

Lesson3. Esperanto U3A BoxHill - Term1, 2018

Today we will practise speaking Esperanto. We will use what we know from previous handouts, discussion, and some of what follows on this sheet and today's handouts. Imagine you and a fellow class member are meeting for the first time. Neither of you speak English. You do speak a little bit of Esperanto. Introduce yourselves and strike up a friendly conversation in Esperanto. You might ask where a person lives (loĝas), where and in what month (monato) they were born (naskiĝis); whether they have children, how many, their sexes and their names. You could also ask whether they have pets, what types and what names and whether they like to listen to music (aŭskulti musikon). Then, afterwards you might like to tell us in Esperanto something about your classmate.

Pronouns/pronomoj:

Pronouns are words you use in place of nouns. They help reduce repetition. They are: mi (I/me), vi (you, both singular and plural), ni (we/us), li (he/him), ŝi (she/her), ĝi (it) and ili (they/them). These pronouns can be made possessive by adding -a: mia, via, nia, lia, ŝia, ĝia, ilia. Also add an -n, if they are direct objects or if there is a movement towards them that is not otherwise indicated.

Days/tagoj and week/semajno:

Tago (day), hodiaŭ (today), hieraŭ (yesterday), morgaŭ (tomorrow), lundo (Monday), mardo (Tuesday), merkredo (Wednesday), ĵaŭdo (Thursday), vendredo (Friday), sabato (Saturday), dimanĉo (Sunday), semajno (week).

Months/monatoj and year/jaro:

Januaro (January), februaro (February), marto (March), aprilo (April), majo (May), junio (June), julio (July), aŭgusto (August), septembro (September), oktobro (October), novembro (November), decembro (December), jaro (year)

Seasons/sezonoj:

somero (summer), aŭtuno (autumn), printempo (spring), vintro (winter).

Weather/vetero:

Pluvas - raining

Suno brilas - sun is shining

Vento blovas - wind is blowing

Nebulo - cloud

Ĉielo - sky

Klara - clear

Numbers - Cardinal: 0 nul, 1 unu, 2 du, 3 tri, 4 kvar, 5 kvin, 6 ses, 7 sep, 8 ok, 9 naŭ, 10 dek, 11 dek unu, 12, dek du20 dudek
21 dudek unu, 22 dudek du30 tridek 31 tridek unu etc.
100 cent, 101 cent unu, 102 cent du
1,000 mil
1,000,000 miliono. **Ordinal:** unua (first), dua (second) etc. Note: Days in dates and hours in time are referred to by their ordinal numbers. See today's handout about times and dates.

A few new words:

ŝati – to like, ami - to love (not sexual love, which is amori), havi – to have, loĝi - to live at a place, vivi – to live, besto – animal, legumo – vegetable, frukto – fruit, ĝardeno – garden, floro – flower.

Some questions and answers:

Q1. Why is it very important to sound the ends of words clearly?

Kial estas tre grava soni la finojn de vortoj klare?

A1. Because lots of important information is there.

Ĉar multe gravaj informoj estas tie.

or/aŭ

Because lots of information is contained there.

Ĉar multe gavaĵaj informoj enhavas tie.

Q2. How many letters does the Esperanto alphabet have?

Kiom da literojn havas la Esperanta alfabeto?

A2. It has twenty-eight (28) letters.

Ĝi havas dudek ok (28) literojn.

Q3. How would you say “Hello!” in Esperanto?

Kiel vi dirus “Hello” en Esperanto?

A3. Usually, I would say “Saluton!”

Kutime, mi dirus “Saluton!”.

Q4. How would you say “Good morning!”?

Kiel vi dirus “Good morning!”?

A4. I would say “Bonan matenon!”

Mi dirus “Bonan matenon!”.

Q5. How would you say “Good afternoon!”?

Kiel vi dirus “Good afternoon!”?

A5. I would say “Bonan posttagmezon!”.

Mi dirus “Bonan posttagmezon!”.

Q6. How would you say “Good evening!”?

Kiel vi dirus “Good evening!”?

A6. I would say “Bonan vesperon!”.

Mi dirus “Bonan vesperon!”.

Q7. How would you say “Good night!”?

Kiel vi dirus “Good night!”?

A7. I would say “Bonan nokton!”.

Mi dirus “Bonan nokton!”.

Brian Belcher, 27-2-2018.