

Introduction to Esperanto

Contents

About lernu!	2
About Esperanto	6
Language introduction	13
Some phrases	17



Multilingual website to find out about and learn Esperanto.

Pri Lernu

Introduction

lernu: word in Esperanto which means "learn!"

Introduction

lernu!: a free website for getting to know and learning the international language, Esperanto. It's also a sort of experiment in learning languages online, without a teacher, and without classes. During the first phases of the project (August 2002 - January 2003 and January 2003 - January 2004), we gained experience in this field and are now eagerly awaiting comments from **you**. In addition, we are open to working together and exchanging experiences and ideas!

Evolution

The idea of *lernu!* as a learning medium was born linked with the first Esperanto@Interreto (E@I) seminar in Sweden in spring 2000, and was solidified in autumn 2001 during the second E@I, also in Sweden. In spring 2002, in various instances, multiple people interested in this project met and discussed it, and in June, the composition of the core team was chosen and a detailed plan of work was drawn up. During the summer of 2002, the project received support from the foundation ESF, and we started work that August. During the first phase, we concentrated primarily on the creation of a base for continued growth of the project (including a system that facilitates translation to many languages) and testing of ideas we had for different instruction methods. The second phase already allowed for growth and stabilization of many aspects of the site. During that phase, also many of YOU, users and helpers, contributed with your ideas and comments. That contribution from you defined tasks for the current phase. Thanks for working with us!

Sponsors

The *lernu!* project is financially supported by the American research foundation "Esperantic Studies Foundation", or ESF. The team that created these websites is a part of the international work group Esperanto@Interreto, or E@I.

Esperantic Studies Foundation

ESF was founded in 1968 by Humphrey Tonkin, Jonathan Pool, and E. James Lieberman, to support and stimulate the growth of English-language technical literature on Esperanto. Eventually the use of Esperanto in education became one of the foundation's primary focuses, due in part to its link with the North American Summer Esperanto Courses (NASK), which it supports financially and organizationally.

Esperanto@Interreto

Esperanto@Interreto (E@I) is a working group connected with TEJO. We work on projects to help Esperanto speakers work together online, learn more about Esperanto and teach it to others. The three most important goals of E@I are creating webpages, organizing seminars and using Esperanto online to communicate easily and quickly!

Responsibilities: Official coordinator of *lernu!* projects, is occupied with a bit of nearly everything ;-).

Introduction: I was born in 1983 and spent my whole life in the ex-Yugoslavia (now in Serbia and Montenegro), aside from Esperanto trips abroad. :-)

Most of my time is occupied by Esperanto projects and studying computer science at the Department of Organizational Sciences at the university in Belgrade. When I find time, I really like to be in nature, read, sometimes paint and practice Swedish (hopefully sometime also several other languages).

Name: Vitaly MONASTYREV

Country: Ukraine

Responsibilities: In *lernu!*, is involved with programming, downloadable versions.

Introduction: I was born in 1978. From the year 1995 until 2000 I studied programming at the university. Since the year 2002, I began to become interested in foreign languages (English and German). In 2003, online, I randomly found an article by C. Piron about Esperanto. From that moment, I have learned the international language.

Translators

Thanks to everyone who helped translate *lernu!* in other languages! The idea of this website is to be an Esperanto "school" in many languages.

English

Chuck Smith, Clayton Smith, Christian Kisa, Jacob Schwartz, Erin Piatetski, Matthew Chisholm, Detlef Karthaus

Chinese

Manlai You

Chinese (simplified)

Manlai You, Fan Baiquan, Li Zhongmin

Danish

Jonas Dalmose

Finnish

Teuvo Alavillamo

French

Aleks Kadar, Axel Rousseau, Emmanuel Debanne, Xavier Godivier (Zav'), Emmanuelle Richard

German

Andreas Schlapsi, Marko Naoki Lins, Detlef Karthaus

Hebrew

Allon Rothfarb, Sergey Tyrin, Eldad Salzman , Cvi

Spanish

Enrique Ellemberg, Ruben Torres, Rafael Despradel, Paul Goncalves , Cvi

Italian

Paul Goncalves

Lithuanian

Ramun

Dutch

Sjoerd Bosga, Oscar Debats

Norwegian

Heming Welde Thorbjørnsen

Polish

Anna Skudlarska, Stanislaw Mandrak

Portuguese

Neusa Priscotin Mendes, Matheus Artioli Firmino, Leonardo Baptista Lopes, Luís Ladeira, Luiz Portella, Raoni Medeiros

Russian

Oleg Izyumenko, Vyacheslav Ivanov

Serbian

Sonja A

Swedish

Henning von Rosen, Hakan Lundberg, Torun Jansson, Viktor Söderqvist

Turkish

Asli Mustano

Language helpers

Here is a list of people at your disposal if you need a language helper for your native language (or another language you understand). You will find the username of every language helper next to their name. This username will be used in the instant messenger as well as other parts of *lernu!*

English

Erin Piatieski (erinja), Riko Jernigan (Riko), Clayton Smith (Argilo), Chuck Smith (amuzulo)

Chinese

Manlai You (manlajo)

Danish

Jonas Dalmose (Dalmose)

Finnish

Teuvo Alavillamo (fantomo)

French

(coming soon)

German

Marko Naoki Lins, Andreas Schlapsi (andreas)

Hebrew

Allon Rothfarb (Allon), Cvi

Spanish

Cvi

Lithuanian

Neringa Zasait

Dutch

Oscar Debats (Oski)

Norwegian

Heming Welde Thorbjørnsen (Urseto)

Polish

Anna Skudlarska (annA), Stanislaw Mandrak (staman)

Portuguese

Josenildo Marques

Russian

Oleg Izyumenko (Oleg326756)

Serbian

Sonja Petrovic (so)

Swedish

Hokan Lundberg (ho), Torun Jansson (torun)

Turkish

Asli Mustano

Pri Esperanro

Introduction



Hey, I'm Zam! This introduction will reflect how we in the lernu! team see Esperanto, based on our experiences. There are many worthwhile and interesting ways to use Esperanto, and that's what you'll find here!

At "Introduction to Esperanto" you can find information about Esperanto as a language (its structure and how it works).

What is Esperanto?

It's a language.

Important traits of Esperanto

International: Esperanto is most useful for communicating among people of diverse nations who do not have a common mother tongue.

Neutral: It doesn't belong to one people or country, so it works as a neutral language.

Equal: When you use Esperanto, you feel more equal than when, for example, you speak Spanish with a native Spanish speaker.

Easy: Thanks to the structure of Esperanto, it's usually much easier to master than other foreign languages.

Living: Esperanto evolves and lives just like other languages, and it can be used to express all facets of human thought and emotion.

We created this website because we like using Esperanto. Everyday we communicate with friends in different countries and continents, mostly online.

We find Esperanto to be a good tool for making new friends and working together with people who speak different native languages.



The idea of Esperanto

The idea of Esperanto is: the foundation of a neutral language will help break down barriers between people and help everyone see each other as neighbors. L. Zamenhof, 1912

The basic idea of Esperanto is about **tolerance and respect for people** of diverse nations and cultures. Communication is indeed the essential part of understanding each other, and if that communication happens through a neutral language, that can help the feeling that we 'meet' on equal grounds and respect for one another.



As an ordinary speaker of Esperanto, you don't often think about the "foundation of a neutral language" and its great ideas. You just enjoy having the ability to express yourself freely with people from other countries and cultures.

L. Zamenhof 1859-1917



Zamenhof grew up in a multi-ethnic city, Byalistok (which lies in what is now Poland) where he often saw quarrels between different ethnic groups. This is why he became interested in creating a new language which could work as a bridge between the diverse ethnicities. In his youth, he kept working on his language project and at the age of 27, he presented it under the pseudonym "Doctor Esperanto." Zamenhof was a Jew, worked as an eye doctor and had a family with many children. He also tried to create a 'neutral religion' *Homaranismo*, but that project never really became popular. Esperanto has no relation to any religion or sect.



History of Esperanto

The beginning

Esperanto was initiated by L. Zamenhof at the end of the 19th century through a book called *Lingvo Internacia*. People who wanted to have international contacts started to learn and use the language. This is how Esperanto came into being. After a while it became stable and evolved into the language which is used and enjoyed by people in many countries.

First hundred years

Zamenhof presented the language in **1887** and during the first one hundred years it has been spreading around the world. The basic principles of grammar, word creation and speaking have not changed, except for the meanings of some words. Also, many new words have entered the language.

One hundred years is not a long time for a language! But many people have already learned and used the language and have therefore contributed to its natural evolution.



The future of Esperanto depends on you and me! Everyone who uses Esperanto and is interested in it will contribute to its evolution.

Uses for Esperanto

There are many ways we use Esperanto. The most common ways are listed below.



Travelling

It's very interesting to travel 'in' Esperanto. You can stay in the home of other Esperanto speakers (usually for free) and in this way you get an insider's view of the country/region. The **Pasporta Servo** is published every year which has addresses of hosts in more than 80 countries. (Click on the picture if you want more information.)



International meetings

Different kinds of meetings regularly go on in Esperanto. Some examples are: **International Youth Congress** (meeting with generally 400 young people), **Esperanto@Interreto seminars** (seminars about the Internet), **Universal Congress** (the largest convention, normally with more than 1500 participants) and the **Internacia Seminario** (a large New Year's Party in Germany)

Online

If you like email, instant messengers or newsgroups then you will have plenty of possibilities to use Esperanto to talk about anything and everything. In fact, the Internet and Esperanto go well together! (Click on the picture if you want to read more.)



Culture

Esperanto has its own culture: music, literature, plays, etc. Here you can get a taste of it.



Music

Here are some popular groups. (Click on the picture to hear the songs from the CD.)



Literature

There are many books in Esperanto, both original and translated. Here are some covers:



"Even the first brochure about Esperanto had a poem in it. From the beginning, people saw how richly and beautifully they could express themselves in Esperanto; it's indeed a language in which you feel free. So, they started to use it as an art. This is how literature was born that was richer than that of many languages in the first century of their existence." (Claude Piron)

Esperanto FAQ



Here are the answers to some common questions about Esperanto. If you have a question that isn't answered here, you're welcome to write to demando@lernu.net.

How many people speak Esperanto?

Nobody really knows. There aren't many speakers compared to the "big" languages, but there are enough that you can use the language in lots of ways. For a few concrete examples, check out the page on Fields of Use.

What's the closest language to Esperanto?

It depends how you look at it. Many of the root words come from Latin-based languages (such as Italian, Spanish, and French), but in some ways the structure of Esperanto is similar to languages such as Chinese and Vietnamese (isolated languages).

Is it easy to learn Esperanto?

Compared to other languages, certainly. But as with learning any language, some find it easier than others. You're certainly at an advantage if you already speak another foreign language.

Why is the language called Esperanto?

In the beginning, it was called *Lingvo Internacia* - the international language. When Zamenhof introduced the language, he used the name *Dr. Esperanto* (it means 'doctor who hopes'). Some people started to call it "the language of Dr. Esperanto", which was eventually shortened to just "Esperanto", which is the most common name today.

Are there any symbols of Esperanto?

Yes, a few in fact. The green star has traditionally been used as a symbol of Esperanto, and it's a part of the Esperanto flag. The color green is a sign of hope, and the five points of the star symbolise the five continents.



Links to interesting webpages

Here you can find more information about Esperanto, in many languages. Happy surfing!



Organisations

Worldwide Organisation of Young Esperantists: <http://www.tejo.org>

Universal Esperanto Association: <http://www.uea.org>

Esperantic Studies Foundation: <http://www.esperantic.org>

Information pages

Links to Esperanto pages in other languages: <http://www.esperanto.net>

Panorama of Esperanto pages: <http://www.esperanto-panorama.net>

Complete calendar of Esperanto events: <http://www.eventoj.hu/2003.htm>

For and about linguistic equality: <http://www.lingvo.org>

Internet Information Centre: <http://www.ikso.net/ric>

Partner websites

Service for teachers and students of Esperanto: <http://www.edukado.net>

Fun and educational about languages: <http://www.lingvo.info>

For intercultural exchanges: <http://www.interkulturo.net>

Other courses

Great course you can download at: <http://ikurso.net>

Correspondence course: <http://pacujo.net/esperanto/course/>

Why learn Esperanto?

Yeah, why? Or, why not?... Below you will see how one of the lernu! team members answered to this question.



Because

It's **fun** to learn a new language that's more regular and flexible than other languages usually are.

It's **good for self-confidence** to master a foreign language.

It helps you **learn about the general functioning of languages**.

It will be **easier to learn another language** later, if you want to.

With Esperanto, you will **will support a good idea** that is based on a neutral lingual foundation and aims to remove the walls between the peoples, and create friendship between all people.

With it, you will get access to the **culture** surrounding the language Esperanto.

With it, you will get access to **an alternative international source of information**.

With it you can **gain access to foreign cultures** relatively easily.

Concrete example

When I had to learn English in school, I sometimes started to cry when I ran into all of the irregularities and strange rules. That didn't happen when I learned Esperanto.

For more than ten years, I continually tried to master English but didn't succeed! When after three years of sporadic Esperanto study, I freely expressed myself with it, I was very pleased with myself.

For example, I didn't know what an adverb was until I started studying Esperanto.

At least, that's what I heard from friends who learned other languages after Esperanto... However, personally, I'm too lazy to learn a national language.

It feels good to support a really concrete project for peace, even though it's difficult to remember to always be personally peaceful.

One of the most interesting books that I ever read was originally written in Esperanto.

To eat with a family in Beijing, ski with a good friend in Poland, live with my girlfriend in Belgrade - I certainly wouldn't have done that without Esperanto.

With Esperanto you can **communicate on the same level** with people from other countries.

When I occasionally spoke in English with Argilo from Canada (a programmer at *lernu!*) I felt that I was in a lesser position. Using Esperanto with him, I feel that we are both at the same level, at least from a lingual point of view.

When you speak Esperanto you can go to **interesting and fun events** all over the world.

In the summer, I plan to go to a huge youth meeting in Russia, and in that case, also to a seminar in China. I'm already excited!

You can usually **stay as a guest for free** with Esperanto speakers around the world.

Why pay for a hotel if you can stay with an Esperanto speaker? I have done this a lot during my trips and saved a lot of money.

Thanks to knowledge of Esperanto, you can **travel cheaply** to various training seminars.

I think that I participated in or arranged more than ten training seminars and almost always, TEJO paid the travel and lodging costs.

When you speak the language, you can become active in international organizations, learn a lot about how those organizations work, and organize stuff yourself. With Esperanto you can become experienced in **international and intercultural relations**.

For me it has been a very pleasing and important experience to be in various boards, organize seminars, arrange festivals, etc.

When you often communicate and relate with people from other countries and cultures, it's completely natural that you learn from that, although sometimes only after multiple misunderstandings and surprises.

With it you will find **new friends** in a various countries.

After a few years in the world of Esperanto, I immediately noticed that I have a lot more friends abroad than in my home country.

This is the only way that you can **check out whether Esperanto is a good language** or not, and see if the points above are true!

Don't just believe me, try for yourself.

What can you do with Esperanto?

Do you want to learn Esperanto, but aren't sure how you can use it later? Or maybe you think that Esperanto isn't used anywhere? With this article, we want to prove to those who have doubts about the usefulness of the international language, that Esperanto lives and can be useful for a lot of things. Are you ready? So let's start...

Almost every person probably dreams about many interesting **travels** across the whole world. Travelling with Esperanto is very interesting, because you can contact local Esperantists and become friends with them. There is also a special service for people who like to travel, which is called Pasporta Servo. It is a booklet with many addresses of people all over the world. These people are ready to accept travellers in their homes for one or several nights, completely free of charge. If you travel without using Esperanto, you usually simply visit a lot of scenic places and learn little about the true daily lives of the local people, but if you travel with Esperanto, you can become more deeply acquainted with a country and learn about the traditions and customs of the local inhabitants with the help of local Esperantists. In that way, by knowing Esperanto, you have friends in every country, who are ready to help you. If you like to bicycle, you can contact the Biciklista Esperantista Movado Internacia [International Esperantist Bicyclist Movement] and travel together with other members of

the organization.

Are you a timid person who finds it difficult to get to know other people? Or maybe you're very outgoing and have many friends, but want to have even more? In both cases, Esperanto is for you. With this language, any kind of person can easily find new friends. It's possible to do that, for example, by **correspondence**. In various Esperanto-language newspapers and magazines, and online, you can find addresses of people who want to correspond. So why not write to them? By corresponding with them, you will not only find new friends, but also find out a lot about their countries and traditions. In addition, it's fun to have a lot of friends and to be able to meet them later during various Esperanto events.

If **Esperanto events** have already been mentioned, we should tell more about them. Almost every day in various parts of our world, congresses, festivals campouts, and other large or small events for Esperantists take place. To understand how useful Esperanto can be, it's worthwhile to try to participate in at least one of these events. Imagine an event, attended by several hundred people from several dozen countries, and each person carries with them a piece of their culture. In all truth, it's hard to write about it, you really have to experience it for yourself. The largest Esperanto events are the IJK (International Youth Congress) and the UK (Universal Congress), which happen each year, in a different country each time. There is one other type of event - seminars, which are usually organized by TEJO (Worldwide Esperanto Youth Organization), and E@I (Esperanto at Internet). People who want to gain experience in various topics attend seminars. Usually 2-4 seminars happen each year, and by attending them it's possible to gain experience in topics like human rights, project management, active citizenship, internet techniques, etc. During these seminars ideas for new international projects are proposed. For example, the idea for *lernu!* was born during one of these seminars.

You can also try to become involved with **organization of various events**. You can organize an event in your country and invite Esperantists from other countries to it. By doing that, you gain unique experience, which you can make use of later in various aspects of your life. You can also try to participate in some international projects as a helper. For example, the *lernu!* project always needs help in translation or correction of errors.

Unfortunately, not everyone has the opportunity to participate in various events. But don't despair - find out about local **Esperanto clubs** in your country. It could be that even in your city, there is such a club. During the club meetings you can exchange news, improve your knowledge of Esperanto, chat, and pass the time with friends in other fun ways.

Does your city not have a club? In that case, create one. :-) To achieve that, **teach Esperanto** to other people. Arrange a course in Esperanto and spread information about it in your city.

Read in Esperanto. It's very easy to do that, because Esperanto has quite a rich literature. There are a lot of interesting original works, which exist only in Esperanto. You can also read translations from national literature. Almost all famous works have already been translated into Esperanto.

Subscribe to newspapers in Esperanto. There are several dozen paper Esperanto newspapers, which you can subscribe to, and in which you'll find a lot of interesting information. If you use the internet a lot, you can find magazines, bulletins, newsletters, and mailing lists online.

If you are interested in increasing the richness of Esperanto literature, you can start to **compose or translate**. Try to do that and perhaps thanks to Esperanto, you will discover in yourself yet one more skill - the talent of an author. And if you like to translate, you can also easily do that. You can translate from Esperanto to your national language, or vice versa.

Don't like to read much? In that case, try to **listen to radio broadcasts**. There are several radio stations which regularly broadcast their programs. With them you can not only learn something new, but also simply relax, listening to Esperanto music.

You can **study** with Esperanto. for example, in The International Academy of the Sciences in San Marino one of the official languages is Esperanto.

You can make use of Esperanto also in your **profession**. Simply contact Esperantists who have the same profession as you, or who are interested in the same topic, and exchange ideas and experiences with them. If you want to, you can even start up an international business. Learn about existing Esperanto organizations for various topics. It could be that an organization already exists that links together people who are interested in the same thing as you. In addition, there are many online mailing lists for diverse topics. Choose those, that interest you, and subscribe to them.

You and your friends can use Esperanto as a **secret language**. :-) Sometimes it's useful to be able to speak with someone so that no one else can understand you. However, be careful and make certain that no one around you understands Esperanto. :-)

Many Esperantists use Esperanto as a **family language**. That happens when two Esperantists meet, fall in love, and later get married, but each one speaks a different language. Do which language should they speak within the family??? In Esperanto, of course. :-) In that way children appear, whose first language is Esperanto.

Not all of the uses of Esperanto are listed in this article, because it would be difficult to list and discuss them all. You can only be certain of one thing - with Esperanto you can have many new and interesting experiences, and in that way, enrichen your life. Using this language, you can do anything at all - have fun, be sad, fall in love, work, gain experience, travel, read, get married, etc.

If you need more detailed information, simply contact the *lernu!* tutor for your language.

Lingoprezento

Introduction



Hi! I'm Zam! I'd like to show you some things about the international language, Esperanto.

Alphabet

Here is the Esperanto alphabet. Each letter always makes the same sound, and spelling is perfectly regular. Click the examples to hear how they're pronounced!



A	a mi - to love	H	h oro - hour	O	o ro - gold
B	b ela - beautiful	Ĥ	ĥ oro - choir	P	p aco - peace
C	c elo - goal	I	i nfano - child	R	r apida - fast
Ĉ	ĉ okolado - chocolate	J	j una - young	S	s alti - to jump
D	d oni - to give	Ĵ	ĵ urnalo - newspaper	Ŝ	ŝ ipo - ship
E	e gala - equal	K	k afo - coffee	T	t ago - day
F	f acila - easy	L	l ando - country	U	u rbo - city
G	g randa - big	M	m aro - sea	Ŭ	u ŭto - car
Ĝ	ĝ ui - to enjoy	N	n okto - night	V	v ivo - life
				Z	z ebro - zebra

If you cannot hear the sounds, here are more detailed examples.

Nouns



All nouns in Esperanto end with O.

(Nouns are names of th

amiko - friend **a**rbo - tree **b**irdo - bird **d**omo - house **h**undo - dog
kato - cat **l**ibro - book **s**trato - street **u**rbo - city **v**iro - man

Plural

To make a noun plural, add a J. This makes the ending sound like oy.



amikoj - friends arboj - trees birdoj - birds domoj - houses hundoj - dogs
katoj - cats libroj - books stratoj - streets urboj - cities viroj - men

Object



In Esperanto, we show the direct object of a sentence by adding an N.
This lets us change the order of the parts of the sentence without changing the meaning. (A direct object is that which is directly acted upon)

La hundo amas la katon. - the dog loves the cat

La katon amas la hundo. - means the same thing because the N is still on the same noun.

Moving the N will change the meaning.

La kato amas la hundon. - the cat loves the dog.

Adjectives

All adjectives in Esperanto end with A.

(Adjectives are used to describe nouns.)



alta - tall bela - beautiful facila - easy granda - big longa - long
nova - new pura - clean sana - healthy seka - dry varma - warm

Prefixes



Check this out! Adding MAL to the beginning of a word gives it the opposite meaning.

malalta - short malbela - ugly malfacila - difficult malgranda - small mallonga - short
malnova - old malpura - dirty malsana - sick malseka - wet malvarma - cold

MAL is an example of a **prefix**. Prefixes go in front of words to make new words. In Esperanto there are 10 different prefixes.

Suffixes



There are also many ways to make new words using special suffixes.
For example, ET makes something smaller.

dometo - cottage
libreto - booklet
beleta - cute
varmeta - lukewarm
urbeto - town
hundeto - small dog

ET is an example of a **suffix**. Suffixes go on the end of words to make new words. In Esperanto there are 32 different suffixes.

Verbs

Verbs, of course, are very important. But you'll find they're also very simple in Esperanto. (Verbs are action words.)



doni - to give fari - to do/make havi - to have lerni - to learn ludi - to play
paroli - to speak povi - to be able ridi - to laugh scii - to know vidi - to see

Verb Forms



Infinitives end in I. In the present tense, verbs always end in AS, in the past in IS, and in the future in OS. There are no irregular verbs!

esti

mi estas - I am
vi estas - you are
li estas - he is
ŝi estas - she is
ĝi estas - it is
ni estas - we are
ili estas - they are

mi estis - I was
vi estis - you were
li estis - he was
ŝi estis - she was
ĝi estis - it was
ni estis - we were
ili estis - they were

mi estos - I will be
vi estos - you will be
li estos - he will be
ŝi estos - she will be
ĝi estos - it will be
ni estos - we will be
ili estos - they will be

There are two more verb forms, **US** for the conditional form and **U** for the command form. In Grammar you'll find more information about them.

Adverbs

Adjectives become adverbs when you use the E ending instead.

(Adverbs are words that descr



aktive - actively bone - well facile - easily fiere - proudly glate - smoothly
rapide - quickly serioze - seriously silente - silently vere - truly zorge - carefully

Sentences



Here are some sentences based on what you've learned so far. Can you understand them?

La viro parolas Esperanton. - The man speaks Esperanto.

La amiko povos ludi en la granda urbo. - The friend will be able to play in the big city.

Rikardo donis libron al Maria. - Richard gave a book to Maria.

Mi malfacile vidis la birdetojn. - I saw the small birds with difficulty.

La katoj estas belaj. - The cats are beautiful.

La hundo estas en la malnova domo. - The dog is in the old house.

List of phrases

De kiu lando vi estas? - What country are you from?

Kie vi loĝas? - Where do you live?

Kiom kostas la kuko? - How much does the cake cost?

Pluvas. - It's raining.

Neĝas. - It's snowing.

La suno brilas. - The sun is shining.

Mi fajfas pri tio. - I don't care.

Damne! - Damn!

Fek! - Shit!

Mi estas laca. - I'm tired.

Mi ĝojas. - I'm glad.

Mi ne volas. - I don't want to.

Vi estas bela. - You're beautiful.

Vi estas stultulo. - You're an idiot.

Tre bone! - Great!

Kio okazas? - What's going on?

Mi pensis pri vi. - I was thinking of you.

Kioma horo estas? - What time is it?

Dek post la tria. - Ten after three.

Kiam vi venos? - When will you come?

Eble. - Maybe.

Povas esti. - Could be.

Vi pravas. - You're right.

Ĉu vere? - Really?

Mia nomo estas... - My name is...

Kio estas via nomo? - What's your name?

Saluton! - Hi!

Ĝis! - Bye!

Dankon. - Thanks.

Nedankinde. - You're welcome.

Bonan apetiton. - Bon appétit!

Mi konsentas. - I agree.

Kompatinda! - Poor thing!

Kion vi faras? - What are you doing?

Kiel vi fartas? - How are you?

Mi fartas bone. - I'm doing fine.

Mi estas malsata. - I'm hungry.

Mirinde! - Amazing!

Kiel vi? - How's it going?

Bone! - Fine/nice/good!

Des pli bone! - Even better!

Konsentite! - Agreed!

Mi ne komprenas. - I don't understand.