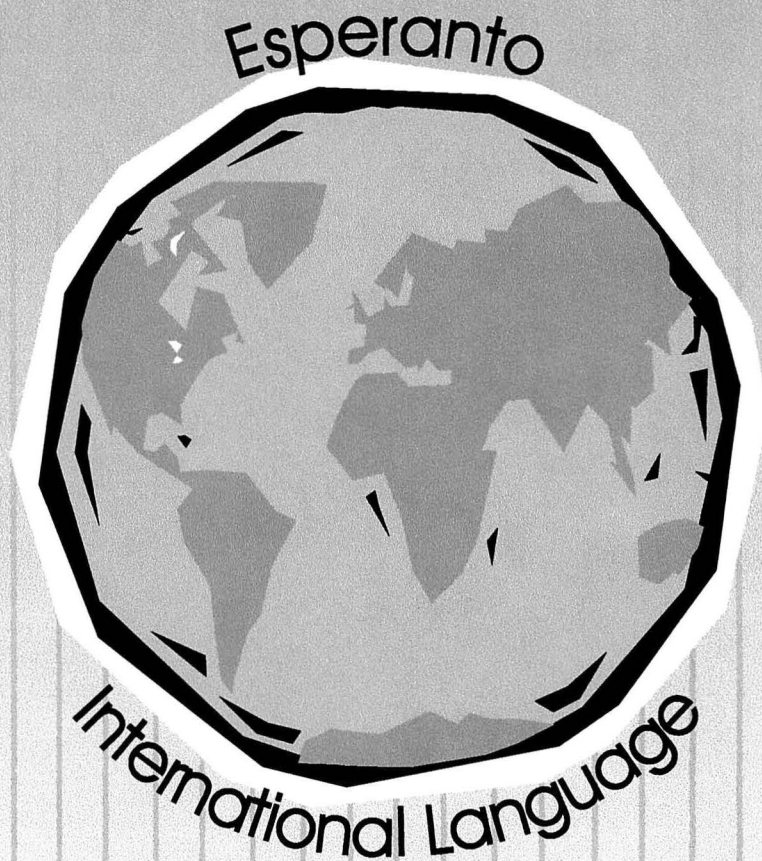


ESPERANTO

**ESPERANTO
NOW!**



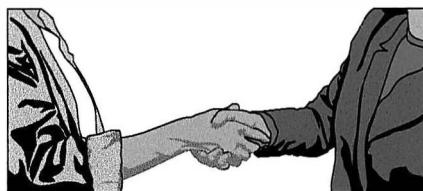
*Provided by the
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ESPERANTO

Catch the wave!



10



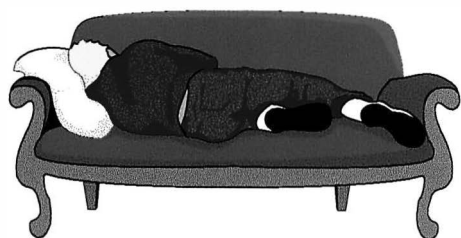
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9

ESPERANTO NOW!

Lesson 1

Why learn Esperanto?

You can't communicate with most of your neighbors on planet Earth. Physical distance and political barriers once segregated humanity. Now we enjoy growing opportunities for worldwide contact, but we're not ready linguistically. When two human beings, chosen at random, meet, they have only about a 10% chance of being fluent in a shared language.

Esperanto is a tool you can use to cross the world's language boundaries. Its main features are these:

- Complete—a full human language, usable (and used) in business, science, education, politics, poetry, novels, conferences, romance, family life, electronic mail, etc.
- Economical—intelligently designed to accelerate your learning speed.
- Fair—we meet each other halfway by all learning it, so nobody gets a “free ride”, no group is its “owner”, and nobody is stigmatized for a “foreign accent”.
- Pluralistic—helps relieve the pressure on “minor” languages to yield to “world” languages, and never replaces a community's native language.
- Personal—spreads naturally as individuals learn and use it, so no need to await action by national governments or the U.N.
- Instant—within hours after you start learning, use it in travel, reading, correspondence, and Internet contacts.
- Fun—made of pieces that fit together in trillions of ways, offering unlimited chances to play word games with your imagination.
- Evolving—invented by one person, it has come alive, adapting in practice to new technology and borrowing expressions from the world's languages.
- Successful—has far more users than the hundreds of other invented universal languages (Interlingua, Ido, Loglan, Idiom Neutral, BABM, etc.) combined.

OK, enough lecturing. Let's start.

Please fill in the blanks as you proceed.

How many languages can you write letters or stories in? _____

What time will it be 2 hours from now? _____.

At that time, you will be the author of an original, creative short letter or story in Esperanto. So, you'll be well on your way to adding 1 to the number above. And it will take only 3 more lessons to make you a competent user of your new language. Hard to believe? Give us the next 2 hours, and you be the judge!

What's Happening?

Verbs are the most powerful words in a language. They express action (“throw”), emotion (“despise”), and existence (“reflect”). Sentences almost always contain verbs, even if nothing else. So, let's start by learning how to construct verbs in Esperanto.

Every Esperanto verb contains a **root**. Here's a list of some roots that you can use in making verbs, and their English translations. You don't need to memorize them; we've alphabetized them in both languages so you can look them up when you need them.

Esperanto to English:

aĉet	buy
am	love
atend	wait, await, expect
aŭd	hear
batal	fight
danc	dance
dorm	sleep
elekt	choose
esper	hope
esplor	explore, investigate
fid	trust
forges	forget
help	help
ir	go
kant	sing
kompren	understand
kuir	cook
labor	work
leg	read
lud	play
manĝ	eat
mensog	lie (fib)
neĝ	snow
parol	speak
perd	lose
plor	weep, cry
pluv	rain
promen	stroll, hike, walk
rest	stay
rev	fantasize, dream

ripoz	relax, rest
skrib	write
songĝ	dream (in sleep)
stud	study
telefon	telephone
trink	drink
varm	hot
ven	come
vid	see
vojaĝ	travel
vund	injure

English to Esperanto:

await	atend
buy	aĉet
choose	elekt
come	ven
cook	kuir
cry	plor
dance	danc
dream	songĝ (in sleep), rev (fantasize)
drink	trink
eat	manĝ
expect	atend
explore	esplor
fantasize	rev
fight	batal
forget	forges
go	ir
hear	aŭd
help	help
hike	promen
hope	esper
hot	varm
injure	vund
investigate	esplor
lie (fib)	mensog
lose	perd

love	am
play	lud
rain	pluv
read	leg
relax	ripoz
rest	ripoz
see	vid
sing	kant
sleep	dorm
snow	neĝ
speak	parol
stay	rest
stroll	promen
study	stud
telephone	telefon
travel	vojaĝ
trust	fid
understand	kompren
wait	atend
walk (take a ...)	promen
weep	plor
work	labor
write	skrib

Making a verb out of a root is easy. You just attach an **ending** to it. Here are some of the verb endings in Esperanto:

<u>Use this ending</u>	<u>to express what</u>
is	happened in the past
as	is happening now or usually happens
os	will happen in the future
u	you want to happen

Let's see how this works.

As we said above, some sentences contain just a verb and nothing else. Here are three:

<u>Statement</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
Varmos.	It's going to be hot.
Pluvu!	Let it rain!

Elektu.

Make a choice. (I'm telling you to make a choice.)

How did we make these verbs? We simply attached an appropriate ending (“os” or “u”) to a root (“varm”, “pluv” or “elekt”) that expresses the desired meaning.

Now it's your turn. How could you write the following in Esperanto?

English

Esperanto

It's snowing. _____ (1)

It was raining. _____ (2)

At ease! (Relax!) _____ (3)

Now skip to the end of this lesson and **check your answers**. Then come back here.

Congratulations! You've just written your first Esperanto sentences. Now, for your next milestone (creative writing!), pretend you are with another person, and you want that person to do something. Tell the person what to do:

Soon we'll see how to say a lot more with verbs, but first let's talk about talk.

Pronunciation

People don't just read and write Esperanto, of course; they also speak it. They often have accents, tones, and rhythms that depend on their native languages, but pronunciation around the world is similar, so the “symphony” of an Esperanto conversation can contain pleasant and surprising variations without much misunderstanding.

The norms of Esperanto pronunciation are simple. The Esperanto alphabet has 28 letters, and **each letter is pronounced only one way**. Actually, there are always variations based on context (the sounds before and after), and from person to person (and between healthy you and you with a cold, etc.), so in reality each letter corresponds to a “phoneme”, a cluster of similar sounds, not one precise sound. But the clusters are distinct enough to prevent confusion.

Here's the **Esperanto alphabet**, and for each letter the best written approximations we can give of its sound, based on standard American English:

<u>Letter</u>	<u>Sound</u>
a.....	car, topic
b.....	bed
c.....	pizza, bits
ĉ.....	children
d.....	danger
e.....	send, tread
f.....	if, cough
g.....	rug
ĝ.....	George, jungle
h.....	hard

ĥ.....	Bach
i.....	machine, peace, piece, keep
j.....	yellow
ĵ.....	pleasure
k.....	ask, car
l.....	elevator (usually with tip of tongue)
m.....	image
n.....	network
o.....	office, cough, caught
p.....	trip
r.....	butter, ring, very (usually with a little trill)
s.....	sin, ice
ŝ.....	fashion, fission
t.....	televise
u.....	truth, chew, too, to, two
ŭ.....	now, ouch
v.....	very
z.....	zip, pieces

Each word contains at least one **vowel** (a, e, i, o, u), and a word always has as many **syllables** as it has vowels. When you speak, place the **stress on the next-to-last** syllable, such as in these words: batalis, telefonu, aŭadas.

If you like to learn and remember aurally, we suggest you find an opportunity to hear and speak Esperanto. Some of the possibilities are:

- Telephone your advisor (if one has been assigned to you already).
- Telephone our Advising Center (510-653-0998).
- 2 • Listen to a short-wave radio broadcast (such as Havana's at 2:30 p.m. Sundays at 11705 KHz/25.6 meters or Rome's at 3:00 p.m. Saturdays at 6030 KHz/49.7 meters and 7235 KHz/41.5 meters). Times are U.S. Eastern Standard Time.
- 3 • Get a record or tape recording from the Esperanto Book Service (510-653-0998).
- 4 • Get a videocassette from the catalog of Universala Esperanto-Asocio (Nieuwe Binneweg 176, 3015 BJ Rotterdam, Netherlands; uea@inter.nl.net).
- 5 • Listen to the audio on the World Wide Web page <http://www.tios.cs.utwente.nl/say/>.

Serious Sentences

Next you'll learn some words that you can combine with verbs to express hundreds of different thoughts and feelings. We'll also give you the names for these kinds of words, in case you're familiar with grammatical terms. If not, don't worry about those names; you won't need them to learn and use Esperanto.

Who Dunnit?

In most conversations, whether face-to-face or remote, people talk about themselves and one another. So, here are three **pronouns** you'll be able to use very often:

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
mi	I
vi	you
ni	we

Esperanto has several thousand roots. Most of them are always combined with endings to form words. The roots listed earlier, such as "telefon", are all of this kind. They are always combined with endings. But about a hundred special roots can be used as words all by themselves; endings may be attached to those roots, but aren't required. The pronouns, such as "mi", are among those special roots. As we shall see, you may attach various endings to "mi", but you may also use it by itself as a word, with no ending.

With these three pronouns and verbs made from the roots listed above, you can now create a few hundred realistic **statements**, such as:

<u>Statement</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
Mi helpos.	I'll help.
Vi mensogas.	You're kidding.
Ni ludu.	Let's play.

In all languages, many things people say are ambiguous, so don't treat these translations slavishly. For example, "I'll help" may mean "I'm going to help", and then "Mi helpos" is a good translation. But "I'll help" could also mean "I'd like to help" or "Let me help", and then "Mi helpu" would be a better translation.

Give it a try. How could you express the following thoughts in Esperanto?

<u>English</u>	<u>Esperanto</u>
I forgot.	_____ (4)
You're dreaming.	_____ (5)
Let's eat.	_____ (6)
I want to investigate.	_____ (7)

As you did above, skip to the end, check your answers, and then come back here. Do this each time we give you numbered blanks to fill in.

Now get creative. Suppose you are planning an evening with a friend, who asks what you'd like to do together. What are two possible replies you might give?

Is It True?

The hundreds of statements you can now construct can be turned into **questions**. The simplest question is whether the statement is true. In Esperanto, the word “**Ĉu**” at the start of a sentence means “Is it true that ...?” For example:

<u>Sentence</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
Varmas.	It's hot.
Ĉu varmas?	Is it hot?
Vi komprenis.	You understood.
Ĉu vi komprenis?	Did you understand?

The same idea applies when the verb has an “u” ending:

<u>Sentence</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
Mi restu.	Let me (I want to) stay.
Ĉu mi restu?	Shall I (Do you want me to) stay?
Ni dancu.	Let's dance.
Ĉu ni dancu?	Shall we dance?

Give it a try. How could you express the following thoughts in Esperanto?

<u>English</u>	<u>Esperanto</u>
Are you coming?	_____ (8)
Is it going to rain?	_____ (9)
Shall we go?	_____ (10)

Conditions

It's a complicated world out there. You usually need to **qualify** your statements and questions. Here are two words for doing this:

<u>Word</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
kiam	when
iam	sometime(s)
ĉiam	always
neniam	never
kie	where
ie	somewhere
ĉie	everywhere
nenie	nowhere

(Remember, there's a syllable for each vowel, so “kie” is pronounced “ki-e”, with the stress on “ki”.)

Tip: There's a pattern in all the above condition words. Can you describe the pattern? It makes them easier to remember.

You can now construct thousands of sentences. Here are a few examples (fill in the blanks to finish the list, then check your answers):

To express this idea

you could say

Where shall we eat?

Kie ni manĝu?

Where did it rain?

Kie pluvis?

When are you going to call?

Kiam telefonos vi?

It isn't snowing anywhere.

Neĝas nenie.

Don't you ever work?

Ĉu neniam vi laboras?

Someday I'll travel.

Iam vojaĝos mi.

Wherever you are, read.

Ĉie legu.

Should I wait someplace?

Ĉu mi atendu ie?

You're all over the place.

Vi ĉieas.

I'm never going to die.

Mi ĉiamos.

Where did it snow?

_____ (11)

When should I come?

_____ (12)

You walk everywhere.

_____ (13)

Will it ever be hot?

_____ (14)

Never forget!

_____ (15)

I'll be someplace.

_____ (16)

Ask when something happened: _____?

Words that qualify sentences are usually classified as **adverbs**. The condition words in these examples were used as adverbs. In Esperanto, we can also make any root into an adverb by attaching the ending "e" to it. See how this multiplies your expressive power:

You can now construct questions like these (fill in the blanks to finish the list, then check your answers):

Question

English meaning

Kie ni manĝu?

Where shall we eat?

Kiam vi telefonos?

When are you going to call?

_____ (11)

Where did it snow?

_____ (12)

When should I come?

Ask me when something happened: _____?

Here are some words for qualifying statements **and** questions:

Word

English meaning

iam	sometime(s)
ĉiam	always
neniam	never
ie	somewhere
ĉie	everywhere
nenie	nowhere

(Needless to say, there's a pattern in all the above condition words. This makes them easier to remember.)

You can now construct thousands of sentences. Here are a few examples:

<u>Sentence</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
Neĝas nenie.	It isn't snowing anywhere.
Ĉu vi neniam laboras?	Don't you ever work? ⑨
Iam mi vojaĝos.	Someday I'll travel.
Ĉie legu.	Wherever you are, read.
Ĉu mi atendu ie?	Should I wait someplace?
Vi ĉieas.	You're all over the place.
Mi ĉiamos.	I'm never going to die.
_____ (13)	You walk everywhere.
_____ (14)	Will it ever be hot?
_____ (15)	Never forget!
_____ (16)	I'll be someplace.

Words that qualify sentences are usually classified as **adverbs**. In Esperanto, we can also make any root into an adverb by attaching the ending "e" to it. See how this multiplies your expressive power:

<u>Word</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
lude	playfully
pluve	in the rain
skribe	in writing

Now add adverbial spice your questions and statements:

<u>Sentence</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
Mi promenis reve.	I walked around in a trance.
Aĉetu ĉiam telefone.	Always shop by phone.
Ĉu vi labore vojaĝas?	Are you traveling on business?
_____ (17)	I wait with hope.
_____ (18)	You sang in your sleep.

Poetic Interlude

You're beginning to have literary potential now. You can construct perfectly grammatical sentences that leave the other person wondering what you meant. For example:

<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Possible English meaning</u>
Parolu mie.	Speak as I speak.
Vi neĝas mensoge!	Your lies blanket the countryside!

Perhaps it isn't a fluke that poetry is (most critics say) the most advanced literary genre in Esperanto. Languages have personalities, and Esperanto is no exception. Esperanto has simple rules, but they allow millions of combinations of word pieces ("morphemes"). Most of them have never been used before, much less acquired consensual meanings, but users feel welcome to experiment with them—and not only in poetry. By contrast, English is more idiomatic, and we've tried to honor this with our very non-literal English translations. Many ways to say things won't be appreciated by the English-speaking community. If you say "Parolu mie", an Esperanto speaker might ask you to explain and then admire your ingenuity. But, if you say "Speak me-wise", most English speakers would probably feel uncomfortable and tell you that we just don't talk that way (especially if English isn't your native language), or jocularly ask whether you've been studying George Orwell's "Newspeak". Orwell, by the way, was indeed familiar with Esperanto and patterned the "Newspeak" in his novel *1984* partly after Esperanto. So, now imagine the challenge of translating *1984*, including its "Newspeak" appendix, into Esperanto, where some major features of "Newspeak" are considered perfectly natural!

Languages can surprise us. Try to construct an Esperanto sentence that follows all the rules but is completely nonsensical:

Now think about your sentence a while. Can't you find a figurative meaning for it?

Some roots typically have "e" attached to them. Here are a few:

<u>Root</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
daŭr	continual
abl	possible
facil	easy (remember how to pronounce "c"?)
long	long
oft	frequent

With these, you can say a lot more:

<u>To express this idea</u>	<u>you could say</u>
Come often.	Venu ofte.
Are we possibly going to lose?	Ĉu ni eble perdos?
⑨ I always sleep easily.	Ĉiam facile mi dormas.
We walked a long time.	Ni longe promenis.
⑧ It keeps on raining.	Daŭre pluvas.

I may be working. _____ (19)

Don't stop hoping. _____ (20)

And here are a few more condition-expressing words. They **can** have endings attached, but they don't need any.

<u>Word</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
jes	yes
ja	indeed, for sure
ne	no, not
nur	only
ankaŭ	also

“Jes” and “ja” usually relate to a whole sentence, but “ne”, “nur” and “ankaŭ” can also relate to whatever immediately follows them. Here are some examples:

<u>Sentence</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
Jes, venu.	Yes, come.
Vi jesis.	You agreed.
Ĉu ni ja manĝos?	Are we actually going to eat?
Ne, ni nur trinkos.	No, we're only going to drink.
Nur ni trinkos.	We're the only ones who'll be drinking.
Ankaŭ neĝis.	It also snowed. (10)
Ankaŭ vi perdos.	You, too, are going to lose.
_____ (21)	I'm going to refuse.
_____ (22)	I'm the only one playing.
_____ (23)	I didn't play.
_____ (24)	It wasn't I who was playing.

Opposites

Endings aren't the only things that can be attached to roots in Esperanto. Many other word pieces, called **affixes**, can also join in. They greatly magnify the vocabulary that you get from each root you learn.

In Lesson 1 we'll limit ourselves to one affix: the prefix “**mal**”. Attached to the beginning of any word, it turns the word into some kind of opposite. Exactly which opposite it creates is something that the users of Esperanto gradually “negotiate” as they communicate. For example:

<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Typical English meaning</u>
Mi malofte dancas.	I rarely dance.
Mi ne malesperu.	I mustn't despair.
Ĉu mi malhelpis?	Did I interfere?
Ne maltrinku.	Don't urinate.

Maleblas.	It can't be.
_____ (25)	I understand with difficulty.
_____ (26)	Is it cold?

What does “Mi malaĉetas” mean? “I sell”? “I return what I bought”? What would “malmi” mean? “You”? “My Dr. Hyde personality”? We don't (yet) know.

Why don't we say “malĉiam” instead of “neniam”? Nothing stops you from doing so, and every Esperanto user would understand you. It might even catch on!

For Whom the Bell Tolls

By now, your style must feel cramped. You've been able to talk about who is taking actions, feeling emotions, and experiencing perceptions, but not to describe their **targets**. Let's remedy that.

One way to describe targets is with **prepositions**. Here are some:

<u>Preposition</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
al	to
pri	about
kun	with
sen	without

With them, you could now construct tens of thousands of sentences if you had the time. They would include:

<u>Sentence</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
Skribu ofte al mi.	Write me often.
Mi ja laboros kun vi.	Sure I'll work with you. ⑦
Ni ĉiam manĝas kune.	We always eat together.
Ĉu vi sonĝas pri mi?	Do you dream about me?
_____ (27)	Don't travel without me.
_____ (28)	I've only read about you.

Sometimes the verb describes such a direct action on the target that no preposition seems necessary. Then, in Esperanto, we attach the ending “n” to the target to show that it is a target. (You'll sometimes see this called a “direct-object” or “accusative-case” ending.) Here are some examples:

<u>Sentence</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
Mi amas nur vin.	I love only you.
Atendu min.	Wait for me.
Ni ne vundu nin.	Let's not injure ourselves.
Ankaŭ vin mi perdis.	I lost you, as well.
Ĉu ne vi elektis min?	Aren't you the one who chose me?
_____ (29)	I'll always trust you.

_____ (30) You didn't see me anywhere.

Notice how catastrophically ambiguous some of these sentences would be if the “n” ending weren't there to distinguish the target from the source.

No Ifs, Ands, Or Buts?

We can't let you out of Lesson 1 without giving you a few **conjunctions**. These will launch you into hundreds-of-thousands-of-sentences territory.

<u>Conjunction</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
se	if
kaj	and
aŭ	or
sed	but

A few sample sentences:

<u>Sentence</u>	<u>English meaning</u>
Fidu sed esploru.	Trust, but investigate.
Mi restis kaj studis.	I stayed and studied. (6)
Kiam vi skribos aŭ telefonos?	When are you going to write or call?
Se vi ne venos, mi ja ploros.	If you don't come, you bet I'll cry.
_____ (31)	We're reading and writing.
_____ (32)	If I cook, you don't eat.
_____ (33)	You came but didn't stay long.

In addition to these, we can also use two already learned words, “kiam” (when) and “kie” (where), to interconnect statements. Here are some examples:

<u>To express this idea</u>	<u>you could say</u>
When I'm sleeping, you're studying or working.	Kiam mi dormas, vi studas aŭ laboras.
Did you forget where we were going to walk?	Ĉu vi forgesis kie ni promenos?
You cried when you were hurting me.	Vi ploris kiam vi min vundis.
You heard when you were hurting me.	Vi aŭdis kiam vi min vundis.
Don't travel where it's snowing.	_____ (34)
Wait when I'm speaking!	_____ (35)
Aren't you going to choose where you work?	_____ (36)

Some fine print about time: If you asked “Ĉu vi forgesis kie ni promenos?”, I would probably know whether you meant “... where we *were* going to walk” or “... where we *are* going to walk”. If you needed to make this distinction absolutely clear, you could use other tools that we'll be learning in Lessons 2 and 3.

Some more fine print about interconnections: These examples all show “kiam” or “kie” combining two sentences (or “clauses”) into one. But the way they do so isn't the same in all the examples. In

some examples (such as “Vi ploris kiam vi min vundis”) “kiam” or “kie” is a conjunction between the clauses. In others (such as “Vi aŭdis kiam vi min vundis”) it's an adverb inside one clause. This difference won't cause you any problem, because Esperanto handles both kinds of interconnection similarly to English.

Now Spread Your Wings!

You have learned enough in Lesson 1 to write a short letter, story, or essay, factual or fictional. Give it a try. The point here is not to say whatever is on your mind; you don't have nearly the vocabulary to try that. The purpose is only to connect several sentences into a single monologue or dialogue. If you feel confident about it, wonderful, go ahead. If you're worried that a reader might not understand what you were trying to say, feel free to add an English translation. You may write your composition on a plain piece of paper.

Answers

Check the answers you gave in the numbered blanks above against our answers below. Whenever yours and ours differ, it doesn't mean yours are wrong. But try to understand ours, too. Next to each of our answers, mark ☒ if it makes sense to you, or ☒ if you have questions about it. If you mark ☒, you can write your questions in the space next to our answer.

- ☐ ☐ 1. Neĝas.
- ☐ ☐ 2. Pluvis.
- ☐ ☐ 3. Ripozu!
- ☐ ☐ 4. Mi forgesis.
- ☐ ☐ 5. Vi revas (You're a wishful thinker). Vi sonĝas (You're asleep having a dream).
- ☐ ☐ 6. Ni manĝu.
- ☐ ☐ 7. Mi esploru.
- ☐ ☐ 8. Ĉu vi venos (Are you going to come)? Ĉu vi venas (Are you on your way here)?
- ☐ ☐ 9. Ĉu pluvos?
- ☐ ☐ 10. Ĉu ni iru (Should we go)? Ĉu ni iros (Are we going to go)?
- ☐ ☐ 11. Kie neĝis?
- ☐ ☐ 12. Kiam mi venu?
- ☐ ☐ 13. Vi ĉie promenas. (These 3 words can appear in **any** order.)

- ☐ ☐ 14. Ĉu iam varmos? Ĉu varmos iam?
- ☐ ☐ 15. Neniam forgesu! Forgesu neniam!
- ☐ ☐ 16. Mi ieos. Ieos mi.
- ☐ ☐ 17. Mi espere atendas. (These 3 words can appear in **any** order.)
- ☐ ☐ 18. Vi kantis dorme. (These 3 words can appear in **any** order.)
- ☐ ☐ 19. Mi eble laboros. Mi eble laboras. (These 3 words can appear in **any** order. The English is ambiguous as to time.)
- ☐ ☐ 20. Daŭre esperu. Esperu daŭre. (About the same meaning as “Keep hope alive.”)
- ☐ ☐ 21. Mi neos.
- ☐ ☐ 22. Nur mi ludas.
- ☐ ☐ 23. Mi ne ludis.
- ☐ ☐ 24. Ne mi ludis.
- ☐ ☐ 25. Mi malfacile komprenas. (These 3 words can appear in **any** order.)
- ☐ ☐ 26. Ĉu malvarmas?
- ☐ ☐ 27. Ne vojaĝu sen mi.
- ☐ ☐ 28. Mi nur legis pri vi.
- ☐ ☐ 29. Mi ĉiam vin fidos. (These 4 words can appear in **any** order.)
- ☐ ☐ 30. Nenie vi vidis min. (These 4 words can appear in **any** order.) You could say “Vi ne vidis min ie”, but this is an ambiguous sentence that might also mean “You didn't see me somewhere”. The answer shown seems to us more elegant and powerful.
- ☐ ☐ 31. Ni legas kaj skribas.
- ☐ ☐ 32. Se mi kuiras, vi ne manĝas.
- ☐ ☐ 33. Vi venis sed ne longe restis.
- ☐ ☐ 34. Ne vojaĝu kie neĝas.

- ☐ ☐ 35. Atendu kiam mi parolas! Atendu kiam parolas mi! Kiam mi parolas, atendu! Kiam parolas mi, atendu vi! (You could also use “se” instead of “kiam” with about the same meaning.)
- ☐ ☐ 36. Ĉu vi ne elektos kie vi laboros? Ĉu ne elektos vi kie vi laboros? Ĉu vi ne elektos kie laboros vi? Ĉu ne elektos vi kie laboros vi? (We used “laboros”, assuming that the future choice is about future work. But “laboras” or “laboru” would be understood about the same here.)

Next?

Now you're ready to get some **comments and help** on what you've done. You've worked hard to get this far, and the least we can do is provide an **advisor** when you need one. Your advisor may or may not have been selected yet. If so, the advisor's name and address are in the box below. Otherwise, our Advising Center's address is in that box, and when your lesson reaches the Advising Center it will assign an advisor to you. So, send this entire lesson to the address in the box. That will help your advisor understand what you found easy and hard. This not only allows you to get better comments, but it also helps us learn how to improve the course. You'll get the lesson back with comments, and with **Lesson 3**.

You're already **25% finished** with this course! Here's a synopsis of where the rest of the course will take you:

Lesson 2 will build on Lesson 1 and let you begin talking about things, as well as activities. You'll be able to communicate much more freely after Lesson 2.

Lesson 3 will—believe it or not—finish teaching you the basic rules of Esperanto. With a dictionary, you'll be able to read magazines and books and write about anything that interests you.

Lesson 4 will not contain a single word of English. It will use exclusively Esperanto to tell you about some more interesting issues of Esperanto style and usage, to introduce you to clever turns of phrase, and to guide you toward resources for enjoying and further developing your Esperanto fluency.

Before sending in this lesson, give us (please **print!**) your name, mailing address, telephone number, etc.:

Name: _____

Mailing address: _____

Telephone: _____

Facsimile: _____

Internet: _____

Now send this lesson to:

Esperanto League for North America Advising Center
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P.O. Box 1129

El Cerrito CA 94530

Questions? Problems? Contact the Advising Center:

Telephone: 510-653-0998

Facsimile: 510-653-1468

Internet: elna@netcom.com

And what should you do while waiting for the comments and help on Lesson 1? It's up to you. You may wish to take a break from this study. Or, if you prefer, you can begin immediately on Lesson 2.

Notes on subsequent lessons:

Advise to translate words to ideas to words, not words to words.

pov, dev, vol, intenc; use in parallel with esper?