

ESPERANTO, A USEFUL DESIGNED FIRST FOREIGN LANGUAGE FOR ALL

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What is the best way to start foreign language instruction whether for children in elementary school, youngsters in middle school and high school, or students in college?

The answer is that one should begin that challenging project using a language which is easier to learn than others because it was *designed* to be easier to learn. It is totally phonetic with 28 sounds uniformly tied to 28 letters of the alphabet. The alphabet is something like the initial teaching alphabet for learning English, but it is for a completely new language. It is for Esperanto, a language designed in eastern Europe about 125 years ago by a young student eager to facilitate international communication.

Watch your pupils learn and enjoy using this language which is totally logical with only a few rules to learn and which (unlike English) are *always* followed. The new vocabulary is rather easy to learn because many of the words are similar to English, but it is also useful because the vocabulary is similar to that of many other languages. Why? Because, like many European languages, Esperanto is Latin-based both in much of its vocabulary and in its grammar. In fact, while learning Esperanto, students also learn basic grammar (all nouns end in the letter O and all adjectives end in the letter A). They learn the never-violated rule-guided ways of indicating past, present, and future verbs and how to indicate which nouns and pronouns are direct objects.

A unique feature of Esperanto is the system of word-building using many rule-guided prefixes and suffixes. The language works like a code to be deciphered. For example, "mal-" is a prefix indicating the opposite. Thus if the word "bona" means "good," the word "malbona" means "bad." If the word "alta" means "high" or "tall," then the word "malalta" means "low" or "short."

As a result of the design, students themselves will be amazed by how quickly they can start reading and then writing this language. Because Esperanto is totally phonetic, they will also be able to speak it and understand it when spoken by others. In several months they will even be able to use e-mail to communicate in Esperanto with children in other countries. In the process students become enthusiastic about learning new languages.

One of many websites available with songs and videos is <<http://www.icxlm.org>>, the trilingual website of "Infanoj ĉirkaŭ la Mondo" ["Children around the World"]. J is pronounced like Y.

Experience shows that it makes sense to have students learn Esperanto for a few weeks before beginning other languages, and especially Latin-based European languages.

If you come to this presentation, you will be well on your way to learning Esperanto in less than an hour.

If you have questions, you can send them to <rglosso@siue.edu> or <rglossop@mindspring.com>.

NOTE: ALL LANGUAGES HAVE 3 PARTS { I. SPELLING and PRONUNCIATION
II. RULES of GRAMMAR
III. VOCABULARY and Word-Building } Esperanto has ADVANTAGES in all three!

I. ESPERANTO SPELLING

28-LETTER ALPHABET:

a	b	c	ĉ	d	e	f
g	ĝ	h	ĥ	i	j	ĥ
k	l	m	n	o	p	r
s	ŝ	t	u	ŭ	v	z

- EACH LETTER HAS JUST ONE SOUND
- NO SILENT LETTERS
- ACCENT ALWAYS ON NEXT TO LAST SYLLABLE
- NO LETTERS Q,W,X,Y
- 6 NEW LETTERS-- ĉ, ĝ, ĥ, ĵ, ŝ, ū
- EACH SYLLABLE HAS ONE AND ONLY ONE VOWEL

PRONUNCIATION

5 VOWELS

■ as in father
● as in best
i as in machine
o as in or, off
u as oo in too

23 CONSONANTS

as in English EXCEPT

c as ts in bits
ĉ as ch in church
g as g in go
ĝ as g in George
h as ch in loch (rare)

... plus 6 DIPHTHONGS

pronounced as simple vowels followed by a glide toward an "i" or "u" position.

ă ŭ as ow in power
ă ŭ as in eh-oo
aj as in line
oj as in they
oj as in boy
uj as in hallelujah

Avoid "oh-oo" as English pronounces long "o", especially at end of word.

5 pure vowels as in Italian or Spanish. Give each its full sound. Do not move lips while sounding vowel to avoid diphthong effect.

<http://en.lernu.net>

Because Esperanto sounds differ from English in pitch and intonation, it is important to learn correct international pronunciation from the start.

<http://www.icxlm.org>

III. ESPERANTO VOCABULARY

and system of WORD-BUILDING

8 common PREFIXES

MAL - opposite of
RE - again, back
DIS - separation
EK - beginning
EKS - former (the late)
GE - both sexes
BO - in-laws
PRA - in past time

An average of 10 to 15 words can be made from a root by adding PREFIXES and SUFFIXES



This means that by learning the roots, prefixes, suffixes and endings on this page, you could have a working vocabulary of OVER 1,000 ESPERANTO WORDS!

98 Common ROOTS

from Latin and native languages based on international usage.

(PEOPLE)

HOM - human being
AMIK - friend
SINJOR - mister
INFAN - child

(THINGS)

LOK - place
KAMP - field
VORT - word
KOR - heart
TER - earth
LAND - country
MOND - world
FORM - form
JAR - year
TEMPO - time

MILIT - war
FLANK - side
KAP - head
VOJ - way, road
FOJ - time, occasion
NACI - nation
CAMBR - room
AFER - affair
MAN - hand

(DESCRIBING)

BEL - beauty
BON - good
JUN - young
ALT - high
GRAND - big
LONG - long
RIC - rich
PLEN - full
TUT - whole
NOV - new
PROKSIM - near
MULT - much, many

FORT - strong
KLAR - clear
RUG - red
FELIC - happy
RAPID - fast
SAM - same
GOJ - joy
LAST - last
GRAV - important
KELK - some
ALI - other
LIBER - free

(ACTION)

EST - be
POV - be able
DEV - must, have to
VOL - want to, will
HAV - have
PREN - take
TEN - hold
MET - put
SAJN - seem
VEN - come
IR - go
FAR - make, do
STAR - stand
SID - sit
LABOR - work
LEG - read
SKRIB - write
VIV - live
KOMENC - begin
VETUR - travel
MOV - move
SEKV - follow
MORT - die

LOG - dwell
DON - give
AM - love
VID - see
PAROL - speak
KOMPREN - understand
DEZIR - desire
DIR - say
DEMAND - ask
RESPOND - answer
LERN - learn
KRED - believe
OKAZ - happen
HELP - help
LEV - lift
RID - laugh
PET - ask for
FIN - end
SEND - send
RICEV - receive
PORT - carry
MONTR - show
SCI - know
KON - know (person)

25 common SUFFIXES

-IN - feminine
-UL - person who is
-EM - inclination to
-AD - continuity of action
-EC - abstract quality
-AR - collection of
-AJ - concrete manifestation
-EJ - place
-EG - augmentation
-ET - diminution
-IG - make, cause to
-IG - become
-AN - member of
-IL - instrument
-IND - worthiness
-EBL - possible
-ON - fraction
-OBL - multiple
-IST - professional
-ESTR - chief, boss
-ER - particle
-ID - offspring
-ING - socket
-UJ - container

plus GRAMMAR ENDINGS

-O - noun
-A - adjective
-E - adverb
-N - object of verb
-J - plural

(VERBS)
-I - infinitive
-U - imperative
-US - conditional

(TIME)
-IS - past (-ed)
-AS - present (is)
-OS - future (will)

(ACTIVE)
-INT - past (having)
-ANT - present (ing)
-ONT - future (about to)

(PASSIVE)
-IT - past (having been)
-AT - present (being)
-OT - future (about to be)

Here's an **EXAMPLE** of easy word-building using root "Bon"

bona = "good"

malbona = "bad"

malbonega = "very bad"

bone = "well"

bonege = "very well"

malbone = "badly"

plibona = "better"

plibonigi = "to make better"

etc.

OTHER BASIC ESPERANTO WORDS

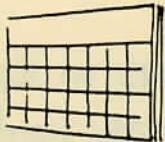
PREPOSITIONS

KUN - with	SUB - under
SEN - without	SUR - on
ĈIRKAŬ - about (around)	APUD - beside
PRI - about (concerning)	INTER - between
AL - to	POST - behind
DE - of, from	TRA - through
EN - in	TRANS - across
ANTAU - before, in front of	PER - by means of
POR - for, in order to	CE - at
EL - out of	KONTRAU - against
DA - indicates quantity	SUPER - over, above

CONJUNCTIONS, etc.

JES - yes	KAJ - and
NE - no, not	ANKAU - also
ĈU - question, whether	ANSTATAŬ - instead of
TRE - very, much	SED - but
TRO - too, too much	CAR - because, for
MEM - self, the very	GIS - until, as far as
CI - over here	NUR - only
FOR - away	AU - or
PLU - further, longer	PRO - because of
EC - even	LAU - according to
SE - if	TAMEN - however
KVANKAM - although	

TEMPO (time)



TAGO (day)
NOKTO (night)

NUN - now
TUJ - immediately
BALDAŬ - soon
HODIAŬ - today
MORGAU - tomorrow
HIERAŬ - yesterday
JAM - already
ANKORAŬ - still, yet
VESPERO - evening
MATENO - morning
POSTAGMEZO - afternoon

MONATOJ (months)

JANUARO - January
FEBRUARO - February
MARTO - March
APRIL - April
MAJO - May
JUNIO - June
JULIO - July
AUGUSTO - August
SEPTEMBRO - September
OKTOBRO - October
NOVEMBRO - November
DECEMBRO - December

TAGOJ (days) de la SEMAJNO

SABATO - Saturday
DIMANCO - Sunday
LUNDO - Monday
MARDI - Tuesday
MERKredo - Wednesday

JAŬDO - Thursday
VENDREDO - Friday

KAJ SEZONOU

PRINTEMPO - spring
SOMERO - summer
AŭTUNO - autumn
VINTRO - winter

Learn
this
handy

TABLE OF 45 CORRELATIVES

{ A key to the
Esperanto
Language

TI - that	KI - what	I - some	ĈI - every	NENI - no	←
TIO that thing	KIO what thing	IO something	ĈIO everything	NENIO nothing	-O thing
TIU that one that individual	KIU what one which individual	IU someone some individual	ĈIU everyone each individual	NENIU no one no individual	-U one
TIA that kind of	KIA what kind of	IA some kind	ĈIA every kind of	NENIA no kind of	-A kind of
TIES that one's	KIES what one's whose	IES someone's	ĈIES everyone's	NENIES no one's	-ES one's
TIE that place there	KIE what place where	IE somewhere	ĈIE everyplace everywhere	NENIE no place nowhere	-E place
TIEL in that way thusly	KIEL in what way how	IEL in some way	ĈIEL in every way	NENIEL in no way	-EL way
TIOM that amount	KIOM what amount how much	IOM some amount a bit	ĈIOM every amount	NENIOM no amount none	-OM amount
TIAL for that reason therefore	KIAL for what reason why	IAL for some reason	ĈIAL for every reason	NENIAL for no reason	-AL reason
TIAM at that time then	KIAM at what time when	IAM at sometime once upon a time	ĈIAM at every time always	NENIAM at no time never	-AM time

NOTE:

The material on pages 6 to 9 covers most of the information you need to learn to use Esperanto to talk, write and read this second language. BEYOND THAT, it's a matter of increasing your word-power by reading and using a DICTIONARY!



DIFFICULT?

Compared
to WHAT
?



Learning any language system takes time and practice. (How many hours have you spent to date learning English?)

BUT--the important thing is that it takes much less time to learn Esperanto than any other language.

← Never
use plural
form.

Can be
nouns or
adjectives,
singular
or plural
← Always
adjectives

Ordinaraj esprimoj en Esperanto

Saluton.	Greetings. Hello.
Ĝis la revido.	Good-by. (Until the re-seeing.)
Ĝis baldaŭ.	See you soon. (Until soon.)
Ĝis morgaŭ.	Good-by until tomorrow.
Kara samideano.	Dear fellow-Esperantist.
Dankon.	Thank you.
Kio estas via nomo?	What is your name?
Kiel vi fartas?	How are you doing (faring)?
Kie vi loĝas?	Where do you live (reside)?
Ĉu vi estas lernanto?	Are you a pupil?
Ĉu vi estas kontenta?	Are you satisfied?
Kioma horo estas?	What time is it?
Kial vi faras tion?	Why are you doing that?
Bonvolu skribi baldaŭ.	Please write soon.
Nedankinde.	Don't mention it (not worthy of thanks).
Ĉu vi scipovas Esperanton?	Do you know Esperanto?
Kion vi opinias pri tio?	What do you think about that?
Kiu vi opinias ke vi estas?	Who do you think you are?
Ĉu tio plaĉas vin?	Does that please you? Do you like that?
Estas al mi indiferente.	I don't care one way or the other.
Kie estas la necesejo?	Where is the rest room?
Ne gravas.	It doesn't matter. It isn't important.
Ne estas via afero.	It's none of your business.
Kie estas ŝi nun?	Where is she now?
Bonvolu doni tion al mi.	Please give that to me.
Kion vi volas fari?	What do you want to do?
Ĉu vi estas malsata?	Are you hungry?
Mi volas pensi pri tio.	I want to think about that.
Kiom tio kostas?	How much does that cost?
Kio okazas?	What's happening?
Al kio vi celas?	What are you aiming at?
Donu al mi vian opinion.	Give me your opinion.
Ne kulpigu min.	Don't blame me.
Ne manĝu tro.	Don't eat too much.
Ne trompu min.	Don't deceive me. Don't trick me.
Ne maltrankviliĝu min.	Don't bother (disturb) me.
Ne tuŝu tion.	Don't touch that.
Tio estos facila.	That will be easy.
Aŭskultu la mesaĝon.	Listen to the message.
Trinku puran akvon.	Drink clean water.
Vi malsanigas min.	You make me sick.
Bonvolu sidiĝu.	Please sit down.
Dio estu bona al vi.	May God be good to you.
Iru se la lumo estas verda.	Go if the light is green.
Mi ĝojas konatiĝi kun vi.	I am glad to get acquainted with you.
Mia nomo estas . . .	My name is . . .
Kiel oni diras Esperante . . . ?	How does one say . . . in Esperanto?

Ordinary expressions in Esperanto

Bonan tagon.	Good day (a greeting).
Bonan matenon.	Good morning (a greeting).
Bonan vesperon.	Good evening (a greeting),
Bonan nokton.	Good night (a greeting).
Karaj amikoj.	Dear friends.
Havu bonan tagon.	Have a good day.
Kiu vi estas?	Who (which individual) are you?
Mi fartas bone.	I am doing well.
Mi loĝas en Usono.	I live in the U.S.A.
Jes, mi estas lernanto.	Yes, I am a pupil.
Jes, mi estas kontenta.	Yes, I am satisfied.
Estas la tria horo.	It is 3 o'clock.
Mi volas fari tion.	I want to do that.
Bonvolu respondi al mi.	Please answer me.
Ne faru tion.	Don't do that.
Bonvenon..	Welcome.
Kion vi faras?	What are you doing?
Mi estas la Prezidento.	I am the President.
Gardu sin!	Be careful! Look out!
Atentu.	Pay attention.
Jes. Yes.	Ne. No.
Silentu.	Be quiet.
Foriru.	Go away.
Ne mensogu.	Don't lie.
Eliro.	Exit.
Kion vi deziras?	What do you desire?
Ĉu vi soifas?	Are you thirsty?
Via vico.	Your turn.
Ĝi kostas dek dolarojn.	It costs ten dollars.
Mi ne komprenas vin.	I don't understand you.
Kial mi faru tion?	Why should I do that?
Pensu pri tio.	Think about that.
Pardonu min.	Pardon me.
Mi ĝuas manĝi.	I enjoy eating.
Ne friponu.	Don't cheat.
Ne fumu.	Don't smoke.
Ne forgesu.	Don't forget.
Trankviliĝu.	Be calm. Keep cool.
Rigardu la signon.	Look at the sign.
Manĝu malrapide.	Eat slowly.
Vi troigas.	You are exaggerating.
Mi estas laca.	I am tired.
Bonĝancon.	Good luck.
Haltu se ĝi estas ruĝa.	Stop if it is red.

Counting: nul, unu, du, tri, kvar, kvin, ses, sep, ok, naŭ, dek, dek unu, dek du, dek tri, dek kvar . . .

dudek, dudek unu, dudek du, dudek tri . . . tridek, kvardek, kvindek, sesdek . . . cent, ducent . . . mil

Pronunciation - Vowels: fAther, gEt, machIne, sOft, flUte. Consonants: c = ts, j = y, ū = w.

Capped letters: ĉ = ch; ĝ = G as in George, ĥ = German ch as in "ich"; ĵ = zh as in "pleaSure"; ŝ = sh.

Diphthongs: aŭ = ow, eŭ = eh-oo, aj = long I as in pIne, ej = long A as in dAY, oj = oy, uj = oo-ee.

General rules: Each vowel is a new syllable; the accent always on next-to-last syllable; no silent letters.

ALFABETO ALPHABET

Aa, Bb, Cc, Ĉĉ, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Ĝĝ, Hh, Ĥĥ, Ii, Jj, Ĵĵ, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Rr, Ss, Ŝŝ, Tt, Uu, ĚĚ, Vv, Zz

KANTO DE LA KOLOROJ

Ruĝa Pomo (Uzu la francan melodion "Frere Jacques.")

A Red Apple (Use the French melody "Brother John.")

Ruĝa pomo, ruĝa pomo, Estas ĝi, estas ĝi. (ruĝa = red, pomo = apple, estas = is, ĝi = it)
Pomo estas frukto, pomo estas frukto, Frukto, jes, frukto, jes. (frukto = fruit, jes = yes)

Flava rozo, flava rozo, Estas ĝi, estas ĝi. (flava = yellow, rozo = rose)
Rozo estas floro, rozo estas floro, Floro, jes, floro, jes. (floro = flower)

Verda cedro, verda cedro, Estas ĝi, estas ĝi. (verda = green, cedro = cedar)
Cedro estas arbo, cedro estas arbo, Arbo, jes, arbo, jes. (arbo = tree)

Blua jupo, blua jupo, Estas ĝi, estas ĝi. (jupo = skirt)
Jupo estas vesto, jupo estas vesto, Vesto, jes, vesto, jes. (vesto = garment)

Nigra kato, nigra kato, Estas ĝi, estas ĝi. (nigra = black, kato = cat)
Kato estas besto, kato estas besto, Besto, jes, besto, jes. (besto = animal/beast)

Blanka mevo, blanka mevo, Estas ĝi, estas ĝi. (blanca = white, mevo = sea gull)
Mevo estas birdo, mevo estas birdo, Birdo, jes, birdo, jes.

Bruna tablo, bruna tablo, Estas ĝi, estas ĝi. (tablo = table)
Tablo estas meblo, tablo estas meblo, Meblo, jes, meblo, jes. (meblo = piece of furniture)

Griza salmo, griza salmo, Estas ĝi, estas ĝi. (griza = gray, salmo = salmon)
Salmo estas fiŝo, salmo estas fiŝo, Fiŝo, jes, fiŝo, jes. (fiŝo = fish)

Oranĝa pilko, oranĝa pilko, Estas ĝi, estas ĝi. (pilko = ball)
Pilko estas ludilo, pilko estas ludilo, Ludilo, jes, ludilo, jes. (ludas = play)

Purpura aŭto, purpura aŭto, Estas ĝi, estas ĝi. (purpura = purple)
Aŭto estas veturilo, aŭto estas veturilo, Veturilo, jes, veturilo, jes. (veturas = travel)

Argenta forko, argenta forko, Estas ĝi, estas ĝi. (argenta = silver-colored)
Forko estas manĝilo, forko estas manĝilo, Manĝilo, jes, manĝilo, jes. (manĝas = eat)

Ora ringo, ora ringo, Estas ĝi, estas ĝi. (ora = gold-colored, ringo = ring)
Ringo estas ornamo, ringo estas ornamo, Ornamo, jes, ornamo, jes. (ornamo = ornament)

Sur la Tero, bela Tero,
Loĝas ni, kantas ni,
Kune sur la Tero,
Monda familio, Famili', famili'. (On the Earth, beautiful Earth,
Live we, sing we,
Together on the Earth,
A world family, Family, family.)

(La lasta strofo de ĉi tiu monda kanto por infanoj estas verkita de Charlotte Kohrs.)
(The last verse of this world song for children has been written by Charlotte Kohrs.)