa senti u mega filo pro plu-ci mekani. An pa habe mega ski de histori de singu-me. Tem proxi mo horo an pa dice zelo-ple de an plu karisimo ge-filo ra.

Po-co mi pa dice de u buta de mi visita. Mi pa proto dice de mu funkto, mu magnifi de u extra-ordinari mira mikro munda. Ad u-ci punkta an konfesi; “O, Mi ze-kron skope ali-ra per mu. La, mi ne pote auxi tu. Mi ski ze-ra de u mikro-munda. Ze-ra!

A fini mi pa merka u mekani; an pa monito mi de ne merka! Mi dura habe id. Id gene mega uti.

PLU MINORI LINGUA

40 miliona Euro civi dice plu minori lingua.

The European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages celebra id proto deka anua.

Id pa proto in 1979. John Hume MEP pro Boreo Irelanda pa demanda in Euro-Parlamenta plu certa privilegi pro plu dice-pe de plu minori lingua. Un EP pa cepti u reporta 1981. Mai 1992 multi civi pa visita un unio; e mu pa demanda un imedia volu pro societa; qi fu dice e akti pro mu in EK. Seqe-co pe pa establi The European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages.

Mu pa apri u duce ofici in Dublin; e u nu-pa ge-apri Info Centra in Brussels. Id promoti e alexi plu Minori Euro-Lingua.

Na plu lingua es u maxi-gravi mero de na auto, de na landa, de na kultura. U EK mu es fo aktivi pro na plu Minori Lingua; e bugeta 3.5 miliona ECU pro promoti plu regio e minori Lingua e kultura.

U Buro produce u Nova-Grama e un Info-Reti.

Un idea de lingua e kultura konformi gene nega per EK. U nu-visio de Europa es; uni per multi.

ETI-NOTA

Disci to learn. Fr the L. and is closely related to *Docet* teach as in *docu-le*, teachable. The Latins pronounced it with a hard c as *diski*. But so far we haven't many shushy sounds in Glosa so it is a good idea to pronounce it as the Italians would... *disti*.

PLU MINORI LINGUA PROBLEMA

NORDIKA LINGUA TURBA

Suomi-lingua de Uralika famili ge-dice in USSR in regio de boreo Urali monti, pre 7000 anua. Pa gene un alfabeto e plu proto-grafo C13 (Centanua 13). U-ci famili pa du lose importa, kausa mu pa gene domina ex Ruski. Penta miliona dice-pe in Suomi, Sverige e Ruski. Un hetero mero de grupa es Magyar, alo Hungari-lingua.

Po Munda Milita Bi multi fugi-pe pa ki ad-in Sverige. 1980 proxi 50,000 studenti pa gene sko in 60 difere lingua.

A-nu panto Suomi-infanti pa gene sko in bi lingua ... Suomi e Sverige lingua. Ka-co plu Suomi-pe es bi-lingua. Nu, un Eduka Ministra Uosukainen volu sto u ge-dina sko de Sverige-lingua; e las plu civi elekti id.

Panto infanti nece diski ambi lingua duranto minimo tri ex mu nona anua de eduka. In poli prima sko-do Sverige-lingua gene doci tem 7 anua. Pro 6% de infanti u-ci es zero problema; kausa mu nati-lingua es Sverige.

Plu Suomi infanti stude mu nati-lingua plus bi a tetra hetero lingua. Multi Suomi-pe nu volu stude plu hetero lingua; exempla plu lingua de France, Deutschlanda, Englanda alo Rusia.

Anti-co multi kompani volu; plu kandidata pro plu maxi boni ergo nece dice Sverige-lingua. Pe spe; u problema fu gene solve a fini M3 (meno tri) kron bi prima Ministra unio in Falun in Sverige pro Ski Munda Campio sporta.

FAMI-STO IN FRANCE.

France e Grecia es plu solo stato; qi ne pa signi u Euro Carta de Minori Lingua 1988. U fami-sto pa gene proto ex tetra Breton dice-pe in Paris. Plu dice-pe de 12 minori lingua in France fu participa in fami-sto. U sto gene un auxi de multi loka e regio Konsili, plus 37 MP. U Fami-sto pa fini 6 de M3 1993 ko Demonstrati.

.. E PLU BELGI TURBA

Panto-pe sura pa audi de plu lingua problema in Belgi. Boreo e ocide es plu Flamingo; qi dice plu Holandese dialekti. In austra e orienta mero es plu Waluna; qi ur-parenta es plu Kelti. Mu dice plu dialekti de France-lingua. In orienta mero es, plus, u pusi Deutsch-dice area. Plu-pe de Brussels, u kapitala, dice bi-lingua; sed, pleisto-pe dice France-lingua.

U lingua-problema extende ad-in difusi de radio e televide programa. U Flanders krati pa veto u kabla kompani Koditel difusi France-dice programa a bi Flemish-dice suburba de Brussels.

200,000 persona in bi-ci regio dice France-lingua; e mu es fo koleri de u-ci viole anti libe de expresio.

U LINGUA KONFUSI IN ITALIA.

130 anua retro Italia pa gene uni ko mo oficiali lingua --Italiano. Multi loka dialekti komence mori. Tristi, u pusi politika-pe Umberto Bossi pa decide re-vive plu-ci paleo dialekti; e pro u-ci buta an pa funda u Lombardi League. An pa deklara; plu dialekti es plu reali lingua de demo. Mu pa komence no-face plu internatio famo nima; e vice mu per plu xeno loka dialekti nima. Plus, mu pa tenta re-vive plu paleo loka traditio.

Dr. Alberto Lembo tena u "Venice League"; qi es u tenta de detekti u veri identita de Veneto demo. An dice; cirka 60% de demo dice Veneto.

Prof, Giankarto Oli, u linguisti, mu auxi propaga plu proto buta de Northern League. An deklara; Dialekti es u veri lingua de landa; e panto-pe nece gene bi-lingua.

Plus, an volu; pe doci dialekti in plu elementa sko-do. Na spe; Italia ne fu fria homo Jugoslavia.

Vide PGN 49. Plu Minori Lingua de Europa.

U GRAMA

Karo Ron e Wendy,

Mi nu-pa fini stude u bibli "18 Steps to Fluency in Euro-Gosa". Nu mi sio amo unio ko plu hetero Glosa-pe. Id sio es fo funktio; si plu Glosa-pe in plu hetero urba e viki freqe unio te dice in e de Glosa.

Gratia de u kaseta qi tena u diskursi de Glosa ko plu Glosa ekstrakti; mi fo amo plu Glosa kaseta. Mi doxo; id sio es u bon idea; si tu vendo u kaseta ko singu numera de PGN; per u-ci plu lekto-pe pote iso tem audi e lekto plu Glosa artikla. U-ci sio es fo funktio pro mi.

Martin Shaw, Twickenham, Britain.

Karo Martin,

Poli gratia de tu grama. Homo tu ski; oligo Glosa-pe nu unio in Richmond; e na pa es hedo de enkontra tu in plu-la proto vespera unio. Na tende unio bi alo tri vespera singu meno.

Na akorda ko tu idea de plu kaseta; poli persona nu volu plu Glosa kaseta; e, sura, plu Glosa gram-ami freqe kambio plu grama e kaseta. Plu kaseta es fo gravi te auxi plu neo studenta flu dice Glosa; e mu es fo-nece pro plu doci-pe de Glosa.

Si tu alo plu hetero Glosa-pe volu audi plu Glosa artikla ex u-ci PGN; u preci de kaseta es £4 inklude posta preci in Britani; alo £5 inklude aero posta preci extra-Britani.



UGANDA CERKA U KOMUNI LINGUA

Uganda difere ex panto landa in Centra e Orienta Afrika. Id habe zero komuni gra-radi lingua pro inter-etni komunika. Uganda, plus, es u solo Afrika landa minus u lingua polisi. Seqe-co komunika inter krati e plu rura area es mali alo proxi ne existe.

Anti-co Uganda nece habe u komuni media pro komunika. Zero precisi silabus pro English-doci in sekondari sko-do. U solo bibli de English-doci pa gene publika in 1967. U-ci dona plu fo-generalis no-klari duce-idea; sed linqi responsibili pro u kursi a loka doci-pe. Zero norma existe. Seqe-co, fo mega varie existe ex sko-do a sko-do. In 1971 es 8,000 no-ge-certifika doci-pe de English. Ex-co plu-la mega difere. Anti-co plu Eduka-krati klina stimula un uti de English in landa.

Ma studenti nu ki ex kolegi ko BA e BSc kon Eduka programa. Nu-pa u British Council pa du tenta auxi leva un English-doci norma. U doci de a ma-boni English norma es ge-centra in Makerere Universita.

U doci de **SWAHILI** nuli-kron pa gene stimula; sed multi studenti tenta gene-ski de u-ci lingua. Freqe, mu doci se; kausa pa es zero oficiali doci-pe.

1988 u komiti pa gene establi de stimula u doci de Kiswahili. U rami de u-ci Societa pa proto in Makerere Universita. In 1989 pe pa kolekti u mega qantita de Swahili doci-bibli. U proto grupa disci-pe pa inklude 48 Uganda-pe plus tri xeno-diplomati. U sko ne es gratis; seqe-co u numera de disci-pe fu resta pusi.

U kompositi de plu proto disci-pe de Kiswahili es interese; universita doci-pe, plu lega-medika-, negotia-, e plu krati-pe.

LUGANDA.

1970 u recerka pa monstra;

39% Uganda-pe pote konversa per Luganda. De plu-ci 16% dice Luganda ka id es mu nati-lingua; e pro 23% id es u sekunda lingua.

35% dice Swahili

21% dice English.

Pleisto Uganda-pe dice Luganda; posi, kausa id es politika e komerci gravi. Buganda in austras es u kapitalisti e negotia centra.

Luganda es ge-favo. Il existe multi boni doci-pe, e multi sko-do uti id. Panto doci-eduka kolegi e sekondari sko-do es in Buganda regio.

Nu, plu studenti; qi ki a Makerere Universita pro plu kursi in

Putame stude; habe plu boni GCE gradu in Luganda. 70% de plu-ci ki in Lingua Departimenta te dura stude pro u gradu in Luganda.

Es nu u Speciali Sub-Komiti de u Luganda Societa "te auxi plu gradu-pe in Luganda lingua gene ergo".

Luganda es u solo Uganda lingua; qi es in u Lingua Developo Centra in Ministri de Eduka.

Bi Luganda Lingua Kluba es fo aktivi in promoti u dice de lingua, e promoti u publika de multi bibli in Luganda.

E nu mu habe u boni Centra in William Street in Kampala.

K.B.Kiingi pa spende 10+ anua komposi u Lexiko de Skience e Teknologi Terminologi in Luganda.

Luganda nu domina plu media, Pres e Radio, in Uganda.

Maxi kanta-grupa kanta in Luganda; a Kristo-nati maxi infanti kanta plu karoli in Luganda. Plus, Luganda domina Teatra. 5+ novapapira nu gene tipo in Buganda.

Multi drama e musika grupa akti in Luganda. Luganda, plus, domina u Natio Teatra in Kampala.

Fo-gravi; UNESKO in Kampala auxi e stimula Luganda.

U Swahili grupa pa tenta gene iso auxi ex UNESKO, sed id pa gene no-civili nega.

Multi hetero lingua gene stude ex kron a kron. Su-toto u Ocidenta Bantu Grupa...Runyoro, Rukiga, Runyankore e Ruturu. In 1988 bi membra de Makerere Universita pa face u stude de plu-ci lingua; U Senate de Makerere Universita pa decide de establi plu Gradu kursi in plu-ci lingua.

FRANÇAIS e DEUTSCH, plus, gene doci in Universita. E tetra hetero sko-do nu doci Deutsch su-toto in austras Buganda regio.

Maxi lingua aktivi es ge-limita a Kampala. A-nu u krati publika zero duce-deklara. Minus u forti atitudi ex Krati, feno mo lingua fu developo ultra plu sofi limita, e noku plu hetero lingua.

ENGLISH gene uti in Uganda Krati e in plu Duce Eduka Institutu. Plu loka lingua a-nu habe zero boni Terminologi pro "plu-ra komo Putame e Space-satelita".

Anti-co, id es u lose de tem si pe pote doci solo u mali-English. Proxi zero boni doci-pe de English existe. E plu rura-pe fu ze-kron senti English es u nati-lingua.

KiZerbo dice; "Si na uti

English na noku na auto lingua; e cepti u morta de plu Afrika lingua duce a kultura suicide".

Anti plu Swahili-pe es fo-aktivi; u lingua ne pote gene un auxi de ali Oficiali alo Internatio dina.

U fu developo de Swahili mali. Swahili gene doci in plu milita dina; e u-ci es fo-risko; kausa lingua-difere divide. Id sio es mali si plu milita-pe uti norma Swahili, plu elitisti-pe uti English, plu pusi komerci-pe uti pidgin-Swahili, e plu rura-pe uti plu loka-lingua.

U-ci divide sio duce a mega fu-turba

U fu-developo de Luganda es ma no-facili de judika. Nu, id feno peti avanti. Plu Buganda-pe posi tenta de urge plu krati-pe de face Luganda u Natio Lingua. Sed, kaso Uganda, topo multi lingua kompeti kon alelo; probabili plu dice-pe de plu hetero lingua ne fu pote permito u domina de ali mo. Mu fu senti; plu dice-pe de Luganda fu gene tro multi avanti.

Arabik, Ruski, Français e Deutsch gene u pulsa ex plu mega e pluto extra krati. Sed plu-ci pende ex u-ci extra-auxi; e habe zero natura radi in Uganda.

U lista de plu studenti; qi veni in Makerere Universita in 1989 monstra; 60% studenti dice Luganda komo nati-lingua; plu dice-pe de tetra duce -lingua de ocide regio 30%.

Plu dice-pe de plu hetero loka lingua es solo 5 a 10%.

U Luganda lingua es forti ge-developo. Id habe u boni literari traditio. Plus, Luganda gene doci in ma sko-do de ali hetero nati-lingua.

Kubchandani monito anti u no-kura de plu minori-lingua.

An dice; "U fali alo lento de reakti a plu sensitivi de plu minori lingua; posi, kausa mu habe pusi representa in loka politika; es mikro; pote duce a plu fo-mali non-eqa in natio developo".

Nu multi mikro grupa e societa gene nati kon u buta de developo u loka lingua alo dialekti. U boni indika de u nu lingua-stato es u numera de plu lingua ge-difusi per Uganda Radio ... 25 ex plu 30 loka lingua.

Multi pe doxo; Swahili es u solo posi inter-lingua pro plu ruralo. Swahili es, plus, u lingua de ma-numera de plu peri-landa.

U PARLAMENTA DE HOMI MUNDA FEDERATIO



Grafo-pe: Harold S. Bidmead.
ISBN 1-872426-05-0
Preci: £8.95.
Patton Publications.

Nu-pa na pa gene un exempla
de u-ci fo-stimula bibli.

Pre oligo anua na pa audi de
u-ci organizati. Nu pa lekto u bibli.
Na kredi multi Glosisti pa ski de
u-ci boni idea; e ofero infra u
revista.

U bibli stimula u cerca pro
Neo Munda Sistema; in qi plu sofi e
justi judika gene face; e praxi minus
viole - in qi plu persona pote
ko-opera a plu komuni buta; anti-co
evita u diktati de u Supra-stato. Id
fu gene un auxi de panto-pe; qi volu
auxi in u-ci debata.

Id indika u via; ab via qi a-nu
panto-kron pa duce a katastrofi; ab
ge-tenta krati de plu krati, ad inter-
natio demokrati.

Sr. Bidmead emfasi; an kredi
id es no-posi de sto milita. Ka-co,
an koncentra epi ma-facili tenta de
face milita no-nece. An explika u
natura de justi lega; u lega; qi pe
pote aplika minus viole; u lega
sistema qi pe pote aplika a singu-pe
vice a plu natio, stato e holo
komunita en bloc. An dice "Justi ne
pote uti plu arma de masi nekro".

U bibli es ge-grafo in poli stili;
kalma, gravi, no-gravi, amusa, sar-
kasti, kripto-amusa. Plu kapitula
reporta plu ge-fikti diplomati debata
de Herr Serge Pantz, Madame Dil-
kys d'Alliance, Senor Postponi,
Count Bellagrandi Fiasko, e Sr.
B.A.D. Abbott de ge-lisi stato
"Supra-dextro-gono"; e plu veri
anekdote dice komo u grafo-pe
"semi-gania" u Nobel Paci Premi;
alo reporta de plu unio ko plu
krea-pe de atomi bomba; ko fu
presidenta de India, e plu hetero
famo civi de munda.

U bibli habe plu gravi artikla
de Skience de krati, u tekto de paci,
u no-viole munda polica, e sokrati

lula kanta in qi plu duce idea de
bibli gene explika "ex plu stoma de
babi e suga-pe".

U grafo-pe pa visita, e dona
plu prima stoma reporta de plu gravi
Munda Krati konferentia; inklude u
famo Hague Kongresi de M5 1948;
topo pe pa tekto plu funda de
Euro-Komunita.

Panto-ci kapitula ofero un
homo basi message; ne gene mis-
duce per plu-la no-vidu duce-pe de
plu no-vidu-pe; qi fu (posi no-tende)
itera teg u munda per hema.

"The Parliament of Man" es
un Akti-Id-Auto" sko pro ordinari
gina e andro in strata; qi volu ergo
pro paci per sofi mode; e qi volu
evita; plu politika-pe ne akti itera
plu homo paleo ero.

U grafo-pe dice; "Panto na
nece judika de Europa e u resta
munda; qod na akti nu fu influ plu
vita ne solo de plu babi dura in
babi-kli, sed de u miria generatio
a-nu ne ge-nati".

KOSMO GLOSA

Panto-pe panto-lo
Pote uti Glosa;
Plu panto-landa civi
De panto nati-lingua.
In panto domi, panto-lo
Ofici e fabrika.
Panto-pe dic; Glosa es
pro Gaia komunika.

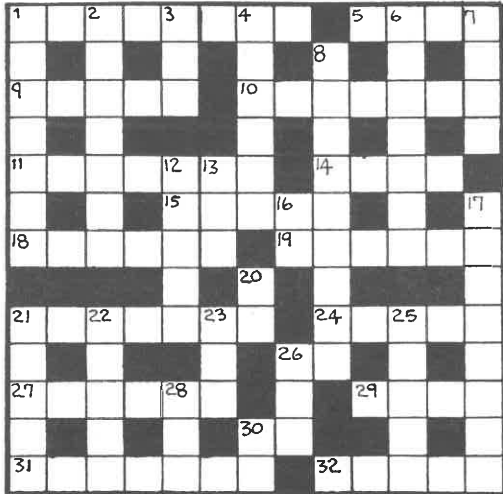
Id dona interese
a panto bon konversa
Poli civi dice id
In Afrika in Asia.
In trena, navi, aeroplan
Panto-speci vaga.
Pe audi Glosa panto-lo
Id eko peri Gaia.

Gru ad ali puta-me
poesi, e musika.
Panto tema, panto-lo
Glosa don service.
Dice, lekto, audi id
tem sporta e relaxa,
Glosa es u maxi bon
A fluvi, bun e saxa.

Glosa es u nece-ra,
Un universa lingua.
Fu docu sani panto-lo
E paci e eduka.
Glosa pote proba
ultra pan limita
stop u lingua frustra
Sti kosmo komunika.

Wendy Ashby

KRUCI-VERBA 60



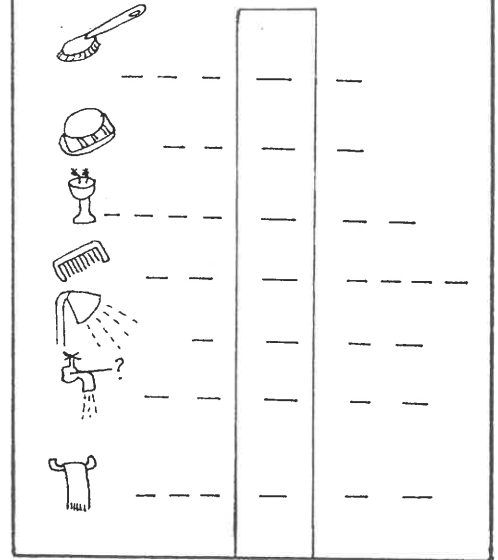
- Vertikali**
- 1 Frase stru. 7
 - 2 Mari urba in Apulia regio de Italia. 7
 - 3 Mega karnivora. 7
 - 4 Expande, extende. 7
 - 6 Serpenti vaga. 7
 - 7 Plu France-pe nima id "Arka in urani". 4
 - 8 Universa. 9
 - 12 Poli buli epi liqi sufacia. 5
 - 13 Ma de sati. 3
 - 16 Brevi persona. 3
 - 17 Detekti u-ci in mari alo balno-ka. 8
 - 20 Qestio verba. 3
 - 21 Paga u-ci valuta a krati. 3
 - 22 Kine epi genu. 3
 - 23 Somni-mo. 3
 - 25 Grafo-ru. 5
 - 26 Greko tumo. 3
 - 28 Ne supra, infra alo peri. 3
 - 30 Auto. 2

ENIGMA PAGINA

- Horizontali**
- 1 Mite e gene info per u-ci mekani. 8
 - 5 Pan. 4
 - 9 Sensitivi-fi in soma. 5
 - 10 Plu Api kolekti u-ci sukro-ma. 7
 - 11 No-kredi in Teo. 7
 - 14 Ge-konfusi popula. 4
 - 15 Sinonima de vicina, proxi. 2
 - 18 Minus noce. 6
 - 19 Greko insekti. 2
 - 21 Medika-ma. 7
 - 24 Urina-saka. 5
 - 26 Talamo es Greko de somni-? 2
 - 27 Tena mega flavoro. 6
 - 29 Ple u-ci blanka pre ago u vagona. 4
 - 30 Proto numera. 2
 - 31 No-dina. 7
 - 32 Exempla: rubi, kloro alo xanto. 2

ELEKTI U LITERA

Grafo plu nima de seti-ci balno-ka ra. Plu litera in kolumni fu dona a tu u plus balno-ka ra.



Vertikali

Graf u Glosa verba infra singu English verba laevo. Nexi mu kon alelo te face un hetero Glosa verba dextro.

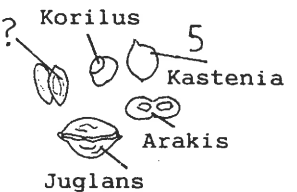
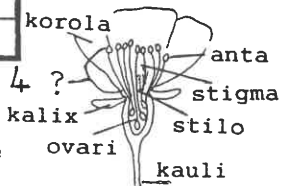
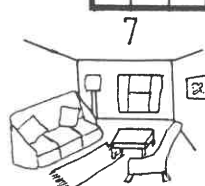
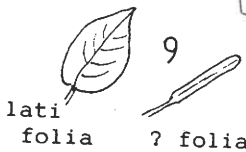
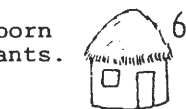
EXEMPLA:
FAR + TO LOOK AT = Instrument for viewing distant objects.

TELE + SKOPE = TELESKOPE
BEE + POISON = Bee venom.

TO SWELL + PLANT = Mosses and Liverworts.

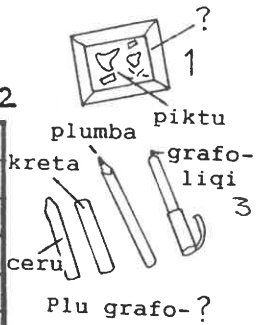
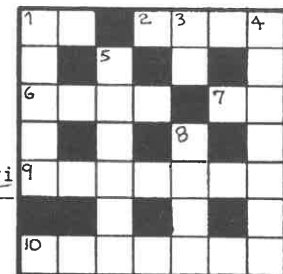
NEW + BORN, BIRTH = Referring to new born infants.

PRE SOLUTIO: xero-grafo. eu-kalipto



Horizontali

PIKTO-VERBA 52



PLU GLOSA NOTA

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Place mite PGN abona valuta in £ Sterling a plu redakto-pe; Ron Clark & Wendy Ashby
Glosa, P.O.Box 18, Richmond,
Surrey, TW9 2AU, BRITAIN.

PLU PRE SOLUTIO: Kruci-verba 59. H: 1, diagrama. 7, sola. 10, enema. 12, Fagus. 13, libe-tem. 14, nebula. 15, Grilus. 16, exakti. 20, tipo-me. 22, rinko. 24, area. 26, argenti. 29, posta. 31, knema. 32, pipeta. 33, nuta. 35, ironi. 36, sib. 37, psi. V: 1, defende. 2, algebra. 3, resoluti. 4, an. 5, meli. 6, ami. 8, optalmo. 9, atmosferi. 11, aborti. 17, xero. 18, krati. 19, in. 20, torna. 21, plemna. 23, Kaktus. 24, aperi. 25, espio. 27, ge-. 28, nau. 30, apti. 34, api. PIKTO-VERBA 51. H: 1. Papaver. 5, Skiurus. 6, Anas. 9, tape. 10, alti. V: 1, pastata. 2, plika. 3, vora. 4, rosa. 7, sti. 8, api. ELEKTI U LITERA: Kupa, maRsu, sAKa, siTula, kaSErola, koRba, tAsa. = KRATERA, basin, bowl, crater.