

EthoGloso Rules

PRONUNCIATION

If you speak Esperanto, respecting the set of rules of the following pages, adapting its spelling and pronunciation, will make you speak EthoGloso *'automatically'*. Its basic vocabulary is the same and all additional words of EthoGloso, with their roots in Latin and Greek, are not necessary for routine daily conversations.

- EthoGloso uses only the 26 regular English letters of the regular English keyboard.
- EthoGloso, contrary to Esperanto and most national languages, does not use diacritics (accentuated letters, vowel or consonant)
- These first two rules alone condition de development of all the other EthoGloso rules, as in EthoGloso there is no such things as, for example, an accented “c” [ĉ, for sound “TCHE”] or an accented “j” [ĵ, for sound “J” of French “Je”], or an accented “g” [ĝ, for sound “DJE” of “Jesuit”], or an accented “s” [ŝ, for the sound “SH” of “SHe”, which is the simple “C” in EthoGloso]. All these oddly accented consonants, with similar examples with some vowels, only exist in Esperanto, which is unfortunate, but not in EthoGloso. When the sound of these accented letters do exist in EthoGloso, it requires a spelling adjustment to use only, in the end, the 26 regular letters of the normal English keyboard for writing in EthoGloso.
- Having done these adjustments, each written letter is always pronounced, and always pronounced in the same way. Everything is strictly written as pronounced, and strictly pronounced as written, without exception.
- The unpronounced letters of foreign words are simply not written in EthoGloso.
- EthoGloso does not use any double letters (except to express unchangeable foreign words).
- EthoGloso does not use inflections or declensions (for plural, person, tense etc).
- Of all the grammatical cases, EthoGloso uses only the accusative case, like in Esperanto, for convenience and compatibility. No other type of grammatical case is used.
- The “H” is not a letter proper but rather an indicator of aspiration of the syllable where it stands.
- The “y” is not a letter proper but rather an indicator of plural at the end of a word, and pronounced “i”, like in “intern”.
- Apart from the preceding remarks, and the inevitable spelling differences, EthoGloso is conceived to be as close as possible to Esperanto. The extensive Esperanto world community should thus find it most easy to pass from Esperanto to EthoGloso.

- **The differences between Esperanto and EthoGloso at the basic level:**
 - As vocal words, probably over 90% of the Esperanto vocabulary is imported straightforwardly into EthoGloso. In case of doubt, just import the word with the same pronunciation and chances are that you will be right.
 - As written words, it is a different story, and spelling or writing might be a minor problem at the beginning. In other words, of all the imported Esperanto words, most are pronounced identically even if they are often spelled differently.
 - Spelling is not the same in probably about one quarter of the words. Again, this is only to avoid having to write all the accented letters of Esperanto, consonants in particular.
 - Then all Esperanto speakers can at least speak EthoGloso quite spontaneously, even if they cannot write it perfectly as spontaneously at the beginning.
 - In fact, even if all Esperanto speakers will have initial difficulties with the spelling of EthoGloso words, fundamentally, the EthoGloso spelling is also most easy to master because it is always spelled exactly as it is pronounced, expressing the exact conventional sound of the combination of the regular English keyboard letters.
 - In the end, the EthoGloso speakers will enjoy the advantage of the additional vocabulary created by EthoGloso. This will not disturb their routine daily conversations, but will help their speaking the IAL at a superior level, in particular in relation to fields of professional specialization.
- **The difference between Esperanto and EthoGloso at the higher level:**
 - The real difference between Esperanto and EthoGloso is one of substance, affecting people mostly at a more advance level where EthoGloso has its own additional vocabulary, mainly for specialized purposes, mostly created from Greek-Latin roots.
 - This however does not affect routine daily conversations between common people of all parts of the world.
 - When there is a choice of a word, for designating the same object or action, between the word imported from Esperanto and the additional alternative from EthoGloso, both can be used freely.
 - EthoGloso speakers will usually prefer, and give priority to, the pure EthoGloso word when speaking to a EthoGloso audience or to an audience of specialized professionals. They in turn will probably use the Esperanto word when talking to an Esperanto audience or casual interlocutors.

- Many of the combinations of letters (sounds) that are shown in the table “***Alphabetical List of All Sounds***”, starting at page 6, do not exist in the pure (new) vocabulary of EthoGloso, but they need to be mentioned for expressing syllables of words of Esperanto, or words of other foreign languages, that cannot be changed by EthoGloso, like in particular the well known names of persons, cities or countries.
- **Font:** The community of EthoGloso speakers, writing in EthoGloso with the keyboard, usually use the “**Century**” font, as it is the most perfect one to express clearly all the letters of the English alphabet. This is the font used to produce this document. In a table for example, all the letters having an elongation higher or lower than the average, like a “y” or an “l”, will fit equally well between the lines, without touching them. In addition, there will never be a confusion between for example the capital “i” of “Ignore”, the lower case “l” of “letter” and the number “1”, as all three are slightly different. Numbers will also fit just as tightly and nicely as the letters between the lines, as they have the exact same size of the capital letters of the Century font.

LETTERS

The 26 letters (or indicators) of EthoGloso are:

- 5 regular vowels (a, e, i, o, u), without “y” and with ‘e’ being the French ‘é’, or the ‘e’ of Esperanto
- 3 additional vowels (q = è, w = â , x = ‘e’), with ‘e’ being the French ‘e’ of “Je”
- 16 consonants (b, c, d, f, g, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, z)
- 1 sign indicating aspiration (h)
- 1 sign indicating plural (y), written “y” and pronounced “i”
- TOTAL vowels: 8
- TOTAL consonants: 16
- TOTAL indicators: 2
- TOTAL letters/indicators:..... 26

Major spelling differences from Esperanto to EthoGloso

ESPERANTO SPELLING	EthoGloso SPELLING =	NOTES related to EthoGloso
ĉ (heard “TCH”)	TC	As the EthoGloso “..c” on the right of “ TC ” is the French sound of “ Chemise ” or English “ SHe ”
ĝ (heard “DJ”)	DJ	Be it the “DJ” sound of “ Jesuit ” or of “ General ”, but not of “ Garage ”
ĵ (heard “J”)	J	Be it the “J” of English “ Jabot ” or of French “ Je ”
ŝ (heard “SH”)	C	As the EthoGloso “c” is like French “ CH ” of “ Chemise ” or English “ SH ” of “ SHe ”
c (heard “TS”)	TS	As the EthoGloso “c” is like French “ CH ” or English “ SH ” of “ SHe ”
g (hard like in Good)	G	Identical in EthoGloso, but only as the “G” of “ Garage ”, or Good , and not of “ General ” (which is “DJ”)
i	I	The Esperanto “j”, heard “i”, is replaced with “i”. The “i” is never heard like the “AI” of English
j	I or J or Y (i or j or y)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Esperanto unaccented “j” indicating the plural, at the end of a word, is replaced with a “y”. • All other unaccented “j” letters, even at the end of a word, are written “i”, and heard as “i”. • The accented “J”, as “j” is only used for the sound of the “j” of French “Je”. That “j” sound, and only that “j” sound, is always written “j” in EthoGloso.
s	S	Identical in EthoGloso, in as much as they are the “S” of “ Silence ”
ŭ	U	Pronounced “OU”. No accented “u” in EthoGloso, nor any other accented letter
q (consonant)	Q (new vowel)	New vowel for the sound “è» or «è»
w (consonant)	W (new vowel)	New vowel for the sound “â”
x (consonant)	X (new vowel)	New vowel for the sound «e» of French « Je » or German « Bitte »
y (consonant)	Y (indicator)	Not a letter, but an indicator of plural (pronounced “i”)
h (consonant)	H (indicator)	Not a letter, but an indicator of the aspiration of the syllable where it stands

JD/jd

EthoGloso Letter Names - and their pronunciation compared to English

COMMON LETTER SYMBOLS	EthoGloso (Sound heard when naming the letter)	Like in English word	ENGLISH (Sound heard when naming the letter)	Like in English word	NOTES REGARDING EthoGloso (é = sound “a” of James = the unaccented “e” of EthoGloso; French “e” of “Je” in EthoGloso = “x”)
A, a	aé	Jack	é	James	
B, b	bé	Bay	bi	Biscuit	
C, c	shé	Sharp	si	Cigar	Always sounds “SH”, even in front of “A”
D, d	dé	Deviation	di	Dig	
E, e	é	Element	i	Electrode	Never like French “e” nor like “i”
F, f	fé	Effeminate	f	Effeminate	
G, g	gué	Guerilla	dji	Gillyflower	Never like General, always like Guard
H, h	hé	Helicopter	étch	Etch	Indicator of aspiration of the syllable (not a letter proper)
I, i	ié	Yes	ai	Island	Never like “I am” in EthoGloso, which would be “AI”
J, j	jé	Jabot	djé	Jason	Never “DJ” in EthoGloso, but only “j” of “Jacques”
K, k	ké	Kenya	ké	Kenya	
L, l	lé	Legislative	el	Elementary	
M, m	mé	Memory	emme	Embroidery	
N, n	né	Negative	enne	Enslave	
O, o	oé	Oedipus	o	Orange	
P, p	pé	Pear	pi	Pitch	
Q, q	èé	Else	kiou	Queue	New vowel of EthoGloso for sound “è” or “é”
R, r	ré	Rest	arr	Archive	
S, s	sé	Select	es	Escape	
T, t	té	Testify	tì	Ticket	
U, u	oué	Waiter	iou	Universe	Never like French “u” of “Duval” (sound “Ue”)
V, v	vé	Vehicle	vi	Vinegar	
W, w	âé	Awkward	(double u)	Walk	New vowel of EthoGloso for sound “â”
X, x	eué	Xenophobe	eks	X-Ray	New vowel of EthoGloso for sound of French “e”
Y, y	iué	Weather	ouai	Why	Indicator of plural (not a letter proper)
Z, z	zé	Zephyr	zi	Zip	Never like “DZ”

N.B. All letter names in EthoGloso end with the “é” sound, pronounced, as much as possible, as a unified single sound with the preceding letters

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL SOUNDS

- **BASIC EthoGloso RULE** - In EthoGloso, each written letter is always pronounced, and in the same way. Everything is strictly written as pronounced, and strictly pronounced as written, without exception. The unpronounced letters, or sounds, of foreign words are not written in a EthoGloso text, and written letters have no accents.
- **Examples of the differences with English words** - If you have to write “WHO” in English, you write “WHO” but the sound you hear is really only “HU”, that is the sound “U” and its aspiration through the “H” indicator of aspiration. The “O” is heard as a “U”, and the “W” is not pronounced. So, to reproduce the same sound in EthoGloso, in a EthoGloso word that has one of its syllables as the sound “HU”, you would write only, and exactly, what you hear, that is “HU”.
- Another good example might be “WHY”. What you hear is “UAI”. None of the three letters of “WHY” is included in the actual final sound of “UAI”. In addition, the “H” in this case is not even an indication of aspiration and the “W” is quite useless. A syllable of a EthoGloso word with this sound would definitely be written “UAI”, and pronounced “UAI”.
- Another example is the “A” which, as shown at the beginning of the table, can have three different sounds in English: **Jack** [a], **James** [é] and **Awkward** [â]. Having 3 different sounds expressed by the same letter is absolutely impossible in EthoGloso: they are respectively **Jack** [a], **J**ames [e] and **a**wkward [w], with the “w” being the new vowel of EthoGloso to express the sound [â]. There can never be any confusion in EthoGloso between these 3 possible ‘a’ sounds of English.
- A lot of similar examples could be made with letters “C”, “J”, “G” etc of English words. In EthoGloso all possible sounds are systematically expressed the same way, be it in writing or in pronunciation.
- **Examples of the differences with Esperanto words** – In Esperanto, there is an accented “S”, written as “ŝ”. For example, “ŝi” is pronounced “SHE and also means SHE, just like in English. But in Esperanto, the unaccented “s” has the sound of the “s” of “Silence”. This confusion, let alone the difficulty of writing accented consonants, does not exist in EthoGloso where the “s” can only be the “s” of “silence”, and the sound “SHE” is plainly and always the consonant “C”. In EthoGloso, the sound “SHE” would be plainly “ci”, with “C” of the sound “SH” independently of the following vowel (like “ca” being “sha” etc).
- The accented “G”, as “ĝ”, or the accented “J”, as “ĵ”, pose the same difficulties and confusion, let alone the difficulty of writing these accented consonants with the normal keyboard. For example, YES is written “JES” in Esperanto, means the same, and pronounced the same, but the initial “J” is heard as a “i” sound. In turn “ĴUS”, with the accented “J”, which means “JUST NOW”, the initial accented “J” sound is not heard as “i” anymore, but as the “ĵ” of “Jabot” (the French “J” of “Je”).

- In turn, an accented “G”, heard like “Gym”, as “ĝi” [it] is heard “DJI” in Esperanto (and thus written “DJI” in EthoGloso, while the plain “g” of “Gratulon” [congratulations] is heard as the hard “G” of “Good”. In EthoGloso, “G” is only, and always, the hard “G” of “Good”, independently of the following vowel, and without any possible confusion as to if the initial “g” needs an accent or not (which it never does in EthoGloso). If the words “Good” and “General” existed in EthoGloso, their initial “G” would be heard in the same way: something like “GHood” and “GHeneral”.
- The following table of “*all sounds*” is of course only all the sounds admissible in the EthoGloso language, and not all the possible sounds expressed by the human voice. There are dozens of human voice sounds that are not mentioned in the table, because they are excluded in EthoGloso, especially the ones expressed by non occidental languages. EthoGloso is meant to be the easiest world language, and thus cannot express all sounds of all human languages. Expressing such “*foreign*” sounds is thus possible only by a possible combination of the sounds existing in the table. For example, the typical Spanish accented “n”, as “ñ”, like in “mañana” (tomorrow), is excluded from the list. When required to express a non-EthoGloso word with this letter (sound), EthoGloso would use the combination of “gni”, pronounced in its pure EthoGloso way, which is close, but not exactly the same as the pure Spanish “ñ”. In this case, “mañana” would be written and pronounced “maGNIana”.
- Compared to Esperanto, EthoGloso is thus simpler, easier, and absolutely systematic in expressing its sounds, using only the 26 letters of the English language, without any accent, and with the possibility of writing all its words spontaneously with a normal English keyboard.

<i>English Sound</i>	<i>English Example</i>	<i>EthoGloso Spelling</i>	<i>Notes</i>
A	Jack	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the pure “A” of “Val” • Identical to Esperanto
A	James	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A letter “A” is never like the “é” sound of James, which would be written with the regular “e”, for sound “é”, as “Jemz”
A	Awkward	w	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This “â” sound does not exist in EthoGloso • If required to express a foreign word, it would be written “w”, which is the new vowel “â”.
Â	(Not an English letter)	W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This “â” sound does not exist in EthoGloso • If required to express a foreign word, it would be written “w”
A	Eagle	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That unpronounced “a” would not be written to express such a word in EthoGloso
AI	I want	AI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always A+I
B	Bob	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always the same
C (“TS”)	(Esperanto)	TS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Esperanto C = TS: Certe (Certainly in Esperanto) = Tserte (in EthoGloso) • In EthoGloso must be TS

<i>English Sound</i>	<i>English Example</i>	<i>EthoGloso Spelling</i>	<i>Notes</i>
C ("SH")	(EthoGloso)	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C in EthoGloso has always the sound of "CH" of Chemise or "SH" of She. Thus: in front of an "a", it would not be heard "KA", but "SHA".
CA ("SHA")	(EthoGloso)	CA but...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This "CA is pronounced "SHA" in EthoGloso. In front of an "a", "C" still sounds "CH" of "Chemise" or "SH" of "SHe", and it would not be heard "KA", but "SHA".
Ĉ (TCH)	(Not an English letter)	TC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Esperanto accented "ĉ" = TCH (in English), that is TC in EthoGloso This accented ĉ does not exist in EthoGloso. The same sound = TC In Esperanto this accented "ĉ" is the English sound "TCH". In Glosa, this sound is necessarily written "TC" because "C" = "CH" Ex. Ĉu? (Esperanto) = Is it? In EthoGloso = Tchu?
C	C anada	K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watch for for "CA" in EthoGloso as it would be pronounced "SHA" if it existed
C	C entral	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The "C" pronounced "S" is always "S": the "S" of Silence or Central
C	C lement	K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The "C" pronounced "K" is always "K"
CH	Ch agal	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In EthoGloso, the "C" is always like the French "Ch", or the English "SH" of "She" It sounds like the accented "S" [ŝ] of the Esperanto In Esperanto "C" is pronounced "TS". In EthoGloso, the sound "TS" can only be written "TS", and the plain "C" is pronounced "SH" of "SHe" to distinguish it from "S".
CH	Ch emise	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French "Ch" of "Chemise" is plain "C"
CH	Ch ease	TC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sound "chease" would be written "TCiz" in EthoGloso. This "ch", pronounced "TC", is the accented "ĉ" of Esperanto In Esperanto the accented C [Ĉ] is the sound "TCHE", similar to the "CH" of some languages, but in Glosa, this sound is necessarily written "TC" In Esperanto, the accented "S" [Ŝ] stands for French "CH". It would be plain "C" in EthoGloso
CH	Ch emistry	K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The "k" sound of chemistry would be written with K and the new vowels "q" and "y" indicating the sounds "é" and "è", written as "Kqmistry"
D	D raw	D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always the same Never like "DZ" of certain dialects
DH	The	DH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The "D" between teeth is shorter than the "TH" and its "H" aspires the preceding consonant "D"
DI	Di strict	DI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pure "DI" and never like the "DZI" of certain dialects
DJ	J udgment	DJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always DJ. The following 'g' would be a plain J In Esperanto, the accented ĵ has the sound "DJE" of "Jesuit" which would be "DJY" in EthoGloso
DN	DN	DN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rare sound would require "DN"
DU	Du val	DU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pure "DU and never like the "DZU" of certain dialects Never like "DOU" which can only come from "DOU", nor like "DIOU"

<i>English Sound</i>	<i>English Example</i>	<i>EthoGloso Spelling</i>	<i>Notes</i>
DZ	D zungaria	DZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rare sound would require “DZ” Different from plain “Z” or plain “D”
E	J esuit	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EthoGloso “E” always sounds “è”, written “e” without accent Never sounds like the French “e” of “Je”
E	E agle	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This “E” would always be written “i”, as pronounced
E	E dward	q	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This “è” sound is the new vowel for “è” in EthoGloso, which is “q” If required to express a foreign word, it would always be written “q”
E	(J e) (French)	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This French “e” of “Je” does not exist in EthoGloso If required to express a foreign word, it would be written “x”
E	A letter	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corresponds to the French “e” without any accent Could be expressed with “e”, if it sounds “è” Could be expressed with “x”, if it sounds like the “e” of French “Je”.
É, é	J esuit	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This French “é” sound is the regular “e” without accent of EthoGloso
Ê, è, ê	E dward	Q	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional vowel “q” corresponds to the French “è” of Edward. If required to express a foreign word, it would be written “q”
EI	E I	EI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E+I for starting “è” sound, like French “e” of “Je” or “oeil” Q+I for starting “è” sound (new vowel “q” for sound è preceding the I) E+I for starting “é” sound (normal vowel “e” for sound é preceding the I)
F	F amily	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always the same
F	P hilosophy	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As it sounds: “F”
FTH	Diphth ongize	FTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always F+TH
G	G ood	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The “G” always sounds hard, like in “Good”, whatever following vowel Never sounds like the “DJ” of “General” Never sounds like the French “G” of “Genou”, which would require a “j”
G	G eneral	DJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The “G” of “General” does not exist in EthoGloso If required for a foreign word, it would be written “DJ”
G	G enou	J	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This typical French “G” would be the “J” of EthoGloso
Ĝ	(Not an English letter)	DJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This accented “ĝ” does not exist in EthoGloso, only in Esperanto Its sound “DJ”, of “General”, would be simply “DJ...” in EthoGloso Ex. Ĝi (Esperanto) = It. It = Dj in EthoGloso Ex. Mi ĝojas (Esperanto) = Mi Djoias (EthoGloso)
GH	G hetto	GE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letter “G” is always hard, like in “Good”, in EthoGloso
GI	G iant	DJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The “G” of “Giant” does not exist in EthoGloso If required for a foreign word, it would be written “DJ”
GN / GNI	M agnet	GN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It pure EthoGloso, this combination is a pure combination of “g”+“n”. GNI can substitute the Spanish “ñ” when necessary but only heard in its EthoGloso way

<i>English Sound</i>	<i>English Example</i>	<i>EthoGloso Spelling</i>	<i>Notes</i>
H	H oover	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H is a new indicator of aspiration and not a letter proper • It indicates the aspiration of the syllable in the position where it stands • With “DH”, as in “the”, it aspires the preceding “D” • With “TH”, as in “Teth”, is aspires the preceding “T” • The Spanish Javier would be Haviqr
H	J avier	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This false “J” would be “H”, aspiring the “A”, like it sounds
I	I nk	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is always a pure sound “i” like in “Eagle” • Never the “I” of “I do”, which would be “AI” • Never like the “Yo” sound of Yode (which would be IO)
I	I want	AI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always A+I, as it sounds
IKS	x (EthoGloso)	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “x” of EthoGloso indicates the French “e” but the foreign “x” is heard “IKS” and would required to be transposed as “IKS” in Glosan. • The “x” of EthoGloso, as a letter, is pronounced (called) “eué”
IU	U nion	IU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I+U: Different from the straight “U” of “Rude”
Ĵ	(not an English letter)	J	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This accented “ĵ” of Esperanto does not exist in EthoGloso • This accented ĵ corresponds to the regular EthoGloso J (French “Je”). • The Esperanto unaccented J is DJ in EthoGloso
J	(of EthoGloso)	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unaccented “j” of Esperanto = “i” in EthoGloso
J	(of English)	DJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
J	(of French)	J	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
J	J abot French “ Je ” (J udgment)	J	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is always like the French “J” of “Je”, or the ‘g’ of judgment (ignoring the ‘d’) • The initial “j” of “Junior” would be “DJ” • The Spanish sound “H” of “Javier” would be “HA..” • An unaccented “j” of Esperanto, pronounced like the English “Yen”, is replaced with ‘i’ in GLOSA. Esperanto JES, pronounced like the English “Yes”, and meaning “Yes”, becomes IES in EthoGloso, but to be pronounced in the same way
J	J udgment	DJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sound “DJ” is always DJ
J	J avier	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spanish “J” of “Javier” is an H
K	K ing	K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is always hard like in “Kinsey”
K	Ch emistry	K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Such false “K” would require a “K” because of its sound
KS	K shatriya	KS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K+S would always be KS
L	L iberty	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always the same
LJ	L+J	LJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always LJ
M	M other	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always the same
MZ	J ames	MZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “..mes” is pronounces MZE, as Djemze
N	N orman	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always the same

<i>English Sound</i>	<i>English Example</i>	<i>EthoGloso Spelling</i>	<i>Notes</i>
N	...n	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A final “n” at the end of word indicates the accusative case, like in Esperanto
Ñ	(of Spanish)	GN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pure Spanish sound of the accented “ñ”, as “ñ̃”, does not exist in EthoGloso • GNI can substitute the Spanish “ñ” when necessary but only heard in its EthoGloso way • “mañana” (tomorrow) would be pronounced and heard “maGNIana” (not pure Spanish)
NJ	N+J	NJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always NJ
O	O mission	O	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always the same • Never the “â” of Other which would be W...
O	O dd	W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sound “Â”, like the initial “â» of “others”, or “odd” requires the new vowel “w”, standing for the sound “â». Others, if it existed, would be: “wderz”
OI	Roy	OI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always O+I
OU	Rude	U	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “u” pronounced “OU” is written “U” in EthoGloso • Different from the French (or German) “U” of Duval which is “UE” • The “U” in Esperanto is pronounced “OU”. That “U” in EthoGloso is properly spelled the same way, as “U”. • The accented “u” [ũ] in Esperanto has the sound “OU and is written “U in EthoGloso
P	P aul	P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always the same
PH	P hilosophy	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always the same
PHTH	Diphth ongize	FTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always F+TH
PSY	P sychology	PSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always the same
Q	Q uébec (è or ê sound in EthoGloso)	K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “q” is a new additional vowel in EthoGloso for the sound è or ê • Its common “K” sound is always written as “K” • French pronunciation of Québec would be written “Kebek” • English pronunciation of Québec would be written “Kuebek”
Q	(è in Glosan)	q	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Q” in Glosan is the new vowel for sound “è”
R	R egard	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always the same and softly rolled • Never strongly rolled like in some dialects of Spanish or French
S	S entence	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always the same, as the pure “S” of See • Never pronounced like the “Ch” of SHe • The final “s” marking the plural in many languages, indicated as “j” in Esperanto, is indicated in EthoGloso by the new indicator “y”
S	C entral	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Such false “S” would always be “S” because of its sound
SH	SH e	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “SH” of “SHe” is plain “C” in Glosan
Ŝ	(Not an English Letter)	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This accented “s” does not exist in EthoGloso • Its sound is French “CH” or English “SH” • Its sound is written as a plain “C” in EthoGloso • Ex. Ŝajnas = Seems (English). In EthoGloso: Cainas (with C = English SH sound)

<i>English Sound</i>	<i>English Example</i>	<i>EthoGloso Spelling</i>	<i>Notes</i>
T	T ea	T	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always the same • See “TC” • See “TS”
TC	T chaikovsky	TC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always TC with the “C” sound of “SHe”. • In Esperanto the accented C [ĉ] is sound “TCHE”. In Glosa, it is necessarily written “TC”
TH	T eeth	TH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “T” between the teeth is longer than the DH and its “H” aspires the preceding consonant “T”
TI	T icket	TI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never like the “TZI” nor “TSI” of certain dialects
TOU	T ourist	TU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
TU	T une (English “U”)	TU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
TU	T ulle (French “U”)	TUE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never like the “TZU” nor “TSU” of certain dialects • Never like “TOU” which can only come from “TU”, nor like “TIU”
TS	T sar	TS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always the same • In Esperanto “C” is pronounced “TS” but in EthoGloso, the sound “TS” can only be written “TS”.
U	R ude	U	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always written “U”, pronounced EthoGloso “U” • This preserves identity with Esperanto
U	Du val (French)	UE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French “U” of “Duval” does not exist in EthoGloso • If required to express a foreign word, it would be written “UE”
U	U ber (German)	UE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is always “UE” in one sound, like Uber in German • When pronounced “OU”, it is written “U”, like in Rude • Never like the English “W” which would be “U...”, like in “wonder” • Never like IU of “Union”, nor like UI • It never is the “â” of “Culmination” or “Upper” or “Ugly” • The “U” in Esperanto is pronounced “OU”. That “U” in EthoGloso is properly spelled the same way as “U”
ŭ	(Not an English letter)	UE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This accented “ŭ” does not exist in EthoGloso, only in Esperanto • Its French “U” would be UE in EthoGloso, or plainly “U” depending on the foreign word to be expressed • Ex. Ambauŭ (in Esperanto) = Both. In Glosan: Ambau (non accented final “u”)
UI	W heler	UI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always U+i
V	V enal	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always the same
W	(Not English) (â sound in EthoGloso)	w	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “w” in EthoGloso is a new vowel • The “w” in EthoGloso expresses the sound “â”

<i>English Sound</i>	<i>English Example</i>	<i>EthoGloso Spelling</i>	<i>Notes</i>
W	W onder	U	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • W does not exist as a letter in EthoGloso • If required to express a foreign word, it would require a “OU sound, written “U”
W	W ho	HU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Like an aspirated U with the preceding “H”
Whe	W heler	UI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As pronounced
X	X -Ray (“é” sound in EthoGloso)	EKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X does not exist as a letter in EthoGloso • If required to express a foreign word, it would be “KS” or “IKS” • X is not a consonant in EthoGloso but a new vowel for sound “e” of French “Je” or German “Bitte”.
X	J avier	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spanish “X” sound of “Javier” would be Havier
Y	Y oung	i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Y” does not exist as a letter in EthoGloso • It is only an indicator of plural, when placed at the end of a word • If required to express a foreign word, it would be written with a “I” (“i”) • Y is the indicator of plural (replacing the “j” of Esperanto for plural)
Y	(plural in EthoGloso)	“i”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “y” at the end of a word indicates its plural • Pronounced “i”, like in “ignorant”
Y	Chemist ry	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In EthoGloso ‘E’ is a vowel transformed to indicate the sound “é”
Y	Y ork	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Y” of York is a clear I in EthoGloso
Y	W hy	AI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exactly as pronounced, ignoring the unpronounced “h” • The sound “Why” would be “UAI”
Z	Z ebra	Z	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always the same, as in zest or Zanzibar • Never like “DZ” of the Italian language, that would be written DZ
Z	Z ermatt	TS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exactly as pronounced, like Zimmermann (TS...)
ZD	Z+D	ZD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exactly as pronounced
ZW	Z witterion	TSV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exactly as pronounced, like Zwickau (TSV...) • Not like “ZOUI” nor “DZOUI”
ZW	Z wieback	SOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exactly as pronounced • Not like “ZOUI” nor “DZOUI”

JD/jd

GRAMMAR

(Incomplete)

- Grammar is as close as possible to Esperanto. The same with the basic vocabulary, but with some spelling adaptation to avoid the accented letters. Also, all the unaccented “J” letters of Esperanto, pronounced “i”, are written with “i” when keeping the ‘same’ words.

<i>SUBJECT</i>	<i>APPLICATION</i>	<i>NOTES</i>
A	...a ending a word	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All adjectives end in “a”, independently of the gender of the object they qualify • At the accusative, a final “n” is added, for an ending in “..an”
Accent	Words	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accent is always on the previous last syllable.
Adverb	Words	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See “E ending” of words
AS ending	...AS. Present of all verbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All words ending in “AS” are present tense verbs • Whatever the person • Impersonal verbs have no preceding pronoun, like “Pluvas” (it is raining)
DJI	It	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “IT” of the third “person” for neutral things (not feminine nor masculine) • Imitates the sound of the “ĝi” of the Esperanto
E	(ending a word)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E ending a word means it is an adverb • Ex. Plezure = “Pleasingly” or “With pleasure”, while “Pluzuro” would be “Pleasure”
EG..	Integrated suffix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augmentation meaning, like in “pluvEGas” (its rains a lot) • Its opposite is integrated suffix “ET”
ET..	Integrated suffix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diminutive meaning • Ex. with verbs: “pluvETas” (integrated to “pluvas”, meaning it rains a bit) • Ex. with nouns: “ventETO” (integrated to “vento”, means a small wind, or breeze) • The opposite is integrated suffix “EG”
Future tense	Verbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See: “OS ending” • See: “Tui” for an immediate future
I ending	Verbs end	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The infinitive of a verb always ends in “i” • Ex. Paroli = to speak. Mi parolas = I speak (I am speaking)
ILI	Third person plural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • = English They (invariable for masculine or feminine)
Impersonality	Verbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pronoun is omitted with impersonal verbs • Ex. Pluvas = It rains (without an equivalent for “It”)
IS ending	...IS. Past of all verbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All words ending in “IS” are past tense verbs, whatever the person

<i>SUBJECT</i>	<i>APPLICATION</i>	<i>NOTES</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ex. Paroli = to speak. Mi Parolis = I spoke
Jus	Recent past of verb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Jus” preceding a verb ending in “IS” means a “recent past” (means “just”) • Ex. Mi jus parolis = “I just talked”, that is “I was just talking a moment ago”
LA	Definite article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invariable as all nouns ending in “o” have no grammatical gender • Ex.: La metodo (the method) • Its absence as article means the object is indefinite. Ex.: hazarda renkonto (without the preceding « LA”, means “a” dangerous encounter instead of “the” dangerous encounter)
LI	Third person singular masculine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • = English “HE” (masculine). • See “SHE” for feminine
Nasal	Sound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not exist in EthoGloso
Neuter gender	Does exist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EthoGloso use 3 genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter
NI	First person plural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • = English “WE”. Invariable
Numbers	Sequence 1 to 10 (all have only one syllable) They then combine in an agglutinating way (DEKUN = 11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN (1) (not “UNU” like in Esperanto) • DU (2) • TRI (3) • KVAR (4) • KVIN (5) • SES (6) • SEP (7) • OK (8) • NAU (9) • DEK (10)
O	...o ending a word	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All nouns end in “o”, independently from grammatical gender • At the accusative, a “n” is added, for a final ending in “...on”
OS ending	...OS. Future of all verbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All words ending in “OS” are future tense verbs, whatever the person • Ex. Paroli = to speak. Mi parolos = I will speak. • See “Tui” for immediate future
Past tense	Verbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See: “IS ending” • For “recent past”, see: Jus
Persons	Verbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See: MI (I) • See: LI (He) • See: SHE (She) • See: NI (We) • See: VI (You) • See: ILI (They)
Plural	Words	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The final “j” of Esperanto, indicating plural, is replaced by “y” in EthoGloso, but both are pronounced the same, as “i” separated from the preceding letter. • Ex. “Pluraj keksoj” (Esperanto) = Pluray keksoy (EthoGloso), but with both their endings

<i>SUBJECT</i>	<i>APPLICATION</i>	<i>NOTES</i>
		pronounced as “A+I” and “O+I” as if they were separate letters
Prefix	Preceding a word	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many exist in EthoGloso • Ex. Umbrella = Ombrelo. Rain = Pluvo. Thus: Pluvombrelo = rain_umbrella • Ex. Umbrella = Ombrelo. Sun = Suno. Thus: Sunombrelo = sun_umbrella
Present tense	Verbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See: “AS ending”
SHE	Third person singular feminine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • = “SHE”, just like in English • See “LI” for masculine
Suffixes	Before word ending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many exist in EthoGloso • Ex. Suffix “et” means “a little”. «Pluvas» means «It rains». Thus: Pluvetas means “It rains a little” • Ex. Suffix “eg” means “a lot”. “Pluvas” means “It rains”. Thus: Pluvegas means “It rains a lot”
Tense	Verbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See “AS Ending” (Present Tense) • See “OS Ending” (Future Tense) • See “IS Ending” (Past Tense) • See “I Ending” (Infinitive)
Tui	Immediate future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ex.: “Mi tuj arangos” (Esperanto) = “Mi tui arandjos” (EthoGloso) = I am arranging (I will arrange now, as soon as possible)
Verb	Tense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See “AS Ending” (Present Tense) • See “OS Ending” (Future Tense) • See “IS Ending” (Past Tense) • See “I Ending” (Infinitive)
VI	Second person plural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • = English “You”
Y ending	...y ending a word	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ending “y” means plural (like the common ‘s’ of English or French) • It is pronounced “i”, like the plural “j” of Esperanto to maintain consistency
You	Second person plural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • = “VI”. Invariable

JD/jd

VOCABULARY

(Incomplete)

- Here are only a **few samples of vocabulary** to show the similarities and the differences between EthoGloso and Esperanto, mainly in terms of spelling.
- The “S” column means “Spelling”. The “=” sign means equal spelling. The “#” sign means a different spelling.
- The “P” column means “Pronunciation”. The “=” sign means equal pronunciation. The “#” sign means a different pronunciation.
- The “P” column is noticeable for its wide number of “=”, meaning same pronunciation (with the same, or a different, spelling)

<i>ENGLISH</i>	<i>EthoGloso</i>	<i>ESPERANTO</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>COMMENTS</i>
Accent	Aktsento	<i>Akcento</i>	#	=	• The “C” of Esperanto = “TS”
Both	Ambau	Ambaŭ	#	=	• No accented “u” in EthoGloso
Beginning	Komentso	<i>Komenco</i>	#	=	• The “C” of Esperanto = “TS”
Certainly	Tserte	<i>Ĉerte</i>	#	=	• Ending in ‘e’ as an adverb
Congratulation	Gratulon	<i>Gratulon</i>	=	=	• Ending with the “n” of the accusative as an exclamation
Efficient	Efika	<i>Efika</i>	=	=	• Ends in “a” as an adjective
Eight (8)	Ok	<i>Ok</i>	=	=	• The “O” is a real “O” in EthoGloso
Excuse me	Pardonon	<i>Pardonon</i>	=	=	• Ending with the “n” of the accusative as an exclamation
Five (5)	Kvin	<i>Kvin</i>	=	=	•
Four (4)	Kvar	<i>Kvar</i>	=	=	•
Hello	Lo	<i>Lo</i>	=	=	• Can also be “Ha Lo” when repeated a second time
HI	Saluton	<i>Saluton</i>	=	=	•
I / Me	Mi	<i>Mi</i>	=	=	• This is the “I” of “I am” but pronounced “i”. Invariable
Is it?	Tcu	<i>ĉu</i>	#	=	• Different to avoid the accented “c” • Watch the “C” of TCU which is pronounced “sh” of “SHe” • Ex. “Ĉu Aldo” (Esperanto) = Tcu Aldo? (EthoGloso)
Learn	Lernas	<i>Lernas</i>	=	=	•
Method	Metodo	<i>Metodo</i>	=	=	•
Mister	Sinioro	<i>Sinjoro</i>	#	=	•
Nine (9)	Nau	<i>Nau</i>	=	=	• Different, to avoid the accented “u”
No	Ne	<i>Ne</i>	=	=	•

ENGLISH	EthoGloso	ESPERANTO	S	P	COMMENTS
One (1)	Un	<i>Unu</i>	#	#	• Different
One (pronoun)	Oni	<i>Oni</i>	=	=	• Ex. “Oni povas...” (EthoGloso) = “One can...”
Pleasant	Agrabla	<i>Agrabla</i>	=	=	• As an adjective, it end in “a”
Pronunciation	Pronontso	<i>Prononco</i>	#	=	• Different spelling but same pronunciation.
Read (to)	Legi	<i>Legi</i>	=	=	• The “g” is always the strong “g” of “good”, even in front of “i”
Remember	Memoras	<i>Memoras</i>	=	=	• I remember = mi memoras
Seems (to)	Cainas	<i>Ŝajnas</i>	#	=	• The “C” is the “SH” of “She”
Seven (7)	Sep	<i>Sep</i>	=	=	•
Six (6)	Ses	<i>Ses</i>	=	=	•
Something	IO	<i>IO</i>	=	=	• Never means “I” of “I am”, or “Me” like in many languages
Speak (to)	Parolas	<i>Parolas</i>	=	=	• Mi parolas = I speak
Sufficient (it’s)	Sufitcas	<i>Sufiĉas</i>	#	=	• Different to avoid the accented “c”
Ten (10)	Dek	<i>Dek</i>	=	=	•
Three (3)	Tri	<i>Tri</i>	=	=	•
Try	Provas	<i>Provas</i>	=	=	• I try = Mi provas
Two (2)	Du	<i>Du</i>	=	=	•
We	Ni	<i>Ni</i>	=	=	• We, of “We are”. Invariable
Week	Semaino	<i>Semajno</i>	#	=	• Different in substituting the “j” with a “i”
Weeks	Semainoy	<i>Semajnoj</i>	#	=	• Plural ends in “y” in EthoGloso and in “j” in Esperanto (both heard the plain “i” separated from the preceding letter, as O+I)
Why	Kial	<i>Kial</i>	=	=	•
You	Vi	<i>Vi</i>	=	=	• You, of “You are”. Invariable

JD/jd