

Delegates are volunteers in many countries, dedicated to helping you learn, travel, communicate in Esperanto.

Local groups: Many cities and regions have local groups. Check the internet or your national group's website for one near you. These groups can provide lessons, books, and practice sessions.

UNESCO:

The UEA has consultative relations with UNESCO. By the Resolution of December 10th, 1954, the General Conference of UNESCO recognized that the results achieved by Esperanto in intellectual exchanges and in bringing people together are in accordance with UNESCO's aims and ideals. Esperanto contributes to international cooperation in the fields of education, science, and culture.

Esperanto letters and sounds

A B C Ĉ D E F G Ĝ H Ĥ I J Ĵ
K L M N O P R S Ŝ T U Ŭ V Z

Every letter has only one sound and is always pronounced. All are pronounced as in English except:

A as in "father"	I as in "machine"
C as "ts" in "bits"	J as "y" in "yes"
Ĉ as "ch" in "church"	Ĵ as "s" in "measure"
E as in "get"	O as in "mote"
G as in "get"	S as in "said"
Ĝ as "j" in "jet"	Ŝ as "sh" in "shed"
H as in "hat"	U as "oo" in "boot"
Ĥ as "ch" in "loch"	Ŭ as "w" in "water"

Parts of speech are formed by adding endings to root words. Nouns end in **O**. Adjectives end in **A**. Adverbs end in **E**. Add **J** for plurals, **N** for direct objects. Accent is always on the next-to-last syllable.

Verb endings only change with tense. Present tense, **vidas** (sees); past tense, **vidis** (saw); future, **vidos** (will see). Infinitive, **vidi** (to see); imperative, **vidu** (SEE!); conditional, **vidus** (would see).

Give it a try!

As you read the paragraph below, you'll recognize many words because they're like words that you already know. Easy!

Esperanto practice paragraph

Inteligenta persono lernas la lingvon Esperanto rapide kaj facile. Esperanto estas la moderna, kultura lingvo por la tuta mondo. Simpla, fleksebla, belsona, Esperanto estas la praktika solvo de la problemo de universala interkompreno. Esperanto meritas vian seriozan konsideron. Lernu la internacian lingvon Esperanto!

...and its translation.

An intelligent person learns the language Esperanto rapidly and easily. Esperanto is the modern, cultural language for the whole world. Simple, flexible, musical, Esperanto is the practical solution for the problem of universal mutual understanding. Esperanto deserves your serious consideration. Learn the international language Esperanto!

Esperanto and you

For more information about books, memberships, and classes, contact:

In the United States:

EsperantoUSA
www.esperanto-usa.org
info@esperanto-usa.org
(800) ESPERANTO



Canadian Esperanto Association: www.esperanto.ca

World Esperanto Association: uea.org

ESPERANTO

The international language
that works!



A second language for everyone

Every year, our world gets smaller. Jet travel moves us around the world, social media moves our words. Every year, Americans communicate more and more with people of other countries.

One barrier remains...

Americans have long heard the cliché that “Wherever you go, people speak English.” But at most ten percent of the world speaks English. Often only those in the best hotels or shops in the largest cities can speak English, and fluency varies. We need a truly international language.

Enter Esperanto...

Esperanto was introduced in 1887, created by Dr. Ludwig Zamenhof, a Polish physician. Of the many languages designed to be international, only Esperanto has survived the test of time. Two million people all over the world speak it fluently, and the number is growing constantly. The Internet is expanding its use to people in every country.

Many international meetings use Esperanto. Thousands of blogs, books, magazines exist in Esperanto. There are hotels, restaurants, and tourist resorts that cater to the Esperanto-speaking traveler.

Esperanto’s impressive success as the language of international communication is due to three basic advantages.

Esperanto is much easier...

The grammar is streamlined and highly regular. Pronunciation is simple: Each letter has exactly one sound and each sound has only one letter. The accent is always on the next-to-last syllable. No exceptions means no irregular verbs: *I am, I was, I will be* becomes *Mi estas, Mi estis, Mi estos*. Prefixes and suffixes reduce the number of root words to learn: *granda* (large) becomes *malgranda* (small) and *grandega* (huge).

Esperanto is neutral...

Many nations around the world are reluctant to accept English, or any other language, for international

communications. The European Union's main offices use all languages in the EU. Even the UN has five official languages, and spends tens of millions of dollars on translation services.

Esperanto belongs to no one country or culture. It carries no historical or political meanings. All who use Esperanto are on an equal linguistic footing with all other Esperantists. This neutrality promotes understanding and friendship between those who use it.

Esperanto is practical...

Esperanto offers exceptional practical advantages. Coordinating these advantages is the worldwide organization, the World Esperanto Association (UEA). Headquartered in Rotterdam, it maintains a network of thousands of representatives in almost every country.

...for travel

Travelers can contact an Esperanto representative before travel to be sure of being met and helped. You'll find friends who speak the same language and share common interests. You'll talk with people of the country, and learn local stories of historical places. At international Esperanto meetings, you can be sure of clear, animated discussions and friendly conversations—free of earphones and interpreters.

...for correspondence

Esperanto reduces the need for translators, or the hilarity that comes from translation software that doesn't quite manage slang. Specialty subjects like coin collection, bird watching, or computers have their own vocabularies. Adding Esperanto expands the range of topics outside those specialties. You can learn more about the local people, customs, and dining.

A scientifically constructed language

Esperanto is a constructed language, one that was built rather than grown from long-ago roots. It was designed to do a specific job—international communication—and it does that job superbly.



Structure: The core grammar of Esperanto consists of only 16 rules, with no exceptions. The list can be found on many Esperanto websites.

Vocabulary: The word roots in Esperanto have been taken from many languages. Thus, you will already recognize many words. With only a few root words and a collection of prefixes and suffixes, you can start having basic conversations almost immediately.

Technical vocabularies: More than 125 technical dictionaries and vocabularies in some fifty branches of science, philosophy, technology, and handicrafts are available in Esperanto.

Internet: Social media sites like Facebook, Reddit, YouTube, and Instagram have Esperanto groups. You can find many websites to learn Esperanto. Duolingo and Lerno.net are two popular sites.

Literature: Esperanto literature includes thousands of translated and original novels, short stories, plays, poems, scientific works and dissertations. Popular books have been translated into Esperanto, like *Winnie the Pooh*, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, and *The Hobbit*.

Magazines: Magazines and literary, scientific, and professional are published regularly in Esperanto.

Radio: Over a dozen radio stations, including stations in Peking, Rome, Rio de Janeiro, Valencia, Warsaw, and Zagreb, regularly broadcast in Esperanto.

Conventions and conferences: Many national and international conventions, conferences, and classes use Esperanto as their working language. Two to three thousand people attend the world Esperanto convention, using Esperanto exclusively.

Esperanto organizations: The Universala Esperanto Asocio (World Esperanto Association) has members in over a hundred countries, and has many affiliated national organizations; professional associations; and over a thousand clubs and societies in the world.