

## Esperanto – Quick Guide

Esperanto is a language that was created in 1887 in order to be used for communication between people with different native languages. Because of this design goal, it is much easier than other languages and it can be learned 5 times faster than French or Spanish. [www.esperanto.info](http://www.esperanto.info)

### **The verb endings:**

- i for infinitive: Mi devas foriri – I have to go. I must leave.
- as for present tense: Mi estas Tim. - I am Tim.
- os for future tense: Kiam vi foriros? - When will you leave?
- is for past tense: Li foriris antaŭ unu horo. - He left one hour ago.
- us for conditional: Ĉu vi povus helpi min? - Could you help me?
- u for imperative: Venu! - Come!

That's it. No other endings, no exceptions, no irregular verbs.

### **Some Vocabulary:**

Saluton!	Hello!	povi	can, to be able
Bonvolu	Please	voli	to want
Dankon	Thanks		
Nedankinde	You're welcome	Ĉu?	(yes/no questions)
Ĝis	Bye	Kie?	Where?
Bonan vojaĝon!	Have a good trip!	Kien?	Where to?
		Kiam?	When?
mi, vi, li, ŝi	I, you, he, she		
ĝi, ni, vi, ili	it, we, you, they	akvo	water
esti	to be	manĝaĵo	food
havi	to have	drinkejo	bar, pub
fari	to do / to make	mapo	map
iri, foriri	to go, to go away	subskribo	signature
veni	to come	poŝlampo	flashlight
peti	to request	vojo	way

**Pronunciation** of the special letters: ĉocolate, ĝiant, ĵe t'aime, ŝampoo  
Word stress is on the second-to-last syllable: raDIo, saLUton, FAri

## Esperanto – Quick Guide

Esperanto is a language that was created in 1887 in order to be used for communication between people with different native languages. Because of this design goal, it is much easier than other languages and it can be learned 5 times faster than French or Spanish. [www.esperanto.info](http://www.esperanto.info)

### **The verb endings:**

- i for infinitive: Mi devas foriri – I have to go. I must leave.
- as for present tense: Mi estas Tim. - I am Tim.
- os for future tense: Kiam vi foriros? - When will you leave?
- is for past tense: Li foriris antaŭ unu horo. - He left one hour ago.
- us for conditional: Ĉu vi povus helpi min? - Could you help me?
- u for imperative: Venu! - Come!

That's it. No other endings, no exceptions, no irregular verbs.

### **Some Vocabulary:**

Saluton!	Hello!	povi	can, to be able
Bonvolu	Please	voli	to want
Dankon	Thanks		
Nedankinde	You're welcome	Ĉu?	(yes/no questions)
Ĝis	Bye	Kie?	Where?
Bonan vojaĝon!	Have a good trip!	Kien?	Where to?
		Kiam?	When?
mi, vi, li, ŝi	I, you, he, she		
ĝi, ni, vi, ili	it, we, you, they	akvo	water
esti	to be	manĝaĵo	food
havi	to have	drinkejo	bar, pub
fari	to do / to make	mapo	map
iri, foriri	to go, to go away	subskribo	signature
veni	to come	poŝlampo	flashlight
peti	to request	vojo	way

**Pronunciation** of the special letters: ĉocolate, ĝiant, ĵe t'aime, ŝampoo  
Word stress is on the second-to-last syllable: raDIo, saLUton, FAri