

## More information

### → Some interesting sites



[www.esperanto.net](http://www.esperanto.net)  
[www.esperanto-panorama.net](http://www.esperanto-panorama.net)  
[www.uea.org](http://www.uea.org)

### → Bibliography :

“*Esperanto: Language, Literature & Community*” by Pierre Janton & Humphrey Tonkin

“*Esperanto, Interlinguistics & Planned Language*” by Humphrey Tonkin

“*Esperanto: A Language for the Global Village*” by Sylvan Zafft

### → Contact with the Associations :

- *Australian Esperanto Association*  
81 Lalla Road, Lilydale TAS 7268 - Australia  
[abctc@ozemail.com.au](mailto:abctc@ozemail.com.au)  
<http://www.esperanto.org.au/>
- *Esperanto League for North America*  
P. O. Box 1129, El Cerrito CA 94530 - USA  
[elna@esperanto-usa.org](mailto:elna@esperanto-usa.org)  
<http://www.esperanto-usa.org/>
- *Esperanto Association of Britain*  
Esperanto House, Station Road,  
Barlaston Staffordshire, ST12 9DE - England  
[eab@esperanto-gb.org](mailto:eab@esperanto-gb.org)  
<http://www.esperanto-gb.org/>

### Local contact:

## How to use this Packet

This packet consist of the followin parts:

- *The pack*: The document in your hands, and which presents the language and how to use the packet
- *The gram*: the basics of the whole grammar of Esperanto on a single A4 sheet
- *The exer*: Some exercises (worked out further down) for training and to start practicing the language a little
- *The words*: a short two-way vocabulary, containing only a few words to start with. You can find complete dictionaries at your local Esperanto Association, or on the internet!

On *The gram* and *The exer*, Every number in the margin indicates a lesson. Every time you start with reading the lesson of the day on *The gram*’ sheet. And then, you can work out the exercise on that lesson in *The exer*’ sheet, possibly with the help of the vocabulary *The words*, if you wish.

If you dedicate about a quarter of an hour daily, you can, after a week understand a simple text as well as construct some phrases yourself. This is not a full course, but more precisely an introduction. That will give you a general idea of the language (later, you can follow it up with a full course, or just start practising the language, by for example chatting on the internet on : <http://gxangalo.com/babilejo>).

 Discover a language in a week ...

# Esperanto, it's in your pocket!



## Esperanto, what's this?

Esperanto is a **language**. But a somewhat special one. It came into being at the end of the 19th century, in order to create communication between persons of different languages. And as it was built for this purpose, it is therefore very easy to learn.

In fact, Esperanto is **the easiest of all living languages**; not a single exception, no irregular verbs, and you can still express yourself on anything! Since it is built most logically, you can learn it in a very short time and quickly be able to use phrases in Esperanto.

Thus. You will have **more time to do other things** ! Not only that, but with this advantage in your pocket, it has been proved that learning Esperanto actually helps with the learning of other foreign languages. So, there are only advantages!

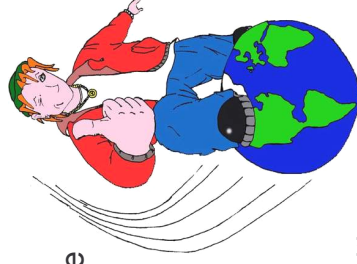
So much so, since this language **belongs to no particular country**, and **anybody can learn it**, one can therefore speak it always on an equal level ; it is so synthetic !



## What is it for?

Esperanto is recognised by the UNESCO; today spoken in more than 100 countries of about 6 million people.  
So it can be used in a number of ways ; as for instance :

- **Discuss and correspond** with persons of different countries at the same time, without being hampered by the language barrier.
- **Discover other cultures** and be informed globally on, among other things, reviews and books translated from many other languages.
- **Travel on the cheap** thanks to a little booklet called "**Pasporta Servo**", for free accommodation for those who speak Esperanto.
- Participate in **international gatherings and festivals**, with music and spectacle in Esperanto and other languages.
- And many more uses...



## How do you learn it?

### With this « Esperanto Pack»

This short document teaches you in a few days the basics of Esperanto and you will thus quickly understand and express yourself a little in Esperanto (see chapter «How to use this Packet »).

### Using internet

- [www.ikurso.net](http://www.ikurso.net) : free downloadable program, with many sounds and interactive exercises.
- [www.lernu.net](http://www.lernu.net) : an internet platform containing many courses at different levels, and a messenger to chat on line with other students.

### Using books (and cassettes or videos)

- "Teach Yourself Esperanto", by John Cresswell & John Hartley, published by the Ntc Pub Group.
- "Esperanto - Learning and Using the International Language", by David Richardson, published by the Esperanto League of North America.
- "Mazi in Gondlando ", adapted from de video-course of the BBC.

### Through a course with an instructor.

It is very likely that close to your home or work there is an Esperanto course available. To find out, contact your local Esperanto Association – see the addresses on the back of this brochure!

**Or by correspondence and many other ways...**

# The gram'

## Ever seen the grammar of any language on one single sheet of paper?

### 1

#### THE ALFABET AND ITS PRONUNCIATION

Every letter must be sounded and all is written exactly as heard (phonetically) – always ; so much so that you cannot make a mistake in orthography ! But in Esperanto, the letters Q, W, X and Y are not used. Instead, there are six letters with an accent on them (a chinese hat – except for the U which has the lower part of another u instead) These special letters have a different sound from the usual. The vowels have each a single, pure, unchangeable sound not at all like English. **A,(ah) ; B, C,(ts), C(ch) ; D, E,(Eh) ; F, G, Ĝ(J) ; H ; Ĥ(hh) ; I,(ee) ; J,(y) ; Ĵ(french je) ; K, L, M, N, O,(au) ; P, R, S, Ŝ(sh) ; T, U,(oo) Ŭ(w) ; V, Z.**

In Esperanto, the accent or stress on every word always falls on the syllable before last, without exception. *Esperanto, naskigdato, dormĉambro.*

#### THE WORD ENDINGS

No exceptions in Esperanto !  
 Every noun ends in **-o** **vort+o** = word  
 Every adjective ends in **-a** **bel+a** = beautiful  
 Every adverb ends in **-e** **fort+e** = strongly  
 Every infinitive ends in **-i** **parol+i** = to speak  
 Every plural ends in **-j** **vort+o+j** = words  
 As in English, there is only one definite article « the » for both singular and plural and for masculine and feminine., which is **la**. Eg.: **la vorto** = the word, **la vortoj** = the words. There is no indefinite article. Eg. **vorto** = word, **vortoj** = words.

### 2

#### PERSONAL PRONOUNS

**mi** (I), **vi** (you), **li** (he), **ŝi** (she), **ĝi** (it), **oni** (one,they), **ni** (we), **vi** (you), **ili** (they), **si** (self, reflexive).  
 For the **possesive** you add **-a** to the pronoun: **mia**, **via**, **lia**... = mine, yours, his ... etc..

#### CONJUGATION

Same ending for each person in every tense.  
 No irregular verbs whatsoever !.

### 4

#### THE ACCUSATIVE

For the accusative the letter **-n** is added to the noun and its adjective, or the personal pronoun. The accusative **-n** after the adverb or place is used to show movement from place to place; it can also be used instead of a preposition.  
**mi trinkas akvon (akv+o+n)** = I drink water

### 3

#### THE PARTICIPLES

indicative **+as** **present** **+is** **past** **future**  
 active **+ant-a** **+int-a** **+ont-a** **+os**  
 passive **+at-a** **+it-a** **+ot-a**

#### active participles :

**mi estas kantanta** = I was singing  
**mi estas kantanta** = I am singing  
**mi estas kantonta** = I shall be singing  
**vi estis skribinta** = you were writing  
**vi estis skribanta** = you had been writing  
**vi estis skribonta** = you were going to write  
**ŝi estos foririnta** = she will have left  
**ŝi estos foriranta** = she will be leaving  
**ŝi estos forironta** = she will be on the point of leav..

#### passive participles :

**la akvo estas trinkita** = the water drank  
**la akvo estas trinkata** = the water is being drank  
**la akvo estas trinkota** = the water is to be drank  
**la pano estas mangita** = the bread was eaten  
**la pano estis mangata** = the bread was being eaten  
**la pano estis mangota** = the bread was to be eaten  
**la foto estos vidita** = the photo will have been seen  
**la foto estos vidata** = the photo will be seen  
**la foto estos vidota** = the photo will be on the point of

**mi amas vin (vi+n)** = I love you  
**mi iras Parizon (Pariz+o+n)** = I go to Paris  
**mi venos lundon(lund+o+n)**=I shall come on Monday

#### INTERROGATIVE (?)

For the interrogative, you start the phrase with **-ĉu.. ?**  
**ĉu li mangas?** = Is he eating?  
**- jes, li mangas** = yes, he is eating  
**- ne, li trinkas** = no, he is drinking

#### NEGATIVE

For the negative you add the word **ne** just in front of the appropriate word.  
**mi ne kantas** = I am not singing  
**ne mi kantas** = It is not me who is singing

#### 5 THE CORRELATIVES

	<b>i-</b> indefinite	<b>ki-</b> relative question	<b>Ti-</b> demonstrative	<b>Ĉi</b> Collective	<b>neni-</b> negative
<b>+u</b> one	<b>iu</b> some one	<b>kiu</b> who ?	<b>tiu</b> that one	<b>ĉiu</b> every one	<b>neniu</b> no one
<b>+o</b> thing	<b>io</b> some thing	<b>kio</b> what ?	<b>tio</b> that thing	<b>cio</b> every thing	<b>nenio</b> nothing
<b>+a</b> quality	<b>ia</b> some kind	<b>kia</b> what kind ?	<b>tia</b> that kind	<b>cia</b> every kind	<b>nenia</b> no kind of...
<b>+e</b> place	<b>ie</b> some where	<b>kie</b> where ?	<b>tie</b> there	<b>cie</b> every where	<b>nenie</b> nowhere
<b>+am</b> time	<b>iam</b> some time	<b>kiam</b> when ?	<b>tiam</b> then	<b>ciam</b> always	<b>neniam</b> never
<b>+el</b> how	<b>iel</b> some-how	<b>kiel</b> how ?	<b>tiel</b> thus	<b>ciel</b> any how	<b>neniel</b> no way
<b>+al</b> reason	<b>ial</b> for some reason	<b>kial</b> why ?	<b>tial</b> because	<b>cial</b> for every reason	<b>nenial</b> for no reason
<b>+om</b> quantity	<b>iom</b> few	<b>kiom</b> how many ?	<b>tiom</b> that many	<b>ĉiom</b> all	<b>neniom</b> none
<b>+es</b> whose	<b>ies</b> some one's	<b>kies</b> whose ?	<b>ties</b> his/hers	<b>ĉies</b> every-body's	<b>nenies</b> no-body's

## 6

### THE NUMBERS

**Cardinal:**  
**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), **miliardo** (billion)  
**dek du** (ten two) = 12, **dudek unu** (twenty one) = 21  
**mil naŭcent naŭdek sep** = 1997

**consecutive** : = number +**a**  
**(la) unua, dua...** = first, second...  
**adverbs** = number +**e**  
**unue, due...** = firstly, secondly...  
**substantive** = number +**o**  
**deko, dekdue, cento** = ten, twelve, hundred  
**multiple** = number+**obl+a**  
**duobla, triobla...** = double, treble...  
**fraction** = number+**on+o**  
**duono, triono, kvarono...** = half, third, quarter...  
**grupp**i = number +**op+o**  
**duopo, triopo, kvaropo...** = pair, trio, quartet...

## 7

### SUFFIXES

Letters between the root and the ending of the word :  
**Animate beings:**  
 + **ul** (individual):  
**juna** = young,  
**junulo** = young person  
**urbo** = city, **urbano** = citizen  
**pano** = bread, **panisto** = baker  
**patro** = father, **patrino** = mother  
**koko** = cock, **kokido** = chicken  
**urbo** = city, **urbestro** = mayor  
**Inanimate things:**  
 + **aj** (thing):  
**trinki** = to drink, **trinkaĵo** = drink  
 + **il** (tool):  
**tranĉi** = cut, **tranĉilo** = knife  
 + **ar** (group):  
**arbo** = tree, **arbaro** = wood  
 + **er** (particle):  
**neĝo** = snow, **neĝero** = flake  
 + **ej** (place):  
**pano** = bread, **panejo** = bakery  
 + **uj** (receptacle):  
**supo** = soup, **supujo** = soup-tureen  
 + **ing** (holder):  
**kandelo** = candle,  
**kandelingo** = candle holder

**Abstract nouns:**  
 + **ec** (quality):  
**nacio** = nation,  
 + **ism** (system):  
**nacisismo** = nationalism

### Qualitatives:

+ **abl** (able): **mangi** = to drink, **mangebla** = drinkable  
 + **em**: **kredi** = to believe, **kredema** = credible  
 + **ind**: **ridi** = to laugh, **ridinda** = laughable  
 + **end** (due): **pagi** = to pay, **pagenda** = due

### Verbs:

+ **ig**:  
**sidi** = to sit down, **sidiĝi** = to make someone sit down  
**sidiĝi** = to sit down yourself  
**Universal suffixes:**  
 + **et** (small):  
**domo** = house, **dometo** = cottage  
 + **eg** (big):  
**domego** = mansion  
 + **aĉ** (pejorative):  
**domaĉo** = hut  
 + **ad** (continuous):  
**paroli** = speak,  
**parolado** = (long)talk  
 + **um** (general):  
**akvo** = water, **akvumi** = to water

### PREFIXES

Letters in front of the root word:  
**bo+** (parental):  
**bopatro** = father in law  
**ge+** (both masculine & feminine): **gepatroj** = parents  
**eks+** (former):  
**eksministro** = ex-minister  
**pra+** (ancestor):  
**avo** = grandfather,  
**praavo** = great grandfather  
**fi+** (pejorative):  
**knabo** = boy, **fiknabo** = bad boy  
**dis+** (distributive):  
**doni** = to give, **disdoni** = distribute  
**mal+** (opposite):  
**bela** = beautiful, **malbela** = ugly  
**mis+** (to do badly):  
**fari** = to do, **misfari** = to botch  
**ek+** (suddenly):  
**ridi** = laugh, **ekridi** = burst in  
**re+** (again):  
**fari** = to do, **refari** = redo

### WORD BUILDING

Esperanto is like a LEGO game: all you need to form a word is to join prefixes and suffixes as well as an ending to the root word. You can even join root together to form new words.  
**vapor+ŝip+o** (steam+ship)  
**okul+vitr+o+j** (eye+glasses)  
**sam+temp+e** (same+time)

### COMPARATIVES

**Less**:  
**malpli... ol** = less than  
**More**:  
**pli... ol** = more than  
**pli granda ol mi** = bigger than me  
**equal**:  
**tiel... kiel** = same ... as ...  
**tiel stulta kiel li** = as stupid as him  
**superlattiv**:  
**la plej** = the most, **la malplej** = the least

### CONJUNCTIONS :

**subordinating:** **ĉar** = for, because, since, **kvankam** = although, **ke** = that, **kvazaŭ** = almost, **se** = if  
**coordinating:** **sed** = but, **aŭ** = or, **kaj** = and, **do** = so, therefore, **nu** = now then, **nek** = neither

### UNCHANGEABLE ADVERBS

**hierau** = yesterday **preskaŭ** = nearly  
**hodiaŭ** = today **apenaŭ** = hardly  
**morgaŭ** = tomorrow **nur** = only  
**nun** = now **almenaŭ** = at least  
**jus** = just now **ankaŭ** = also  
**tuj** = right away **eĉ** = even  
**baldaŭ** = soon **tre** = very  
**jam** = already **tro** = too much  
**ankoraŭ** = yet, still **for** = far away

### FIXED PREPOSITIONS

**apud** = near **por** = for **post** = after, behind  
**ĉe** = at **ĉirkaŭ** = around **ekster** = outside  
**de** = of **dum** = during **ekde** = since(time)  
**el** = from **en** = in, **ĝis**=till,until  
**inter** = inside **kontraŭ** = against **krom** = besides  
**kun** = with **sen** = without **tra**=through  
**pri** = about **por** = for **sub** = under  
**sur** = on **super**=above **trans** = across  
**laŭ**= along, according to **malgraŭ** = in spite of  
**per** = by means of **anstataŭ** = instead  
**antaŭ** = before, in front **malantaŭ** = wara  
**al** = to, towards

### DIALOG

**saluton!** = Hello ! **ĝis revido!** = Good bye !  
**bonan tagon!** = good day !  
**bonan nokton!** = good night!  
**mi nomiĝas...** = my name is ...  
**kiel vi fartas?** = how do you do?  
**bone, dankon** = well, thank you !  
**ju pli... des pli...** = the more... the...  
**nek... nek...** = neither... nor...  
**ĉu... ĉu...** = whether... or...

**Ĉu vi komprenis ĉion?** if yes, this means that you now know all the basics of Esperanto, and that you can now begin to practise a little!

# The exer

## Some exercises to practice what you have learnt ...

(The solution is found later on)

### 1 Add on the ending letter/s:

Eg: the beautiful flowers = la bel-AJ flor-OJ.

- the white horse = la blank-.... ceval-....
- blue balloons = blu-.... balon-....
- to speak rapidly = rapid-.... parol-....
- dogs and cats = hund-.... kaj kat-....
- at length = long-....
- the big birds = la grand-.... bird-....
- A good cake = bon-.... kuk-....
- to eat well = bon-.... mang-....
- a red and green wall = rug-.... kaj verd-.... mur-....
- good = la bon-....
- to laugh and cry = rid-.... kaj plor-....
- really happy = ver-.... felic-....

### 2 Translate into English:

Eg: ili lernas. > they learn

- La domo estas granda.
- Ni rapide skribas.
- La birdo estas blanka, ĝi flugas.
- Mi estas juna viro.
- Li atendu kaj aŭskultu!
- Ŝi iros, manĝos kaj dormos.
- Rigardu : pluvas forte!
- Ili estis vivaj.
- Nia granda ĉevalo multe manĝas.
- Mi volus kanti.
- La blua akvo estas pura.
- Li estos bona patro.

### 3 Finish the word:

Eg: I shall have learnt = mi est-OS /ern-INTA.

- he had caught the fish = li est-.... kapt-.... la fison
- he is going to buy = li est-.... acet-....
- it is being built = ĝi est-.... konstru-....

- the mouse will have been eaten = la muso est-.... mang-....
- we were going to drink = ni est-.... trink-....
- my arm is broken = mia brako est-.... romp-....
- the photo had been hidden = la foto est-.... kas-....
- the dentist has been working=la dentisto est-....labor-.
- you were running = vi est-.... kur-....
- the cake is going to be eaten = la kuko est-.... mang-....

### 4 Translate into Esperanto :

Eg: He hides the photo. > Li kaŝas la foton.

- The fire is hot =
- She writes a word =.
- They were eating vegetables
- He will help me
- Did you see my brother?
- the birds fly quickly
- Do you want to drink?
- I do not sleep, I am tired
- Was not the film good?
- I am not reading the paper.
- Can you work? No, I can't
- We often use the telephone.

### 5 Translate into Esperanto :

Eg: Who are you? > Kiu vi estas ?

- Why do you prefer fish?
- Someone has found some paper
- The book is hidden 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 ?
- When I shall understand the language, I shall speak
- What is a house?
- Whose is that car?

### 6 Write the numbers and dates in words:

N.B. In Esperanto dates are written thus: « The[number of the day] 6 -a de [month] marto, [year] 2004 »  
**[days of the week]:** lundo, mardo, merkredo, ĵaŭdo, vendredo, sabato, dimanĉo.

**[months]:** januaro, februaro, marto, aprilo, majo, junio (jun'yo not junyo – stress on the -i-), julio,(same) aŭgusto, septembro, oktobro, novembro, decembro.

Eg: 15/12/1859 > la dek-kvina de decembro mil okcent kvindek naŭ

- 73
- 101
- 20 th
- 655
- 14/07/1789
- 9 999
- 1/4
- Wed, 27th Feb.
- 2,046
- 18,442
- 75,793
- 2,088,405

### 7 Translate into English:

La 5-an de majo, mia fratino iris al la maisanulejo. Ŝi ne estis maisana : ŝi nur iĝis patrino.

Ŝia ido estas knabeto. Li eble iam iĝos fiskaptisto aŭ ŝipestro, kial ne?

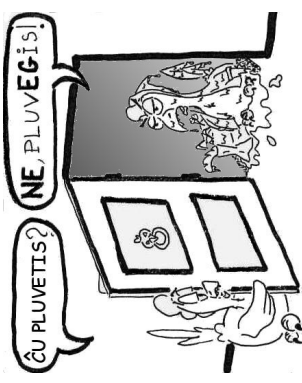
Mia fratino multe ŝatas manĝi kaj li ofte dormas. Kiam li aŭskultas rakontojn, tio tuj dormigas lin. En mia rakont-libro, estas kelkaj poemoj, kiujn mi ŝatas legi al li.

Dum la matenmanĝo, li kelkfoje ludas anstataŭ manĝi. Li tiam uzas la manĝilojn, kiel ludilojn. Tio multe ridigas nin : li estas tiom ludema!

### 8 Translate into Esperanto:

Hello !

My name is Mary. I live in Paris ; a very big city. I have no car, but I do not go to work by bus. I prefer to walk because my home is near the place of work. I am a translator, so I speak many languages. I like to travel very much, and during my travels, I often speak Esperanto with my friends. To travel I go by train. I also like to listen to music or go to the theatre. The theatre is the most interesting art...according to me.  
 Good bye!



## 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.

- a) the white horse = la blank-a ceval-o  
b) blue balloons = blua-aj balon-oj  
c) to speak rapidly = rapid-e parol-i  
d) dogs and cats = hund-oj kaj kat-oj  
e) at length = long-e  
f) the big birds = la grand-aj bird-oj  
g) a good cake = bon-a kuk-o  
h) to eat well = bon-e mang-i  
i) a red and green wall = rug-a kaj verd-a mur-o  
j) the good = la bon-o  
k) to laugh and cry = rid-i kaj plor-i  
l) really happy = ver-e felic-a
- a) The house is big.  
b) We write rapidly.  
c) the bird is white, it flies.  
d) I am a young man.  
e) Let him wait and listen!  
f) She will go, eat and sleep.  
g) Look ! It is raining hard!  
h) They were alive.  
i) Our big horse eats a lot.  
j) I would like to sing.  
k) The blue water is clean.  
l) He will be a good father.

- a) he had caught the fish = li est-is kapt-inta la fison  
b) he is going to buy = li est-as acet-onta  
c) it is being built = gi est-as konstru-ata  
d) the mouse will have been eaten = la muso est-os mang-ita  
e) we were going to drink = ni est-is trink-ontaj  
f) my arm is broken = mia brako est-as romp-ita  
g) the photo was hidden = la foto est-is kas-ita  
h) the dentist has been working = la dentisto est-as labor-inta  
i) you were running = vi est-is kur-anta(j)  
k) the cake is going to be eaten = la kuko est-as mang-ota

l) your children will have played = viaj infanoj est-os lud-intaj

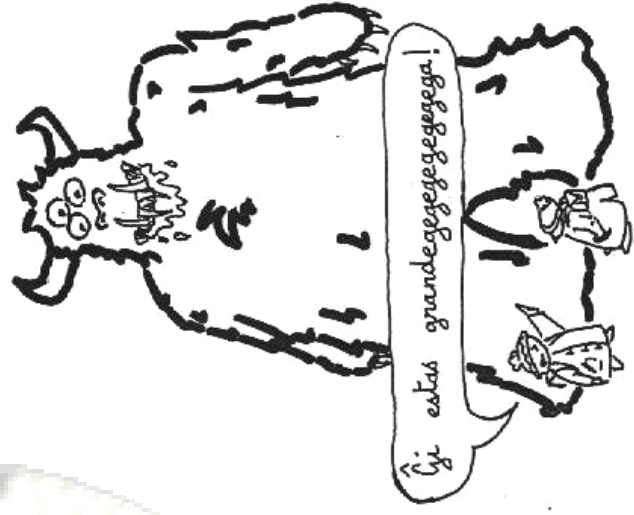
- a) La fajro estas varma.  
b) Ŝi skribas vorton.  
c) Ili manĝis [estas manĝintaj] la legomojn.  
d) Li helpos min.  
e) Ĉu vi vidis mian fraton?  
f) (La) Birdoj rapide flugas.  
g) Ĉu vi deziras [volas] trinki?  
h) Mi ne dormas, mi lacas [estas laca].  
i) Ĉu la filmo ne estis bona ?  
j) Mi ne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

- a) Kial vi preferas (la) fiŝon?  
b) Iu trovis [estas trovinta] paperon.  
c) La libro estas kaŝita tie.  
d) Ni ĉiam estas puraj.  
e) Li aŭskultas muzikon, kiel mi.  
f) Mia patro manĝas nenion.  
g) Ili ripetis ĉiun vorton.  
h) Tia estas nia espero!  
i) Kiom da floroj vi vidas?  
j) Kiam mi komprenos la lingvon, mi parolos.  
k) Kio estas domo?  
l) Kies estas tiu aŭto?

- a) 73 = sepdek tri  
b) 101 = cent unu  
c) 20th = dudeka  
d) 655 = sescent kvindek kvin  
e) 14/07/1789 = la dekkvara de julio mil sepcent okdek nau  
f) 9999 = naumil naucent naudek nau  
g) ¼ = unu kvarono  
h) Wed. 27th Feb. = merkredo la dudek sepa de februaro  
i) 2 046 = dumil kvardek ses  
j) 18 442 = dek okmil kvarcent kvardek du  
k) 75 793 = sepdek kvinmil sepcent naudek tri  
l) 2 088 405 = du milionoj okdek okmil kvarcent kvin

7. On the 5th of May, my sister went to hospital. She was not unwell ; she just became a mother. Her baby is a tiny boy. May be one day he will become a fisherman or a captain, why not? My nephew [the son of my sister] likes to eat a lot and sleeps often. When he hears a story, that, immediately makes him sleep. In my history book there are some poems which I like reading to him. During breakfast, sometimes instead of eating he plays. He then uses utensils instead of toys. This makes us laugh a lot; he is so playful !

8. Saluton!  
Mi nomiĝas [mi estas / mia nomo estas] Maria. Mi vivas en Parizo [Parizo]; (ĝi) estas tre [ege] granda urbo. Mi ne havas aŭton, sed mi ne iras al la laboro aŭtobuse [per aŭtobuso]. Mi preferas iri piede ĉar mia domo estas apud [proksime de] mia laborejo.  
Mi estas tradukistino [tradukisto], mi do parolas plurajn lingvojn. Mi multe ŝatas vojaĝi, kaj dum miaj vojaĝoj, mi ofte parolas Esperante [en Esperanto] kun miaj amikoj. Por vojaĝi, mi iras per vagonaro [per trajno]. Mi ŝatas ankaŭ aŭskulti muzikon aŭ iri teatron [al teatro]. (La) Teatro est la plej interesa arto... laŭ mi :-)  
Ĝis revido!



**Espéranto ► English**

aer-o	Air	direkt-i	Direct	ĝust-a	Correct	leg-i	Read	(ne...) plu	no...	sub	Under
ag-i	Do	divers-a	Different	halt-i	Stop	legom-o	Vegetable	plur-aj	Diverse	sufiĉ-a	Enough
akcept-i	Accept	dolĉ-a	Sweet	hav-i	Have	lern-i	Learn	poem-o	Poem	sukces-o	success
akvo	Water	dom-o	House	hejm-o	Home	libr-o	Book	popol-o	People	sun-o	Sun
al	To	don-i	Give	help-o	Help	lig-i	Read	post	After	super	Above
ali-a	Other	dorm-i	Sleep	histori-o	Hi/story	lingv-o	Wood	poŝt-a	Postal	sur	On
alt-a	High	dum	During	hor-o	Hour, time	lingv-o	Language	pov-i	able, can	ŝajn-i	To seem
am-o	Love	edz-o	Husband	ide-o	Idea	lud-i	Play	precip-e	principally	ŝang-i	To change
amik-o	Friend	ekster	Outside	inform-i	Inform	man-o	Hand	prefer-i	To prefer	ŝat-i	To like
ankoraŭ	Yet, still	ekzempl-o	Example	instru-i	Teach	mang-i	Eat	pret-i	be ready	ŝip-o	Ship
anstataŭ	Instead	elekt-i	Choose	interes-i	Interest	mank-o	Want of	pri	About	ŝtat-o	State
antaŭ	before	en	In	ir-i	Go	mar-o	Sea	produkt-o	Product	tabl-o	Table
apart-a	Apart	esper-i	Hope	jar-o	Year	maten-o	morning	proksim-e	Near	tag-o	Day
aper-i	Appear	est-i	Be	jes	Yes	memor-o	Remem- brance	propr-a	Personal	tamen	however
apud	Near	facil-a	Easy	jun-a	Young	met-i	To place	prov-i	To try	teatr-o	Theatre
art-o	Art	fajr-o	Fire	ĵet-i	Throw	metod-o	Method	publik-a	Public	telefon-o	Telephone
artikol-o	Article	fakt-o	Fact	kaj	And	mez-o	Middle	pur-a	Clean	ten-i	keep, hold
asoci-o	Association	fal-i	Fall	kamp-o	Field	mir-o	Wonder	rakont-i	Recount	ter-o	Land, earth
atend-i	Wait	far-i	Do, make	kant-i	Sing	mon-o	Money	rapid-a	Fast, quick	tim-o	Fear
aŭ	Or	feneŝtr-o	Window	kap-o	Head	mult-a	Many	redakt-i	Edit	tra	Through
aŭd-i	Hear	fest-o	Feast	kapt-o	Catch	naci-a	National	regul-o	Rule	traduk-i	Translate
aŭskult-i	listen	film-o	Film	kapt-i	Catch	natur-o	Nature	rekomend-i	Recommend	tranĉ-i	To cut
aŭtobus-o	Bus	fin-i	Finish	kar-a	Dear	ne	No	rimark-i	remark	trink-i	To drink
aŭt(mobil)-	Car	fiŝ-o	Fish	kaŝ-i	Hide	neces-a	Necessary	ripet-i	Repeat	trov-i	To find
aŭtun-o	Autumn	flank-o	Side	kaŭz-o	Cause	nom-o	Noun	river-o	River	tuj	At once
baldaŭ	Soon	flav-a	Yellow	kelk-a	Some	nov-a	New	rond-a	Round	tuk-o	Cloth
best-o	animal	flor-o	Flower	klas-o	Class	nov-a	New	romp-i	To break	turn-i	To turn
bezon-o	Need	flug-i	To fly	knab-o	Boy	nur	Only	salon-o	Hall	tuŝ-i	To touch
bild-o	Picture	foj-o	Once	kolekt-i	Collect	oft-e	Pften	ŝam-a	same	universal-a	Universal
bird-o	Bird	forges-i	Forget	kolor-o	Colour	okaz-o	Occasion	ŝan-a	Healthy	urb-o	City
bon-o	Good	fort-a	Strong	komerc-o	Business	ol	Than	sci-a	To know	uz-i	To use
bril-i	Shine	frap-i	Hit	kompren-i	Under- stand	opini-o	Opinion	seĝ-o	Chair	vagon-o	wagon
cel-o	Aim	frat-o	Brother	komun-a	Common	ordinar-a	Ordinary	sen	Without	varm-a	Warm
cert-a	Certain	frue	Early	kon-i	Know	organiz-i	Organise	send-i	Send	vend-i	Sell
ĉef-a	Main	frukt-o	Fruit	kongres-o	congress	pac-o	Peace	serv-i	Service	ver-a	True
ĉu ?	(question)?	funkci-i	To function	konsent-i	Consent	pag-o	Page	serv-o	Service	vesper-o	Evening
da	(quantity) decide	gazit-o	newspaper	konsil-o	Counsel	pan-o	Bread	sid-a	sitting	vest-o	Dress
decid-i	decide	glas-o	Glass	kontraŭ	Against	paper-o	Paper	signif-i	Signify	viant-o	Meat
dekstr-a	Right	grand-a	Grand, big	kost-i	Cost	pardon-i	Paper	sinjor-o	Mr.	vid-i	See
demand-o	Question	grav-a	Important	kresk-i	Grow	part-o	Forgive	situaci-o	situation	vitr-o	Glass
dezir-i	Desire	grup-o	group	krom	Besides	patr-o	Part	skatol-o	Box	vir-o	Man
ĝeneral-a	General	land-o	country	kuir-i	Cook	pec-o	Father	skrib-i	Write	viv-o	Life
ĝis	Until	last-a	Last	kultur-o	Culture	pens-o	Piece	sol-a	Only, lone	vizit-i	To visit
				Kun	With	perd-i	Thought	son-o	Sound	voj-o	Road, way
				kuŝ-a	Reclining	pet-i	lose	special-a	special	Vojaĝ-i	To travel
				la	The	pied-o	Foot	spert-o	Experience	vok-i	To call
				labor-o	Work	plen-a	Full	star-i	To stand	vol-i	To want
				lac-a	Tired	pli (...ol)	More.. than	strat-o	Street	vort-o	Word
								stud-i	To study	zorg-o	care

# English

## ► Esperanto

To	Al	However	tamen	Send	send-i	Young	jun-a	Part	part-o	To signify	signif-i
Through	Tra	Certain	cert-a	Husband	edz-o	To play	lud-i	Country	land-o	situation	situaci-o
Near	apud	Field	kamp-o	To hope	esper-i	Day	tag-o	During	dum	Evening	vesper-o
Accept	akcept-i	to change	ŝanĝ-i	To try	prov-i	n...paper	gazet-o	Thought	pens-o	Sun	sun-o
Do	ag-i	Sing	kant-i	(question)?	ĉu ?	Until	ĝis	To lose	perd-i	Sound	son-o
help	help-o	Warm	varm-a	And	kaj	Correct(a)	ĝusta	Father	patr-o	zorg-o	zorg-o
Air	aer-o	Dear	kar-a	State	ŝtat-o	Language	lingv-o	Personal	propr-a	Care	sub
To go	ir-i	To lookfor	serĉ-i	Wonder	mir-o	The	la	People	popol-o	often	off-e
Friend	amik-o	choose	elek-t-i	To be	est-i	vegetable	legom-o	Fear	tim-o	Special	special-a
Love	am-o	Heaven	ĉiel-o	To study	stud-i	To join	lig-i	Foot	pied-o	success	sukces-o
animal	best-o	class	klas-o	Example	ekzempl-o	To read	leg-i	Full	plen-a	Enough	sufiĉ-a
Year	jar-o	Commerc	komerc-o	Easy	facil-a	Book	libr-o	On	sur	On	sur
To appear	aper-i	common	komun-a	Do	far-i	Hand	man-o	more(...than)	pli (...ol)	Principally	precip-e
To call	vok-i	understand	kompren-i	Tired	fakt-o	House	dom-o	Many	plur-aj	Table	tabl-o
To like	ŝat-i	congress	kongres-o	Window	lac-a	Eat	mang-i	Poem	poem-o	Telephone	telefon-o
Learn	lern-i	To know	kon-i	To close	fenestr-o	Want(n)	mank-o	Fish	fiŝ-o	Time	temp-o
After,behin	post	Advice	konsil-o	feast	ferm-i	Morning	maten-o	Postal	poŝt-a	To hold	ten-i
Tree	arb-o	accept	konsent-i	Fire	fest-o	Memory	memor-o	Be able to	pov-i	Land	ter-o
money	mon-o	Against	konsent-i	Sheet,leaf	fajr-o	Sea	mar-o	Prefer	prefer-i	Head	kap-o
To stop	halt-i	Body	korp-o	Film	foli-o	Method	metod-o	Ready	pret-a	Theatre	teatr-o
Art	art-o	Side	flank-o	To finish	film-o	To put	met-i	Principal	ĉef-a	cloth	tuk-o
Article	artikol-o	Reclining	kuŝ-a	flower	fin-i	half	mez-o	Product	produkt-o	To fall	fal-i
Sitting	sid-a	colour	kolor-o	Once	flor-o	Mr.	sinjor-o	Near	proksim-a	Early	fru-e
association	asoci-o	To cut	tranĉ-i	To function	foj-o	Piece	pec-o	Public	publik-o	To touch	tuŝ-i
To wait	atend-i	To cost	kost-i	Strong	funkci-i	Word	vort-o	clean	pur-a	To turn	turn-i
To catch	kapt-i	To grow	kresk-i	Crazy	fort-a	Music	muzik-o	Than	ke / ol / kion	At once	tuj
Above	super	To cook	kuir-i	Home	frenez-a	national	naci-a	Few	kelk-aj	Totranslate	traduk-i
Instead	anstataŭ	To culture	kultur-o	To hit	hejm-o	Nature	natur-o	Demand	demand-o	Work	labor-o
bus	pr-i	In	En	Brother	frap-i	No	ne	To recount	rakont-i	Hole	tru-o
Autumn	aŭtobus-o	(quantity)	da (kvanto)	fruit	frat-o	Necessary	neces-a	Fast	rapid-a	To find	trov-i
Other	aŭtun-o	Standing	star-a	Boy	frukt-o	Noun	nom-o	Collect	kolekt-i	Only	nur
before	antaŭ	To decide	decid-i	General(a)	knab-o	Plenty	mult-a	recommend	rekomend-i	Universal	universal-a
With	kun	Ask, beg	pet-i	Big, great	general-a	Different	divers-a	To edit	redakt-i	To use	uz-i
Ship	ŝip-o	Last	last-a	group	grand-a	New	nov-a	Rule	regul-o	To sell	vend-i
Need	bezon-o	To desire	dezir-i	High	group-o	Occasion	okaz-o	To remark	rimark-i	To tumbler	glas-o
Soon	baldaŭ	To direct	direkt-i	Hour	alt-a	bird	bird-o	To repeat	ripet-i	To	al
To drink	trink-i	Diverse	divers-a	history	hor-o	Opinion	opini-o	River	river-o	Dress	vest-o
wood	lign-o	Of	dorm-i	Man	histori-o	Ordinary	ordinar-a	round	rond-a	Meat	vian-d-o
box	skatol-o	To sleep	dorm-i	Idea	vir-o	organise	organiz-i	Road, way	voj-o	Life	viv-o
Good	bon-a	sweet	dolĉ-a	same	ide-o	Or	aŭ	Street	strat-o	City	urb-o
To shine	bril-i	Right(side)	dekstr-a	picture	sam-a	Forget	forges-i	Healthy	san-a	To visit	vizit-i
Aim	cel-o	Water	akv-o	Important	bild-o	yes	jes	hall	salon-o	Glass	vitr-o
To hide	kaŝ-i	Listen	aŭskult-i	Teach	grav-a	page	paĝ-o	Without	sen	To see	vid-i
To break	romp-i	To write	skrib-i	Interess	inform-i	Bread	pan-o	Besides	krom	car	aŭt(omobil)-o
Cause	kaŭz-o	Again	Ekster	Yellow	instru-i	Peace	pac-o	To know	sci-i	To fly	flug-i
		To hear	Ankorau	To throw	interes-i	paper	paper-o	Seem	ŝajn-i	To want	vol-i
			aŭd-i		flav-a	Forgive	pardon-i	Service	serv-o	To travel	vojaĝ-i
					ĵet-i	Speak	parol-i	Alone	sol-a	True	ver-a
						apart	apart-a	chair	seĝ-o	wagon	vagon-o