

Leciono 3 / Lesson 3

Country, nationality and language

In Esperanto names of nationalities, countries and languages can be connected in different ways:

1st way: country from nationality via -i- or -uj-

The most usual one:

| | | |
|--------------|----------|---------------|
| Lando | Nacieco | Lingvo |
| root + i + o | root + o | root + a |
| Rusio | Ruso | Rusa (lingvo) |
| Francio | Franco | Franca |

Some people use suffix -uj- instead of -i-, in the case of countries they are interchangeable:

Italio = Italujo

Svedio = Svedujo

2nd way: nationality from country via -an-:

| | | |
|----------|---------------|----------|
| Lando | Nacieco | Lingvo |
| root + o | root + an + o | root + a |
| Kubo | Kubano | Kuba |
| Irlando | Irlandano | Irlanda |

Sometimes -an- in such cases may be perceived as a suffix of citizenship rather than nationality.

3rd way: country from nationality via -land-

| | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|
| Lando | Nacieco | Lingvo |
| root + lando | root + o | root + a |
| Pollando | Polo | Pola |
| Skotlando | Skoto | Skota |

Sometimes -an- in such cases may be perceived as a suffix of citizenship rather than nationality. So, in the third way one can anyway use -an-.

For example, pollandano will mean “a citizen of Poland”.

Vortaro / Dictionary

Tempoj de tago:

| | |
|---------|---------|
| mateno | morning |
| vespero | evening |
| nokto | night |
| mateno | morning |

Kalendaro:

| | |
|----------|-----------------|
| semajno | week |
| monato | month |
| jaro | year |
| jarcento | age (100 years) |

Semajno:

| | |
|----------|----------|
| lundo | monday |
| mardo | tuesday |
| merkredo | wensday |
| ĵaŭdo | thursday |
| vendredo | friday |
| sabato | saturday |
| dimanĉo | sunday |

Jartempoj

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| printempo | spring |
| somero | summer |
| aŭtuno | autumn |
| vintro | winter |

oni

“oni” is a special, so called indefinite pronoun. It is used in cases when subject of some action is not known or/and not important. It also can be used to generalize some statement, for example in proverbs.

Examples:

Oni diras ke Svislando estas bela!

People say that Switzerland is beautiful!

Oni riparis la pordon.

They (doesn't matter who) fixes the door,

Oni ne devas ĵeti ŝtonojn en vitra domo,

One shouldn't throw stones in a glass house.

Kiel **oni** diras “cool” en Esperanto?

How do **you** say “cool” in Esperanto?

kun kaj sen

Prepositions “kun” and “sen” can be roughly translated as “with” and “without”. But (!) “kun” **can not** be used in sense “using smth”.

Oni skribas **per** skribilo.

Examples:

Mi promenas **kun** miaj amikoj

I walk **with** my friends

Mi ŝatas bieron **kun** fiŝo

I like beer **with** fish

Ili babilas **sen** paŭso!

They are chatting **without** a break!

Kompleksaj sentencoj

In Esperanto you can build a complex sentence using word “ke”. Just like you do it in English with “that”

Examples:

Mi ŝatas ke vi ridas!

I like that you are laughing!

Mi dubas **ke** vi pravas.

I doubt **that** you are right

Monatoj

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Januaro | January |
| Februaro | February |
| Marto | March |
| Aprilo | April |
| Majo | May |
| Junio | June |
| Julio | July |
| Aŭgusto | August |
| Septembro | September |
| Oktobro | October |
| Novembro | November |
| Decembro | December |

Verboj:

| | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| pensi | to think |
| opinii (ke...) | to think (that...) |
| kredi | to believe |
| dubi | to doubt |
| timi | to be afraid |
| doni | to give |
| preni | to take |
| tuŝi | to touch |
| montri | to show / to point |
| ĵeti | to throw |
| kapti | to catch |
| ekstari | to stand up |
| sidiĝi | to sit down |

Kial? Ĉar!

Here does a new question word!

“Kial” asks about a reason (=why?). To answer this question you need to start your sentence with “ĉar” (=because).

Examples:

Kial vi timas min?

Ĉar vi estas granda!

Direction akuzativo

1 In order to show movement *towards* the place or position indicated by the preposition, **-n** is added to the noun (in English, ‘to’ is sometimes added to ‘in’ and ‘on’):

La kato saltas sur la tabl**on**.

The cat jumps on to the table.

La muso kuras sub la lit**on**.

The mouse runs under the bed.

La viro iras en la dom**on**.

The man goes into the house.

Note: **-n** is never used after **al** (*to*) and **ĝis** (*up to*), because they do not indicate a position, but themselves show movement to some place.

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| salti | to jump |
| aplaŭdi | to applause |

Kompasdirektoj:

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| nordo | north |
| sudo | south |
| oriento | east |
| okcidento | west |

Transporto

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| veturi per buso | to go by bus |
| trajno | train |
| aŭtomobilo | car |
| aviadilo | plane |
| rajdi biciklon | to ride a bicycle |

| | |
|--------|-------------------|
| de | from (the border) |
| el | from (inside) |
| al | to |
| ĝis | until |
| en | in |
| tra | through |
| preter | past |

◀ Ameriko

