

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 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 } Esperanto has **ADVANTAGES** in all three!
 { II. RULES of GRAMMAR }
 { III. VOCABULARY and Word-Building }

I. ESPERANTO SPELLING and PRONUNCIATION

28-LETTER ALPHABET:

a b c ĉ d e f
 g ĝ h ĥ i j ĵ
 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, ŭ
- EACH SYLLABLE HAS ONE AND ONLY ONE VOWEL

PRONUNCIATION

IN PRONOUNCING THE ALPHABET LETTERS--
 add "oh" sound to CONSONANTS--
 i.e., "bo, tso, cho, do"--etc.

5 VOWELS

- as in father
- as in best
- as in machine
- as in or, off
- as oo in too

23 CONSONANTS

as in English EXCEPT

- as ts in bits
- as ch in church
- as g in go
- as g in George
- as ch in loch (rare)
- as y in yes
- as s in pleasure
- as s in see
- as sh in shall
- as w in wet

... plus 6 DIPHTHONGS

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

- au as ow in power
- ou 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.

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

<http://en.lernu.net>

<http://www.icxlm.org>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Youth_Congress_of_Esperanto

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	VIR - man
AMIK - friend	PATR - father
SINJOR - mister	NOM - name
INFAN - child	

(THINGS)

LOK - place	MILIT - war
KAMP - field	FLANK - side
VORT - word	KAP - head
KOR - heart	VOJ - way, road
TER - earth	FOJ - time, occasion
LAND - country	NACI - nation
MOND - world	ĈAMBR - room
FORM - form	AFER - affair
JAR - year	MAN - hand
TEMP - time	

(DESCRIBING)

BEL - beauty	FORT - strong
BON - good	KLAR - clear
JUN - young	RUG - red
ALT - high	FELIĈ - happy
GRAND - big	RAPID - fast
LONG - long	SAM - same
RIĈ - rich	ĜOJ - joy
PLEN - full	LAST - last
TUT - whole	GRAV - important
NOV - new	KELK - some
PROKSIM - near	ALI - other
MULT - much, many	LIBER - free

(ACTION)

EST - be	LOG - dwell
POV - be able	DON - give
DEV - must, have to	AM - love
VOL - want to, will	VID - see
HAV - have	PAROL - speak
PREN - take	KOMPREN - understand
TEN - hold	DEZIR - desire
MET - put	DIR - say
ŜAJN - seem	DEMAND - ask
VEN - come	RESPOND - answer
IR - go	LERN - learn
FAR - make, do	KRED - believe
STAR - stand	OKAZ - happen
SID - sit	HELP - help
LABOR - work	LEV - lift
LEG - read	RID - laugh
SKRIB - write	PET - ask for
VIV - live	FIN - end
KOMENC - begin	SEND - send
VETUR - travel	RICEV - receive
MOV - move	PORT - carry
SEKV - follow	MONTR - show
MORT - die	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
 -AĴ - concrete manifestation
 -EJ - place
 -EG - augmentation
 -ET - diminution
 -IG - make, cause to
 -Ĝ - 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

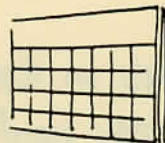
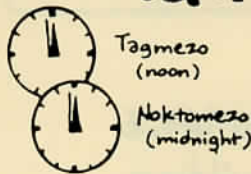
PREPOSITIONS

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
ANTAŬ - before,	PER - by means of
in front of	ĈE - at
POR - for, in order to	KONTRAŬ - against
EL - out of	SUPER - over, above
DA - indicates quantity	

CONJUNCTIONS, etc.

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

TEMPO (time)



TAGO (day)
NOKTO (night)

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

MONATOJ (months)

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

TAGOJ (days)
de la SEMAJNO

SABATQ - Saturday
DIMANĈO - Sunday
LUNDO - Monday
MARDO - Tuesday
MERKREDO - Wednesday

ĴAŬDO - Thursday
VENDREDO - Friday

KAJ SEZONOJ

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 <small>(that individual)</small>	KIU what one <small>(which individual)</small>	IU someone <small>(some individual)</small>	ĈIU everyone <small>(each individual)</small>	NENIU no one <small>(no individual)</small>	- 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 <small>WHO'S</small>	IES someone's	ĈIES everyone's	NENIES no one's	- ES one's
TIE that place there	KIE what place where	IE someplace <small>somewhere</small>	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 some time <small>once upon a time</small>	ĈIAM at every time always	NENIAM at no time never	- AM time

← Never use plural form.

← Can be nouns or adjectives, singular or plural

← Always adjectives

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.

Ordinaraj esprimoj en Esperanto

Ordinary expressions in Esperanto

Saluton.	Greetings. Hello.	Bonan tagon.	Good day (a greeting).
Ĝis la revido.	Good-by. (Until the re-seeing.)	Bonan matenon.	Good morning (a greeting).
Ĝis baldaŭ.	See you soon. (Until soon.)	Bonan vesperon.	Good evening (a greeting),
Ĝis morgaŭ.	Good-by until tomorrow.	Bonan nokton.	Good night (a greeting).
Kara samideano.	Dear fellow-Esperantist.	Karaj amikoj.	Dear friends.
Dankon.	Thank you.	Havu bonan tagon.	Have a good day.
Kio estas via nomo?	What is your name?	Kiu vi estas?	Who (which individual) are you?
Kiel vi fartas?	How are you doing (faring)?	Mi fartas bone.	I am doing well.
Kie vi loĝas?	Where do you live (reside)?	Mi loĝas en Usono.	I live in the U.S.A.
Ĉu vi estas lernanto?	Are you a pupil?	Jes, mi estas lernanto.	Yes, I am a pupil.
Ĉu vi estas kontenta?	Are you satisfied?	Jes, mi estas kontenta.	Yes, I am satisfied.
Kioma horo estas?	What time is it?	Estas la tria horo.	It is 3 o'clock.
Kial vi faras tion?	Why are you doing that?	Mi volas fari tion.	I want to do that.
Bonvolu skribi baldaŭ.	Please write soon.	Bonvolu respondi al mi.	Please answer me.
Nedankinde.	Don't mention it (not worthy of thanks).	Ne faru tion.	Don't do that.
Ĉu vi scipovas Esperanton?	Do you know Esperanto?	Bonvenon..	Welcome.
Kion vi opinias pri tio?	What do you think about that?	Kion vi faras?	What are you doing?
Kiu vi opinias ke vi estas?	Who do you think you are?	Mi estas la Prezidanto.	I am the President.
Ĉu tio plaĉas vin?	Does that please you? Do you like that?	Gardu sin!	Be careful! Look out!
Estas al mi indiferente.	I don't care one way or the other.	Atentu.	Pay attention.
Kie estas la necesejo?	Where is the rest room?	Jes. Yes.	Ne. No.
Ne gravas.	It doesn't matter. It isn't important.	Silentu. Be quiet.	Ne parolu. Don't talk.
Ne estas via afero.	It's none of your business.	Foriru. Go away.	Kial ne? Why not?
Kie estas ŝi nun?	Where is she now?	Ne mensogu. Don't lie.	Ridetu. Smile.
Bonvolu doni tion al mi.	Please give that to me.	Eliro. Exit.	Eniro. Entrance.
Kion vi volas fari?	What do you want to do?	Kion vi deziras?	What do you desire?
Ĉu vi estas malsata?	Are you hungry?	Ĉu vi soifas?	Are you thirsty?
Mi volas pensi pri tio.	I want to think about that.	Via vico.	Your turn.
Kiom tio kostas?	How much does that cost?	Ĝi kostas dek dolarojn.	It costs ten dollars.
Kio okazas?	What's happening?	Mi ne komprenas vin.	I don't understand you.
Al kio vi celas?	What are you aiming at?	Kial mi faru tion?	Why should I do that?
Donu al mi vian opinionon.	Give me your opinion.	Pensu pri tio.	Think about that.
Ne kulpigu min.	Don't blame me.	Pardonu min.	Pardon me.
Ne manĝu tro.	Don't eat too much.	Mi ĝuas manĝi.	I enjoy eating.
Ne trompu min.	Don't deceive me. Don't trick me.	Ne friponu.	Don't cheat.
Ne maltrankviligu min.	Don't bother (disturb) me.	Ne fumu.	Don't smoke.
Ne tuŝu tion.	Don't touch that.	Ne forgesu.	Don't forget.
Tio estos facila.	That will be easy.	Trankviliĝu.	Be calm. Keep cool.
Aŭskultu la mesaĝon.	Listen to the message.	Rigardu la signon.	Look at the sign.
Trinku puran akvon.	Drink clean water.	Manĝu malrapide.	Eat slowly.
Vi malsaniĝas min.	You make me sick.	Vi troigas.	You are exaggerating.
Bonvolu sidiĝu.	Please sit down.	Mi estas laca.	I am tired.
Dio estu bona al vi.	May God be good to you.	Bonŝancon.	Good luck.
Iru se la lumo estas verda.	Go if the light is green.	Haltu se ĝi estas ruĝa.	Stop if it is red.
Mi ĝojas konatiĝi kun vi.	Mia nomo estas . . .	I am glad to get acquainted with you. My name is . . .	
Kiel oni diras Esperante ?	How does one say in Esperanto?		

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, ŭ = 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, Ŭŭ, 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. (blanka = 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)

Arĝenta forko, arĝenta forko, Estas ĝi, estas ĝi. (arĝenta = 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, (On the Earth, beautiful Earth,
Loĝas ni, kantas ni, Live we, sing we,
Kune sur la Tero, Together on the Earth,
Monda familio, Famili', famili'. 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.)