

Esperanto

ESSENTIALS

YOUR PORTAL TO EASY INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION



Esperanto is a constructed international auxiliary language that is easy to learn, simple to speak, and easy to understand. It is based on the Latin and Romance languages and is designed to be a neutral, unifying language for people from all cultures and backgrounds. Esperanto is a natural language, not a code, and it is spoken by millions of people around the world. It is a language of peace and cooperation, and it is a language that can help us to understand each other better and to work together for a better world.

WHAT IS IT?

Esperanto is a language, developed (back in 1887!) specifically to enable easy communication between people who have different native languages. It was designed to be learnt very quickly, and is logical and regular, while retaining the capability of rich and creative expression.

This means that instead of forcing someone to spend years learning English, or you spending years learning a foreign language, you both just spend a few months learning Esperanto, and neither of you feel any inequality. It's also been proven to help you learn other languages, so it's an advantage any way you look at it!

WHAT IT ISN'T:

A place in Western Australia

That's *Esperance*. Although, the town was named after the French ship the *Espérance*, which means "hope" – and the name of the language *Esperanto* means "one who hopes" – so there's a bit of a link!

Spanish

That's *Español*. However, if you speak Spanish you'll recognise the Esperanto verb "iri" (to go).

The bad guy in Die Hard 2

That's *Esperanza* – but guess what is Spanish for "hope"? Zamenhof, the creator of Esperanto, tried to create root words that would be recognisable across as many languages as possible – so the root of all Esperanto's words to do with hope is "esper".

That language that died off

It's alive and well! Although Esperanto speakers faced persecution under Nazi Germany and Stalinist Soviet Union due to the regimes' view of Esperanto as a threat to their ideologies, the language survived and there are now clubs in over 120 countries worldwide.

HOW USEFUL IS IT?

There are many ways Esperanto can be useful to you:

Get a local perspective

Don't trust mainstream media to accurately report on situations in other countries? Want to know where the locals eat at your next tourist destination? Curious about cultural differences? Esperanto gives you contacts around the globe who can expand your knowledge and world view.

Unlock cheap travel

Once you're fluent, sign up to "Pasporta Servo" and you'll have access to a world-wide network of willing hosts who offer free (or almost-free) accommodation, and who are usually more than happy to guide you around your destination.

Join international gatherings

Esperanto speakers love to get together and have fun, sharing their cultures, and enjoying music, lectures, shows and art. There are many events each year both in-person and virtually.

Exercise your brain, for free

Learning something new is great for your brain! There are many free resources online to teach yourself Esperanto, and many clubs around Australia and the world who will help you learn for little or no cost. You can even get started with this booklet! It has grammar, some lessons, exercises, and a mini dictionary. You'll be making sentences in no time!

Make new friends

The Esperanto community is very open and welcoming, so there are many new friends to make. And no promises, but we have had to coin a term for when people meet through Esperanto and get married! (Edz-peranto, if you're interested)

HOW CAN I LEARN IT?

Using this booklet

It won't get you to full fluency, but it will get you a surprising distance of the way there. Follow the instructions on the next page to get the most out of these pages.

On the internet

lernu.net has illustrated Esperanto lessons in over 30 languages.

kurso.com.br hosts a computer program which you can download to teach yourself Esperanto.

duolingo.com has Esperanto as one of its many languages

When you're ready to break out of beginner-mode, visit **edukado.net/ekparolu** to get access to "Aunts and Uncles" who will help you practice your conversation skills.

There are also many phone apps and dictionaries available, **Anki** is great for flashcards and has Esperanto decks available.

With books

Complete Esperanto by Tim Owen and Judith Meyer

Teach Yourself Esperanto by John Cresswell and John Hartley

Being Colloquial in Esperanto: A Reference Guide by David K. Jordan (available free online)

... and many, many others. Even if you find an ancient second-hand book it will still be relevant enough to successfully learn from.

With a teacher

Contact your local Esperanto Association – see details on the back of this booklet. Most major (and some minor) Australian cities have regular meetups and lessons. There is also an annual Esperanto Congress and Summer School, where you can immerse yourself in the language for a week with other speakers.

ABOUT THIS BOOKLET

It's all in your hands

Esperanto is so regular and logical that you already hold the bulk of it in your hands. The following sections are:

Grammar – yes, the entire basic grammar of Esperanto in this tiny booklet.

Exercises – a few questions – with answers – to give you a chance to train and practice.

Dictionary – a mini dictionary (two ways) of a few basic words to get you started.

Study plan

The *Grammar* and *Exercises* sections have numbered lessons. Each day, read a new lesson from the *Grammar* section, and follow up by completing the matching lessons from the *Exercises* section.

By dedicating just 15 minutes a day, after a week you'll be able to understand simple texts, and know how to put together several sentences. (The most handy one to start with will be: "*Mi estas komencanto!*" – I'm a beginner!).

Moving on to the main course

This is your taster. Once you've mastered the lessons here, dive into whatever else you can find on the internet. Join your local club (or start one!). Find a Discord group. Get yourself to an Esperanto Congress. Join one of the many events hosted on Zoom. (Visit [meetup.com](https://www.meetup.com) or eventaservo.org to find such meetups and events.)

The more you can interact with existing speakers, the better, as you'll learn faster and start to understand what the Esperanto community truly offers.

GRAMMAR

LESSON 1

Alphabet & Pronunciation

Every letter is pronounced in every word, everything is written exactly as it is pronounced. The emphasis is always on the second-last syllable of the word.

Esperanto has no Q, W, X or Y, but introduces Ĉ, Ĝ, Ĥ, Ĵ,Ŝ and Ŭ. Here are some pronunciations:

A ('ah', not 'ay') **B, C** ('ts' as in 'tsunami'), **Ĉ** ('ch'), **D, E** (always as in 'bet'), **F, G** (as in 'gag'), **Ĝ** (as in 'genie'), **H, Ĥ** (the 'ch' in 'loch'), **I** (as in 'machine'), **J** (the 'y' in 'yes'), **Ĵ** (the 's' in 'measure'), **K, L, M, N, O, P, R** (roll it a bit if you can), **S,Ŝ** ('sh'), **T, U** ('oo' as in 'moose'), **Ŭ** (as 'w' in 'woman'), **V, Z**. Combinations: **AJ** ('eye'), **EJ** (as in 'vein'), **OJ** (as in 'boy'), **UJ** (as in 'ruin'), **AŬ** ('ow'), **EŬ** (the 'ayw' in 'wayward').

eg. **malliberejoj** = mal-lib-er-AY-oy (prisons).

Word endings

Every noun ends in 'o' – **parolo** = speech.

Every adjective ends in 'a' – **parola** = oral.

Adverbs end in 'e' – **parole** = verbally.

Plural is made with a 'j' – **paroloj** = speeches.

Infinitive verbs with 'i' – **paroli** = to speak.

Articles

There is only one definite article, 'la':

la parolo = the speech, **la paroloj** = the speeches.

There is no indefinite article (no 'a', 'an'):

parolo = a speech, **paroloj** = some speeches.

LESSON 2

Personal Pronouns

mi (I), **vi** (you, singular or plural), **li** (he), **ŝi** (she), **ĝi** (it), **oni** (one), **ni** (we), **ili** (they), **si** ('self' – reflexive pronoun).

By adding 'a' to these we get possessive adjectives:

mia, via, ilia... = my/mine, your/yours, their/theirs...

Conjugation & Basic Verb Tenses

The same verb ending is used for all persons, in every tense – no irregular verbs:

+i – infinitive. **Paroli** = To speak.

+is – past. **Vi parolis** = You spoke.

+as – present. **Mi parolas** = I speak.

+os – future. **Oni parolos** = One will speak.

+us – conditional. **Li parolus** = He would speak.

+u – imperative. **Ili parolu! / Ni parolu! / Parolu!** =

They should speak! / Let's speak! / Speak!

LESSON 3

Numbers

Cardinal: **nul** (0), **unu** (1), **du** (2), **tri** (3), **kvar** (4), **kvin** (5), **ses** (6), **sep** (7), **ok** (8), **naŭ** (9), **dek** (10), **cent** (100), **mil** (1000), **miliono** (million).

Eg. **dek du** (12), **dudek unu** (21), **ducent** (200), **mil naŭcent sesdek ok** (1968)

Ordinal = +a. **Unua, dua...** = first, second...

Adverb = +e. **Unue, due...** = firstly, secondly...

Noun = +o. **Dekduo, dekoj** = a dozen, tens.

Multiple = +obl+a. **Duobla, triobla...** = double, triple...

Fraction = +on+o. **Duono, tri kvaronoj** = half, 3/4

Group = +op+o. **Duopo, triopo...** = duo, trio...

LESSON 4

Questions

To make yes/no questions, we put '**ĉu**' at the beginning of a sentence:

Ĉu li manĝas? = Is he eating? **Jes, li manĝas** = Yes, he's eating. **Ne, li trinkas** = No, he's drinking.

Negation

To make a negative sentence, we just need to insert the word '**ne**' right before the word that it negates:

Mi ne kantas = I am not singing. **Ne mi kantas** = It is not me singing.

Accusative

In order to indicate that a noun is the object of a verb,

we append 'n' to the noun – and also to its adjectives. The 'n' ending is also used with movement, measurements, and can be used when a preposition is omitted.

Mi trinkas akvon = I drink water.

En la parko/En la parkon = In the park/Into the park.

Du metrojn alta = Two meters tall.

Mi venos lundon = I'll come (on) Monday.

LESSON 5

Correlatives

	i- (some)	ki- (what)	ti- (that)	ĉi- (every)	neni- (none)
+u (one)	iu some(one)	kiu which/who	tiu that (one)	ĉiu every(one)	neniu none(-one)
+o (thing)	io something	kio what	tio that (thing)	ĉio everything	nenio nothing
+a (kind)	ia some kind	kia what kind	tia that kind	ĉia every kind	nenia no kind
+e (place)	ie somewhere	kie where	tie there	ĉie everywhere	nenie nowhere
+am (time)	iam sometime	kiam when	tiam then	ĉiam always	neniam never
+el (manner)	iel somehow	kiel how	tiel thus	ĉiel every way	neniel no way
+al (reason)	ial for some reason	kial why	tial for this reason	ĉial for every reason	nenial for no reason
+om (amount)	iom some amount	kiom how much	tiom this much	ĉiom all of it	neniom no amount
+es ("...s")	ies someone's	kies whose	ties that one's	ĉies everyone's	nenies nobody's

Add "ĉi" before the "ti" words for "this" instead of "that" (**ĉi tie** = here). Add "ajn" to turn "some" into "any" or "what" into "whatever" (**io ajn** = anything, **kie ajn** = where ever)

LESSON 6

Suffixes

Placed between the root and the end of the word.

+ul (person): **juna** = young, **junulo** = a youth

+an (member): **urbo** = city, **urbano** = a citizen

+ist (profession): **baki** = to bake, **bakisto** = a baker
+in (feminine): **patro** = father, **patrino** = mother
+id (offspring): **koko** = rooster, **kokido** = chick
+estr (chief): **urbo** = city, **urbestro** = mayor
+aj (concrete): **nova** = new, **novaĵo** = news
+il (tool): **tranĉi** = to cut, **tranĉilo** = knife
+ar (collective): **arbo** = tree, **arbaro** = forest
+er (element): **mono** = money, **monero** = coin
+ej (place): **kafo** = coffee, **kafejo** = cafe
+uj (container): **monujo** = wallet
+ing (holder): **glavo** = sword, **glavingo** = sheath
+ec (quality): **bela** = beautiful, **beleco** = beauty
+ism (-ism): **nacio** = nation, **naciismo** = nationalism
+ebl (capability): **mangebla** = edible
+em (inclination): **amiko** = friend, **amikema** = friendly
+ind (worthy): **ridi** = to laugh, **ridinda** = ridiculous
+end (duty): **pagi** = to pay, **pagenda** = outstanding
+ig (transitive): **ruĝa** = red, **ruĝigi** = to make red
+iĝ (intransitive): **ruĝiĝi** = to become red, blush
+et (diminutive): **domo** = house, **dometo** = cottage
+eg (augmentative): **domego** = mansion
+aĉ (pejorative): **domaĉo** = hovel, slum
+ad (continuity): **parolado** = lecture
+um (other uses): **brako** = arm, **brakumi** = embrace

Prefixes

Placed before the root of the word.

mal+ (opposite): **bela** = beautiful, **malbela** = ugly
re+ (repetition): **legi** = to read, **relegi** = to read again
eks+ (past state): **eksministro** = ex-minister
ek+ (sudden start): **ridi** = to laugh, **ekridi** = to burst out laughing
bo+ (in-law): **bopatro** = father-in-law
pra+ (generation before): **avo** = grandfather, **praavo** = great-grandfather
fi+ (shame): **fama** = famous, **fifama** = ill reputed
dis+ (separate): **doni** = to give, **disdoni** = to distribute
ge+ (bi-gender address): **nepo** = grandson, **genepoj** = grandchildren

Word Creation

Esperanto is a bit like Lego blocks. All you need to do is start combining pieces (affixes) on a solid base

(root words), and you will create something new:
sam+temp+e (same + time + ly) = at the same time
mal+jun+ul+o+j (opposite-of-young + people) = elderly
lern+ej+estr+o (learning + place + chief) = headmaster

LESSON 7

Participles

	Past	Present	Future
Indicative	+is	+as	+os
Active	+inta	+anta	+onta
Passive	+ita	+ata	+ota

Active participles:

Vi estis skrib**inta** = You had written

Vi estis skrib**anta** = You were writing

Vi estis skrib**onta** = You were going to write

Li estas kant**inta** = He has sung

Li estas kant**anta** = He is singing (usually 'Li kantas')

Li estas kant**onta** = He is going to sing

Ŝi estos forir**inta** = She will have left

Ŝi estos forir**anta** = She will be leaving

Ŝi estos forir**onta** = She will be going to leave

Passive participles:

La pano estis manĝ**ita** = The bread had been eaten

La pano estis manĝ**ata** = ... was being eaten

La pano estis manĝ**ota** = ... was going to be eaten

La akvo estas trink**ita** = The water is drunk

La akvo estas trink**ata** = ... is being drunk

La akvo estas trink**ota** = ... is going to be drunk

La foto estos vid**ita** = The photo will have been seen

La foto estos vid**ata** = ... will be being seen

La foto estos vid**ota** = ... will be about to be seen

LESSON 8

Comparatives

inferiority	malpli ... ol ...	less ... than ...
superiority	pli ... ol ...	more ... than ...
equality	tiel ... kiel ...	as ... as ...
superlative	la (mal)plej ...	the (least)most ...

Conjunctions

Subordinating:

ĉar = because, **kvankam** = although, **ke** = that, **kvazaŭ** = as if, **se** = if

Coordinating:

sed = but, **aŭ** = or, **kaj** = and, **do** = so/then/therefore, **nu** = well/now (interjection), **nek** = neither/nor

Special Adverbs

hieraŭ = yesterday

hodiaŭ = today

morgaŭ = tomorrow

nun = now

ĵus = just now

tuj = immediately

baldaŭ = soon

jam = already

ankoraŭ = yet/still

preskaŭ = almost

apenaŭ = barely

nur = only

almenaŭ = at least

ankaŭ = also

eĉ = even

tre = very

tro = too (much)

for = away

Prepositions

al = to

por = for

el = out of

antaŭ = before

malantaŭ =

behind

ekster = outside

kontraŭ = against

laŭ = according to

malgraŭ = despite

pri = about

anstataŭ =

instead

kun = with

de = from

en = in

ĉirkaŭ = around

apud = next to

inter = between

ĝis = until

krom = besides

per = by (use of)

tra = through

ĉe = at

sub = under

sur = on

super = over

dum = during

ekde = since

sen = without

post = after

pro = due to

trans = across

Expressions

Saluton!

Hello!

Bonan tagon!

Good day!

Mia nomo estas ...

My name is ...

ju pli ... des pli ...

the more ... the more ...

aŭ ... aŭ ...

either ... or ...

Ĝis la revido!

See you!

Bonan nokton!

Good night!

Kiel vi fartas?

How do you do?

kaj ... kaj ...

both ... and ...

nek ... nek ...

neither ... nor ...

Ĉu vi komprenas ĉion?

If so, that means you now know all basics of Esperanto, and you can **start using it!**

EXERCISES

LESSON 1

Fill in the word endings

Eg. the beautiful boys = la belaj knaboj

- a) the white horse = la blank ___ ĉeval ___
- b) some blue balloons = blu ___ balon ___
- c) to speak quickly = rapid ___ parol ___
- d) some dogs and cats = hund ___ kaj kat ___
- e) at length ('length-ly') = long ___
- f) the large birds = la grand ___ bird ___
- g) a good cake = bon ___ kuk ___
- h) to eat well = bon ___ manĝ ___
- i) a red and green wall = ruĝ ___ kaj verd ___ mur ___
- j) to laugh and to cry = rid ___ kaj plor ___
- k) truly happy = ver ___ feliĉ ___

LESSON 2

Translate to English

Not necessarily word for word.

- a) La domo estas granda.
- b) Ni rapide skribas.
- c) La birdo estas blanka, ĝi flugas.
- d) Mi estas juna viro.
- e) Li atendu kaj aŭskultu!
- f) Ŝi iros, manĝos kaj dormos.
- g) Rigardu: pluvas forte!
- h) Ili estis vivaj.
- i) Nia granda ĉevalo multe manĝas.
- j) Mi ŝatus kanti.
- k) La blua akvo estas pura.
- l) Li estos bona patro.



LESSON 3

Write out the numbers and dates

To write the dates in Esperanto, follow the formula:
[weekday], la [number of day]+a de [month], [year].

Weekdays, starting Sunday: dimanĉo, lundo, mardo, merkredo, ĵaŭdo, vendredo, sabato. **Months:** januaro, februaro, marto, aprilo, majo, junio, julio, aŭgusto, septembro, oktobro, novembro, decembro.

eg. 15/12/1859 = **la dekkvina de decembro, mil okcent kvindek naŭ.**

- (a) 73 (b) 101 (c) 20th (d) 655 (e) 14/07/1789 (f) 9,999
(g) 1/4 (h) Wednesday, 27th February (i) 2,046
(j) 18,442 (k) 75,793 (l) 2,088,405

LESSON 4

Translate to Esperanto

- The fire is warm.
- She is writing a word.
- They ate the vegetables.
- He will help me.
- Did you see my brother?
- Birds fly fast.
- Do you want to drink?
- I am not sleeping, I'm tired.
- Was the film good?
- I am not reading the magazine.
- Are you able to work? No, I cannot.
- We often use the telephone.

LESSON 5

Translate to Esperanto

- Why do you prefer cats?
- Someone found the page.
- She hid the book there.
- We are always clean.
- He listens to music, like me.
- My father eats nothing.
- They repeat every word.
- Such is our hope.
- How many flowers do you see?
- Where did you come from?
- What is a 'house'?
- Whose car is this?

LESSON 6

Translate to English

La 5-an de majo, mia fratino iris al la malsanulejo. Ŝi ne estis malsana: ŝi nur iĝis patrino. Ŝia bebo estas knabeto. Li eble iam iĝos fiŝkaptisto aŭ ŝipestro – kial ne?

Mia nevo multe ŝatas manĝi kaj li ofte dormas. Kiam li aŭskultas rakontojn, tio tuj dormigas lin. En mia rakont-libro, estas kelkaj poemoj, kiujn mi ŝatas legi al li. Dum la matenmanĝo, li kelkfoje ludas anstataŭ manĝi. Li tiam uzas la manĝilojn kiel ludilojn. Tio multe ridigas nin. Li estas tiom ludema!

LESSON 7

Fill in the verb endings

- a) He had caught the fish = Li est___ kapt___ la fiŝon
- b) He is going to buy it = Li est___ aĉet___ ĝin
- c) A house is being built = Domo est___ konstru___
- d) It will have been eaten = Ĝi est___ manĝ___
- e) We were about to drink = Ni est___ trink___
- f) My arm is broken = Mia brako est___ romp___
- g) The photo had been hidden = La foto est___ kaŝ___
- h) The baker has worked = La bakisto est___ labor___
- i) You (all) were running = Vi est___ kur___
- j) The cake's going to be eaten = La kuko est___ manĝ___
- k) The kids will have played = La infanoj est___ lud___

LESSON 8

Translate to Esperanto

Hello! My name is Maria. I live in Sydney. It is a very big city. I do not have a car, but I do not go to my workplace by bus. I prefer to go by foot, because my house is close to my workplace.

I'm a translator. So, I speak several languages. I like to travel very much, and during my trips I often speak Esperanto with my friends. I always travel by train.

I also like to listen to music, and to go to the theatre. Theatre is the most interesting art – in my opinion!

See you!

ANSWERS

Note that there is always more than one way to say the same thing – especially in Esperanto! Some alternative answers can be seen in [brackets].

LESSON 1

Fill in the word endings

Eg. the beautiful boys = la belaj knaboj

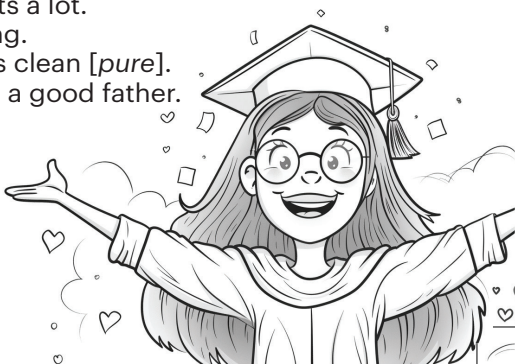
- a) la blanka ĉevalo
- b) bluaj balonoj
- c) rapide paroli
- d) hundoj kaj katoj
- e) longe
- f) la grandaj birdoj
- g) bona kuko
- h) bone manĝi
- i) ruĝa kaj verda muro
- j) ridi kaj plori
- k) vere feliĉa

LESSON 2

Translate to English

Not necessarily word for word.

- a) The house is big.
- b) We write quickly [*fast*].
- c) The bird is white, it flies [*is flying*].
- d) I am a young man.
- e) He should [*shall*] wait and listen!
- f) She will go, will eat, and will sleep. [*She's going to go, is going to eat, and is going to sleep.*]
- g) Look: it's raining heavily!
- h) They were alive.
- i) Our big horse eats a lot.
- j) I would like to sing.
- k) The blue water is clean [*pure*].
- l) He is going to be a good father.



LESSON 3

Write out the numbers and dates

- a) sepdek tri
- b) cent unu
- c) dudeka
- d) sescent kvindek kvin
- e) la dekkvara de julio, mil sepcent okdek naŭ
- f) naŭ mil naŭcent naŭdek naŭ
- g) unu kvarono [*kvarono*]
- h) merkredo, la dudek sepa de februaro
- i) du mil kvardek ses
- j) dek ok mil kvarcent kvardek du
- k) sepdek kvin mil sepcent naŭdek tri
- l) du milionoj okdek ok mil kvarcent kvin

LESSON 4

Translate to Esperanto

- a) La fajro estas varma.
- b) Ŝi skribas vorton.
- c) Ili manĝis la legomojn.
- d) Li helpas min.
- e) Ĉu vi vidis mian fraton?
- f) [La] Birdoj rapide flugas.
- g) Ĉu vi volas [*deziras*] trinki?
- h) Mi ne dormas, mi estas laca [*mi lacas*].
- i) Ĉu la filmo estis bona?
- j) Mi ne legas la gazeton [*revuon*].
- k) Ĉu vi povas labori? Ne, mi ne povas.
- l) Ni ofte uzas la telefonon.

LESSON 5

Translate to Esperanto

- a) Kial vi preferas katojn?
- b) Iu trovis la paĝon.
- c) Ŝi kaŝis la libron tie.
- d) Ni ĉiam estas puraj.
- e) Li aŭskultas muzikon, kiel mi.
- f) Mia patro manĝas nenion.
- g) Ili ripetas ĉiun vorton.
- h) Tia estas nia espero.
- i) Kiom da floroj vi vidas?
- j) De kie vi venis?
- k) Kio estas 'domo'?
- l) Kies aŭto estas ĉi tiu?

LESSON 6

Translate to English

On the 5th of May, my sister went to the hospital. She wasn't sick, she just became a mother. Her baby is a little boy. Maybe someday he will become a fisherman or a ship captain – why not?

My nephew really likes to eat and he is often sleeping [*he often sleeps*]. When he listens to a story, that immediately puts him to sleep. In my story book, there are some poems, which I like to read to him.

During breakfast, he sometimes plays instead of eating. He then uses the cutlery as toys. That makes us laugh a lot. He's so playful!

LESSON 7

Fill in the verb endings

- a) Li estis kaptinta la fiŝon
- b) Li estas aĉetonta ĝin
- c) Domo estas konstruata
- d) Ĝi estos manĝita
- e) Ni estis trinkontaj
- f) Mia brako estas rompita
- g) La foto estis kaŝita
- h) La bakisto estas laborinta
- i) Vi estis kurantaj
- j) La kuko estas manĝota
- k) La infanoj estos ludintaj

LESSON 8

Translate to Esperanto

Saluton! Mi nomiĝas Maria [*Mia nomo estas Maria*]. Mi loĝas en Sidnejo. Ĝi estas tre granda urbo. Mi ne havas aŭton, sed mi ne iras al mia laborejo buse [*per buso*]. Mi preferas iri piede [*pediri*], ĉar mia domo estas proksima al [*apud*] mia laborejo.

Mi estas tradukisto. Do, mi parolas plurajn lingvojn. Mi multe ŝatas vojaĝi, kaj dum miaj vojaĝoj mi ofte parolas Esperanton kun miaj amikoj. Mi ĉiam vojaĝas per trajno [*vagonaro*].

Mi ankaŭ ŝatas aŭskulti muzikon kaj iri al la teatro. Teatro estas la plej interesa arto – laŭ mi!

Ĝis la revido!

MINI DICTIONARY

ESPERANTO TO ENGLISH

aero	air	direkti	to direct
agi	to act	diversa	varied
akcepti	to accept	dolĉa	sweet
akvo	water	domo	house
al	to	doni	to give
alia	other	dormi	to sleep
alta	tall, high	dum	during
amiko	friend	edzo	husband
amo	love	ekster	outside
ankoraŭ	still, yet	ekzemplo	example
anstataŭ	instead of	elekti	to choose
antaŭ	before, in front	en	in
aparta	separate	esperi	to hope
aperi	to appear	esti	to be
apud	next to	facila	easy
arbo	tree	fajro	fire
artikolo	article	fakto	fact
arto	art	fali	to fall
asocio	association	fari	to do, make
atendi	to wait	fenestro	window
aŭ	or	festo	celebration
aŭdi	to hear	filmo	film
aŭskulti	to listen	fini	to finish
aŭto	car	fiŝo	fish
aŭtuno	autumn	flanko	side
avo	grandfather	flava	yellow
baldaŭ	soon	floro	flower
bebo	baby	flugi	to fly
bezono	need	fojo	time, occasion
bildo	picture	forgesi	to forget
birdo	bird	forta	strong
bona	good	frapi	hit, knock
brili	to shine	frato	brother
buso	bus	frazo	sentence
celo	aim, goal	frua	early
certa	certain	frukto	fruit
ĉefa	main	funkcii	to function
ĉu ?	(question)	gazeto	magazine
da	of (quantity)	glaso	glass (cup)
de	of, from, by	granda	big, large
decidi	to decide	grava	important
dekstra	right (side)	grupo	group
demando	question	ĝenerala	general
deziri	to desire, wish	ĝis	until, to

ĝusta	exact, just	legi	to read
halti	to stop	legomo	vegetable
havi	to have	lerni	to learn
hejmo	home	libro	book
helpo	help	ligi	to tie, bind
horo	hour	ligno	wood
ideo	idea	lingvo	language
informi	to inform	ludi	to play
instrui	to teach	manĝi	to eat
interesi	to interest	manko	lack of
iri	to go	mano	hand
jaro	year	maro	sea
jes	yes	mateno	morning
juna	young	memoro	memory
ĵeti	to throw	meti	to put
kaj	and	metodo	method
kampo	field	mezo	middle
kanti	to sing	miro	to marvel
kapo	head	mono	money
kapti	to catch	multa	much
kara	dear	muziko	music
kaŝi	to hide	nacia	national
kaŭzo	cause	naturo	nature
kelkaj	any, some	ne	no, not
klaso	class	necesa	necessary
knabo	boy	nepo	grandson
kolekti	to collect	nevo	nephew
koloro	colour	nomo	name
komenci	to begin	nova	new
komerco	commerce	nur	only
kompreni	to understand	ofte	often
komuna	(in) common	okazo	occasion
kongreso	congress	ol	than
koni	to know (of)	opinio	opinion
konsenti	to agree	ordinara	common
konsilo	advice	organizi	to organise
kontraŭ	against	paco	peace
kosti	to cost	paĝo	page
kreski	to grow	pano	bread
krom	besides	papero	paper
kuri	to cook	pardoni	to forgive
kulturo	culture	parto	part
kun	with	patro	father
kuŝa	laid down	peco	piece
kuzo	cousin	penso	thought
la	the	perdi	to lose
laboro	work	peti	to ask for
laca	tired	piedo	foot
lando	country	plena	full
lasta	last (final/recent)	pli	more

plu	further	studi	to study
pluraj	several	sub	under
pluvo	rain	sufiĉa	enough
poemo	poem	sukceso	success
popolo	people	suno	sun
post	after	super	above
poŝta	postal	sur	on
povi	to be able to	ŝajni	to seem
precipe	especially	ŝanĝi	to change
preferi	to prefer	ŝati	to like
preni	to take	ŝipo	ship
preti	to be ready	ŝtato	state (political)
pri	about	tablo	table
produkto	product	tago	day
proksima	close by	tamen	however
propra	(one's) own	teatro	theatre
provi	to try, attempt	telefono	telephone
publika	public	teni	to hold
pura	clean, pure	tero	earth
rakonti	to tell	timo	fear
rapida	fast, quick	tra	through
redakti	to edit	traduki	to translate
regulo	rule	tranĉi	to cut
rekomendi	to recommend	trinki	to drink
rigardi	to look	trovi	to find
rimarki	to notice	tuj	immediately
ripeti	to repeat	tuko	cloth
rivero	river	tuŝi	to touch
rompi	to break	universala	universal
ronda	round	urbo	city
salono	lounge room	uzi	to use
sama	same	vagono	train carriage
sana	healthy	varma	warm
scii	to know (a fact)	vendi	to sell
seĝo	seat	veni	to come
sen	without	vera	true
sendi	to send	vespero	evening
serĉi	to search	vesto	garment
servo	service	viando	meat
sidi	to sit	vidi	to see
signifi	to mean, signify	viro	man
sinjoro	mister	vitro	glass (material)
skatolo	box	vivo	life
skribi	to write	viziti	to visit
sola	sole, alone	vojaĝi	to travel
sono	sound	vojo	way, route
speciala	special	voki	to call
sperto	experience	voli	to want
stari	to stand	vorto	word
strato	street	zorgo	care

MINI DICTIONARY

ENGLISH TO ESPERANTO

(to be) able to	povi	city	urbo
about	pri	class	klaso
above	super	clean, pure	pura
(to) accept	akcepti	close by	proksima
(to) act	agi	cloth	tuko
advice	konsilo	(to) collect	kolekti
after	post	colour	koloro
against	kontraŭ	(to) come	veni
(to) agree	konsenti	commerce	komerco
aim, goal	celo	(in) common	komuna
air	aero	common	ordinara
and	kaj	congress	kongreso
any, some	kelkaj	(to) cook	kuiiri
(to) appear	aperi	(to) cost	kosti
art	arto	country	lando
article	artikolo	cousin	kuzo
(to) ask for	peti	culture	kulturo
association	asocio	(to) cut	tranĉi
autumn	aŭtuno	day	tago
baby	bebo	dear	kara
(to) be	esti	(to) decide	decidi
(to) be ready	preti	(to) desire, wish	deziri
before, in front	antaŭ	(to) direct	direkti
(to) begin	komenci	(to) do, make	fari
besides	krom	(to) drink	trinki
big, large	granda	during	dum
bird	birdo	early	frua
book	libro	earth	tero
box	skatolo	easy	facila
boy	knabo	(to) eat	manĝi
bread	pano	(to) edit	redakti
(to) break	rompi	enough	sufiĉa
brother	frato	especially	precipe
bus	buso	evening	vespero
(to) call	voki	exact, just	ĝusta
car	aŭto	example	ekzemplo
care	zorgo	experience	sperto
(train) carriage	vagono	fact	fakto
(to) catch	kapti	(to) fall	fali
cause	kaŭzo	fast, quick	rapida
celebration	festo	father	patro
certain	certa	fear	timo
(to) change	ŝanĝi	field	kampo
(to) choose	elekti	film	filmo

(to) find	trovi	laid down	kuŝa
(to) finish	fini	language	lingvo
fire	fajro	last (final/recent)	lasta
fish	fiŝo	(to) learn	lerni
flower	floro	life	vivo
(to) fly	flugi	(to) like	ŝati
foot	piedo	(to) listen	aŭskulti
(to) forget	forgesi	(to) look	rigardi
(to) forgive	pardoni	(to) lose	perdi
friend	amiko	lounge room	salono
fruit	frukto	love	amo
full	plena	magazine	gazeto
(to) function	funkcii	main	ĉefa
further	plu	man	viro
garment	vesto	marvel	miro
general	ĝenerala	(to) mean	signifi
(to) give	doni	meat	viando
glass (cup)	glaso	memory	memoro
glass (material)	vitro	method	metodo
(to) go	iri	middle	mezo
good	bona	mister	sinjoro
grandfather	avo	money	mono
grandson	nepo	more	pli
group	grupo	morning	mateno
(to) grow	kreski	much	multa
hand	mano	music	muziko
(to) have	havi	name	nomo
head	kapo	national	nacia
healthy	sana	nature	naturu
(to) hear	aŭdi	necessary	necesa
help	helpo	need	bezono
(to) hide	kaŝi	nephew	nevo
(to) hit, knock	frapi	new	nova
(to) hold	teni	next to	apud
home	hejmo	no, not	ne
(to) hope	esperi	(to) notice	rimarki
hour	horo	occasion	okazo
house	domo	of (quantity)	da
however	tamen	of, from, by	de
husband	edzo	often	ofte
idea	ideo	on	sur
immediately	tuj	only	nur
important	grava	opinion	opinio
in	en	or	aŭ
(to) inform	informi	(to) organise	organizi
instead of	anstataŭ	other	alia
(to) interest	interesi	outside	ekster
know (of)	koni	(one's) own	propra
know (a fact)	scii	page	paĝo
(to) lack	manki	paper	papero

part	parto	(to) study	studi
peace	paco	success	sukceso
people	popolo	sun	suno
picture	bildo	sweet	dolĉa
piece	peco	table	tablo
(to) play	ludi	(to) take	preni
poem	poemo	tall, high	alta
postal	poŝta	(to) teach	instrui
(to) prefer	preferi	telephone	telefono
product	produkto	(to) tell	rakonti
public	publika	than	ol
(to) put	meti	the	la
(question)	ĉu ?	theatre	teatro
question	demando	thought	penso
rain	pluvo	through	tra
(to) read	legi	(to) throw	ĵeti
(to) recommend	rekomendi	(to) tie, bind	ligi
(to) repeat	ripeti	time, occasion	fojo
right (side)	dekstra	tired	laca
river	rivero	to	al
round	ronda	(to) touch	tuŝi
rule	regulo	(to) translate	traduki
same	sama	(to) travel	vojaĝi
sea	maro	tree	arbo
(to) search	serĉi	true	vera
seat	seĝo	(to) try, attempt	provi
(to) see	vidi	under	sub
(to) seem	ŝajni	(to) understand	kompreni
(to) sell	vendi	universal	universala
(to) send	sendi	until, to	ĝis
sentence	frazo	(to) use	uzi
separate	aparta	varied	diversa
service	servo	vegetable	legomo
several	pluraj	(to) visit	viziti
(to) shine	brili	(to) wait	atendi
ship	ŝipo	(to) want	voli
side	flanko	warm	varma
(to) sing	kanti	water	akvo
(to) sit	sidi	way, route	vojo
(to) sleep	dormi	window	fenestro
sole, alone	sola	with	kun
soon	baldaŭ	without	sen
sound	sono	wood	ligno
special	speciala	word	vorto
(to) stand	stari	work	laboro
state (political)	ŝtato	(to) write	skribi
still, yet	ankoraŭ	year	jaro
(to) stop	halti	yellow	flava
street	strato	yes	jes
strong	forta	young	juna

FURTHER INFO

Some Esperanto Associations

Universal Esperanto Association

uea.org

Australian Esperanto Association

esperanto.org.au

Melbourne Esperanto Association

melburno.org.au

Esperanto NSW

esperantonsw.org.au

New Zealand Esperanto Association

esperanto.org.nz

Esperanto Culture

Esperanto Music

vinilkosmo-mp3.com

Esperanto Radio/Podcasts

3zzz.com.au/shows/esperanto

esperantaretradio.blogspot.com

radiohc.cu/eo/podcasts

muzaiko.info

podkasto.net

kern.punkto.info

Esperanto News

pola-retradio.org/novajoj-2

eo.globalvoices.org

liberafolio.org

eo.mondediplo.com

Esperanto Conferences, Meetups and Events

eventaservo.org

meetup.com

Your local club:



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