

Inteligenta persono lernas la lingvon Esperanto rapide kaj facile.

Esperanto estas la moderna, kultura, lingvo por la mondo.

Simpla, fleksebla, belsona, Esperanto estas la praktika solvo de la problemo de universala interkompreno.

Esperanto meritas vian seriozan konsideron.

Lernu la internacian lingvon Esperanto!

Try it one more time!
Translation below.



To learn more about and/or start learning Esperanto contact:

Esperanto –USA

P.O. Box 1129

El Cerrito, CA. 94530 www.esperanto-usa.org

Kurso de Esperanto (great on-line course)

www.kursodeesperanto.com.br/bazo/index.php?en

An intelligent person learns the language Esperanto quickly and easily. Esperanto is the modern and cultural language for the world. Simple, flexible, beautiful-sounding. Esperanto is the practical solution to the problem of world-wide inter-comprehension. Esperanto deserves your serious consideration. Learn the international language Esperanto!

Esperanto

**The International Language
That Works!**



**Four Times Easier to Learn Than
Other Languages**

**Politically Neutral and Culturally
Acceptable Everywhere**

**Used by Over Two Million People
Today**

**The Only Logical Choice for an
International Auxiliary Language**

Why Not Learn Esperanto?

What is Esperanto?

Esperanto is a language designed to facilitate communication between people of different lands and cultures. It was first published in 1887 by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof (1859-1917) under the pseudonym "Dr. Esperanto", meaning "one who hopes", and this is the name that stuck as the name of the language itself.

Esperanto is considerably easier to learn than national languages, since its design is far simpler and more regular. Also, unlike national languages, Esperanto allows communication on an equal footing between people, with neither having the usual cultural advantage favoring a native speaker.

Esperanto's purpose is not to replace any other language, but to supplement them: Esperanto would be used as a neutral language when speaking with someone who doesn't know one's own language. The use of Esperanto would also protect minority languages, which would have a better chance of survival than in a world dominated by a few powerful languages.

Suffixes

aĉ– bad, low quality
ad– prolonged or repeated action
aĵ– concrete thing or object
an– member, citizen
ar– collection, group, cluster, herd
ĉj– male nickname
abl– possibility
ec– abstract quality (English “ness”)
eg– big, more intense
ej– place
em– inclination, tendency
end– that should or must be done
er– element or component of a whole
ester– manager, leader, director
et– little, tiny, less intense
id– offspring, descendent
ig– to make, to cause to be
iĝ– to become
il– instrument, tool
in– feminine
ind– worthy
ing– holder, socket
ist– person who does something as a profession, an adherent of a cause
nj– female nickname
ul– person, individual
um– no specific meaning
uj– container, country by it’s people, tree by it’s fruit

The Esperanto 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

Pronunciation

a as in father

o as in or

e as in best

u as in to

i as in machine

Consonants are the same as English except for “c”, “j” and letters that are super-signed (^).

c as ts in cents

j as y in yes

ĉ as ch in church

ĵ as zh in treasure

ĝ as g in George

ŝ as sh in ship

ĥ as ch in loch (rare)

ŭ as w in wet

Diphthongs

aŭ as ow in power

ej as in they

eŭ as in Europe

oj as in boy

aj as in sky

uj as in hallelujah

Prefixes

bo– relationship by marriage.

dis– distribution, dispersion.

ek– beginning, sudden change, momentary action.

eks– shows action or state that no longer exists.

fi– bad (morally)

ge– both sexes (two or more individuals)

mal– opposite

pra– from long ago

mis– mistake, error, not fitting

Politically Neutral

Esperanto belongs to everyone, not just to people of a particular nationality. It is politically unbiased and gives no country an unfair advantage. Esperanto allows every land to protect it's native culture from the incursions of a foreign language. It is acceptable everywhere.

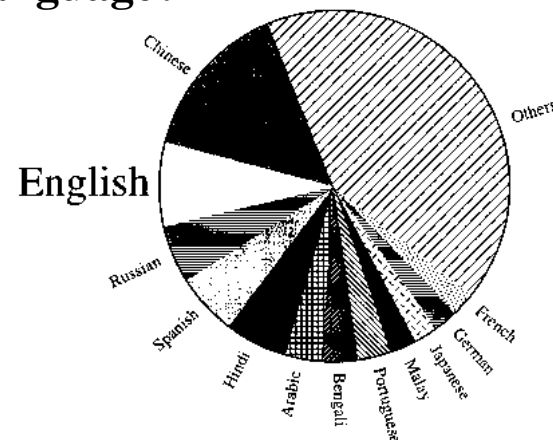
Easy to Learn

Esperanto was designed to be easy to learn. You can learn it *four to ten times faster* than most other languages. It's stream-lined grammar, spelling and pronunciation are all extremely regular, saving you a lot of memorization. It's vocabulary is related to English, Spanish, German and Italian, so much of it will be immediately recognizable. The reusable suffixes help you multiply your vocabulary

Used by Millions

Esperanto has already been tested, accepted and used in in more than 80 countries for over 100 years.

But Isn't English the International Language?



Does It Look Like English is the International Language?

The 16 Rules of Esperanto Grammar

No More. No Less. No Exceptions. No Kidding.

- There is one definite article, “**la**”. There is no indefinite article.
- Nouns end in “**o**”. For plural add “**j**”. For the direct object add “**n**”.
- Adjectives end in “**a**”. Same plural and object ending as the noun it modifies.
Comparative– use “**pli**” (more) and “**ol**” (than)
Superlative– use “**plej**” (most)
- Numbers are not declined.
 - unu**
 - du**
 - tri**
 - kvar**
 - kvin**
 - ses**
 - sep**
 - ok**
 - naŭ**
 - dek**
 - dek tri**
 - dudek**
 - kvardek kvin**
 - cent**
 - mil**Ordinals: number + **a**; first-**unua**
Multiples: number + **obl**; double– **duobla**
Fractions: number + **on**; half– **duon**
Collectives: number + **op**; five at a time– **kvinope**
- Personal pronouns
First person singular, I, me: **mi**
Second person singular, you: **vi**
Third person singular, he: **li**; she: **ŝi**; it: **ĝi**
First person plural, we: **ni**
Second person plural, you: **vi**
Third person plural, they: **ili**
oneself: **si**
one people, indefinite they: **oni**
Possessive: + **a**; mine– **mia**
Decline as for nouns
- Verbs– no change for person and number. Use verb root +

past tense ending- is	active present ending- ant
present tense ending- as	active past ending- int
future tense ending- os	active future ending- ont
infinitive ending- i	passive present ending- at
conditional mood ending- us	passive past ending- it
imperative mood ending- u	passive future ending- ot

- Adverbs end in “**e**”. Comparison as with adjectives.
- Prepositions are followed by the nominative case.
- Every word is pronounced as it is spelled.
- Accent is always placed on the penultimate syllable.
- Words are formed by joining roots, prefixes, suffixes and endings, with the chief of these coming last.
- When another negative word is present, the word **ne** [English no, not] is omitted.
- To show direction toward, nouns take the accusative ending.
- Every preposition has definite and permanent meaning, but if we have to use a preposition and the direct meaning doesn’t tell what preposition we should take, use the preposition “**je**”, which has no independent meaning. Instead of “**je**” the accusative without a preposition can be used.
- International words become Esperanto words by conforming to the spelling and grammar of Esperanto.
- The final vowel of nouns and the definite article may be omitted and replaced by an apostrophe in poetry.



ESPERANTO

NOT YOUR LANGUAGE
NOT MY LANGUAGE

OUR LANGUAGE

