

Introduction

Chapter 4 consists of the first ten parts of the introductory course “Ana Pana”. (Parts 11–21 will come in chapter 6.) The material starts off easy and becomes progressively more difficult. Before going on with this chapter, it’s a good idea to read through the second chapter, “An introduction to the Esperanto language”.

The idea for each part of the “Ana Pana” course is for you to:

1. read through the new words and their translations;
2. read a short text about Ana;
3. get explanations about the language used in the text;
4. answer questions about the text;
5. try to translate the short text about Ana.

Answers to the exercises are found at the end of this chapter.

The texts are also in MP3 format so you can listen to them. We recommend listening often. Download the MP3 files from _____.

If you have any questions or comments as you follow the course, you are always welcome to write to libera@ikso.net.

Part 1 – Saluton!

New words for Part 1

saluton – hello
nomo – name
persona – personal
loĝas – lives
Usono – USA
strato – street
jaro – year
via – your

mi – I
estas – am, is, are
familia – family
loĝi – live
adreso – address
reto – net
kio – what
kie – where

mia – my
esti – to be
familio – family
en – in
longa – long
poŝto – mail
vi – you
ĝis! – bye!

Text for Part 1

Saluton!

Mia nomo estas Ana Pana.

Mia persona nomo estas Ana.

Mia familia nomo estas Pana.

Mi loĝas en Novjorko, Usono.

Mia adreso estas: 1234 Long-strato.

Mia retpoŝt-adreso estas: ana@lernu.net.

Mi estas dek-ok-jara (18).

Kio estas via nomo?

Kie vi loĝas?

Ĝis!



Grammar notes for Part 1

-o: Ending for nouns. Nouns are names of things, people or places. E.g.:

- strato, adreso, nomo, domo (house), amo (love), penso (thought)

-a: Ending for adjectives. Adjectives describe nouns. E.g.:

- persona nomo (first name)
- longa strato (long street)
- granda hundo (big dog)
- bela floro (beautiful flower)

Personal pronouns: **mi** (I), **vi** (you), **ŝi** (she), **li** (he), **ĝi** (it), **ni** (we), **vi** (you), **ili** (they).

Possessive pronouns: **mia** (my), **via** (your), **ŝia** (her), **lia** (his), **ĝia** (its), **nia** (our), **via** (your), **ilia** (their).

-as: Ending for verbs in the present tense. E.g.:

- Ŝi estas bela. (She is beautiful.)
- Mi loĝas en Afriko. (I live in Africa.)
- Li parolas. (He speaks.)
- Mia kato estas nigra. (My cat is black.)

Hints on the text of Part 1

1) The preposition “ĝis” meaning “until”, but often used as short for **Ĝis revido!** (See you later!)

2) Ana’s address is written in an Esperanto format, to teach you that style. However, in general, you should write addresses in keeping with the system of the relevant country, so that letters make it to their destination!

3) **Retpoŝt-adreso** is a compound word. You can write it as **retpoŝt-adreso** or as **retpoŝtadreso**. Note that you can't write it as two words: *retpoŝt adreso*. You have to join it together as a single word. Every word in Esperanto must have a grammatical ending, so you can't have a word like *retpoŝt* without an ending such as **-o**, or **-a**.

4) The hyphens in **dek-ok-jara** and **Long-strato** are not optional, because each of these terms behaves as a single word.

Exercise for Part 1

Please write about yourself or about a fictional person in the same way that Ana describes herself in the text.

Translation exercise for Part 1

Try to translate the above text about Ana. (There's a suggested translation at the end of the chapter.)

Part 2 – Pri Ana

New words for Part 2

pri – about

knabino – girl

juna – young

patrino – mother

fratino – sister

urbo – city

kelkaj – some

Afriko – Africa

Oceanio – Oceania

sur – on

ŝi – she

havas – has

patro – father

frato – brother

lando – country

ekzemple – for example

Azio – Asia

bildo – picture

tuta – whole

kaj – and

ankaŭ – also

de – of, from

mondo – world

Ameriko – the Americas

Eŭropo – Europe

Text for Part 2

Sur la bildo estas knabino. Ŝia nomo estas Ana.

Ŝia tuta nomo estas Ana Pana.

Ana estas juna. Ŝi havas dek ok (18) jarojn.

Ana estas dek-ok-jara.

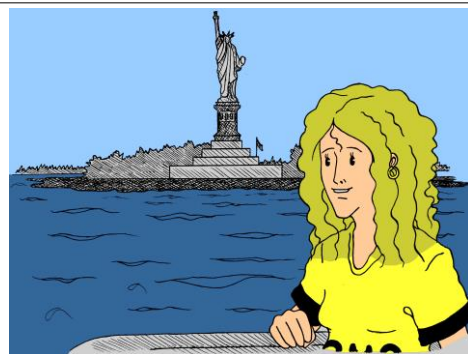
Estas kvin (5) personoj en la familio de Ana.

Ana havas patrinon kaj patron.

Ŝi havas ankaŭ fratino kaj frato.

La adreso de Ana estas: 1234 Long-strato.

La retpoŝt-adreso de Ana estas: ana@lernu.net.



Ana loĝas en Novjorko. Novjorko estas urbo en Usono.
Usono estas lando en Ameriko. Ameriko estas
mondoparto. En la mondo estas kelkaj mondopartoj,
ekzemple: Ameriko, Afriko, Azio, Eŭropo kaj Oceanio.

Grammar notes for Part 2

-j: Ending for the plural. E.g.:

- mondoparto**j** (continents)
- grandaj hundo**j** (big dogs)
- Miaj hundo**j** estas grandaj. (My dogs are big.)

la: The definite article is the word **la**, e.g.: **sur la bildo** (on the picture).

In Esperanto there is no indefinite article, e.g.: **Ana havas fraton** (Ana has a brother).

-in-: Suffix indicating female gender. E.g.:

- frato (brother) frat**ino** (sister)
- patro (father) patr**ino** (mother)
- knabo (boy) knab**ino** (girl)

-n: Ending used to mark the *direct object*. E.g.:

- Ana havas frato**n**. (Ana has a brother.)
- Mi vidas vin**n**. (I see you.)
- Ŝi amas lin**n**. (She loves him.)

In the first example **havas** is the *verb*, **Ana** is the *subject* and **fraton** is the *object*. It's important to be able to identify the verb, subject and object in order to use the **-n** ending correctly. If you're uncertain about this, please see the explanation in Chapter 2 under "Objects and other sentence components". We will cover **-n** further in this course, so don't worry if you don't fully understand it straight away.

de: Preposition with many uses, including indicating possession (genitive). E.g.:

- La adreso de Ana (Ana's address).
- La familia nomo de Ana (Ana's last name).
- Klarigoj de parto du (Explanations for Part 2).

-i: Ending for verbs in their neutral form (infinitive). E.g.:

- esti (to be), loĝi (to live), havi (to have)

Numbers

unu (1), du (2), tri (3), kvar (4), kvin (5), ses (6), sep (7), ok (8), naŭ (9), dek (10), dek unu (11), dek du (12), ... dek naŭ (19), dudek (20), dudek unu (21), ... dudek naŭ (29), tridek (30), cent (100).

Hints on the text of Part 2

- 1) The word **nomo** can mean just a first name (as in this lesson) or a full name according to context.
- 2) There are several ways to indicate someone's age in Esperanto. Usually we include a form of the word **aĝo** or the word **jaro** to show we're talking about age. The story says that **Ana estas 18-jara** (Ana is 18 [years old]). Other ways to indicate age in Esperanto are **Ana aĝas 18**, **Ana estas 18-jaraĝa**, and **Ana havas 18 jarojn**.
- 3) Some students confuse the terms **lando**, **loĝlando**, and **mondoparto**. **Mondoparto** is a large part of the world; an alternative word is **kontinento**. **Eŭropo** (Europe) kaj **Afriko** (Africa) are examples of **mondopartoj**. **Lando** means "country". Examples of **landoj** are **Japanio** (Japan) and **Britio** (Great Britain).
- 4) Also beware of confusing Esperanto words with similar words in national languages that have different meanings. For example, for speakers of many languages, the word **eŭropa** seems to mean "Europe", but it actually means "European". The word **amerika** means "North or South American", not "the USA". Read word lists carefully to avoid being caught out by false friends!

Questions for Part 2

- 1) Kio estas la familia nomo de Ana? La familia nomo de Ana estas ...
- 2) Kio estas la retpoŝt-adreso de Ana?
- 3) Kie ŝi loĝas?
- 4) Kio estas Novjorko?
- 5) En kiu mondoparto estas Usono?
- 6) En kiu lando vi loĝas?
- 7) En kiu mondoparto estas via loĝlando?

Translation exercise for Part 2

Try to translate the above text about Ana. (There's a suggested translation at the end of the chapter.)

Part 3 – Telefono

New words for Part 3

telefono – telephone

farti – to fare

ĝoji – to be glad

ne – no

plano – plan

sonori – to ring

tre – very

fari – to do

scii – to know (something)

voli – to want

kiel – how

bone – well

hodiaŭ – today

iu – someone

volonte – willingly

al – to	jes – yes	mallonga – short
koni – to know (someone)	tiu – that	hejme – at home
kiam – when	veni – to come	post – after
iam – sometime	numero – number	iri – to go
tago – day	meze – in the middle	

Text for Part 3

(La telefono de Ana sonoras.)

Ana: – Saluton. Estas Ana.

Mark: – Saluton, Ana! Estas Mark.

Ana: – Mark, saluton!

Mark: – Kiel vi fartas?

Ana: – Mi fartas bone. Kiel vi?

Mark: – Ankaŭ mi bone fartas.

Ana: – Mi ĝojas.

Mark: – Kion vi faros hodiaŭ?

Ana: – Mi ne scias. Mi ne havas iun planon.

Mark: – Ĉu vi volas veni al mi?

Ana: – Jes, volonte.

Mark: – Tre bone.

Ana: – Kie vi loĝas?

Mark: – Mi loĝas en SoHo.

Ana: – Bone, mi konas tiun urboparton.

Mark: – Mia adreso estas 56 Mallong-strato.

Ana: – Mallong-strato, numero 56. Kiam mi venu?

Mark: – Venu kiam vi volas. Mi estos hejme.

Ana: – Tre bone. Mi venos iam posttagmeze.

Mark: – Mi ĝojas. Ĝis!

Ana: – Ĝis poste!



Grammar notes for Part 3

-e: ending for adverbs. An adverb describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb. E.g.:

- Mi fartas bone. (I'm doing well.)
- Ŝi estas ege bela. (She is very beautiful.)
- Mi estas hejme multe. (I'm at home a lot.)

The **-e** ending, added to a root that denotes a place, means "at that place" or "in that place". With a root that indicates time, the meaning is "at that time".

- hejmo (home) hejme (at home)
- urbo (city) urbe (in the city)
- julio (July) julie (in July)
- mardo (Tuesday) marde (on Tuesday)

hodiaŭ: The words **hodiaŭ** and **tre** are adverbs. Not all adverbs have the **-e** ending in Esperanto.

mal-: A prefix used to create a word with an opposite meaning. Note that **mal-** doesn't mean *bad*; it simply forms the direct opposite. E.g.:

- longa (long) mallonga (short)
- alta (high) malalta (low)
- bona (good) malbona (bad)

-u: Ending for verbs in the imperative form. The **-u** ending shows that an act is commanded or desired. E.g.:

- Venu! (Come!)
- Venu, kiam vi volas. (Come when you want.)
- Ĉu ni manĝu nun? (Should we eat now?)
- Estu silenta! (Be quiet!)
- Mi volas, ke ŝi venu. (I want her to come.)

-is: Ending for verbs in the past tense. E.g.:

- Mi estis hejme. (I was home.)
- Mi venis hieraŭ. (I came yesterday.)

-os: Ending for verbs in the future tense. E.g.:

- Mi estos hejme. (I will be home.)
- Mi venos morgaŭ. (I will come tomorrow.)

-as -i: A verb with an **-i** ending can be combined with other verbs. When two verbs come together, the second is almost always in the infinitive (**-i**). E.g.:

- Mi volas veni. (I want to come.)
- Mi volis veni. (I wanted to come.)
- Bonvolu veni. (Please come.)
- Ana planas iri al Mark. (Ana plans to go to Mark.)

Note that Esperanto usually expresses verb tenses in a simpler way than many national languages. Although it's possible to express complex verb tenses, we often avoid these in Esperanto. As a result, there's sometimes more than one correct translation of an Esperanto sentence.

Ĉu: We use this word to ask questions with a yes/no answer. E.g.:

- Li venos. (He will come.) Ĉu li venos? (Will he come?)
- Vi vidas lin. (You see him.) Ĉu vi vidas lin? (Do you see him?)
- Vere! (It's true!) Ĉu vere? (Is it true?)
- Ana planas iri al Mark. Ĉu Ana planas iri al Mark?

Hints on the text of Part 3

1) In this lesson, you've met the words **scii** and **koni**, which represent two different senses of "to know". Not all languages distinguish between **scii** kaj **koni**. **Scii** is to possess knowledge, i.e. to have learned a fact or memorized a piece of information. **Koni** is to be acquainted with a person, or to know *of* something that you have encountered before.

Compound words appear again in this lesson. Sometimes you won't find a word in a dictionary because it's a combination of other words. This is not too difficult; you just have to try to recognize such words when you see them. The word **urboparto** isn't too hard if you know the meanings of the words **urbo** (city) and **parto** (part), right?

2) **Kiel vi?** is an informal way to ask **Kiel vi fartas?** (How are you?).

Questions for Part 3

- 1) Kiu telefonis al Ana?
- 2) Ĉu Mark iros al Ana?
- 3) En kiu urboparto loĝas Mark?
- 4) Kiam Ana planas iri al Mark?

Translation exercise for Part 3

Try to translate the above text about Ana. (There's a suggested translation at the end of the chapter.)

Part 4 – Pri Novjorko

New words for Part 4

granda – big

miliono – million

multaj – many

ege – very

financa – financial

ankaŭ – also

parko – park

viziti – to visit

regiono – region

ĉirkaŭ – around

da – of

domo – house

alta – tall

grava – important

tie – there

trovi – to find

se – if

ĝi – it

ok – eight

homo – human

en – in

banko – bank

centro – centre

diplomato – diplomat

bela – beautiful

iam – sometime

aliaj – others

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