
 F R E E E S P E R A N T O C O U R S E

Introduction

WHAT IS ESPERANTO?

Esperanto, the international language, is a language developed to make it easier for people of different cultures to communicate. Its author, Dr. L. L. Zamenhof (1859-1917), published his "Lingvo Internacia" in 1887 under the pseudonym "Dr. Esperanto". It is now spoken by at least two million people, in over 100 countries. There are thousands of books and over 100 periodicals published currently. But what makes it any more international than French, English or Russian?

Incorrectly termed 'artificial' (the right word is 'planned'), Esperanto is specifically intended for international/intercultural use, so those who use it meet each other on an equal footing, since neither is using his or her native language. With national languages, the average person isn't able to express himself as well as a native speaker or the gifted linguist. Thanks to its simple, logical, regular design, anyone can learn Esperanto fairly rapidly.

A LIVING LANGUAGE

Esperanto is a living language, used for everything people use any other language for. But it's much easier to learn than a national language. Even people who can't remember a word of a language they studied for years in high school or college need only months of intensive study to become fluent in Esperanto. It is also more useful than national languages if your goal in learning a language is to get to know people from different places, since virtually everyone who speaks Esperanto has learned it for this reason.

ABOUT THIS COURSE

This course is based on ELNA's Free Postal Course, which is, in turn, based on a very popular postal course in use today in England. The course is a bit old-fashioned, and we are working on a more appealing version. In the meantime, you will have to bear with it. Upon successful completion of the ten lessons, you will receive a framable Certificate of Completion.

A note about the orthography: To facilitate distribution of this course over the net, we have chosen to represent the two diacritical marks (the circumflex or ^, and the breve, a 'reversed circumflex' unavailable in standard character sets) by adding an x immediately following the character. Hence the combinations cx, gx, hx, jx, sx, (where x = ^) and ux (where x = [breve]) should be thought of as single characters.

GETTING CONNECTED

Here are the addresses of national Esperanto associations in the major English-speaking countries. If your country isn't listed, ask us and we can find the address for you.

Australian Esperanto Association P.O. Box 313 Sunnybank, Queensland 4109 +61 7 345 2402	British Esperanto Association 140 Holland Park Avenue London W11 4UF +44 71 727 7821
Canadian Esperanto Association P.O. Box 2159 Sidney, BC, V8L 3S6	Esperanto League for North America P.O. Box 1129 El Cerrito, CA 94530 +1 510 653 0998

+1 800 828 5944 (free)

The World Association is:
Universala Esperanto-Asocio
Nieuwe Binnenweg 176
NL-3015 BJ Rotterdam
The Netherlands
+31 10 436 1044 or +31 10 436 1539

 F R E E E S P E R A N T O C O U R S E

Lesson One

Language is all about things (nouns) and their actions (verbs) of energetic things:

One thing...	Acts on...	Another thing
birdo a bird	kaptas... catches...	insekton. an insect.
subject noun	verb	object noun

Esperanto is "grammar-coded" - you can tell what part each word plays in a sentence from the word endings:

-o single subject noun	-on single object noun
-oj plural subject noun	-ojn plural object noun

To show when the action takes place, the verb tense (time) is changed by putting these endings on the verb roots:

past tense	--is	shows an action completed
present tense	--as	describes it as it happens
future tense	--os	action still to begin
Birdoj Birds	kaptis caught	insektojn. insects.
Birdoj Birds	kaptos will-catch	insektojn. insects.

Every noun and every verb follows the above rules without exception.

In Esperanto, things have no gender (they are not male or female, as in many other languages.) There is only one word for 'the', no matter if the noun is singular or plural, subject or object. Therefore:

La birdoj kaptas la insektojn.
La birdo kaptis la insekton.

In Esperanto the word order matters less than in English. All the following sentences describe the same action (only the emphasis is changed):

Viro legas libron.	Viro libron legas.
Libron legas viro.	Libron viro legas.
Legas viro libron.	Legas libron viro.

A man reads a book.

Here are some words in Esperanto (the apostrophe indicates an incomplete word, a root):

Nouns	Verbs (roots)	More nouns
amiko (friend)	far' (do, make)	kafo (coffee)
filo (son)	forges' (forget)	kuko (cake)
frato (brother)	hav' (have)	lakto (milk)
instruisto (teacher)	trink' (drink)	pano (bread)

knabo (boy)	vend' (sell)	sukero (sugar)
patro (father)	vid' (see)	teo (tea)

Each Esperanto letter has only one sound, always. Here is a guide to some of the sounds. The stress is always on the next-to-last syllable of a word.

A palm	E there	I three	O glory	U too
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c = ts (in lots); oj = oy (in boy); G = g (in go)
kn are always pronounced separately: k-nabo

 Study Aid for Lesson One

Read Lesson 1 thoroughly, but before trying the exercises below, try these translations and check your answers with ours.

(We have supplied some words and endings to help you get started).

1. The friend will-sell milk.

lakton.

2. Mother drinks coffee with milk and sugar.

Patrino -n kun kaj

3. The teachers forgot the tea.

-j -n.

4. The boys will-make the cake.

-n.

5. La knabinoj vidis la instruiston. [knabinoj = girls]

6. La instruisto vidis la knabinojn.

7. La filoj trinkas teon sen lakto. [sen = without]

8. La birdoj vidis la insektojn.

After checking these sentences, do the exercises of Lesson 1.

If there is anything you do not understand, be sure to ask your tutor.

We will try to be prompt, but be patient, and most of all:
Bonvenon al Esperanto (Welcome to Esperanto)!

Answers to the above exercises

1. La amiko vendos lakton.
2. Patrino trinkas kafon kun lakto kaj sukero.
3. La instruistoj forgesis la teon.

4. La knaboj faros la kukon.
5. The girls will see the teacher.
6. The teacher saw the girls.
7. The sons drink tea without milk.
8. The birds saw the insects.

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Unu (Exercises, Lesson One)

Take your time and translate the following sentences into Esperanto.
Type your answers between the questions.

Examples: The men sold cakes.
La viroj vendis kukojn.

The man sold a cake.
La viro vendis kukon.

[Note: the word 'a' does not exist in Esperanto; the simple noun is enough.
Also, a dash indicates that the two English words are translated by one
Esperanto word.]

1. Father makes a cake.
2. The boy will-have the sugar.
3. The son forgot the milk.
4. The boys drink tea.
5. The friend sold the bread.
6. The teacher sees a boy.
7. The son has a friend.
8. The brother made bread.
9. The boys will-have cake.
10. Father forgot the sugar.
11. The boys had friends.
12. The sons saw the bread.
13. The brothers sell sugar.
14. The teacher forgets the boy.

15. The friend will-drink milk.
16. The sons are-making cakes.
17. Father will-sell the cake.
18. The friend had bread.
19. The boys will-see the teachers.
20. The teachers drink coffee.

_____ extract to here _____

Now, don't forget to add your name and e-mail address, and mail these
exercises to the address for your tutor in the Welcome Letter, with
subject: 'FEC ekz 1'.

Well, we hope we haven't scared you off in this first meeting with
Esperanto. Just remember - the language ability you used in the above
exercises might take months to reach in secondary school French or Spanish.

The Free Esperanto Course begins simply, but by Lesson 10 you will
understand sophisticated Esperanto with complex syntax.

Upon satisfactory completion of the series of ten lessons, you will receive
a framable 'Certificate of Completion'.

While waiting for a reply from your tutor, you can learn some numbers
and colors:

0	nulo (say: noo-lo)		
1	unu (say: oo-noo)	flava (FLAH-vah)	yellow
2	du (say: doo)	verda (VER-dah)	green
3	tri (say: t-ri)	blua (BLOO-ah)	blue
4	kvar	blanka (BLAN-ka)	white
5	kvin	nigra (NEE-gra)	black
6	ses	griza (GREE-zah)	grey
7	sep	bruna (BROO-nah)	brown
8	ok	rugxa (ROO-djah)	red
9	naux (say: now)	("gx" as in "gem", "gentle")	
10	dek		
11	dek unu		
	...		
20	dudek		
21	dudek unu		
	...		
30	tridek		
31	tridek unu		
	...		
100	cent (say: tsent)		

 F R E E E S P E R A N T O C O U R S E

Lesson Two

Thanks for trying Lesson 1. By now you should have received corrections to the exercises of the first lesson. Here is the next lesson. Keep it up!

Let's review the "grammar-coding" for a second:

subject thing(s)	action	object thing(s)
-o	-as	-on
	-is	
-oj	-os	-ojn

Two-thirds of the pattern so far deals with "things" (nouns). Now let's take a look at how to describe these things: good coffee, good tea (adjectives).

Something that describes, such as "good," is called an adjective. In Esperanto, adjectives are grammar coded with an "-a" ending.

As in some other languages (but not in English) the adjective ending ("-a") has to "agree" with the noun it describes. That is, if the noun is plural, the adjective must also be plural. If the noun is an object ("-n"), the adjective must also be an object.

subject thing(s)	action	object thing(s)
bona patro a good father	havos will have	bonan filon a good son
bonaj patroj good fathers	havos will have	bonajn filojn good sons

(Note: "aj" is pronounced like the English word "eye".)

Vocabulary: In each lesson we will introduce about twenty new words to you; learn these but remember to review the words in the previous lesson. Use the words below to practice what you've just learned. The exercises in this lesson are split into three parts.

Vocabulary, lesson two

Adjectives	Nouns	Verb Roots
bela (beautiful)	akvo (water)	am' (love)
granda (big)	butiko (shop)	lav' (wash)
nova (new)	limonado (lemonade)	pet' (ask, request)
sana (healthy)	papero (paper)	port' (carry, wear)
seka (dry)	plumo (pen)	renkont' (meet)
varma (warm)	taso (cup)	skrib' (write)

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Du (parto unu)

1. A healthy boy drinks warm milk.
2. The new shop sells dry cakes.
3. The big teacher met the new friends.

4. The good friends will-make a beautiful cake.

_____ extract to here _____

Reminder:

-a	-o	-as	-an	-on
-aj	-oj	-is	-ajn	-ojn
		-os		

We haven't been able to give you enough vocabulary to let us vary these exercises very much, but in Esperanto the system of regular word building (with prefixes and suffixes) lets us expand our vocabulary with little effort. For example, the "mal-" makes words of opposite meaning:

bona = good	malbona = bad
pura = clean	malpura = dirty
sana = healthy	malsana = ill, sick
am' = love	malam' = hate
amiko = friend (male)	malamiko = enemy (male)

and similarly the "-in-" makes words specifically female.

patro = father	patrino = mother
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and thus for all female living creatures:

kato = cat	katino = female cat
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The 'vir' prefix is the original way to mark something as explicitly male: virkato. Most people avoid using the root form as a 'male' form. It is rare that you have to mark sex - it is proper to say, for example, Sally estas instruisto, instead of saying Sally estas instruistino.

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Du (parto du)

5. The small girl met the ugly sisters.
6. The old cup has new lemonade.
7. The new cup has old milk.
8. Mother will-wash the small cups.
9. The small boy carried the new bread.
10. Cold water washes a small boy.

_____ extract to here _____

"Ne" in front of any verb makes it negative, the action that doesn't happen, or didn't happen, or won't happen.

ne havas = doesn't (don't) have; ne faras = doesn't do

Here is just one verb ("to be") displayed in the usual way (all Esperanto verbs follow the same rule!):

General form (infinitive)	to be	esti
Present tense (-as form)	I am	mi estas
	you are	vi estas
	he is	li estas
	she is	sxi estas
	it is	gxi estas
	we are	ni estas
	you are	vi estas
	they are	ili estas
	one is	oni estas

est' is the verb root and always appears wherever the verb is used. Does this verb even have a root in English? (am, is, are)

In the above verb display, note:

sxi (she) is pronounced exactly like the English "she"

gxi (it) is pronounced like the English "gee!", as in "Jeep"

vi (you) is both singular and plural, like the English "you."

(There is a word "ci", singular, but it is used much as the English singular "thou" - not very often!)

Note, too, that although pronouns do not end in -o when they are "subject things", they do take the -n when they are "object things":

La patrino lavas la knabon. Sxi lavas lin.
The mother washes the boy. She washes him.

Now that we have learned the pronouns:

mi vi li sxi gxi ni vi ili oni
I you he she it we you they one

we can form the possessive adjectives:

mia via lia sxia gxia nia via ilia (pronounced ee-LEE-a) onia
my your his her its our your their one's

which are really adjectives because they identify (describe) the nouns they are attached to. Mia plumo = my pen. The ending "-a" on possessive adjectives follows the same rules about agreement as adjectives:

Mia amiko amas mian fratinton.

Miaj amikoj amas miajn fratinojn.

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Du (parto tri)

11. I forgot my pen.

12. We don't have paper.

13. My daughter requested warm milk.

14. Her old friend didn't write.

15. You will meet their old friends.

16. She will have the warm water.

17. Your new teacher forgot your sugar.

18. The boys hate our new teacher.

19. They sell tea and (kaj) coffee.

20. We will sell her cake and his pens.

Note: kaj (and) is pronounced like the ki in kite.

Don't forget to add your name and e-mail address, and mail these exercises to the address for your tutor in the Welcome Letter, with subject: 'FEC ekz 2'.

 F R E E E S P E R A N T O C O U R S E

Lesson Three

It may seem like we packed a lot into Lesson Two, but here are the main things you have learned so far:

subject thing(s)	action	object thing(s)
-o	-as	-on
	-is	
-oj	-os	-ojn

Mia patrino ----- lavas ----- mian fraton.
 Niaj fratinoj ----- vidis ----- viajn instruistinojn.

You don't have to write sentences in the above word order, but it is the most common form, and for English-speakers it's easier to learn just this pattern at first.

Once you realize that "grammar coding" tells you what part each word plays in a sentence (its function), you could, for poetry or emphasis, arrange the coded words in any other order without changing the original meaning.

Let's take a look at a couple of examples of different word order and answer a couple of questions (remember to pay attention to the endings of the words).

 extract from here

Ekzercoj, Leciono Tri (parto unu)

Mian fraton lavis mia patrino.

- Who was washed?
Who did the washing?

Instruistinojn viajn fratinoj niaj vidis.

- Who did the seeing?
Who was seen?

 extract to here

In this 10-lesson course we are going to stick to the subject-verb-object word order, but in well-written Esperanto texts other word orders are frequently used for reasons of emphasis and text coherence. If you use Esperanto you will rapidly acquire a feeling for word order. The best word order to use depends mainly on the context, so it is difficult to give precise "rules".

Let's go on now, right to this lesson's word list below.

Vocabulary, lesson three

Nouns	Verbs (infinitives)	Adjectives
horo (hour)	atendi (to wait for)	blanka (white)
jaro (year)	fumi (to smoke)	blua (blue)
mateno (morning)	kuri (to run)	bruna (brown)
minuto (minute)	sati (to be satisfied)	flava (yellow)
nokto (night)	promeni (to stroll)	griza (gray)
semajno (week)	respondi (to answer)	nigra (black)

tago (day)	soifi (to be thirsty)	rugxa (red)
vespero (evening)	vivi (to live)	verda (green)
	demandi (to inquire, ask a question)	

Note the difference between *demandi* (related to questions) and *peti* (related to requests or "petitions"). Both can be translated as "ask" in English.

Remember, *j* is pronounced like *y*, so *jaro* = YAH-row.

Adverbs: Adverbs are like adjectives, but instead of describing nouns, adverbs describe verbs and adjectives, usually telling how, when, or where. (Adverbs in English usually end in *-ly*).

In Esperanto, adverbs derived from other words always end in *-e*.

We can use the basic idea of a word in different ways by simply changing the grammar-coded ending:

sano = health	sxi havas bonan sanon
sana = healthy	sxi estas sana
sani = to be healthy	sxi sanas
sane = healthily	sxi sane vivas

Adverbs usually precede the word they describe.

Note: The pronunciation of adverbs, ending in *-e*, needs some attention. In general, every vowel makes up one syllable (sound unit) of an Esperanto word. Therefore, we must read the two-part sound of "sane" as "SAH-neh" and not as the one-part sound of the English word "sane".

Lesson four will concentrate more on the correct sounds of Esperanto. Right now, let's just say that Esperanto "e" should be pronounced as the "e" in "met". Due to different pronunciations throughout the English-speaking world, it is impossible to give exact Esperanto pronunciation in writing.

subject thing	verb	adverb	object thing
-a -o	-as	-e	-an -on
-aj -oj	-is		-ajn -ojn
	-os		

 extract from here

Ekzercoj, Leciono Tri (parto du)

- My brother will-stroll in-the-morning ("morningly").
- His friend replied warmly.
- The brown pen writes well ("goodly").
- The grey teacher runs badly.
- Our father smokes in-the-evening ("eveningly").
- He loves her.
- He loves her sister.

10. She loves him.

_____ extract to here _____

Numbers (cardinal numbers are not grammar-coded: no endings)

nulo	0	dek	10	tridek	30
unu	1	dek unu	11	tridek unu	31
du	2	dek du	12	tridek du	32
tri	3	dek tri	13	...	
kvar	4	dek kvar	14	kvardek	40
kvin	5	...		kvindek	50
ses	6	and so on to		sesdek	60
sep	7	dudek	20	cent	100
ok	8	dudek unu	21	mil	1 000
naux	9	...		miliono	1 000 000

Numbers (ordinal numbers have the ending "-a", like adjectives, and take the plural "-j" and object "-n", like adjectives)

unua	first	dudeka	twentieth
dua	second	sepdek unua	seventy-first
tria	third	centa	hundredth
unue	firstly	trie	thirdly
due	secondly	kvare	fourthly

Note: the "aux" is pronounced as "ow" in cow.

Note: the adverb form of the numbers is sometimes translated as: unue = in the first place; trie = in the third place, etc.

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Tri (parto tri)

11. The first man loves the second woman.

12. The second woman hates the first man.

13. Two boys firstly asked for three cakes.

14. In-the-second-place they asked for lemonade.

15. The shop makes bad brown bread.

16. The shop makes brown bread badly.

_____ extract to here _____

Intransitive verbs do not show action from a subject to an object; instead, intransitive verbs are used to show the state of the subject. Adjectives after intransitive verbs describe the subject.

Li estas sana.	Sxi estas instruisto (or: instruistino).
He is healthy.	She is a teacher.

The object "-n" is not used after such verbs.

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Tri (parto kvar)

17. Sixty minutes are one hour.

18. Twenty-four hours are one day (and night).

19. Seven days are one week.

20. The third boy is my second son.

If you would like a pronunciation record or other material in Esperanto, write to your national Esperanto organization. The address is in the Welcome Letter. This is not mandatory for this lesson series, but hearing spoken Esperanto is a great help.

Don't forget to add your name and e-mail address, and mail these exercises to the address for your tutor in the Welcome Letter, with subject: 'FEC ekz 3'.

 F R E E E S P E R A N T O C O U R S E

Lesson Four

Now let's look at statements, questions, and answers:

A statement: La pano estas bruna.
The bread is brown.

A question: Cxu la pano estas bruna?
Is the bread brown?

The answer: (a) Jes, la pano estas bruna.
(b) Ne, la pano ne estas bruna, gxi estas blanka.

Note: Every question is based on a statement; we identify that statement, placing the 'doubting' word cxu (literally, 'whether') in front, and then we are asking "Is this true?" Also note that the word order in Esperanto is not changed; only the word 'cxu' is placed in front of the statement.

English question: Will the boys sell the cake?

Underlying statement: (The boys will sell the cake.)
(La knaboj vendos la kukon.)

Esperanto question: Cxu la knaboj vendos la kukon?

All 'yes-or-no' questions are handled in the same way.

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Kvar (parto unu)

Change the following statements into questions:

Mia filo forgesis la teon. ->

Lia patro faras panon. ->

La tago estas griza. ->

_____ extract to here _____

In the first three lessons, you have learned how to write simple statements correctly, and now know how to make questions and give answers. As soon as you have learned all the sounds of Esperanto (detailed, as best as possible in writing, see below) we can start in on conversations, in Lesson Five. (Remember to complete the exercises at the bottom.)

The Esperanto alphabet:

a b c cx d e f g gx h hx i j jx k l m n o p r s sx t u ux v z

Note that the names of the letters (used when spelling aloud, etc.) are a, bo, co, cxo, do, e, fo, go, gxo, ho, hxo, i, etc. That is, the consonants get an 'o' after them, and the name of each vowel is the sound of the vowel itself. Note that "uxo" is pronounced sort of like English 'wo'.

There are 26 letters in the English alphabet; 28 in Esperanto. In Esperanto there is no q, w, x, or y. In Esperanto there are 6 letters not found in English (all 6 have accent marks): cx, gx, hx, jx, sx [all circumflexes], and ux [a u-breve].

The Esperanto letters 'j' and 'ux' are not vowels and can combine with real vowels (a, e, i, o, and u) to make 'vowel glides' which must be learned as separate sounds (below).

Pronunciation Guide

Remember, in Esperanto: one letter - one sound. No exceptions.

Vowel Sounds (accented/emphasized vowels are capitalized)

a as in Ma, father:	blANka	sANa	grANda	vARma
e as in send, met:	bElA	plEnA	vErda	pEtI
i as in me, three:	vIvi	Ami	trInki	fIlO
o as in more, or:	Ovo	dOmo	kIO	nOva
u as in two, soon:	Unu	plUmO	sUnO	butIkO

Consonant Sounds (mainly as in English, except:)

c pronounced 'ts' in nests:	dANco	leciOno	bicIklo
cx pronounced 'ch' in church:	cxAMBro	sandvIcxo	cxokolAdo
g pronounced 'g' in great:	sagEtO	gustUmI	geografIO
gx pronounced 'g' in George:	mANgxi	lOGxi	sEGxo
hx pronounced 'ch' in Bach:	jAhxto	hxORo	EhxO
j pronounced 'y' in yet:	jEs	jARo	jUNa
jx pronounced 's' in leisure:	jxurnAlO	teatrAjxo	jxalUZo
sx pronounced 'sh' in shoe:	sxAti	pOSxo	sxUo

ux is used most often in the combination 'aux' or 'eux' (otherwise it has a 'w' sound, as in weather).

Remember: All sounds presented in this Pronunciation Guide are approximations. They are the closest approximations for North American English-speakers.

Vowel Glides (diphthongs). The following combinations between a vowel (a, e, o, u) and 'j' or 'ux' make one sound:

aj pronounced as 'eye':	mAJo	kAJ	semAJno
oj pronounced as in 'boy':	knAboj	vojAgxi	gxOjo
ej pronounced as in 'they':	plEj	mEjlo	lernEjo
uj pronounced 'oo-ee' (quickly)	tUj	AnglUjo	monUjo
aux pronounced as in 'cow':	nAUX	Antaux	jxAUXdo
eux pronounced as in 'wayward':	EuxrOpo	neuxtrAla	EuxklIdo

In all the examples above, the vowel of the stressed (or accented) syllable has been capitalized. This follows the rule without exception that every word in Esperanto is stressed on the next-to-last syllable.

Here is a list of words (and translations) that represent sounds in Esperanto [not just those covered above]. Practice them carefully and your pronunciation will get better and better.

Anglujo	England	lernejo	school
antaux	before	majo	May
acxeti	to buy	mangxi	to eat
biciklo	bicycle	mejlo	mile
cxambro	room	monujo	purse
cxokolado	chocolate	neuxtrala	neutral
danco	dance	ovo	egg
domo	house	plej	most...
ehxo	echo	plena	full
Euxropo	Europe	posxo	pocket
Euxklido	Euclid	sageto	dart
geografio	geography	sandvicxo	sandwich
gustumi	to taste	segxo	seat, chair

gxoj	joy	suno	sun
hxoro	choir	sxati	to like
jahxto	yacht	sxuo	shoe
juna	young	teatrajxo	(theatrical) play
jxaluzo	jealousy	tuj	immediately
jxauxdo	Thursday	vojagxi	to travel
jxurnalo	newspaper		
kio	what (thing)		
leciono	lesson	best advice:	practice! practice!
libro	book	practice!	
logxi	to reside		

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Kvar (parto du)

(translate, but don't answer!)

1. Is father making a cake?
2. Did the son forget the milk?
3. Will father sell the cakes?
4. Does a healthy boy drink warm milk?
5. Will the daughter eat a sandwich?
6. Did the new teacher forget your sugar?
7. Do they sell tea and coffee?
8. Did the sick girl write badly?
9. Is he healthy?
10. Are seven days one week?

Answer in Esperanto; use complete sentences, not just jes or ne.

11. Is milk white?
12. Is water dry?
13. Is the sun warm?
14. Is your mother a man?
15. Are you wearing an empty shoe?

16. Do two and two make four? [Use "estas"]

17. Do you eat water?

18. Is coffee blue?

19. Are seven days one week?

20. Do you drink cakes?

(Sorry about the silly questions, but the answers are easy.)

Don't forget to add your name and e-mail address, and mail these exercises to the address for your tutor in the Welcome Letter, with subject: 'FEC ekz 4'.

 F R E E E S P E R A N T O C O U R S E

Lesson Five

Saluton! (Hello! Greetings!)

Bonan tagon!	Good day!
Bonan matenon!	Good morning!
Bonan vesperon!	Good evening!
Bonan nokton!	Good night!

Kiel vi fartas?	How are you? (farti = to fare, be)
Bone, dankon. Kaj vi?	Fine, thanks. And you?
Suficxe bone.	So-so. (literally, sufficiently well)
Ne tre bone.	Not so good.
Bonan apetiton!	Enjoy your food! (Bon appetit!)
Je via sano!	To your health!
Same al vi, dankon.	Same to you, thanks.
Gxis la revido.	See you later. (literally, until the re-seeing)
Adiaux.	Goodbye. (Adieu).

Conversation: If two people can talk about themselves for 5 minutes each, then they can easily have at least a 10 minute conversation.

By the end of this 10 lesson course, you should have written down all your vital statistics and personal details (true or false!) and you should know them by heart.

After that, you should be able to give a brief talk about yourself in Esperanto, even if you have to prompt yourself with a 'cheat-sheet' in English.

Let's take a look at an example about John Brown:

Mia nomo estas Johano Bruno. Mi logxas en Usono. Mi komencis lerni Esperanton antaux kvar semajnoj. Gxi estas tre facila lingvo. Mi logxas en domo kun mia edzino kaj niaj infanoj. Ni havas unu filinon kaj du filojn.

Mi havas korespondantojn en tri landoj.

There are 45 very useful words which are a part of a regular system of correlated words (known technically, therefore, as "correlatives"). The meaning of any correlative is the combined meaning of the root (beginning) and the ending: (simple, isn't it?)

ki- [what]	-o thing
	-a kind of, sort of
ti- [that]	-e place
	-u one, or person
i- [some]	-om quantity (amount)
	-am time
cx- [every]	-al reason, for...reason
	-el manner, in...way
neni- [no]	-es one's; person's

examples:

tio = that thing iam = sometime nenie = no where

Typical correlatives and their equally typical English equivalents:

English	Esperanto
---------	-----------

how?	(in) what manner	kiel
when?	(at) what time	kiam
where?	(at, in) what place	kie
why?	(for) what reason	kial
how much?	(in) what amount	kiom
always	(at) every time	cxiam
thus	(in) that way, manner	tiel
nobody	no one, no person	neniu
somewhere	(at) some place	ie

Pay attention to the accent: ne-NI-e, KI-u, TI-al, etc.

Note that in English prepositions may be included in the meaning of the Esperanto correlative.

The endings "a" and "u" take the grammar coding "-n" and/or "-j" where appropriate. The ending "o" takes the grammar coding "-n" where appropriate.

If a question contains a question word such as "kio" or "kie", one does not use the yes/no question word "cxu":

What is that?	= Kio estas tio?
Where is that?	= Kie estas tio?

Compare with:

Are you drinking?	= Cxu vi trinkas?
-------------------	-------------------

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Kvin

(Translate into Esperanto)

1. What (thing) is that (thing)?
2. Where is my cup?
3. Which is my book? *
4. Who ate my cake? *
5. When will you eat?
6. Everything is wet.
7. I forgot everything.
8. My pen is somewhere.
9. Then I drank my tea.
10. How much (do) you have? [do is not to be translated]
11. How (does) she run?

12. Why are you smoking? [use simple verb form]
13. Nobody's coffee has milk.
14. How (did) you make it?
15. I am not that-kind-of girl.
16. We have all-kinds-of cups.
17. What kind of sandwich do you have?
18. What did you ask for?
19. Is everyone dry?
20. Who is that?

* Note the difference between kio and kiu.

kio = what thing; e.g., plumo, taso, limonado, etc.

kiu = which thing; e.g., la nigra plumo, la unua domo, etc.

kiu also means who. Kiu vi estas?

Don't forget to add your name and e-mail address, and mail these exercises to the address for your tutor in the Welcome Letter, with subject: 'FEC ekz 5'.

F R E E E S P E R A N T O C O U R S E

Lesson Six

A real quick overview of the lessons so far:

subject thing(s) adjective/noun	action verb/adverb	object thing(s) adjective/noun
-a(j) -o(j)	-as -is -e -os	-a(j)n -o(j)n

Bona knabino lernis rapide malfacilan lingvon.
Malbonaj knabinoj lernos malrapide facilajn lingvojn.

To form questions, place "cxu" in front of the statements:

La knabo mangxas. Cxu la knabo mangxas?

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Ses (parto unu)

[ki-, ti-, i-, cxi-, neni-] plus [o, a, e, u, om, am, el, al, es] forms 45 correlative (interrelated) words. Give below the meanings of the roots (5) and endings (9):

ki	o
	a
ti	e
	u
i	om
	am
cxi	el
	al
neni	es

_____ extract to here _____

Try without referring back to lesson five. If you find yourself referring too often, you may want to review the lesson before continuing. The correlatives are hard to learn out of context, but the combinations will come naturally after a while.

Difficult sound: one of the hardest sounds for English speakers to master is the 'c' or /ts/ sound. Imagine it as below and it's easier than it seems:

	danco	leciono	biciklo
say:	DANT-so	let-si-ON-o	bit-SI-klo

Vocabulary note: The English word 'old' may be the opposite of both 'new' and 'young'. Therefore there are two translations for 'old' in Esperanto:

juna (young) - maljuna (old) or nova (new) - malnova (old). Pay attention!

Prepositions (little words which show the relationship between two other words.)

cup on table; saucer under cup; milk with sugar in coffee

Some prepositions in Esperanto:

al	to	gxis	until, up to
cxu	near, with	kun	with, together
de	of, from	por	for
dum	while, during	pro	for (because of)
en	in	sub	under
		sur	on (position)

Mi estas membro de la Junulara Esperantista Klubo, kaj mi iris al la Esperanto-Kongreso, kiu okazis en San-Francisko. Ni vojaĝis de Nov-Jorko dum tri tagoj en nia aŭtobuseto, kaj ne haltis gxis ni alvenis al Dalaso, en Teksaso. Tie ni vizitis niajn geamikojn kaj mangxis. Ni portis sandvicxojn por la tagmangxo, kaj ili estis sub la segxoj sur kiuj ni sidis. Ni dankis niajn geamikojn pro la bona kongreso.

[Vocabulary: Junularo: a group of young people; okazi: to take place; aŭtobuseto: minibus; alveni al: to arrive at; tagmangxo: lunch; geamikoj: friends (male and female); iri: to go].

Note the use of "pro" after "dankis". Prepositions can be tricky - there is no word-for-word correspondence between prepositions in English and Esperanto. The "Plena Vortaro" (Esperanto-Esperanto dictionary) is a good source of examples.

More prepositions in Esperanto:

anstataux	instead of	kontraux	against
antaux	in front of, before	per	with (by means of)
apud	near, next to	post	after (time)
da	of (quantities)	pri	about, concerning
ekster	outside (of)	sen	without
el	out of, from within	super	above
inter	among, between	tra	through

La knabo sen hejmtasko staris antaux la instruisto; anstataux la hejmtasko, li prenis el koverto leteron pri la afero. Estis bela tago ekster la cxambro, kaj la instruisto staris apud la fenestro, tra kiu venis brila sunlumo, per kiu li legis la leteron.

Inter la vortoj estis tiom da tipaj knabaj eraroj, ke post nelonge, la knabo klinis super la tablo, kaj pantoflo batis kontraux lia postajxo.

[Vocabulary: hejmtasko: homework; stari: to stand; preni: to take; koverto: envelope; afero: case; fenestro: window; veni: to come; sunlumo: sunlight; legi: to read; vorto: word; tipa: typical; klini: bow, lean over; pantoflo: slipper; bati: to hit; postajxo: behind, bottom]

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Ses (parto du)

Respondu cxi tiujn demandojn en Esperanto:
(Answer these questions in Esperanto)

1. Kia klubo gxi estas?

2. Kion ni portis kun ni?
3. Kie ili estis?
4. Kio okazis en San-Francisko?
5. Dum kiom da tagoj ni vojaĝxis?
6. Cxu iu staris antaŭ la instruisto?
7. Kio venis tra la fenestro?
8. Kiom da hejmtaskoj faris la knabo?
9. Kiel la instruisto batis lin (per kio?)
10. Kial la instruisto batis lin? (cxar = because)

_____ extract to here _____

More about prepositions: When an 'object thing' occurs in a sentence, and when that 'object thing' is a pronoun (I, he, she, etc.) it takes the object or accusative form (me, him, her, etc). Thus we say that the preposition in English 'governs' or requires the accusative form. The only place in English where the accusative is different from the nominative (subject form) is in the pronouns.

A cake for him. A letter for her.

In Esperanto, a preposition governs the nominative (subject) form of a thing, either noun or pronoun.

Kuko por li. (not lin!) Letero por ŝi. (not ŝin!)

You will be well understood if you follow this rule.
But don't be surprised if you see a preposition followed by a "-n" word! Let's see why:

There is a difference between "I walked in the garden" and "I walked into the garden". In the first case, I was already in the garden, walking around, and in the second case, I was outside the garden and walked to a position inside the garden.

Instead of "I walked into the garden"
we can say: "I walked to in-the-garden",

which translates: "Mi promenis al en-la-gxardeno."
and we actually say: "Mi promenis en la gxardenon."

Ah ha! The last "-n" indicates the omitted preposition, usually 'al', which showed movement toward something. Therefore we can say, "The accusative "-n" after a preposition shows motions toward."

Mi iris en la cxambron. (into the room)
Mi promenas ekster la domon. (to the outside of)

Do not use "-n" after: al, gxis, de, el. They already show motion.

Also: Use "-n" with dates to show an omitted preposition: Mi estis en Nov-Jorko pasintan mardon [(on) last Tuesday].

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Ses (parto tri)

Translate into Esperanto.

11. I came on a bicycle.
12. I cycled into San Francisco.
13. I cycled in San Francisco.
14. She runs on the grass (herbo).
15. He will run onto the grass.
16. He ran behind the tree (arbo).
17. He smoked behind the tree.
18. She traveled with a friend.
19. He wrote with a pen.
20. He put (meti) the pen under the paper.

Don't forget to add your name and e-mail address, and mail these exercises to the address for your tutor in the Welcome Letter, with subject: 'FEC ekz 6'.

 FREE ESPERANTO COURSE

Lesson Seven

In school students can expect to study French for about 5 years, 40 weeks in the year, 4 lessons a week at about (on the average) 30 minutes for each lesson. Or, roughly, about 400 hours. By the end of this time, only about 10% of the students would receive a passing grade on a decent exam, and not all of those would be understood in France.

Esperanto is about 5 to 10 times easier to learn than French, so you would expect to take about 40 to 80 hours of study to achieve a comparable language level in Esperanto, but in these ten network lessons you may spend a total of only 10 hours.

So you can easily see that this course will not have you speaking fluent Esperanto by Lesson Ten, but it will have introduced you to the basic principles of the language, which by now should not appear so 'foreign' to you if you were to pick up a textbook or elementary reader.

Rowing across the ocean would be more satisfying (and a little bit easier) if you could see the milestones going by. Otherwise, once out of sight of land, it is an act of faith whether you are making any progress at all. In the same way in learning a language, are you really learning more than you are forgetting?

In a 'correspondence' course such as this one, it is impossible to test your speaking and listening abilities. That will come at some later level in your quest for complete control over the International Language. Right now, we will have to be content with written tests and exercises.

Below, you will find a series of vocabulary and grammar ("fill-in-the-blank") exercises to be used as sort of a test. Try to complete and send in these exercises without referring back to previous lessons. If you do look back, then you never really will know how much you've learned so far. So, do the exercises and study the little bit of new material.

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Sep

Vocabulary Test (Translate into English):

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. akvo | 31. frato |
| 2. al | 32. fumi |
| 3. ami | 33. granda |
| 4. amiko | 34. gxis |
| 5. Anglujo | 35. gxoj |
| 6. atendi | 36. havi |
| 7. axtobuseto | 37. hejmo |
| 8. bela | 38. horo |
| 9. biciklo | 39. ili |
| 10. blanka | 40. instruisto |
| 11. blua | 41. juna |
| 12. bona | 42. kafo |
| 13. bruna | 43. kaj |
| 14. butiko | 44. kial |
| 15. cigaredo | 45. kiam |
| 16. cxambro | 46. kiel |
| 17. cxe | 47. kies |
| 18. cxokolado | 48. kiom |

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 19. danco | 49. knabo |
| 20. de | 50. kuko |
| 21. dek | 51. kun |
| 22. demandi | 52. kuri |
| 23. domo | 53. kvar |
| 24. du | 54. kvin |
| 25. dum | 55. lakto |
| 26. en | 56. lavi |
| 27. esti | 57. mangxi |
| 28. fari | 58. patro |
| 29. flava | 59. skribi |
| 30. forgesi | 60. verda |

Grammar Test (Replace 'missing bits'):

Use the following 'missing bits':

a, aj, al, an, cxe, cxion, cxuiuj, de, dum, e, e, en, estas, gxis, havas, ili, in, ist, iu, jun, kaj, kiel, kies, kio, kun, la, mal, ne, o, o, oj, ojn, on, on, por, sub, sur, tio, as, as, tiu, tiom.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 61. The boy
___ knab___ | 73. Start working quietly
Eklaboru ___ silent___ |
| 62. A good boy
___ bon___ knabo | 74. Whose book is that?
___ libro estas ___? |
| 63. And a girl
___ knab___o | 75. How (did) you do so-much?
___ vi faris ___? |
| 64. The girl is bad
La knabino ___ bona | 76. Do everything again
Refaru ___ |
| 65. She has a cigarette
Sxi ___ cigared___ | 77. To the club in Paris
___ la klubo ___ Parizo |
| 66. Men smoke cigarettes
Vir___ fumas cigared___ | 78. In the minibus from London
___ la axtobuseto ___ Londono |
| 67. Good girls don't smoke
Bon___ knabinoj ___ fumas | 79. With lemonade under the seats
___ limonado ___ la segxoj |
| 68. But they quickly learn
Sed ___ rapid___ lern___ | 80. For drinking whilst we journey
___ trinkado ___ ni vojaĝas |
| 69. The pupils are young
La lernantoj estas jun___ | 81. On the freeway as far as Paris
___ la sxoseo ___ Parizo |
| 70. They have a new school
Ili havas nov___ lernejon | 82. We all run on to the beach
Ni ___ kur___ sur la plagx___ |
| 71. The teacher is old
La instru___o estas mal___a | 83. And someone swims in the sea
Kaj ___ nagxas en la mar___ |
| 72. 'What's that?' he asks
'___ estas ___?' li demandas | |

_____ extract to here _____

Let's take a look now at some very important verbs...

voli (want), povi (can, be able), devi (must, have to)

Mi volas veni	Mi volas kompreni
I want to come	I want to understand

Mi povas veni	Mi povas kompreni
I am able to come	I am able to understand
I can come	I can understand

Mi devas veni	Mi devas kompreni
I must come	I must understand
I have to come	I have to understand

[Always use the infinitive verb after voli, povi, devi.]

placxi al, sxati, ami

Io aux iu placxas al mi.	Something or someone is pleasing to me.
	I like someone or something (a mild, noncommittal verb)

Mi sxatas ion.	I esteem, greatly like something.
	(inanimate objects, etc.)

Mi amas iun.	I love someone (or pets).
--------------	---------------------------

Libroj placxas al mi.	
Books are pleasing to me.	I like books.

Betty placxas al mi.	
Betty is pleasing to me.	I like Betty.

Mi sxatas cxokoladajn kuketojn.	
I really like chocolate cupcakes.	

Mi amas vian filinon.	
I love (am in love with) your daughter.	

koni vs. scii

Mi konas...	I know OF, I am aware of such a person, place or thing, or happening.
-------------	---

Mi scias...	I know something, have studied it.
-------------	------------------------------------

Cxu vi konas Johanon?	Do you know John?
Cxu vi scias Esperanton?	Do you know Esperanto?
Cxu vi konas Esperanton?	Are you familiar with Esperanto?

Don't forget to add your name and e-mail address, and mail the exercises to the address for your tutor in the Welcome Letter, with subject: 'FEC ekz 7'.

 F R E E E S P E R A N T O C O U R S E

Leciono Ok

We need to consider actions (verbs) in more detail. We have already dealt with the simple verbs ending in "is", "as", and "os". Now we take a look at compound (two-part) verbs, in which the first part gives the general time of the action and the second part gives the state of the action.

Before looking at the Esperanto use of compound verbs, let's look at the use of compound verbs in English.

 extract from here

Ekzercoj, Leciono Ok (parto unu)

In the following diagram, under 'General Time', write either yesterday, now, tomorrow. Under 'State of Action', write completed, on-going, or not yet.

General Time	State of Action
He is reading	
He was reading	
He will have eaten	
He is about to go	
He will be reading	
He has eaten	
He was about to write	
He had eaten	
He will be about to go	

 extract to here

Notice that the first part of the two-part verb, which we call the auxiliary or helping verb, is 'to be' except when the action has been completed; in that case, English uses the auxiliary verb 'to have'.

In Esperanto, the auxiliary verb is always esti (to be).

(yesterday)	Li estis	\ /	mangxinta	(completed)
(now)	Li estas	--	leganta	(proceeding)
(tomorrow)	Li estos	/ \	skribonta	(not yet)

The idea is simple, but the explanation is somewhat confusing and difficult; hang in there! Let's look now at a fuller demonstration of Compound Verbs in Esperanto....

Compound Verb Tenses - Active (inta, anta, onta)

Jeanne has regular habits. Using simple verb tenses we say:

every day at 8:00 "She eats her breakfast."

"Sxi mangxas sian matenmangxon." (sia - his/her own)

every day at 8:05 "She reads her paper."
"Sxi legas sian jxurnalon."every day at 8:10 "She writes a letter."
"Sxi skribas leteron."

But none of these actions is instantaneous, and we can show this better by using the compound verb tenses:

and say at 8:00 "She is eating her breakfast."
"Sxi estas mangxanta sian matenmangxon."and say at 8:05 "She is reading her paper."
"Sxi estas leganta sian jxurnalon."and say at 8:10 "She is writing a letter."
"Sxi estas skribanta leteron."

Suppose we are spying on her, and we report by phone at 8:05; then at 8:05 we would say:

present time	state of action
"She has eaten her breakfast."	"Sxi estas mangxinta sian matenmangxon."
"She is reading her paper."	"Sxi estas leganta sian jxurnalon."
"She is about to write a letter."	"Sxi estas skribonta leteron."

Later during the day, we may have to confirm in writing what we previously reported. Then we would say that by 8:05:

"She had eaten her breakfast"

"Sxi estis mangxinta sian matenmangxon."

"She was reading her paper."

"Sxi estis leganta sian jxurnalon."

"She was about to write a letter."

"Sxi estis skribonta leteron."

Also, we must tell the next day's spy what to expect. We tell her that if she gets there by 8:05, she will find that:

"She will have eaten her breakfast."

"Sxi estos mangxinta sian matenmangxon."

"She will be reading her paper."

"Sxi estos leganta sian jxurnalon."

"She will be about to write a letter."

"Sxi estos skribonta leteron."

Compound Verb Tenses - Active Participles

(action is preformed by the subject of the sentence)

inta (action recently completed).

anta (action still on-going)

onta (action soon to begin)

Please note: because participles are actually adjectives, [Cf. kuranta knabo, a running boy] they must agree in number with the subject. For example,

Ili estas mangxintaj
Ni estis irontaj
Vi estos skribantaj

They have eaten
We were about to go
You will be writing

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Ok (parto du)

(translate into Esperanto, using compound verbs):

1. Father is reading a book [libro].
2. Mother is making a cake.
3. The boys are about to write.
4. The boy is about to drink tea.
5. Who has washed the small boy?
6. Father was reading a book.
7. Who has eaten my cake?
8. Mother was making a beautiful cake.
9. The boy was about to write.
10. They were going to write.
11. My brother has washed [lavi] my car [auxto].
12. My sister had eaten my cake.
13. Father will be reading a book.
14. I will be selling tea and coffee.
15. The boy will be about to write a letter.
16. He will have eaten.
17. He is shooting [pafi].
18. He is going to score [trafi].
19. He has scored.

20. He had scored.

Perk up! The worst is over!
Just some odd bits left over for the next two lessons.

Don't forget to add your name and e-mail address, and mail these exercises to the address for your tutor in the Welcome Letter, with subject: 'FEC ekz 8'.

F R E E E S P E R A N T O C O U R S E

Leciono Naux

Wow! That last lesson had a lot in it, so let's do something a little simpler.

Numbers: unu du tri kvar kvin ses
Fractions: duono triono kvarono kvinono sesono

1/3 = (unu) triono; 3/4 = tri kvaronoj;
7/16 = sep dekseonoj; 5/8 = kvin okonoj

Note the following: (contrast the expressions)

I look, and then I see.
Mi rigardas, kaj tiam mi vidas.

I listen, and then I hear.
Mi auxskultas, kaj tiam mi auxdas.

I think, then afterwards I have an opinion.
Mi pensas, kaj poste mi havas opinionon.

[I think that... Mi opinias, ke...]

His father drank his lemonade. (Whose lemonade?)
Lia patro trinkis lian limonadon. (NOT the father's lemonade)
Lia patro trinkis sian limonadon. (YES, the father's lemonade)

sia (third person) refers to the subject of the sentence: (his own, her own, one's own, their own).

The box is blue, isn't it?
La skatolo estas blua, cxu ne?

The box isn't blue, is it? [Watch your answer!]
La skatolo ne estas blua, cxu? What would JES mean?]

Shades of meaning by using the suffixes -eg and -et:

bonega	excellent	varmega	hot
bona	good	varma	warm
boneta	fair	varmeta	lukewarm
malboneta	poor	malvarmeta	cool
malbona	bad	malvarma	cold
malbonega	terrible	malvarmega	freezing

Verb prefixes and suffixes: ek-, -ad-, -igx-, and -ig-

La suno ekbrilis.	The sun began to shine.
ek La birdoj ekkantis.	The birds began to sing.
La ondoj ekdancis.	The waves began to dance.
	The waves suddenly danced.

La suno briladis.	The sun kept on shining.
ad La birdoj kantadis.	The sun shone and shone.
	The birds kept on singing.
	The birds sang and sang.
La ondoj dancadis.	The waves kept on dancing.
	The waves danced and danced.

La sablo sekigxis.	The sand became (got) dry.
igx La aero varmigxis.	The sand dried up.
	The air became (got) warm.
	The air warmed up.
La homoj rugxigxis	The people became (got) red.
	The people reddened (blushed).
La suno sekigis la sablon.	The sun made the sand dry.
ig La suno varmigis la aeron.	The sun dried up the sand.
	The sun made the air warm.
	The sun warmed up the air.
La suno rugxigis la homojn.	The sun made the people red.
	The sun reddened the people

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Naux (parto unu)

Translate into Esperanto:

1. He ate three-fourths of [de] the cake.
2. I think that Esperanto is an easy language [lingvo].
3. Her mother washed her dress [robo]. [The dress was the daughter's]
4. Their mothers washed their (own) dresses.
5. The evenings are cool, aren't they?

_____ extract to here _____

(Read in Esperanto) cxe la junulara klubo

La vivo cxe nia klubo estas tre interesa. Je la 7-a (sepa), diskludilo ekludas, kaj ludadas gxis la 8-a, kiam gxi silentigxas. Ni studadas inter la 8-a kaj la 9-a, kaj ankaux la instruisto paroladas al ni (=li faras paroladon). Je la 9-a, ni mangxetas kaj la diskoj eksonas denove, kaj la dancado dauxras gxis la 10-a kiam ni ekiras hejmen.

Esperanto interesas min. Mi interesigxis antaux du monatoj, kaj tiam mi aligxis al la klubo; mi ankaux interesigis mian fratinton, kaj varbis sxin.

Dum la unua horo, ni ludas tablotenison kaj bilardon. Mi plibonigxas je tabloteniso, sed malplibonigxas je bilardo.

Dum la dua horo, ni havas legadon, skribadon, kaj esperantan kantadon. Poste, du frauxlinoj varmigxas la kafon, kaj kiam la kafo suficxe varmigxas, oni malfermas la bufedon. La kafo estas suficxe varma je la 9-a.

La novaj membroj rapide interesigxas pri la aliaj geknaboj cxe la klubo. Ili ofte ekrigardas unu la alian, kaj de tempo al tempo frauxlino ekploras se sxia amiko interesigxas pri alia frauxlino.

[disk-lud-il-o: record player; ludi: to play; studi: to study; monato: month; ankaux: also; paroli: to speak; parol-ad-i: to lecture; soni: to sound; denove: again; dauxri: to continue; iri: to go; aligxi: to join; varbi: to recruit; frauxlo: bachelor; fermi: to close; bufedo: buffet; ofte: often; plori: to cry; alia: another; tempo: time.]

Note: pli = more; plej = most; malpli = less; malplej = least.

So: pli bona: better; plej bona: best; malpli bona: worse; malplej bona: worst.

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Naux (parto du)

Answer in English and Esperanto:

6. Kiom da horoj la disko sonas?

7. Kiam mi aligxis al la klubo?

8. Kio okazas kiam la kafo estas sufiĉe varma?

9. Kial frauxlino ekploras de tempo al tempo?

_____ extract to here _____

Time: "Kioma (how-many-eth) horo (hour) estas?" For hours, "Estas la unua, la dua, la tria, ktp ("etc."). For hours plus minutes, "Estas la tria, dudek" or "Estas la tria kaj dudek (3:20)". Also used: "Estas la sepa kaj duono (7:30)" or "Estas la sepa kaj kvarono (7:15)."

Indirect Speech: (note the use of tense in Esperanto)

"direct" He said, "I came from New York."
Li diris, "Mi venis de Nov-Jorko."

"indirect" He said (that) he came from New York.
Li diris, ke li venis de Nov-Jorko.

"direct" He said, "I'm waiting for my suitcase."
Li diris, "Mi atendas mian valizon."

"indirect" He said (that) he was waiting for his suitcase.
Li diris, ke li atendas sian valizon.

"direct" He said, "I shall go to Paris."
Li diris, "Mi iros al Parizo."

"indirect" He said (that) he was going to Paris.
Li diris, ke li iros al Parizo.

In indirect speech, always use the verb that would be used in the direct speech equivalent. This is sometimes called "the logical tense". Also note that you must always use "ke" (that) even if it is not used in the English sentence.

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Naux (parto tri)

Translate into Esperanto:

10. She said, "I write badly."

11. She said that she wrote badly.

12. They said, "We washed the cups."

13. They said they had washed the cups.

14. You said, "I will drink lemonade."

15. You said you would drink lemonade.

16. He said he was unhappy. [happy = felicxa]

17. She said she would come.

18. They said they had eaten the cake.

19. They said, "We are going-to-eat the cake."

20. They said they were going-to-eat the cake.

Don't forget to add your name and e-mail address, and mail these exercises to the address for your tutor in the Welcome Letter, with subject: 'FEC ekz 9'.

F R E E E S P E R A N T O C O U R S E

Leciono Dek

Regular word building: Applicable to all animal families:

ox	cow	calf	herd	bovo	bovino	bovido	bovaro
sheep	ewe	lamb	flock	sxafo	sxafino	sxafido	sxafaro
dog	bitch	puppy	pack	hundo	hundino	hundido	hundaro
horse	mare	foal	herd	cxevalo
rabbit	rabbit	--	--	kuniklo

Got the idea? In Esperanto it's easy, but in English it's hard!

A few more word building suffixes and prefixes:

ge- of both sexes	gepatroj parents	gesinjoroj ladies and gentlemen	geknaboj boys and girls
-an member of	klubano club member	vilagxano villager	nov-jorkano New Yorker
-eg enormous	pluvego downpour	ridego hearty laugh	bonega excellent
-ej place for	klubejo clubhouse	trinkejo pub	necesejo restroom (WC)
-et tiny	libreto booklet	mangxeto snack	monteto hill
-ul person	junulo youth	blindulo blind person	belulino a beauty
bo- in-law	bofrato brother-in-law	bopatrino mother-in-law	

Logic dictates when to use prefixes and suffixes, but there are no precise rules. So use them when they make sense. Can anything be easier?

Kio estas la puno por bigamio? Du bopatrinoj!

Summary of verb forms: (What makes the following so great is that it can be used with all verbs; no exceptions!)

Simple verb forms (use with any noun or pronoun subject).

dormi	[infinitive]	to sleep
dormis	[past time]	(yesterday)
dormas	[present time]	(now)
dormos	[future time]	(tomorrow)
dormus	[conditional]	

Se mi estus ricxa, mi estus kontenta. If I were rich, I would be content. (describes situation that aren't true.)

dormu! [imperative] A command!

Aux silentu, aux foriru. Either be quiet or go away.

Common verb affixes:

re-		-igx-	re: repeat of action; again
ek-	[verb root] -ad-		ek: sudden start or short duration
		-ig-	ad: continual action
			igx: to become
			ig: to make (something happen)

Compound verbs - active (Action by the subject of sentence)

Sxi estis	mangxinta sian matenmangxon.
Sxi estas	leganta sian jxurnalon.
Sxi estos	skribonta leteron.

Note: participles can have a plural form:

Mi estas mangxinta. Ni estas mangxintaj.

And participles can be used as adjectives:

La dormanta knabo: The sleeping boy.

Compound verbs - passive (Action on the subject of sentence)

Compare:

active: Li estas leganta la jxurnalon.
He is reading the newspaper.

passive: La jxurnalo estas legata de li.
The paper is being-read by him.

Compare with lesson 8:

La matenmangxo	estis	/\	mangxita de sxi.
La jxurnalo	estas	--	legata de sxi.
La letero	estos	/\	skribota de sxi.

ita, been -ed; ata, being -ed; ota, about to be -ed.

Our apologies for packing all that stuff in such a small mail - but just try to cover the same information about any other language in anything smaller than a textbook.

The compound verbs are used a lot less in Esperanto than in English. Use of the simple form is usually good enough. Instead of "Li estis mangxinta", we say "Li mangxis."

Participles can be used as nouns.

active:	aminto	someone who	was	loving
	amanto	someone who	is	loving
	amonto	someone who	will-be	loving
passive:	amito	someone who	was	loved
	amato	someone who	is	loved
	amoto	someone who	will-be	loved

Noun participles can have feminine [amantino] and plural [amatoj] forms. They can be formed from any verb [parolanto, dormintoj, falentino (the girl who is about to fall)].

Note the difference between -anto and -isto:

instruanto: one who teaches (not professionally)

instruisto: a teacher (professional)

A little more about the correlatives in lesson 5:

tio = that thing	cxio = this thing
tiu = that (one, person)	cxio tiu = this one, person
tie = there, that place	cxio tie = this place, here

kiom = how much, how many; kiom da = how many (of) something

Kiom da amikoj vi havas? How many friends do you have? Kiom gxi kostas? How much does it cost?

kies = whose Kies plumo gxi estas? Whose pen is it?

answer: Gxi estas la plumo de Johano.
(No shorter way of saying "John's pen")

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
dimancxo	lundo	mardo	merkredo	jxauardo	vendredo	sabato

January	February	March	April	May	June	July
januaro	februaro	marto	aprilo	majo	junio	julio

August	September	October	November	December
auxgusto	septembro	oktobro	novembro	decembro

La Lingvo Por Ni
(Tune: My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean)

Sur montoj kaj step' indianoj,
Cxasadas kun rugx-famili',
Kaj se vi postulas parolon,
el kanjon' eliras la kri':

ES-PER-AN-TO estas la lingvo por ni, por ni!
ES PER AN TO estas la lingvo por ni!

En densa afrika gxangalo, la bonaj amikoj de ni
Jam solvis la lingvan problemon, Per tamtam' eliras la kri':

Cxe norda poluso eskimoj, logxadas en negxo, glaci';
Se ili bezonas parolon, auxdigxas la tutsama kri';

Sur tuta la vasta terglobo, en urboj el cxio naci'
Trovigxas sam-ide-an-aro, de buboj elsonas la kri':

Indianoj, nigruloj, eskimoj; urbanoj kaj buboj kaj mi
Jam uzas la Zamenhof-lingvon, Do, vivu, prosperu la kri':
#

(Note: An apostrophe denotes an "o" which as been left out for poetic or musical reasons, do not do this in prose.)

HEY, IT'S ME, NOAM, YOUR KOREKTANTO! I want to add something here. The replacement of the final "o" in a noun without the -j or -n endings by an apostrophe, or of the "a" in "la" by an apostrophe when there's a vowel either to before or after the "la" (lest it be unpronounceable) is allowed, though used almost exclusively in poetry. This is called elision (elizio). Look at Twinkle Twinkle Little Star in Esperanto:

Brilu, brilu eta stel',
Diamanto de l' ^ciel'.
Tiel alta super Ter',

Kio estas vi, en ver'?'
Brilu, brilu eta stel',
Diamanto de l' ^ciel'.

Stelo = star, diamanto = diamond, ^cielo = sky, tero = earth/land/ground.
Sorry to take your time. Back to the lesson...

With this lesson you will find the final set of exercises. Complete the 50 sentences and send them back to your tutor. After correction, he will send them back to you, and by separate mail you will receive an atestilo (Certificate of Completion).

We would be very happy to receive from you any comments you may have about the course and a note about your plans for Esperanto - traveling, reading, corresponding, etc. Send them to the central address (the one in the monthly posting).

There are many good books for beginning reading. Write to the book service of your national Esperanto association. They will be glad to send you a book list and suggest suitable reading material. You can also try the book service of the Universala Esperanto-Asocio, which claims to have the biggest Esperanto-bookstore. For addresses, see lesson 1. Note that in Canada, the address is: Esperanto-Libroservo, 6358-A, rue de Bordeaux, Montreal, Quebec, H2G 2R8, +1 514 272 0151.

We strongly recommend that you join your local Esperanto club or society and participate in the activities. Or if there isn't a club in your region, start one up! For those who live in the USA: ELNA provides a list of local groups, if you send them a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Vi jam finis vian unuan kurson de Esperanto.
Ni deziras por vi plej bonan sukceson!

Gxis la revido!

_____ extract from here _____

Ekzercoj, Leciono Dek

Translate into Esperanto. [Close as possible with comments in bracket to clarify the English. Multiple translations are possible. Think in Esperanto; trying to translate word-for-word may not help!]

- The boy.
- A good boy.
- And a girl.
- The girl is bad.
- She has a beer.
- Real men drink beer. [real = vera]
- Good girls don't smoke.
- But they quickly learn.
- The pupils are young. [pupil = "one who is learning"]
- They have a new school.
- The teacher is old.
- What's that?

13. Why do you keep on talking?
14. Start working quietly.
15. Whose book is that?
16. How did you do so much?
17. Do everything again.
18. We went to the club at Houston.
19. We will go in the minibus from Calgary.
20. With beer under the seats.
21. For drinking while we travel. [make "drinking" an extended activity]
22. On the freeway as far as the sea.
23. We all run onto the beach.
24. And someone swims in the sea.
25. Would you like to go?
26. He caught the ball.
27. Shoot! You'll score something.
28. He has caught the ball.
29. He is shooting.
30. He is going to score.
31. He had gone.
32. The goal has been scored.
33. The game was going to be won.
34. Do you know a blonde? [a female blonde]
35. Who knows how to cook?
36. I must meet her.
37. I'd love such a wife.
38. Sharpen my knife.
39. I like my food.
40. My parents are shopping.
41. I want a tiny dog. ["tiny dog" is one word]
42. If I had a puppy...
43. It would become bigger.
44. I can imagine it there.
45. There it is, with a huge bone.

46. Why not go to Paris?
47. Our club members went there.
48. Drink some of their wine.
49. We have sweet wines here.
50. What time is it?

ball	pilko
beach	plagxo
blonde	blonda
Calgary	Kalgario
freeway	sxoseo
gain (win)	gajno
game	ludo
goal	golo
Paris	Parizo
quiet	silenta
sea	maro
seat	segxo
sweet	dolcxa
to imagine	imagi
to eat	mangxi
to cut	trancxi
to score	trafi
to swim	nagxi
to shoot	pafi

Don't forget to add your name and e-mail address, and mail these exercises to the address for your tutor in the Welcome Letter, with subject: 'FEC ekz 10'.

1. Father makes a cake.
Patro faras kukon.
2. The boy will-have the sugar.
La knabo havos la sukeron.
3. The son forgot the milk.
La filo forgesis la lakton.
4. The boys drink tea.
La knaboj trinkas teon.
5. The friend sold the bread.
La amiko vendis la panon.
6. The teacher sees a boy.
La instrusito vidas knabo.
7. The son has a friend.
La filo havas amikon.
8. The brother made bread.
La frato faris panon.
9. The boys will-have cake.
La knaboj havos kukon.
10. Father forgot the sugar.
Patro forgesis la sukeron.
11. The boys had friends.
La knaboj havis amikojn.
12. The sons saw the bread.
La filoj vidis la panon.
13. The brothers sell sugar.
La fratoj vendas sukeron.
14. The teacher forgets the boy.
La instruisto forgesas la knabon.
15. The friend will-drink milk.
La amiko trinkos lakton.
16. The sons are-making cakes.
La filoj faras kukojn.
17. Father will-sell the cake.
Patro vendos la kukon.
18. The friend had bread.
La amiko havis panon.
19. The boys will-see the teachers.
La knaboj vidos la instruistojn.
20. The teachers drink coffee.
La instruistoj trinkas kafon.

1. A healthy boy drinks warm milk.
Sana knabo trinkas varman lakton.
2. The new shop sells dry cakes.
La nova butiko vendas sekajn kukojn.
3. The big teacher met the new friends.
La granda instruisto renkontis la novajn amikojn.
4. The good friends will-make a beautiful cake.
La bonaj amikoj faros belan kukon.
5. The small girl met the ugly sisters.
La malgranda knabino renkontis la malbelajn fratinojn.
6. The old cup has new lemonade.
La malnova taso havas novan limonadon.
7. The new cup has old milk.
La nova taso havas malnovan lakton.
8. Mother will-wash the small cups.
Patrino lavos la malgrandajn tasojn.
9. The small boy carried the new bread.
La malgranda knabo portis la novan panon.
10. Cold water washes a small boy.
Malvarma akvo lavas malgrandan knabon.
11. I forgot my pen.
Mi forgesis mian plumon.
12. We don't have paper.
Ni ne havas paperon.
13. My daughter requested warm milk.
Mi filino petis varman akvon.
14. Her old friend didn't write.
Ŝia malnova amiko ne skribis.
15. You will meet their old friends.
Vi renokontos iliajn malnovajn amikojn.
16. She will have the warm water.
Ŝi havos la varman akvon.
17. Your new teacher forgot your sugar.
Via nova instruisto forgesis vian sukeron.
18. The boys hate our new teacher.
La knaboj malamas nian novan instruiston.
19. They sell tea and (kaj) coffee.
Ili vendas teon kaj kafon.
20. We will sell her cake and his pens.
Ni vendos ŝian kukon kaj liajn plumojn.

Mia filo forgesis la teon. -> Cxu, mia filo forgesis la teon.

Lia patro faras panon. -> Cxu, lia patro faras panon.

La tago estas griza. -> Cxu, la tago estas griza.

1. Is father making a cake?
Cxu patro faras kukon?
2. Did the son forget the milk?
Cxu la filo forgesis la lakton?
3. Will father sell the cakes?
Cxu patro vendos la kukojn?
4. Does a healthy boy drink warm milk?
Cxu sana knabo trinkas varman lakton?
5. Will the daughter eat a sandwich?
Cxu la filino mangxos sandvicxon?
6. Did the new teacher forget your sugar?
Cxu la nova instruisto forgesis la sukeron?
7. Do they sell tea and coffee?
Cxu ili vendas teon aux kafon?
8. Did the sick girl write badly?
Cxu la malsana knabino skribis malbone?
9. Is he healthy?
Cxu li estas sana?
10. Are seven days one week?
Cxu sep tagoj estas unu semajno?
11. Is milk white?
Jes, lakto estas blanka.
12. Is water dry?
Ne, akvo ne estas seka.
13. Is the sun warm?
Jes, la suno estas varma.
14. Is your mother a man?
Ne, mia patrino ne estas viro.
15. Are you wearing an empty shoe?
Ne, mi ne portas malplenan sxuon.
16. Do two and two make four? [Use "estas"]
Jes, du kaj du estas kvar.
17. Do you eat water?
Ne, mi ne mangxas akvon.
18. Is coffee blue?
Ne, kafo ne estas blua.
19. Are seven days one week?
Jes, sep tagoj estas unu semajno.
20. Do you drink cakes?
Ne, mi ne trinkas kukojn.

1. What (thing) is that (thing)?
Kio estas tio?
2. Where is my cup?
Kie estas mia taso?
3. Which is my book? *
Kiu estas mia libro?
4. Who ate my cake? *
Kiu mangxis mian kukon?
5. When will you eat?
Kiam vi mangxos?
6. Everything is wet.
Cxio estas malseka.
7. I forgot everything.
Mi forgesis cxion.
8. My pen is somewhere.
Mia plumo estas ie.
9. Then I drank my tea.
Tiam mi trinis mian teon.
10. How much (do) you have? [do is not to be translated]
Kiom vi havas?
11. How (does) she run?
Kiel ŝi kuras?
12. Why are you smoking? [use simple verb form]
Kial vi fumas?
13. Nobody's coffee has milk.
Nenies kafo havas lakton.
14. How (did) you make it?
Kiel vi faris gxin?
15. I am not that-kind-of girl.
Mi ne estas tia knabino.
16. We have all-kinds-of cups.
Ni havas cxiajn tasojn.
17. What kind of sandwich do you have?
Kian sandvicxon vi havas?
18. What did you ask for?
Kion vi petis?
19. Is everyone dry?
Cxu cxiu estas seka?
20. Who is that?
Kiu estas tiu?

ki	what	o	things
		a	kind/sort
ti	that	e	place
		u	one/person
i	some	om	quantity/amount
		am	time
cx	every	el	manner/way
		al	reason
neni	no	es	one's/person's

17. He smoked behind the tree.
Li fumis malantaux la arbo.
 18. She traveled with a friend.
Sxi voĵagxis kun amiko.
 19. He wrote with a pen.
Li skribis per plumo.
 20. He put (meti) the pen under the paper.
Li metis la plumon sub la paperon.
-
1. Kia klubo ĝxi estas?
Ĝxi estas junulara esperantista klubo.
 2. Kion ni portis kun ni?
Ni portis kun ni sandvicxojn por la tagmangxo.
 3. Kie ili estis?
Ili estis sub la seĝxoj sur kiuj ni sidis.
 4. Kio okazis en San-Francisko?
La Esperanto Kongreso okazis en San-Francisko.
 5. Dum kiom da tagoj ni voĵagxis?
Ni voĵagxis dum tri tagoj.
 6. Ĉu iu staris antaux la instruisto?
Jes, la knabo sen hejmtasko staris antaux la instruisto.
 7. Kio venis tra la fenestro?
Brila sunlumo venis tra la fenestro.
 8. Kiom da hejmtaskoj faris la knabo?
La knabo faris neniom da hejmtaskoj.
 9. Kiel la instruisto batis lin (per kio?)
La instruisto batis lin per pantoflo.
 10. Kial la instruisto batis lin? (cxar = because)
Cxar li ne faris lian hejmtaskon ...
 11. I came on a bicycle.
Mi venis per biciklo.
 12. I cycled into San Francisco.
Mi biciklis en San-Franciskon.
 13. I cycled in San Francisco.
Mi biciklis en San-Francisko.
 14. She runs on the grass (herbo).
Sxi kuras sur la herbo.
 15. He will run onto the grass.
Sxi kuras sur la herbon.
 16. He ran behind the tree (arbo).
Li kuris malantaux la arbon.

1. akvo	akvo	31. frato	brother
2. al	to	32. fumi	to smoke
3. ami	to love	33. granda	big
4. amiko	friend	34. gxis	until
5. Anglujo	England	35. gxoj	joy
6. atendi	to wait	36. havi	to have
7. auxtobuseto	minibus	37. hejmo	home
8. bela	beautiful	38. horo	hour
9. biciklo	bicycle	39. ili	they
10. blanka	white	40. instruisto	teacher
11. blua	blue	41. juna	young
12. bona	good	42. kafo	coffee
13. bruna	brown	43. kaj	and
14. butikoj	shop	44. kial	why
15. cigaredoj	cigarette	45. kiam	when
16. cxambro	room	46. kiel	how
17. cxe	at	47. kies	whose
18. cxokolado	chocolate	48. kiom	how many/much
19. danco	dance	49. knabo	boy
20. de	of/from	50. kuko	cake
21. dek	ten	51. kun	with
22. demandi	to ask	52. kuri	to run
23. domo	house	53. kvar	four
24. du	two	54. kvin	five
25. dum	while	55. lakto	milk
26. en	in	56. lavi	to wash
27. esti	to be	57. mangxi	to eat
28. fari	to make/do	58. patro	father
29. flava	yellow	59. skribi	to write
30. forgesi	to forget	60. verda	green
61. The boy		73. Start working quietly	
la knabo		Eklaboru	silente
62. A good boy		74. Whose book is that?	
Bona knabo		Kies libro estas tiu?	
63. And a girl		75. How (did) you do so-much?	
Kaj knabino		Kiel vi faris tiom?	
64. The girl is bad		76. Do everything again	
La knabino estas malbona		Refaru cxion	
65. She has a cigarette		77. To the club in Paris	
Sxi havas cigaredon		Al la klubo cxe Parizo	
66. Men smoke cigarettes		78. In the minibus from London	
Viroj fumas cigaredojn		En la auxtobuseto de Londono	
67. Good girls don't smoke		79. With lemonade under the seats	
Bonaj knabinoj ne fumas		Kun limonado sub la segxoj	
68. But they quickly learn		80. For drinking whilst we journey	
Sed ili rapide lernas		Por trinkado dum ni vojaĝas	
69. The pupils are young		81. On the freeway as far as Paris	
La lernantoj estas junaj		Sur la sxoseo gxis Parizo	
70. They have a new school		82. We all run on to the beach	
Ili havas novan lernejon		Ni cxiuj kuras sur la plagxon	
71. The teacher is old		83. And someone swims in the sea	
La instruisto estas maljuna		Kaj iu nagxas en la maro	
72. 'What's that?' he asks			
'Kio estas tio?' li demandas			

	General Time	State of Action
He is reading	now	on-going
He was reading	yesterday	on-going
He will have eaten	tomorrow	completed
He is about to go	now	not yet
He will be reading	tomorrow	on-going
He has eaten	yesterday	completed
He was about to write	yesterday	not yet
He had eaten	yesterday	completed
He will be about to go	tomorrow	not yet

1. Father is reading a book [libro].
Patro estas leganta libron.
2. Mother is making a cake.
Patrino estas faranta kukon.
3. The boys are about to write.
La knaboj estas skribonta.
4. The boy is about to drink tea.
La knaboj estas trinkonta teon.
5. Who has washed the small boy?
Kiu estas lavinta la malgrandan knabon?
6. Father was reading a book.
Patro estis leganta libron.
7. Who has eaten my cake?
Kiu estas mangxinta mian kukon?
8. Mother was making a beautiful cake.
Patrino estis faranta belan kukon.
9. The boy was about to write.
La knabo estis skribonta.
10. They were going to write.
Ili estis skribonta.
11. My brother has washed [lavi] my car [auxto].
Mia frato estas lavinta mian auxton.
12. My sister had eaten my cake.
Mia fratino estis mangxinta mian kukon.
13. Father will be reading a book.
Patro estos leganta libron.
14. I will be selling tea and coffee.
Mi estos vendanta teon kaj kafon.
15. The boy will be about to write a letter.
La knabo estos skribonta leteron.
16. He will have eaten.

Li estos mangxinta.

17. He is shooting [pafi].
Li estas pafanta.

18. He is going to score [trafi].
Li estas trafanta.

19. He has scored.
Li estas trafinta.

20. He had scored.
Li estis trafinta.

1. He ate three-fourths of [de] the cake.
Li mangxis tri kvaronojn de la kuko.
2. I think that Esperanto is an easy language [lingvo].
Mi opinias ke Esperanto estas facila lingvo.
3. Her mother washed her dress [robo]. [The dress was the daughter's]
Sxia patrino lavis sxian robon.
4. Their mothers washed their (own) dresses.
Iliaj patrinoj lavis sianj robojn.
5. The evenings are cool, aren't they?
La vesperoj estas malvarmeta, cxu ne?
6. Kiom da horoj la disko sonas?
La disko sonas dum unu horo.
7. Kiam mi aligxis al la klubo?
Cxar Esperanto interesas min.
8. Kio okazas kiam la kafo estas suficxe varma?
Kiam la kafo estas suficxe varma oni malfermas la bufedon.
9. Kial frauxlino esploras de tempo al tempo?
Cxar sxia amiko interesigxas pri alia frauxlino.
10. She said, "I write badly."
Sxi diris, "Mi skribas malbone."
11. She said that she wrote badly.
Sxi diris ke sxi skribas malbone.
12. They said, "We washed the cups."
Ili diris, "Ni lavis la tasojn."
13. They said they had washed the cups.
Ili diris ke ili lavis la tasojn.
14. You said, "I will drink lemonade."
Vi diris, "Mi trinkos limonadon."
15. You said you would drink lemonade.
Vi diris ke vi trinkos limonadon.
16. He said he was unhappy. [happy = felicxa]
Li diris ke li estis malfelicxa.
17. She said she would come.
Sxi diris ke sxi venos.
18. They said they had eaten the cake.
Ili diris ke ili mangxis la kukon.
19. They said, "We are going-to-eat the cake."
Ili diris, "Ni mangxos la kukon."
20. They said they were going-to-eat the cake.
Ili diris ke ili mangxos la kukon.

1. The boy.
La knabo.
2. A good boy.
Bona knabo.
3. And a girl.
Kaj knabino.
4. The girl is bad.
La knabino estas malbona.
5. She has a beer.
Ŝi havas bieron.
6. Real men drink beer. [real = vera]
Veraj viroj trinkas bieron.
7. Good girls don't smoke.
Bonaj knabinoj ne fumas.
8. But they quickly learn.
Sed ili rapide lernas.
9. The pupils are young. [pupil = "one who is learning"]
La lernantoj estas junaj.
10. They have a new school.
Ili havas novan lernejon.
11. The teacher is old.
La instruisto estas maljuna.
12. What's that?
Kio estas tio?
13. Why do you keep on talking?
Kial vi paroladas?
14. Start working quietly.
Eklaboru silente.
15. Whose book is that?
Kies libro estas tiu?
16. How did you do so much?
Kiel vi faris tiom?
17. Do everything again.
Refaru cxion.
18. We went to the club at Houston.
Ni iris al la klubo cxe Hustono.
19. We will go in the minibus from Calgary.
Ni iros per la buseto de Kalgario.
20. With beer under the seats.
Kun biero sub la segxoj.
21. For drinking while we travel. [make "drinking" an extended activity]
Por trinkado dum ni vojaĝas.
22. On the freeway as far as the sea.
Sur la sxoseo gxis la maro.
23. We all run onto the beach.
Ni cxiuj kuras sur la plagxon.
24. And someone swims in the sea.
Kaj iu nagxas en la maro.
25. Would you like to go?
Cxu vi sxatus iri?
26. He caught the ball.
Li kaptis la pilkon.
27. Shoot! You'll score something.
Pafu! Vi trafos ion.
28. He has caught the ball.
Li estas kaptinta la pilkon.
29. He is shooting.
Li estas pafanta.
30. He is going to score.
Li estas trafonta.
31. He had gone.
Li estis irinta.
32. The goal has been scored.
La golo estas trafita. ???
33. The game was going to be won.
La ludo estis gajnota.
34. Do you know a blonde? [a female blonde]
Cxu vi konas blondulinon?
35. Who knows how to cook?
Kiu scias kiel kuiri?
36. I must meet her.
Mi devas renkonti sxin.
37. I'd love such a wife.
Mi amus tian edzinon.
38. Sharpen my knife.
Akrigu mian tranxilon.
39. I like my food.
Mi sxatas mian mangxajxon.
40. My parents are shopping.
Mia gepatroj estas butikumantaj.
41. I want a tiny dog. ["tiny dog" is one word]
Mi volas hundeton.
42. If I had a puppy...
Se mi havus hundidon ...
43. It would become bigger.
Gxi pligrandigxus.
44. I can imagine it there.
Mi povas imagi gxi tie.

45. There it is, with a huge bone.
Tie gxi estas, kun grandega ostoj.
46. Why not go to Paris?
Kial ne iru al Parizo?
47. Our club members went there.
Nia klubanoj iris tien.
48. Drink some of their wine.
Trinku iom da ilia vino.
49. We have sweet wines here.
Ni havas dolcxajn vinojn cxi tie.
50. What time is it?
Kioma horo estas?

1 . V O C A B U L A R Y

acxet/i	buy	pri	about, concerning	dank/i	thank	kat/o	cat
adiaux	goodbye	super	above	dauxr/i	continue, last	kapt/i	catch
aer/o	air	Afrik/o	Africa	de	of, from	segx/o	chair
afer/o	case, affair, thing	post	after	decembr/o	December	infan/o	child
Afrik/o	Africa	denove	again	dek	ten	cxokolad/o	chocolate
akr/a	sharp	kontraux	against	demand/i	ask (a question)	hxor/o	choir
akv/o	water	aer/o	air	denove	again	cigared/o	cigarette
al	to (wards)	jam	already	dens/a	dense	pur/a	clean, pure
ali/a	other	ankaux	also	dev/i	must	ferm/i	close
am/i	love	inter	among, between	dezir/i	wish, desire	klub/o	club, group
amik/o	friend	kaj	and	dimancx/o	Sunday	kaf/o	coffee
angl/o	Englishman	respond/i	answer	dir/i	say	kokakol/o	Coke
ankaux	also	apetit/o	appetite	disk/o	record, disc	ven/i	come
anstataux	instead of	april/o	April	dolcx/a	sweet	kongres/o	congress, convention
antaux	in front of, before	sag/o	arrow	dom/o	house	kontent/a	content
apetit/o	appetite	demand/i	ask (a question)	dorm/i	sleep	dauxr/i	continue, last
april/o	April	pet/i	ask (request)	du	two	kuir/i	cook
apud	beside	cx	at	dum	while, during	korespond/i	correspond
arb/o	tree	auxgust/o	August	edz/o	husband	kost/i	cost
atend/i	wait for	for	for	ehx/o	echo	land/o	country, land
atest/i	testify	frauxl/o	bachelor	ekster	outside	kurs/o	course
aux	or	pilk/o	ball	ekzerc/i	exercise	bov/o	cow, bull, ox
auxd/i	hear	est/i	be	el	out of	kri/i	cry
auxgust/o	August	pov/i	be able to	en	in	plor/i	cry
auxskult/i	listen	plagx/o	beach	erar/o	error	tas/o	cup
auxt/o	car	bel/a	beautiful	eskim/o	Eskimo	trancx/i	cut
auxtobus/o	bus	cxar	because, since (conj.)	esperant/o	esperanto	danc/i	dance
bat/i	hit	bier/o	beer	est/i	be	tag/o	day
bel/a	beautiful	komenc/i	begin (trans.)	Euxrop/a	European	decembr/o	December
bezon/i	need	gxoj/i	be glad	facil/a	easy	dens/a	dense
bicikl/o	bicycle	placx/i	be pleasing	fal/i	fall	far/i	do, make
bier/o	beer	sat/i	be satisfied	famili/o	family	hund/o	dog
bigami/o	bigamy	apud	beside	far/i	do, make	rob/o	dress
bilard/o	billiards, pool	bicikl/o	bicycle	fart/i	fare	trink/i	drink
bird/o	bird	grand/a	big	februar/o	February	sek/a	dry
blank/a	white	bigami/o	bigamy	felicx/a	happy	ter/o	earth
blind/a	blind	bilard/o	billiards, pool	fenestr/o	window	facil/a	easy
blond/a	blonde	bird/o	bird	ferm/i	close	mangx/i	eat
blu/a	blue	nigr/a	black	fil/o	son	ehx/o	echo
bon/a	good	blind/a	blind	fin/i	finish / end (trans.)	ov/o	egg
bov/o	cow, bull, ox	blond/a	blonde	flav/a	yellow	ok	eight
bril/i	shine	blu/a	blue	for	away	angl/o	Englishman
bruna	brown	ost/o	bone	forges/i	forget	kovert/o	envelope
bub/o	brat	libr/o	book	frat/o	brother	erar/o	error
bufed/o	buffet	klin/i	bow, lean over (trans.)	frauxl/o	bachelor	eskim/o	Eskimo
butik/o	shop	skatol/o	box	fum/o	smoke	esperant/o	esperanto
butikum/i	go (be) out shopping	knab/o	boy	gajn/i	win	Euxrop/a	European
cel/o	target, goal	bub/o	brat	geografi/o	geography	vesper/o	evening
cent	hundred	pan/o	bread	glaci/o	ice	ekzerc/i	exercise
ci	thou	frat/o	brother	glob/o	globe, sphere	fal/i	fall
cigared/o	cigarette	brun/a	brown	gol/o	goal	famili/o	family
cxambr/o	room	bufed/o	buffet	grand/a	big	fart/i	fare
cxar	because, since (conj.)	auxtobus/o	bus	griz/a	grey	patr/o	father
cxas/i	hunt, chase	sed	but	gust/o	taste	februar/o	February
cx	at	acxet/i	buy	gxangal/o	jungle	trov/i	find
cxeval/o	horse	per	by means of	gxarden/o	garden	fin/i	finish / end (trans.)
cx	this (with correlative)	kuk/o	cake	gxi	it	kvin	five
cxokolad/o	chocolate	kanjon/o	canyon	gxoj/i	be glad	nutrajx/o	food, nourishment
cxu (interr.)	(is it true that...)	auxt/o	car	halt/i	stop (intrans.)	por	for
da	of (quantity)	port/i	carry, wear	hav/i	have	forges/i	forget
danc/i	dance	afer/o	case, affair, thing	hejm/o	home	kvar	four
				herb/o	grass	vendred/o	Friday
				hom/o	person	amik/o	friend
				hor/o	hour	plen/a	full
				hund/o	dog	gxarden/o	garden
						geografi/o	geography

hxor/o	choir	glob/o	globe, sphere	lingv/o	language	lakt/o	milk
ide/o	idea	ir/i	go	logx/i	reside	milion/o	million
ili	they	butikum/i	go (be) out shopping	lud/i	play	minut/o	minute
imag/i	imagine	gol/o	goal	lum/o	light	lund/o	Monday
indian/o	indian (N American)	bon/a	good	lund/o	Monday	mon/o	money
infan/o	child	adiaux	goodbye	maj/o	May	monat/o	month
insekt/o	insect	herb/o	grass	mangx/i	eat	pli	more
instru/i	teach	verd/a	green	mar/o	sea	maten/o	morning
inter	among, between	salut/i	greet	mard/o	Tuesday	plej	most
interes/i	interest (trans.)	griz/a	grey	mart/o	March	sxose/o	motorway, freeway
interes/o	interest	felicx/a	happy	maten/o	morning	mont/o	mountain
ir/i	go	hav/i	have	mejl/o	mile	dev/i	must
jahxt/o	yacht	li	he	membr/o	member	nom/o	name
jam	already	san/a	healthy	mensog/i	lie	naci/o	nation
januar/o	January	auxd/i	hear	merkred/o	Wednesday	neces/a	necessary
jar/o	year	bat/i	hit	met/i	put, place	bezon/i	need
je	(indef. preposition)	hejm/o	home	mi	I	neuxtral/a	neutral
jes	yes	cxeval/o	horse	mil	thousand	nov/a	new
juli/o	July	hor/o	hour	milion/o	million	jxurnal/o	newspaper
jun/a	young	dom/o	house	minut/o	minute	nokt/o	night
juni/o	June	cent	hundred	mon/o	money	nul/o	nil, name of nr. zero
jxaluz/o	jealousy	cxas/i	hunt, chase	monat/o	month	naux	nine
jxauxd/o	Thursday	edz/o	husband	mont/o	mountain	ne	no, not
jxurnal/o	newspaper	mi	I	naci/o	nation	nord/o	north
jxus	just (now)	je	(indef. preposition)	nagx/i	swim	novembr/o	November
kaf/o	coffee	cxu	(interr.) (is it true that...)	naux	nine	oktoobr/o	October
kaj	and	glaci/o	ice	ne	no, not	da	of (quantity)
kanjon/o	canyon	ide/o	idea	neces/a	necessary	de	of, from
kant/i	sing	se	if	negx/o	snow	oft/e	often
kapt/i	catch	imag/i	imagine	neuxtral/a	neutral	sur	on
kat/o	cat	tuj	immediately	ni	we	oni	one
ke	that	en	in	nigr/a	black	unu	one
klin/i	bow, lean over (trans.)	indian/o	indian (N American)	nokt/o	night	aux	or
klub/o	club, group	antaux	in front of, before	nom/o	name	ali/a	other
knab/o	boy	insekt/o	insect	nord/o	north	el	out of
kokakol/o	Coke	anstataux	instead of	nov/a	new	ekster	outside
komenc/i	begin (trans.)	interes/o	interest	novembr/o	November	paper/o	paper
kompren/i	understand	interes/i	interest (trans.)	nul	zero	part/o	part
kon/i	know, be acq. with	gxi	it	nul/o	nil, name of nr. zero	pas/i	pass
kongres/o	congress, convention	januar/o	January	nutrajx/o	food, nourishment	plum/o	pen, feather
kontent/a	content	jxaluz/o	jealousy	oft/e	often	hom/o	person
kontraux	against	juli/o	July	ok	eight	lud/i	play
korespond/i	correspond	juni/o	June	okaz/i	take place, happen	posx/o	pocket
kost/i	cost	gxangal/o	jungle	oktoobr/o	October	polus/o	pole (north and south)
kovert/o	envelope	jxus	just (now)	ol	than	problem/o	problem
kri/i	cry	sci/i	know (something)	ond/o	wave	prosper/i	prosper
kuir/i	cook	kon/i	know, be acq. with	oni	one	pun/i	punish
kuk/o	cake	lingv/o	language	opini/i	think, have an opinion	met/i	put, place
kun	with	rid/i	laugh	ost/o	bone	rapid/a	quick
kunikl/o	rabbit	lern/i	learn	ov/o	egg	silent/a	quiet
kur/i	run	limonad/o	lemonade	paf/i	shoot	kunikl/o	rabbit
kurs/o	course	lecion/o	lesson	pan/o	bread	pluv/o	rain
kvar	four	leter/o	letter	pantofl/o	slipper	leg/i	read
kvin	five	mensog/i	lie	paper/o	paper	disk/o	record, disc
la	the	lum/o	light	parol/i	speak	varb/i	recruit
labor/i	work	sxat/i	like	part/o	part	rugx/a	red
lakt/o	milk	auxskult/i	listen	pas/i	pass	si	reflexive pronoun
land/o	country, land	viv/i	live	patr/o	father	postul/i	require, demand
lav/i	wash	rigard/i	look (at)	pens/i	think	logx/i	reside
lecion/o	lesson	am/i	love	per	by means of	ricx/a	rich
leg/i	read	vir/o	man	pet/i	ask (request)	cxambr/o	room
lern/i	learn	mart/o	March	pilk/o	ball	kur/i	run
leter/o	letter	maj/o	May	placx/i	be pleasing	sam/a	same
li	he	renkont/i	meet	plagx/o	beach	sabl/o	sand
libr/o	book	membr/o	member	plej	most	sandvicx/o	sandwich
limonad/o	lemonade	mejlo	mile	plen/a	full	sabat/o	Saturday

Vocabulary

pli	more	dir/i	say	tabl/o	table	urb/o	town
plor/i	cry	traf/i	score, hit	tabl/o/tenis/o	table tennis, ping-pong	vojaxg/i	travel
plum/o	pen, feather	mar/o	sea	tag/o	day	arb/o	tree
pluv/o	rain	vid/i	see	tamtam/o	tomtom	ver/a	true
polus/o	pole (north and south)	vend/i	sell	tas/o	cup	mard/o	Tuesday
por	for	septembr/o	September	task/o	task	du	two
port/i	carry, wear	sep	seven	te/o	tea	tip/o	type
post	after	akr/a	sharp	teatr/o	theatre	sub	under
postul/i	require, demand	sxi	she	temp/o	time	kompren/i	understand
posx/o	pocket	sxaf/o	sheep	tenis/o	tennis	gxis	until
pov/i	be able to	bril/i	shine	ter/o	earth	uz/i	use
pren/i	take	sxu/o	shoe	tip/o	type	vast/a	vast, huge
pri	about, concerning	paf/i	shoot	tra	through	tre	very
problem/o	problem	butik/o	shop	traf/i	score, hit	vilagx/o	village
promen/i	walk	kant/i	sing	trancx/i	cut	vizit/i	visit
prosper/i	prosper	ses	six	tre	very	atend/i	wait for
pun/i	punish	dorm/i	sleep	tri	three	promen/i	walk
pur/a	clean, pure	pantofl/o	slipper	trink/i	drink	vol/i	want
rapid/a	quick	fum/o	smoke	trov/i	find	varm/a	warm
renkont/i	meet	negx/o	snow	tuj	immediately	lav/i	wash
respond/i	answer	solv/i	solve	tut/a	whole	ond/o	wave
ricx/a	rich	fil/o	son	unu	one	akv/o	water
rid/i	laugh	son/i	sound	urb/o	town	ni	we
rigard/i	look (at)	parol/i	speak	uz/i	use	merkred/o	Wednesday
rob/o	dress	star/i	stand	valiz/o	suitcase	semajn/o	week
rugx/a	red	step/o	steppe	varb/i	recruit	dum	while, during
sabat/o	Saturday	halt/i	stop (intrans.)	varm/a	warm	blank/a	white
sabl/o	sand	stud/i	study	vast/a	vast, huge	tut/a	whole
sag/o	arrow	sukces/i	succeed	ven/i	come	gajn/i	win
salut/i	greet	suficx/a	sufficient	vend/i	sell	fenestr/o	window
sam/a	same	suker/o	sugar	vendred/o	Friday	vin/o	wine
san/a	healthy	valiz/o	suitcase	ver/a	true	dezir/i	wish, desire
sandvicx/o	sandwich	sun/o	sun	verd/a	green	kun	with
sat/i	be satisfied	dimancx/o	Sunday	vesper/o	evening	sen	without
sci/i	know (something)	dolcx/a	sweet	vi	you	vort/o	word
se	if	nagx/i	swim	vid/i	see	labor/i	work
sed	but	tabl/o	table	vilagx/o	village	skrib/i	write
segx/o	chair	tabl/o/tenis/o	table tennis, ping-pong	vin/o	wine	jahxt/o	yacht
sek/a	dry	pren/i	take	vir/o	man	jar/o	year
semajn/o	week	okaz/i	take place, happen	viv/i	live	flav/a	yellow
sen	without	cel/o	target, goal	vizit/i	visit	jes	yes
sep	seven	task/o	task	vojaxg/i	travel	vi	you
septembr/o	September	gust/o	taste	vol/i	want	jun/a	young
ses	six	te/o	tea	vort/o	word	nul	zero
si	reflexive pronoun	instru/i	teach				
silent/a	quiet	dek	ten				
skatol/o	box	tenis/o	tennis				
skrib/i	write	atest/i	testify				
soif/a	thirsty	ol	than				
solv/i	solve	dank/i	thank				
son/i	sound	ke	that				
star/i	stand	la	the				
step/o	steppe	ili	they				
stud/i	study	pens/i	think				
sub	under	opini/i	think, have an opinion				
suficx/a	sufficient	soif/a	thirsty				
sukces/i	succeed	cxi	this (with correlative)				
suker/o	sugar	ci	thou				
sun/o	sun	mil	thousand				
super	above	teatr/o	theatre				
sur	on	tri	three				
sxaf/o	sheep	tra	through				
sxat/i	like	jxauxd/o	Thursday				
sxi	she	temp/o	time				
sxose/o	motorway, freeway	al	to (wards)				
sxu/o	shoe	tamtam/o	tomtom				

2 . E S P E R A N T O A F F I X E S

affix	meaning	examples of use
I a. Official Prefixes:		
bo-	relationship by marriage, -in-law	bopatrino = mother-in-law, bofrato = brother-in-law
dis-	dis-, dispersal, separation, scattering, dismemberment	disjxeti = to scatter about, disdoni = to distribute, disauxdigi = to broadcast, disigi = to separate, to take apart, disigxi = to disintegrate, to fall apart
ek-	momentary, sudden, commencement, beginning of action or brief lasting action	ekiri = to start, ekbrili = to flash, ekvidi = to notice, ekkrii = to shout out, eki = to begin, to start, ni eku! = let's get started
eks-	ex-, former	eksregxo = ex-king, eksedzino = ex-wife, eksigi = to discharge (from office), to impeach, eksigxi = to resign
fi-	shameful, nasty, morally bad, moral degradation, contempt	fiago = shameful act, figazeto = "smutty" magazine, fialudi = innuendo, evil insinuation, fikomercisto = swindler, fia = nasty, horrid, fiacxa = repulsing in any regard
ge-	of both sexes together	gepatroj = parents, gejunuloj = youth, young people, gesinjoroj = ladies and gentleman, gea = of both sexes, unisex
mal-	opposite	malgranda = small, malami = to hate, malaperi = to vanish, to disappear, malricxa = poor, malbona = bad, malbela = ugly, malforta = weak, malfacila = difficult, maldekstra = left, malfermi = to open, malkonsenti = to disagree, mala = opposite, male = on the contrary, contrary to
mis-	mis-, amiss, wrongly	miskompreni = to misunderstand, miskompreno = misunderstanding, misuzi = to misuse, misuzo = abuse
pra-	remote (time), primordiality, remoteness of relationship, of great antiquity, primeval,	prapatroj = ancestors, praavo = great-grandfather, pranepo = great-grandson,

great (in family relationship),
ancient, fore-
prahistorio = prehistory,
pratempo = the ancient past,
pratempa, praa = ancient

re- re-, return, repetition,
back, over again
resendi = to send back,
reveni = to come back, to return (intr),
redoni = to give back, to return (tr),
rebrili = to reflect,
reverki = to re-write (a book, etc.)

I b. Unofficial Prefixes:

pseudodo- pseudo-
pseudoscienco = pseudoscience,
pseudonomo = pseudonym
retro- backward
retroiri = to retire, withdraw, retreat,
retroirigardi = to look back

II a. Official Suffixes:

-acx- scorn, disparagement,
contemptible, disgusting,
bad kind
domacxo = hovel, shack, shanty,
skribacxi = to scrawl,
infanacxo = brat,
virinacxo = hag,
cxevalacxo = sorry nag,
veteracxo = filthy weather,
acxulo = creep, thug,
acxajxo = abomination

-ad- frequent, repetitive
or habitual action,
prolonged action,
continuation of action

nagxado = swimming,
pafado = shooting,
kuirado = cooking,
agadi = to act,
agado = action, activity,
movado = movement,
parolado = a speech,
kuradi = to keep on running

-ajx- thing (concrete idea),
a concrete manifestation
of an abstraction,
the external manifestation
of an activity,
a characteristic piece of
behaviour,
the flesh of an animal,
product, dish

segajxo = sawdust,
bovajxo = beef,
sxafajxo = mutton,
kokinajxo, kokidajxo = chicken,
fluajxo = liquid,
pakajxo = package, thing packed,
sendajxo = shipment, thing sent,
infanajxo = a childish act,
ovajxo = scrambled eggs,
gxentilajxo = polite, courteous act,
verdajxo = greenery, something green,
mangxajxo = food,
fragajxo = strawberry jam,
sekajxo = dry goods,
dolcxajxo = sweets, candies,
ajxo = a thing, object,
Esperantajxo = publications or other
collectibles related to Esperanto

-an- member (of a group),
inhabitant (of a place
or country), partisan,
participant, adherent

ano = member,
klubano = club member,
kursano = a course participant,
kongresano = congressman, delegate,
vilagxano = villager,
urbanoj = townspeople,
nederlandano = dutchman,
londonano = londoner,

		amerikanoj = americans, kristano = christian			malema = unwilling, reluctant, eme = willingly, readily, emo = tendency, inclination, disposition
-ar-	collective, group, set, a collection of like things	arbaro = forest, woods, anaro = members' body, vortaro = dictionary, libraro = library, auxdantaro = audience, homaro = mankind, aro = collection, set		-end-	to be -ed, which-must-be-done, necessity of action
-cxj-	pet-name (masculine) [truncation of root optional]	pacxjo = daddy, Jocxjo = Johnny, Joe, Tomcxjo = Tom, Tommy		-er-	item, unit, fragment, small particle of a whole, element
-ebl-	-able, -ible, possibility	legebla = legible, portebbla = portable, videbla = visible, mangxebbla = edible, kredebla = credible, believable, kredeble = possibly, probably, eble = perhaps, ebla = possible, ebleco = possibility		-estr-	leader, ruler, head, chief
-ec-	quality, abstract idea, -ness, -ship	blankeco = whiteness, rapideco = speed, silkeca = silky, amikeco = friendship, klareco = clearness, profesoreco = professorship, moleco = softness, malmoleco = hardness, eco = quality			estro = chief, estri = to govern, direct, lead, sxtatestro = head of state, guberniestro = state governor, staciestro = station master, urbestro = mayor, regnestro = ruler, lernejestro = head-master, principal, school director, sxipestro = capitain, ship's master
-eg-	augmentative, great size, intense degree	bonega = excellent, petegi = to beseech, to implore, domego = mansion, ridegi = to guffaw, varmega = hot, ega = great, ege = very		-et-	diminutive
-ej-	place allotted to or characterized by, space	lernejo = school, kuirejo = kitchen, logxejo = apartment, vendejo = store, herbejo = meadow, hundejo = dog kennel, pregxejo = temple, church, ejo = place		-id-	offspring, the descendant of, the young of an animal
-em-	propensity, disposition, tendency	babilema = loquacious, parolema = talkative, komprenema = understanding, laborema = hard working, industrious, sxparema = thrifty, mortema = mortal, ludema = playful, kredema = credulous, kolerema = irascible, suspektema = open to suspicion, samseksema = homosexual, malsamseksema = heterosexual, ambauxseksema = bisexual, ema = inclined, disposed, prone, apt,		-ig-	to make, to render, to cause, to bring about
					ido = child, infant, descendant, scion, idoj = progeny, izraelido = israelite, regxido = prince, hundido = puppy, katido = kitten, cxevalido = colt, bovido = calf, kokido = chick
				-igx-	causative, to become, get, action of becoming
					purigi = to clean, to purify, ebligi = to make possible, mortigi = to kill, plenigi = to fill, blankigi = to whiten, ruinigi = to ruin, bruligi = to burn something (tr), timigi = to frighten, plibonigi = to improve something (tr), lumigi = to put on the light, bindigi = to have bound, starigi = to stand (tr), sciigi = to let know, to inform, igi = to make someone or to cause something to be
					edzigxi = to get married (to become a husband),

		edzinigxi = to get married (to become a wife), naskigxi = to be born, rugxigxi = to blush, blankigxi = to grow white, whiten, plibonigxi = to improve (intr), sidigxi = to sit down, to become seated, movigxi = to move of itself, enlitigxi = to get into bed, ruligxi = to roll (intr), sciigxi = to get to know, become aware, igxi = to become by self		centoble = a hundredfold, multobligi, obligi = to multiply
			-on- fraction	duono = half, duonigi = to halve, sesono = sixth, centono = a hundredth part
			-op- collective	unuope = one by one, singly, duope = two by two, in twos, kvaropo = quartet, kvarope = four abreast, by fours, centope = by hundreds, a hundred at a time
-il-	instrument, means, tool, implement	ilo = tool, hakilo = axe, sxlosilo = key, kudrilo = needle, trancxilo = knife, razilo = razor, flugilo = wing, montrilo = pointer, arrow	-uj- (1) container, receptacle (2) land, country	monujo = purse, inkujo = inkstand, ujo = generic container Anglujo = England, Esperantujo = Esperanto-land (everywhere where E-o is spoken), pomujo = apple tree, pirujo = pear-tree, plumujo = plum-tree, vinberujo = vine
			(3) tree or bush bearing fruit	[note that (2) and (3) usages of -uj- are becoming archaic/outdated]
-in-	female, feminine	virino = woman, patrino = mother, regxino = queen, fratino = sister, onklino = aunt, cxevalino = mare, kokino = hen, ino = female	-ul- person (possesing a certain quality), characterised by	junulo = youth, young man, belulino = beauty, bravulo = brave man, blindulo = blind person, surdulo = deaf person, mutulo = mute person, ricxulo = rich man, drinkulo = drunkard, sagxulo = wise man, sage, samseksemulo = homosexual, gay, kunulo = companion, fremdulo = stranger, ulo = person, individual
-ind-	worthiness, worthy to be -ed, worth -ing	lauxdinda = praiseworthy, admirinda = worthy of admiration, admirable, aminda = loveable, worthy of love, memorinda = memorable, vidinda = worth seeing, vizitinda = worth a trip, inda = worthy		
-ing-	holder, socket, sheath (for one object)	glavingo = scabbard, plumingo = penholder, kandelingo = candlestick		
-ist-	person habitually occupied or concerned with something, professional or enthusiastic amateur, adherent, partisan	instruisto = teacher, artista = artist, pentristo = painter, policisto = policeman, masxinisto = machinist, biciklisto = cyclist, maristo = sailor, sxuisto = shoemaker, drogisto = druggist, marksisto = marxist, Esperantisto = Esperantist	-um- indefinite relation	malvarmumi = to catch cold, plenumi = to fulfil, tendumi = to camp, literumi = to spell, okulumi = to ogle, foliumi = to browse, to glance (through a book), kolumo = collar, manumo = wrist band, plandumo = sole (of shoe), ventumi = to fan, ventumilo = a fan, aerumi = to ventilate, komunumo = community, krucumi = to crucify, amikumi = to be friends, Esperantumi = to use Esperanto (and to enjoy it)
-nj-	pet-name (feminine) [truncation of root optional]	panjo = mommy, Manjo = Mary, Nenjo = Nellie		
-obl-	multiple	unuobla = single, duobla = double, twofold, trioble = triply, three times, kvaroble = fourfold, quadruply, dekduoble = twelve times, dudekoble = twenty times,	II b. Unofficial Suffixes: -i- country	Francio = France,

Britio = Great Britain,
Bulgario, Meksikio

-ism- -ism, theory, system,
characteristic behaviour,
pattern

platonismo = platonism,
protektismo = protectionism,
alkoholismo = alcoholism,
magnetismo = magnetism,
feticxismo = fetishism,
anglismo = anglicism

3 . E S P E R A N T O C O R R E L A T I V E S

	I- (some)	KI- (what)	TI- (that)	CXI- (every)	NENI- (no)
-A quality	IA Some kind of, any kind of	KIA What kind of, what (a)	TIA That kind of, such a	CXIA Every kind of, all kinds of	NENIA No kind of
-AL reason	IAL For some reason	KIAL Why, for what reason	TIAL So, for that reason	CXIAL For every reason	NENIAL For no reason
-AM time	IAM Sometime, anytime, ever	KIAM When, at what time	TIAM Then, at that time	CXIAM Always, at all times	NENIAM Never, at no time, not ever
-E place	IE Somewhere, anywhere, in some place	KIE Where, in what place	TIE There, in that place	CXIE Everywhere, in every place	NENIE Nowhere, in no place
-EN direc- tion	IEN Anywhere, to any place	KIEN Where to, to what place	TIEN There, to that place	CXIEN Everywhere, to every place	NENIEN Nowhere, to no place
-EL manner	IEL Somehow, in some way	KIEL How, in what way	TIEL That way, thus like that, so	CXIEL In every way	NENIEL In no way
-ES property	IES Someone's, anyone's	KIES Whose, which one's	TIES That one's	CXIES Everyone's, everybody's	NENIES No one's, nobody's
-O thing	IO Something, anything	KIO What, what thing	TIO That, that thing	CXIO Everything, all things	NENIO Nothing
-OM quantity	IOM Some, some quantity somewhat	KIOM How much, how many, what quantity	TIOM So much, as many, that quantity	CXIOM The whole quantity, all of it	NENIOM Not a bit, none, no quantity
-U person or specific object	IU Someone, somebody	KIU Who, what person	TIU That person, that one	CXIU Everyone, everybody	NENIU No one, nobody
	Some, any...	Which, what...	That ...	Every, all, each	None, no...