

Fundamentoj de Esperanto: Unua Klaso

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1 La Alfabeto (La literoj)

Esperanto is purely alphabetic. This means that the grapheme (letter) always stands for the phoneme (sound) it represents, no matter what. e.g. metroo (metro) is with two "o"s instead of an "u". English is alphabetic as well, but its orthography deviates strongly. Many may consider Spanish to be stricter, but even it deviates many times. On the other hand, French deviates a lot in its orthography. The main deviations in Spanish and English are due to multigraphs (such as "sh" and "ch") and due to two graphemes representing the same phoneme ("c" and "k" in English, "v" and "b" in Spanish) or no phoneme at all ("h" in Spanish)! Also, there are no silent letters in Esperanto.

In total, there are 28 letters of which 5 are vowels. It may be noted that ŭ is treated as a consonant and only appears in diptongs.

A a	B b	C c	Ĉ ĉ	D d	E e	F f	G g	Ĝ ĝ	H h	Ĥ ĥ	I i	J j	Ĵ ĵ
a	bo	co	ĉo	do	e	fo	go	ĝo	ho	ĥo	i	jo	ĵo
[a]	[b]	[ts]	[tʃ]	[d]	[e]	[f]	[g]	[dʒ]	[h]	[x]	[i]	[j]	[ʒ]
K k	L l	M m	N n	O o	P p	R r	S s	Ŝ ŝ	T t	U u	Ŭ ŭ	V v	Z z
ko	lo	mo	no	o	po	ro	so	ŝo	to	u	ŭo	vo	zo
[k]	[l]	[m]	[n]	[o]	[p]	[r]	[s]	[ʃ]	[t]	[u]	[ɥ]	[v]	[z]

The carons and breves are very annoying. In typing, they are often substituted by an "x".

2 Vortospecoj (Parts of Speech)

1. Esperanto shows a great degree of agglutination. All words in esperanto can be broken into their root and prefixes and suffixes. In this paper, I have divided the different roots, prefixes and suffixes with commas.

2. The Article : La is the article used for all cases. Male, female, singular or plural. This is very similar to english

e.g. La tabl,o (the table) , la vort,o,j (the words), la vir,in,o (the woman)

3. All nouns follow the prefixes, the root and the suffixes with an o.

e.g. lakt,o (milk); instru,ist,o (teacher); mal,bon,o (evil)

4. All adjectives end in a, for both female and male.

e.g. varm,a (Warm), nov,a (new), bon,a (good).

5. To pluralise, we add a j to the adjective and/or noun (similar to Spanish).
e.g. la nova,j tablo,j (The new tables), La bona,j filo,j (The good sons).

6. In Esperanto, there are 6 tense conjugations to all the verbs. The verb does not conjugate based on the noun performing it. Let's take the example of the root est, which means "to be".

Also, there are no irregular verbs

Mi estas (I am)	Mi estis (I was)	Mi estos (I will be)
Estu (Be!)	Mi estus (Conditional)	esti (Infinitive)

3 Leksiko (Vocabulary)

Mi	I	Vi	You
Ni	We	Ili	They
Ŝi	She	Li	He
Ĝi	It	Oni	One

4 Praktiko

Traduk,u al esperant,o/angl,o (Translate to Esperanto or English)

1. The milk is warm.
2. The teacher is a woman.
3. Ni,a patr,o est,as bel,a.
4. La mal,nov,a,j instru,ist,o,j est,os bon,a,j.
5. My sister will be a teacher.
6. Your sons will be friends.
7. La kuk,o,j est,is tre bon,a,j.
8. La pan,o est,is sek,a.
9. The new girl was my friend.
10. The boys will be great friends.

5 Komunaj Frasoj (Common Phrases)

Salut,o,n! (Hello!)

Dank,o,n! (Thanks!)

Mi,a nom,o est,as (My name is)

Ĉu vi pov,as repet,i, mi pet,as? (Could you repeat that please?)

Ne zorg,u! (Don't worry!)