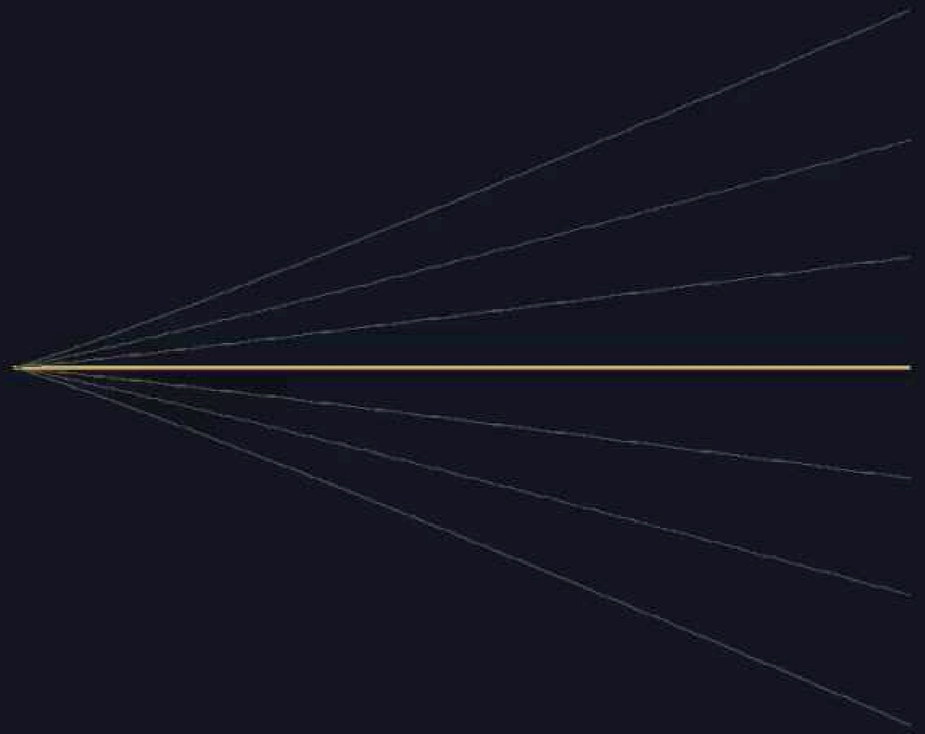
ANDERSON ACADEMY

ESPR 101 B · Introduction to Esperanto (Brief course)

Course Overview · about 5 min

Course Overview



A library of university-level courses

Pay it forward

- Be of service to humanity
- Tell us what you did and learned
- Email or a post on X
- That is full compensation

¶ 0.1

by email to garyanderson@mail.grokbot or in a post on X to @garyanderson. That is full compensation.

This course

- Introduction to Esperanto
- A planned international language
- An overview plus six lectures
- About one hour in total

¶ 0.2

The letter B means Brief: an overview, then six short lectures that together take about an hour.

Questions or feedback: garyanderson@mail.grokbot.com · @garyanderson

What Esperanto is

- A planned language
- Published in 1887
- Created by L. L. Zamenhof
- A neutral second language for all

¶ 0.3

He hoped that a neutral, easy second language could help people of different nations understand one another.

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Other planned languages

- Philosophical languages of the 1600s
- Volapuk in the 1880s
- Ido and Interlingua
- Esperanto: the most successful

¶ 0.4

Esperanto is by far the most successful.

Why study Esperanto

- Very regular grammar
- No irregular verbs
- Words built from parts
- Teaches how languages work

¶ 0.5

Many learners reach simple conversation in months rather than years.

How Esperanto appears here

In the audio

- Spoken by the English voice
- Approximate pronunciation

In the transcript

- Proper spelling with ĉ, ĝ, ŝ
- Trust the written form

¶ 0.6

with its special letters such as c with a circumflex.

Lectures 1 to 3

1. History, alphabet, pronunciation
2. Nouns, adjectives, pronouns
3. Verbs, questions, participles

¶ 0.7

Lecture two covers nouns, adjectives, the article, the plural, the accusative, and pronouns.

Lectures 4 to 6

4. Word building

5. Correlatives, prepositions, numbers

6. Conversation, culture, reading

¶ 0.8

Lecture six covers conversation, the culture and community of Esperanto speakers, a short reading, and where to go next.

Three big ideas

- Regular endings mark word types
- Affixes multiply vocabulary
- A language lives through its speakers

¶ 0.9

Second, word building: a small set of roots combines with affixes to make a large vocabulary.

Before you begin

- No background needed
- Say examples aloud
- Keep a notebook
- Ten minutes a day

¶ 0.10

It helps to say every example aloud, stressing the second-to-last syllable, and to write new words in a notebook.

How to study

- Paragraph numbers like 2.5
- Five-question quiz per lecture
- Fifty-question final exam
- Tripos paper with model answers

¶ 0.11

There is also a fifty-question final exam and a tripos paper of six essay questions with model answers.

How this course was made

- Written with AI under human direction
- Checked against the Fundamento
- Uncertain figures noted
- Report errors by paragraph

¶ 0.12

Numbers of speakers are uncertain, and the course says so where it matters.

Contact

- Email: garyanderson@mail.grokbot.com
- X: @garyanderson
- Next: Lecture 1, history and sounds

¶ 0.13

Now let us begin with the story of how Esperanto came to be, and how it sounds. That is lecture one.