- 14. The teacher forgets the boy.
- 15. The friend will-drink milk.
- 16. The sons are-making cakes.
- 17. Father will-sell the cake.
- 18. The friend had bread.
- 19. The boys will-see the teachers.
- 20. The teachers drink coffee.

We hope you've enjoyed this first meeting with Esperanto. You're now at a point that would have taken you months to reach in high-school French or Spanish.

The Postal Course begins simply enough, but by Lesson Ten you will be able to understand and manipulate sophisticated Esperanto with complex syntax.

Please detach this section at the dotted line and send it to the address below for correction. Remember to enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope so that we can return the corrected lesson to you along with Lesson Two. Upon completion of the course, you will receive a Certificate of Completion suitable for framing.

Free Esperanto Course 11736 Scott Creek Dr SW Olympia WA 98512

Please fill in the blanks below:

Phone:

Name:		
Address:		
Address		
City/State/Zip: _	 	

Email:

ANSWERS TO STUDY AID

- 1. La amiko vendos lakton.
- 2. Patrino trinkas kafon kun lakto kaj sukero.
- 3. La instruistoj forgesis la teon.
- 4. La knaboj faros la kukon.
- 5. The girls will see the teacher.
- 6. The teacher saw the girls.
- 7. The sons drink tea without milk
- 8 The birds saw the insects

While waiting for your second lesson, you can learn some numbers and colors.

fla	va (flah-vah)	=	yellow
10	dek		
9	naŭ (say: now)	100	cent (say: tsent)
8	ok		etc.
7	sep	31	tridek unu
6	ses	30	tridek
5	kvin		etc.
4	kvar	21	dudek unu
3	tri (say: tree)	20	dudek
2	du (say: doo)		etc.
1	unu (say: oo-noo)	11	dek unu

flava (flah-vah)	=	yellow
verda (ver-dah)	=	green
blua (bloo-ah)	=	blue
blanka (blahn-kah)	=	white
nigra (nee-grah)	=	black
griza (gree-zah)	=	gray
bruna (<i>broo-nah</i>)	=	brown

Individual copies of this lesson may be obtained by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope and your request to:

Esperanto-USA PO Box 1129 El Cerrito CA 94530

Ten copies of this lesson may be purchased from the same address for \$2.75 postpaid for delivery in the USA.

For more information about Esperanto and Esperanto-USA, go to :

www.esperanto-usa.org

On the homepage you will find a link to 'Learning Esperanto' which provides information about the Free Esperanto Course online, the Home Study Program, and recommended books for beginners.

For answers to specific questions about Esperanto, email us at:

info@esperanto-usa.org

ESPERANTO

LESSON 1

A Ten-Lesson FREE Postal Course in the International Language Esperanto

The international language Esperanto, developed over 100 years ago as a solution to the world language problem, is a flourishing and vibrant language. It is the most modern of all the "modern languages".

Because of its simplified rules of grammar and spelling, Esperanto has been found to require much less time to learn than ethnic and national languages. Although a living language in its own right with an abundant literature and speakers throughout the world, Esperanto also offers a simplified introduction to the study of second languages in general.

If you have access to an Esperanto grammar and dictionary, let us know which, so that we can refer you to useful sections as you progress through the course. Upon request, we can also recommend suitable learning aids.

Read through this lesson, then try your hand at the exercises. Afterwards, detach and send the "Exercises—Lesson One" section, along with a SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENVELOPE to the address below. Your tutor will correct your work and answer any specific questions you may have. We will return the corrected lesson along with Lesson Two, and will continue through Lesson Ten.

Free Esperanto Course 11736 Scott Creek Dr SW Olympia WA 98512

The Free Esperanto Course is a project of Esperanto-USA

Language is all about things (nouns) and the actions (verbs) of energetic things.

One thing acts on another thing

Birdo... kaptas... insekton.
A bird catches an insect.

SUBJECT-noun verb OBJECT-noun.

Esperanto is "grammar-coded" – you can tell what part each word plays in a sentence from the word endings:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} -o & & -on \\ {\bf Single~SUBJECT\text{-}noun} & {\bf Single~OBJECT\text{-}noun} \end{array}$

If there is more than one of the same thing (plural), add j.

-oj (as in boy) -ojn (as in coin)
Plural SUBJECT-noun Plural OBJECT-noun

To show when the action takes place, the verb tense (time) is changed by putting these endings on the verb roots:

Present Tense: -as describes it as it happens

Past Tense: -is shows completed action

Future Tense: -os action still to begin

Birdoj kaptis insektojn
Birdoj kaptos insektojn
Birdoj kaptos insektojn
Birds will catch insects

Every noun and every verb follows the above rules
---WITHOUT EXCEPTION---

In Esperanto, things have no gender (they are not male or female, as in many other languages). There is only one word for "the", no matter if the noun is singular or plurl, subject or object. Therefore:

La birdoj kaptas la insektojn. La birdo kaptis la insekton.

VOCABULARY

NOUNS Patr-o. father Amik-o. friend Suker-o. sugar Bird-o, bird Te-o, tea Fil-o. son Vir-o, man Fiŝ-o, fish Frat-o, brother **VERB ROOTS** Far-. do. make Insekt-o. insect Instruist-o. teacher Forges-, forget Kaf-o, coffee Hav-, have Knab-o. bov Kapt-, catch Kuk-o. cake Trink-. drink Lakt-o, milk Vend-, sell Pan-o, bread Vid-, see

Each Esperanto letter has only one sound, always. Here is a guide to some of the sounds. The stress is always on the next-to-last syllable of a word.

a e i o u Palm There Three Glory Too

c = ts (in lots) oj = oy (in boy) g = g (in go) kn are always pronounced separately: k-nabo

WORD ORDER

In Esperanto, the word order is flexible. All the following describe the pictures correctly. Only the emphasis is changed by different word orders.





Viro kaptas fiŝon. Fiŝon kaptas viro. Viro fiŝon kaptas. Fiŝon viro kaptas. Kaptas viro fiŝon. Kaptas fiŝon viro. Fiŝo kaptas viron. Viron kaptas fiŝo. Fiŝo viron kaptas. Viron fiŝo kaptas. Kaptas fiŝo viron. Kaptas viron fiŝo.

STUDY AID

Read Lesson 1 thorougly, but before trying the exercises that follow on the next page, try these translations and check your answers on the reverse side of this sheet.

(We have supplied some words and endings to help you get started.)

1. The friend will-sell milk.

lakton.

2. Mother drinks coffee with milk and sugar.

Patrino -n kun kaj

3. The teachers forgot the tea.

-n.

4. The boys will-make the cake.

-n.

- 5. La knabinoj vidos la instruiston. [knabinoj = girls]
- 6. La instruisto vidis la knabinojn.
- 7. La filoj trinkas teon sen lakto. [sen = without]
- 8. La birdoj vidis la insektojn.

After trying these sentences, do the exercises on the next page. If there is anything you don't understand, be sure to ask your teacher.

EXERCISES – LESSON 1

Take your time and translate the following sentences into Esperanto. Type or print, and **please write clearly**. If necessary, use extra paper.

Examples:

La

The men sold cakes.

La viroj vendis kukojn.

The man sold a cake.

Note: The word "a" does not exist in Esperanto; the simple noun is enough. Also, a dash indicates that two English words are translated by one Esperanto word.

vendis

kukon.

- 1. Father makes a cake.
- 2. The boy will-have the sugar.

viro

- 3. The son forgot the milk.
- 4. The boys drink tea.
- 5. The friend sold the bread.
- 6. The teacher sees a boy.
- 7. The son has a friend.
- 8. The brother made bread.
- 9. The boys will-have cake.
- 10. Father forgot the sugar.
- 11. The boys had friends.
- 12. The sons saw the bread.
- 13. The brothers sell sugar.