

EthoGloso - Letsiony

EthoGloso LESSONS

- This is only a sample of one of the possible courses to learn EthoGloso.
- It includes the first few lessons of the excellent ASSIMIL method for a course of Esperanto, but transliterated for EthoGloso.
- EthoPlasin is developing many such courses that will be made available to the public in due time.
- The English translation is often inelegantly twisted around to keep as close as possible to the sequence of the EthoGloso text.

Letsiono

Lesson 001	EthoGloso Fronte al la Obelisko	E N G L I S H In front of the Obelisk	Notes Una letsiono
1.	Ho! Pardonon! Fraulino.	Ho! Excuse me, Miss.	~“ in ” is a diminutive suffix.
2.	Ne gravas! Sinioro.	It’s nothing! Mr.	
3.	He! Ien! Vi parolas EthoGlose.	He! Here it is! You speak EthoGloso.	~Final “ e ” of “EthoGlose” means an adverb (= “ <u>in</u> EthoGloso”).
4.	Ies, Saluton! Ia Mi provas.	Yes! Hi! Sure, I try.	~“ ia ” = “Sure!” or “In fact”.
5.	Ha! Tcu vi lernas en kurso?	Ha! Do you learn in a course?	~ Tcu = “do you?”, or “Is it that you?”
6.	Ne , mi lernas mem.	No, I learn by myself.	~“ ne ” = No (negative answer).
7.	Nu , vi iam bone parolas.	So, you already speak well.	~“ nu ” = So!

Ekzertso

001	EthoGloso	ENGLISH	NOTES
1.	Mi parolas. Vi parolas.	I speak. You speak.	~“ mi ” = first person singular. ~“ vi ” = second person plural.
2.	Tcu vi parolas? Mi ne parolas.	Do you speak? I do not speak.	
3.	Tcu vi provas? Ies mi provas.	Do you try? Yes, I try.	~ Ies = Yes (positive answer).
4.	Tcu vi ne lernas? Ia mi lernas mem.	Do you not learn? In fact I learn by	

001	EthoGloso	ENGLISH	NOTES
		myself.	
5.	Tcu vi ne parolas? Mi ne bone parolas.	Do you not speak? I do not speak well.	~“Bone” = “e” ending for adverb.
6.	Tcu vi ne provas? Ies ia, mi provas.	Do you not try? Yes, in fact, I try.	
7.	Tcu vi ne bone lernas? Ies ia! Mi bone lernas.	Do you not learn well? Yes, in fact, I learn well.	~“Bone” = “e” ending for adverb.

Letsiono

Lesson 002	EthoGloso Hazarda renkonto	ENGLISH Dangerous meeting	Notes Dua letsiono
1.	Mi lernas per la metodo ASSIMIL.	I learn with the ASSIMIL method.	
2.	Gratulon! Vi tre bone lernas.	Congratulations! You learn very well.	~“tre” means “very” (“very much so”)
3.	Ba! La metodo estas agrabla.	Ba! The method is very pleasant.	
4.	Tserte kai dji estas tre efika.	Certainly, and it is very efficient.	
5.	La studo cainas al mi vera ludo.	The study seems to me a real play.	~“Cainas”: the “C” is like “She”.
6.	Nur la pronontso restas iom delikata.	Only the pronunciation remains somehow delicate.	~IOM = a bit...
7.	Almenau en la komentso, sed dji estas tre simpla.	At least at the beginning, but it is very simple.	~DJI = dj+i = “IT”
8.	Ha! Ies. Sufitcas legi.	Ha! Ies. It is sufficient to read.	~”TC”=T+SH... ~G is always hard...
9.	Kai la aktsento! Dji restas tre regula.	And the accent! It remains very regular.	

Ekzertso

002	EthoGloso	ENGLISH	NOTES
1.	Tcu la metodo ne estas agrabla?	Is the method not pleasant?	
2.	Tcu la studo ne estas vera ludo ?	Is the study not a real play?	~LUDO=game, play, fun...
3.	Tcu la pronontso ne estas tre simpla?	Is the pronunciation not very simple?	~ne estas = not is...

002	EthoGloso	ENGLISH	NOTES
4.	Tcu la aktsento ne estas tre regula?	Is the accent not very regular?	
5.	Ho! Ies ia, la metodo estas agrabla kai efika.	Ho! Yes in fact, the method is pleasant and efficient.	
6.	La studo cainas al mi vera ludo.	The study seems to me a real game.	~ca = sh+a...
7.	La pronontso restas simpla kai la aktsento regula.	The pronunciation remains simple and the accent regular.	
8.	Sufitcas legi kai paroli.	It is sufficient to read and speak.	~hard “g” like in “god”, even with “i”

Letsiono

Lesson 003	EthoGloso Sed ien pluvas!	ENGLISH But here is the rain !	Notes Tria letsiono
1.	Ho! Mi forgesis! Mia nomo estas Djon .	Sorry! I forgot! My name is John	~Dj, like ite is heard: D+J
2.	Kai la mia, Jan. Mi djoias!	And mine is Jeanne. I am pleased	
3.	He! Sed nun falas pluvo.	But now rain is falling.	
4.	Oi! Kai mi estas sen ombrelo.	Oh! And I am without an umbrella	
5.	Ba! Nur pluv etas , kai ien la mia.	Ba! It is only raining a little. Here is mine (umbrella).	The suffix “ et ” is the diminutive of Pluvas (so: it rains a little).
6.	Dankon! Eble... ni povas iri ambau	Thanks! Maybe we can both go	Ambau ~ both
7.	al pli komforta loko: Tcu vi ne soifas?	to a more comfortable place: Are you not thirsty?	~Tcu = “do you?” or “Is it that you?” ~Vi = You.
8.	Plezure! Ies. Tce tia vetero, ien bona ideo!	With pleasure, yes. In such weather, this is a good idea!	~Tce = In the situation of... ~Tia = Such.
9.	Hei! Ni devas rapidi, tcar iam ne pluvas, sed pove egas !	Hei! We have to rush, because now it is not raining but ‘showering’.	~suffix EG = the opposite of ET. ~tcar iam = because now.

Ekzertso

003	EthoGloso	ENGLISH	NOTES
1.	Mi forgesis, vi forgesis, ni forgesis.	I forgot, you forgot, we forgot.	
2.	Tcu mi forgesis, tcu vi forgesis, tcu ni forgesis?	Did I forget, did you forget, did we forget?	~Tcu = “Did?” or “Is it that?” (Is it me who forgot).
3.	Mi ne forgesis, vi ne forgesis, ni ne forgesis.	I did not forget, you did not forget, we did not forget.	
4.	Tcu mi ne forgesis, tcu vi ne forgesis, tcu ni ne forgesis?	Did I not forget, did you not forget, did we not forget?	
5.	Pluvis, plu vetis , plu veg is.	It rained, it rained a little, it rained a lot.	~Suffixes “ et ” (for “a little”) and “ eg ” (for “a lot”).

Letsiono

Lesson 004	EthoGloso En te salono	ENGLISH In the tea room	Notes kvara letsiono
1.	Uf! Nun ni povas iomete babili.	Ouf! Now we can chat a bit.	~Iom = a bit. +suffix “et” = little bit. ~Babili: with final “i” = infinitive.
2.	Ia, kun teo tre varma kai pluray keksoy.	Sure, with very hot tea and many cookies.	~final “y” means plural.
3.	Bone, Djon, tear estas ia nek varme nek seke.	Good, John, because it is not [now] neither warm nor dry.	~ nek.. nek.. = not.. nor.
4.	Ba! Tciu sezono kun sia bono! En somero...	Bah! Each season [is] with its good! During summer...	
5.	Cvebas nur kelkay nubetoi au... getetoy.	“are floating” only some clouds, or drops.	~kelkay = ‘some’, but plural.
6.	Sed ventre ofte nebulas... Br! Ou nedjas.	But in winter [there is] often fog... Br! Or [it] snows.	~ventre = final “e” to indicate it is taken as adverb (in winter).
7.	Verdire printempo kai autuno pli platcas al mi.	To be honest, spring and autumn [are] more pleasing to me.	~Verdire = “to tell the truth”.

Lesson 004	EthoGloso En te salono	E N G L I S H In the tea room	Notes kvara letsiono
8.	He! Tiam degelas matene tear vrostas vespere.	He! When it is unfreezing in the morning and freezing in the evening.	~ two “e” ending indicating the adverb (in... morning/evening).
9.	Sed mi jus aludis pli purearay ventetoy.	But I just alluded to “pureAir” “small winds”.	~agglutination “pur-air”+ “y”(plural). ~et suffix = diminutive (small winds).
10.	Tre platcay, jes, kiam ne fulmotondras au... hailas...	Very pleasant, yes, when it does not storm or hail...	~kiam = when. ~adjective “platcay” can be plural.
11.	Fu! Fu! Ien kiel paroli pri la pluvo kai la bela vetero!	Laugh! Laugh! Here [is] how to speak about rain and good weather!	~FU indicates a laughing situation.

Ekzertso

004	EthoGloso	ENGLISH	NOTES
1.	Mi babilas, vi babilas, ni babilas.	I chat, you chat, we chat.	
2.	Mi babilis, vi babilis, ni babilis.	I chatted, you chatted, we chatted.	
3.	Mi jus babilis, vi jus babilis, ni jus babilis.	I just chatted, you just chatted, we just chatted.	
4.	Tcu vi ne jus babilis? Tcu ni jus babilis?	Did you not just chat? Did we just chat?	
5.	En vintro nebulas au naudjas.	In winter it “fogs” or it snows.	
6.	En printempo degelas sed ankau ventas kai ofte frostas.	In spring it “unfreezes” but also [it] “winds” and often “freezes”.	
7.	En autuno fulmontondras au hailas.	In autumn it “storms” and “hails”.	

Letsiono

Lesson 005	EthoGloso Tce la telefono	E N G L I S H At the phone	Notes kvina letsiono
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Lesson 005	EthoGloso Tce la telefono	ENGLISH At the phone	Notes kvina letsiono
1.	Lo! Ha lo! Tcu vi, Iana.	Allo! [Is] it you, Jana.	~The verb is often omitted.
2.	Tcu Aldo? Ha! Ien surprizo.	[Is] it Aldo? Ha! Here is a surprise.	~Tcu [estas] Aldo?
3.	Kio! Tcu per la votco vi min rekonis?	What? Is it by my voice that you recognized me?	~Kio = What. ~The verb is omitted.
4.	He! Mi ankoraŭ memoras pri mia voiadjo tra Europo...	Eh! I still remember about my trip in Europe.	
5.	Kai tcu ankau pri via semaino en Romo?	And also about your week in Rome?	
6.	Ho! Ies Aldo. Tcu de Romo vi telefonas?	Oh! Yes Aldo. It is from Rome that you are calling?	
7.	Ies, tcar post uno horo mi flugos al Usono.	Yes, because after one hour I will fly to the USA.	~Verbs ending in “os” indicate the future tense.
8.	Ha! Mi esperas, ke vi restos kelke da tagoy.	Ah! I hope that you will stay for some days.	~The “y” ending of “tagoy” indicates the plural.
9.	Temas nur pri dusemaina afervoiadjo.	It has to do only with a two-week business trip.	~Afer+voiadjo = an agglutination for “business+trip”.
10.	Vi tamen haltos en mia urbo, tcu ne?	You will also stop in my city, is it not [true]?	
11.	Tserte ia, mi tui arandjos tion. Dankon!	Certainly yes, I will immediately arrange this. Thanks!	~tui = “will soon do it” ~The “n” ending of “tion” indicates the accusative.
12.	Sed jen oni min vokas... Djis baldau!	But here it is that they call me...	~ONI= Someone (“they”) ~Djis Baldau! = “So long!”

Ekzertso

005	EthoGloso	ENGLISH	NOTES
1.	Mi voiadjos, vi voiadjos, ni voiadjos	I will travel, you will travel, we will travel.	~The “os” ending of the verb indicates its future tense.

005	EthoGloso	ENGLISH	NOTES
2.	Tcu mi voiadjos? Tcu vi voiadjos? Tcu ni voiadjos?	Will I travel? Will you travel? Will we travel?	~“TCU” is the way to raise a question, meaning: “Is it that...”
3.	Mi tui vokos, vi tui vokos, ni tui vokos	I will call “now” (immediately, soon), you will call now, we will call now	~“TUI” indicate an immediate future.
4.	Tcu mi ne tui vokos? Tcu vi ne tui vokos? Tcu ni ne tui vokos?	Will I not call now? Will you not call now? Will we not call now?	
5.	Mi rekonis vin, kai vi ne rekonis min.	I recognized you, and you did not recognize me.	~The final “n” of “vin” and “min” indicates the accusative.
6.	Mi memoras vin, sed vi ne memoras min.	I remember you, but you do not remember me.	~The final “n” of “vin” and “min” indicates the accusative.
7.	Tserte ia, mi tui arandjos tion.	Certainly, I will soon arrange this [now].	~TIO = TION at the accusative

Letsiono

Lesson 006	EthoGloso Mankas io	ENGLISH Something is missing	Notes Sesa letsiono
1.	Ies, mankas la prezento de la kvar personoi.	Yes [is] missing the presentation of the two persons.	~IO = Something
2.	Sed lau la proverbo “Ne en un tago elkreskis Kartago”.	But as per the proverb “Not in one day [was] constructed Cartages”.	
3.	Kai same estas pri la lingva stsipovo.	And the same it is for the language knowledge.	
4.	Nur iom post iom oni povas djin assimili al si.	Only little by little one can that [language] assimilate to self.	~ONI = third person indefinite, “someone” or “they”.
5.	Nu, en Parizo, temas pri Djon kai Janne.	So, in Paris, is has to do with John and Jeanne.	
6.	Kai se li estas Anglo, ci estas ja frantsino.	And if he is English, she is in fact French.	

Lesson 006	EthoGloso Mankas io	ENGLISH Something is missing	Notes Sesa letsiono
7.	En San-Fransisko vivas Iana slovendevena.	In San-Francisco lives Jana, [citizen of] Slovakiana.	
8.	Kai al ci la italo Aldo telefonis de Romo	And to her the Italian Aldo is phoning from Rome.	
9.	La kvar personoy komprenas un la alian.	The 4 persons understand one the other.	
10.	Ili parolas etc egalnivele malgrau siay diversay originoy...	They speak from an equal level in spite of their different origins...	~The final “y” indicates the plural. ~Egalnivele = egal+nivele.
11.	Sed dank'al un komuna lingvo: la Lingvo EthoGloso.	But [this is] thanks to a common language: the language EthoGloso.	

Ekzertso

006	EthoGloso	ENGLISH	NOTES
1.	Mi vivas, li vivas, ci vivas, ni vivas, vi vivas, ili vivas.	I live, he lives, she lives, we live, you live, they live.	
2.	Mi povis, li povis, ci povis, ni povis, vi povis, ili povis.	I could, he could (was able to), she could, we could, you could, they could.	
3.	Mi jus parolis, li jus parolis, ci jus parolis, ni jus parolis, vi jus parolis, ili jus parolis.	I just spoke, he just spoke, she just spoke, we just spoke, you just spoke, they just spoke.	
4.	Mi estos, li estos, ci estos, ni estos, vi estos, ili estos.	I will be, he will be, she will be, we will be, you will be, they will be.	
5.	Mi tui provos, li tui provos, ci tui provos, ni tui provos, vi tui provos, ili tui provos.	I will soon try, he will soon try, she will soon try, we will soon try, you will soon try, they will soon try.	~TUI = indicates an immediate future, something we definitely intend to do as soon as possible.