

Facts about Esperanto

ESPERANTO – what is it ?

Major highlights about Esperanto

Mr. L.L. Zahmenhof (1859-1917), born in Bialystok which is a city located in today's Poland was the creator of Esperanto. **Mr. L.L. Zahmenhof** mainly lived in Warsaw.

1887: Releasing of the first book "*Internacia Lingvo*" which was distributed in several countries.

Esperanto in 2017

- . 3,5 million persons in over 130 countries have learned Esperanto. Several thousand persons are using the Esperanto language on a regular basis. Esperanto is a "mother-tongue" to approximately thousand persons.
- . Counts 71 national associations
- . Counts several meetings, workshops, congresses and seminars each day
- . Counts radio stations (among which <http://www.muzaiko.info>) as well as televisions (<https://esperanto-tv.com/>)
- . Music, performing arts, theatre, as well as a vast choice of literature, both original and translated are available.
- . A movement: the main seat of Esperanto (Universal Association of Esperanto UEA) is based in Rotterdam in Holland (NL) "www.uea.org"
- . Pasporta Serve: a network of people who are offering free temporary accommodation to travelers and tourists.
- . Specialized associations (over 50): journalists, legal, medical, philatelists, bikes, teachers, vegetarians, writers, etc.
- . Over 240'000 articles published in Esperanto (www.co.wikipedia.org)
- . On the website more than 500'000 research phrases in Esperanto, the 2nd language after English which counts 600'000

For more information about Esperanto:

www.esperanto.net and **Wikipedia in your own favorite language**

To learn Esperanto:

www.lernu.net www.duolingo.com www.utalk.com

ESPERANTO – what is it?

A language with a consistent structure invented by a genius teenager

In 1887, a young man publishes the bases of a new language which he himself has invented. Dr. L.L. Zamenhof (1859-1917), so creating the international language of Esperanto and published it in 1887 under the name of "**LINGVO INTERNACIA**" * The basis of the vocabulary entails of international words mainly finding its origin in other Germanic languages such as English and German. This is why lots of Esperanto words are being found in several languages (for instance: fenestra = Fenster in German, Fenêtre in French, Finistra in Italian. Several Esperanto expressions are familiar daily words

to us but yet foreign: Aboni – de abbonieren, fr – abonner, ekologio – de: Ökologie, fr: écologie, foto – de: Foto, fr: photo, Tigro – de: Tiger, fr: tigre.

They more or less represent internationally spoken words.

1905: First Universal Congress in Boulogne-sur-Mer in France

1908: Creation of the Universal Esperanto Association (UEA)

Past 1918: Strong expansion. Releasing of several books

1933 and after: Dictatorships have tried to destroy (banish) Esperanto and those who used it

1954: UEA is admitted as an NGO at the UN and at the UNESCO

1960: Strong expansion in Africa

1985: 2nd resolution of the UNESCO in favor of Esperanto

1995: Emerging of the internet facilitate the use of Esperanto

2000 and after: Linguists works is being based on the observation of facts: as a consequence the speak of Esperanto in an objective manner and do not grant any credit to false allegations.

2014: Emerging of the smart phone technology which promotes the studying of Esperanto. It started with **Duolingo** for English: 2000 persons started studying Esperanto on a daily basis in 2015.

2016: **Duolingo** releases the course for Spanish with the same great success.

** International language*

WHAT IS ESPERANTO?

Official acknowledgments related to Esperanto

- 1923 The Universal Postal Union decided that Esperanto will no longer be considered as a code but clearly as a language: but the payment will longer be charged by character, but by word.
- 1923 At the Nation Society, NITOBÉ Inazo wrote a report on the usage of Esperanto as a working language. The vote on this report was negative.
- 1954 Resolution at the UNESCO in favor of Esperanto
- 1967 ISO choose “EO” code for Esperanto
- 1980 UNWTO, the Tourism organization of the UNO recommended the studying and the usage of Esperanto in the Declaration of Manila”
- 1993 The “International PEN Club” accepted the “Esperanto PEN klubo”
- 2003 Appearance of www.eo.wikipedia.org
- 2006 Acknowledgment by “The European of languages at the European Council
- 2006 The city of Herzberg (DE) officially acquired and added “La Esperanto-Urbo” (the city of Esperanto).
- 2008 Mozilla Firefox appeared in Esperanto
- 2012 Google released the automatic translation tool of Esperanto (target language / source language), 64th language
- 2013 The Republic and Canton of Neuchâtel in Switzerland decided to host the third Esperanto Teaching World Conference which took place in May 2015
- 2014 UNESCO published on its website Mrs. Irina Bokova’s declaration on The International Day of Mother Tongue, February 21st in all six official working languages of the UNESCO as well as in Bulgarian (official language in Mrs. Bokova’s country) and Esperanto

- 2014 Poland included Esperanto in their list of immaterial cultural patrimonial treasures
2017 UNESCO puts Mr. L.-L. Zamenhof (1859-1917), the creator of Esperanto on the list of the 50 outstanding personalities to be honored during that year

WHEN WE WANT TO REACH OUT TO THE WHOLE WORLD WITH ESPERANTO RESOURCES

Short bibliography

- Pierre Janton**, *L'espéranto* (3rd edition, Presses universitaires de France, Paris, 1989, „Que Sais-Je ?“ n° 1511) (exhausted; can be found in libraries)
Claude Piron, *Le défi des langues* (2nd edition, L'Harmattan, Paris, 1998)
René Centassi et Henri Masson, *L'homme qui a défié Babel* (2nd edition, L'Harmattan, Paris, 2001)
Georges Kersaudy, *Langues sans frontières* (éd. Autrement, 2001)

A few sites to be found on the web

Esperanto : 185 000 000 Google provided answers
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esp%C3%A9ranto>
Wikipedia in Esperanto : more than 240'000 available articles
www.eo.wikipedia.org

www.esperanto-sat.info
www.esperanto-france.org
<http://claudepiron.free.fr>
<http://www.svisa-esperanto-societo.ch/>
www.esperanto-gacond.ch
<http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esperanto>
<http://www.youtube.com/Esperantoestas>
http://www.youtube.com/view_play_list?p=FB7C934185380568
www.linguistic-rights.org

Learning & tutorial tools

www.lernu.net
www.duolingo.com
www.edukado.net
www.esperanto.net (information in over 60 languages)
<http://ikurso.esperanto-jeunes.org/>

World Central Headoffice

Association Universelle d'Espéranto, Rotterdam, NL
Universala Esperanto Asocio (UEA)

www.uea.org

UEA is acknowledged as NGO at the UNO and UNESCO.

International Esperanto teacher's league (ILEI)

www.ilei.info