

# Esperanto

## ESSENTIALS

YOUR PORTAL TO EASY INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION



Esperanto is a constructed international language designed to be easy to learn and use. It is based on the Latin and Romance languages and uses a simple, regular grammar. The language is used by a small but growing number of people around the world, and it is the official language of the Esperanto movement. The movement is a worldwide organization of people who are interested in the language and who work to promote its use. The movement is based on the principle of internationalism and the goal of creating a common language for all people. The language is used in a variety of ways, including in books, newspapers, and on the internet. It is also used in many different countries and cultures. The language is a unique and important part of the world's linguistic heritage.

# 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](https://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

	<b>i-</b> (some)	<b>ki-</b> (what)	<b>ti-</b> (that)	<b>ĉi-</b> (every)	<b>neni-</b> (none)
<b>+u</b> (one)	<b>iu</b> some(one)	<b>kiu</b> which/who	<b>tiu</b> that (one)	<b>ĉiu</b> every(one)	<b>neniu</b> none(-one)
<b>+o</b> (thing)	<b>io</b> something	<b>kio</b> what	<b>tio</b> that (thing)	<b>ĉio</b> everything	<b>nenio</b> nothing
<b>+a</b> (kind)	<b>ia</b> some kind	<b>kia</b> what kind	<b>tia</b> that kind	<b>ĉia</b> every kind	<b>nenia</b> no kind
<b>+e</b> (place)	<b>ie</b> somewhere	<b>kie</b> where	<b>tie</b> there	<b>ĉie</b> everywhere	<b>nenie</b> nowhere
<b>+am</b> (time)	<b>iam</b> sometime	<b>kiam</b> when	<b>tiam</b> then	<b>ĉiam</b> always	<b>neniam</b> never
<b>+el</b> (manner)	<b>iel</b> somehow	<b>kiel</b> how	<b>tiel</b> thus	<b>ĉiel</b> every way	<b>neniel</b> no way
<b>+al</b> (reason)	<b>ial</b> for some reason	<b>kial</b> why	<b>tial</b> for this reason	<b>ĉial</b> for every reason	<b>nenial</b> for no reason
<b>+om</b> (amount)	<b>iom</b> some amount	<b>kiom</b> how much	<b>tiom</b> this much	<b>ĉiom</b> all of it	<b>neniom</b> no amount
<b>+es</b> ("...s")	<b>ies</b> someone's	<b>kies</b> whose	<b>ties</b> that one's	<b>ĉies</b> everyone's	<b>nenies</b> 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  
**+aĵ** (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): **mangĉebla** = 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, **fiama** = 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
<b>Indicative</b>	+is	+as	+os
<b>Active</b>	+inta	+anta	+onta
<b>Passive</b>	+ita	+ata	+ota

Active participles:

Vi est**is** skrib**inta** = You had written

Vi est**is** skrib**anta** = You were writing

Vi est**is** skrib**onta** = You were going to write

Li est**as** kant**inta** = He has sung

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

Li est**as** kant**onta** = He is going to sing

Ŝi est**os** forir**inta** = She will have left

Ŝi est**os** forir**anta** = She will be leaving

Ŝi est**os** forir**onta** = She will be going to leave

Passive participles:

La pano est**is** manĝ**ita** = The bread had been eaten

La pano est**is** manĝ**ata** = ... was being eaten

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

La akvo est**as** trink**ita** = The water is drunk

La akvo est**as** trink**ata** = ... is being drunk

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

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

La foto est**os** vid**ata** = ... will be being seen

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

# LESSON 8

## Comparatives

<b>inferiority</b>	malpli ... ol ...	less ... than ...
<b>superiority</b>	pli ... ol ...	more ... than ...
<b>equality</b>	tiel ... kiel ...	as ... as ...
<b>superlative</b>	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: pluas 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

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

# LESSON 5

## Translate to Esperanto

- a) Why do you prefer cats?  
b) Someone found the page.  
c) She hid the book there.  
d) We are always clean.  
e) He listens to music, like me.  
f) My father eats nothing.  
g) They repeat every word.  
h) Such is our hope.  
i) How many flowers do you see?  
j) Where did you come from?  
k) What is a 'house'?  
l) 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

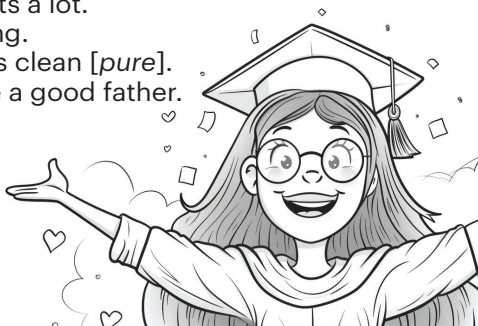
- a) la blanka ĉevalo
- b) bluaj balonoj
- c) rapide paroli
- d) hundoj kaj katoj
- e) longe
- f) la grandaj birdoj
- g) bona kuko
- h) bone manĝi
- i) ruĝa kaj verda muro
- j) ridi kaj plori
- k) vere feliĉa

## 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 helpos 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 [*piediri*], 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

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

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

<b>plu</b>	further
<b>pluraj</b>	several
<b>pluvo</b>	rain
<b>poemo</b>	poem
<b>popolo</b>	people
<b>post</b>	after
<b>poŝta</b>	postal
<b>povi</b>	to be able to
<b>precipe</b>	especially
<b>preferi</b>	to prefer
<b>preni</b>	to take
<b>preti</b>	to be ready
<b>pri</b>	about
<b>produkto</b>	product
<b>proksima</b>	close by
<b>propra</b>	(one's) own
<b>provi</b>	to try, attempt
<b>publika</b>	public
<b>pura</b>	clean, pure
<b>rakonti</b>	to tell
<b>rapida</b>	fast, quick
<b>redakti</b>	to edit
<b>regulo</b>	rule
<b>rekomendi</b>	to recommend
<b>rigardi</b>	to look
<b>rimarki</b>	to notice
<b>ripeti</b>	to repeat
<b>rivero</b>	river
<b>rompi</b>	to break
<b>ronda</b>	round
<b>salono</b>	lounge room
<b>sama</b>	same
<b>sana</b>	healthy
<b>scii</b>	to know (a fact)
<b>seĝo</b>	seat
<b>sen</b>	without
<b>sendi</b>	to send
<b>serĉi</b>	to search
<b>servo</b>	service
<b>sidi</b>	to sit
<b>signifi</b>	to mean, signify
<b>sinjoro</b>	mister
<b>skatolo</b>	box
<b>skribi</b>	to write
<b>sola</b>	sole, alone
<b>sono</b>	sound
<b>speciala</b>	special
<b>sperto</b>	experience
<b>stari</b>	to stand
<b>strato</b>	street

<b>studi</b>	to study
<b>sub</b>	under
<b>sufiĉa</b>	enough
<b>sukceso</b>	success
<b>suno</b>	sun
<b>super</b>	above
<b>sur</b>	on
<b>ŝajni</b>	to seem
<b>ŝanĝi</b>	to change
<b>ŝati</b>	to like
<b>ŝipo</b>	ship
<b>ŝtato</b>	state (political)
<b>tablo</b>	table
<b>tago</b>	day
<b>tamen</b>	however
<b>teatro</b>	theatre
<b>telefono</b>	telephone
<b>teni</b>	to hold
<b>tero</b>	earth
<b>timo</b>	fear
<b>tra</b>	through
<b>traduki</b>	to translate
<b>tranĉi</b>	to cut
<b>trinki</b>	to drink
<b>trovi</b>	to find
<b>tuj</b>	immediately
<b>tuko</b>	cloth
<b>tuŝi</b>	to touch
<b>universala</b>	universal
<b>urbo</b>	city
<b>uzi</b>	to use
<b>vagono</b>	train carriage
<b>varma</b>	warm
<b>vendi</b>	to sell
<b>veni</b>	to come
<b>vera</b>	true
<b>vespero</b>	evening
<b>vesto</b>	garment
<b>viando</b>	meat
<b>vidi</b>	to see
<b>viro</b>	man
<b>vitro</b>	glass (material)
<b>vivo</b>	life
<b>viziti</b>	to visit
<b>vojaĝi</b>	to travel
<b>vojo</b>	way, route
<b>voki</b>	to call
<b>voli</b>	to want
<b>vorto</b>	word
<b>zorgo</b>	care

# MINI DICTIONARY

## ENGLISH TO ESPERANTO

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

(to) <b>find</b>	trovi
(to) <b>finish</b>	fini
<b>fire</b>	fajro
<b>fish</b>	fiŝo
<b>flower</b>	floro
(to) <b>fly</b>	flugi
<b>foot</b>	piedo
(to) <b>forget</b>	forgesi
(to) <b>forgive</b>	pardoni
<b>friend</b>	amiko
<b>fruit</b>	frukto
<b>full</b>	plena
(to) <b>function</b>	funkcii
<b>further</b>	plu
<b>garment</b>	vesto
<b>general</b>	ĝenerala
(to) <b>give</b>	doni
<b>glass (cup)</b>	glaso
<b>glass (material)</b>	vitro
(to) <b>go</b>	iri
<b>good</b>	bona
<b>grandfather</b>	avo
<b>grandson</b>	nepo
<b>group</b>	grupo
(to) <b>grow</b>	kreski
<b>hand</b>	mano
(to) <b>have</b>	havi
<b>head</b>	kapo
<b>healthy</b>	sana
(to) <b>hear</b>	aŭdi
<b>help</b>	helpo
(to) <b>hide</b>	kaŝi
(to) <b>hit, knock</b>	frapi
(to) <b>hold</b>	teni
<b>home</b>	hejmo
(to) <b>hope</b>	espero
<b>hour</b>	horo
<b>house</b>	domo
<b>however</b>	tamen
<b>husband</b>	edzo
<b>idea</b>	ideo
<b>immediately</b>	tuj
<b>important</b>	grava
<b>in</b>	en
(to) <b>inform</b>	informi
<b>instead of</b>	anstataŭ
(to) <b>interest</b>	interesi
<b>know (of)</b>	koni
<b>know (a fact)</b>	scii
(to) <b>lack</b>	manki

<b>laid down</b>	kuŝa
<b>language</b>	lingvo
<b>last (final/recent)</b>	lasta
(to) <b>learn</b>	lerni
<b>life</b>	vivo
(to) <b>like</b>	ŝati
(to) <b>listen</b>	aŭskulti
(to) <b>look</b>	rigardi
(to) <b>lose</b>	perdi
<b>lounge room</b>	salono
<b>love</b>	amo
<b>magazine</b>	gazeto
<b>main</b>	ĉefa
<b>man</b>	viro
<b>marvel</b>	miro
(to) <b>mean</b>	signifi
<b>meat</b>	viando
<b>memory</b>	memoro
<b>method</b>	metodo
<b>middle</b>	mezo
<b>mister</b>	sinjoro
<b>money</b>	mono
<b>more</b>	pli
<b>morning</b>	mateno
<b>much</b>	multa
<b>music</b>	muziko
<b>name</b>	nomo
<b>national</b>	nacia
<b>nature</b>	naturo
<b>necessary</b>	necesa
<b>need</b>	bezono
<b>nephew</b>	nevo
<b>new</b>	nova
<b>next to</b>	apud
<b>no, not</b>	ne
(to) <b>notice</b>	rimarki
<b>occasion</b>	okazo
<b>of (quantity)</b>	da
<b>of, from, by</b>	de
<b>often</b>	ofte
<b>on</b>	sur
<b>only</b>	nur
<b>opinion</b>	opinio
<b>or</b>	aŭ
(to) <b>organise</b>	organizi
<b>other</b>	alia
<b>outside</b>	ekster
(one's) <b>own</b>	propra
<b>page</b>	paĝo
<b>paper</b>	papero

<b>part</b>	parto
<b>peace</b>	paco
<b>people</b>	popolo
<b>picture</b>	bildo
<b>piece</b>	peco
<b>(to) play</b>	ludi
<b>poem</b>	poemo
<b>postal</b>	poŝta
<b>(to) prefer</b>	preferi
<b>product</b>	produkto
<b>public</b>	publika
<b>(to) put</b>	meti
(question)	ĉu ?
<b>question</b>	demando
<b>rain</b>	pluvo
<b>(to) read</b>	legi
<b>(to) recommend</b>	rekomendi
<b>(to) repeat</b>	ripeti
<b>right (side)</b>	dekstra
<b>river</b>	rivero
<b>round</b>	ronda
<b>rule</b>	regulo
<b>same</b>	sama
<b>sea</b>	maro
<b>(to) search</b>	serĉi
<b>seat</b>	seĝo
<b>(to) see</b>	vidi
<b>(to) seem</b>	ŝajni
<b>(to) sell</b>	vendi
<b>(to) send</b>	sendi
<b>sentence</b>	frazo
<b>separate</b>	aparta
<b>service</b>	servo
<b>several</b>	pluraj
<b>(to) shine</b>	brili
<b>ship</b>	ŝipo
<b>side</b>	flanko
<b>(to) sing</b>	kanti
<b>(to) sit</b>	sidi
<b>(to) sleep</b>	dormi
<b>sole, alone</b>	sola
<b>soon</b>	baldaŭ
<b>sound</b>	sono
<b>special</b>	speciala
<b>(to) stand</b>	stari
<b>state (political)</b>	ŝtato
<b>still, yet</b>	ankoraŭ
<b>(to) stop</b>	halti
<b>street</b>	strato
<b>strong</b>	forta

<b>(to) study</b>	studi
<b>success</b>	sukceso
<b>sun</b>	suno
<b>sweet</b>	dolĉa
<b>table</b>	tablo
<b>(to) take</b>	preni
<b>tall, high</b>	alta
<b>(to) teach</b>	instrui
<b>telephone</b>	telefono
<b>(to) tell</b>	rakonti
<b>than</b>	ol
<b>the</b>	la
<b>theatre</b>	teatro
<b>thought</b>	penso
<b>through</b>	tra
<b>(to) throw</b>	ĵeti
<b>(to) tie, bind</b>	ligi
<b>time, occasion</b>	fojo
<b>tired</b>	laca
<b>to</b>	al
<b>(to) touch</b>	tuŝi
<b>(to) translate</b>	traduki
<b>(to) travel</b>	vojaĝi
<b>tree</b>	arbo
<b>true</b>	vera
<b>(to) try, attempt</b>	provi
<b>under</b>	sub
<b>(to) understand</b>	kompreni
<b>universal</b>	universala
<b>until, to</b>	ĝis
<b>(to) use</b>	uzi
<b>varied</b>	diversa
<b>vegetable</b>	legomo
<b>(to) visit</b>	viziti
<b>(to) wait</b>	atendi
<b>(to) want</b>	voli
<b>warm</b>	varma
<b>water</b>	akvo
<b>way, route</b>	vojo
<b>window</b>	fenestro
<b>with</b>	kun
<b>without</b>	sen
<b>wood</b>	ligno
<b>word</b>	vorto
<b>work</b>	laboro
<b>(to) write</b>	skribi
<b>year</b>	jaro
<b>yellow</b>	flava
<b>yes</b>	jes
<b>young</b>	juna

# FURTHER INFO

## Some Esperanto Associations

### **Universal Esperanto Association**

[uea.org](http://uea.org)

### **Australian Esperanto Association**

[esperanto.org.au](http://esperanto.org.au)

### **Melbourne Esperanto Association**

[melburno.org.au](http://melburno.org.au)

### **Esperanto NSW**

[esperantonsw.org.au](http://esperantonsw.org.au)

### **New Zealand Esperanto Association**

[esperanto.org.nz](http://esperanto.org.nz)

## Esperanto Culture

### **Esperanto Music**

[vinilkosmo-mp3.com](http://vinilkosmo-mp3.com)

### **Esperanto Radio/Podcasts**

[3zzz.com.au/shows/esperanto](http://3zzz.com.au/shows/esperanto)

[esperantaretradio.blogspot.com](http://esperantaretradio.blogspot.com)

[radiohc.cu/eo/podcasts](http://radiohc.cu/eo/podcasts)

[muzaiko.info](http://muzaiko.info)

[podkasto.net](http://podkasto.net)

[kern.punkto.info](http://kern.punkto.info)

### **Esperanto News**

[pola-retradio.org/novajoj-2](http://pola-retradio.org/novajoj-2)

[eo.globalvoices.org](http://eo.globalvoices.org)

[liberafolio.org](http://liberafolio.org)

[eo.mondediplo.com](http://eo.mondediplo.com)

### **Esperanto Conferences, Meetups and Events**

[eventaservo.org](http://eventaservo.org)

[meetup.com](http://meetup.com)

## Your local club:



Not interested? Please don't throw this away! Pass it on to someone else or return it to your local club.