

## Pasporto al la tuta mondo, leciono du

### Days of the week

La tagoj (*days*) de la semajno (*week*) estas:

<b>lundo</b>	Monday
<b>mardo</b>	Tuesday
<b>merkredo</b>	Wednesday
<b>ĝaŭdo</b>	Thursday
<b>vendredo</b>	Friday
<b>sabato</b>	Saturday
<b>dimanĉo</b>	Sunday

Note that, unlike English, the days of the week are usually not written with a capital letter.

### Numbers greater than 10

In the last episode we encountered words for the numbers *one* to *ten*:

<b>unu</b> one	<b>du</b> two	<b>tri</b> three
<b>kvar</b> four	<b>kvin</b> five	<b>ses</b> six
<b>sep</b> seven	<b>ok</b> eight	<b>naŭ</b> nine
<b>dek</b> ten		

We can make larger numbers like so:

<b>dek unu</b>	eleven
<b>dek du</b>	twelve
<b>dek tri</b>	thirteen
...	
<b>dudek</b>	twenty
<b>dudek unu</b>	twenty one
...	

and so on, up to **naŭdek naŭ** (99). Next is

<b>cent</b>	one hundred
<b>cent unu</b>	one hundred one
...	
<b>cent dek unu</b>	one hundred eleven
...	
<b>cent naŭdek naŭ</b>	one hundred ninety nine
...	

and so on, up to **mil** (1000).

Each of these numbers can be made into an ordinal (e.g., 2nd, 10th) by turning it into an adjective with **-a**. When writing a multi-word ordinal number, the words are often linked by hyphens as they are in English:

<b>dek-kvara</b>	fourteenth
<b>tricent-sepdek-sesa</b>	three-hundred-seventy-sixth

### More grammar

- The suffix **-on** is used to make fractions:

<b>duono</b>	<i>a half</i>
<b>triono</b>	<i>a third</i>
<b>kvarono</b>	<i>a quarter</i>
<b>tri kvaronoj</b>	<i>three-quarters</i>

- **kiu** (*who / which one*) and **tiu** (*that person / that one*)

The word **kiu** can mean both *who* and *which (one)*; **tiu** is likewise used for persons and things known by name:

<b>Kiu</b> estas la patro?	<i>Who is the father?</i>
<b>Tiu</b> estas la patro.	<i>That person is the father.</i>
<b>Kiu</b> legas?	<i>Who is reading?</i>
<b>Tiu</b> legas.	<i>That person is reading.</i>
<b>Kiu</b> libro estas <b>tiu</b> ?	<i>Which book is that?</i>
<b>Tiu</b> libro estas "Hamleto".	<i>That book is "Hamlet".</i>

When either of these words refers to plural nouns, **-j** is added:

<b>Kiuj</b> estas la filinoj?	<i>Who are the daughters?</i>
<b>Kiuj</b> libroj estas <b>tiuj</b> ?	<i>Which books are those?</i>

- **kio** (*what / what thing*) and **tio** (*that / that thing*)

These words are similar to the pair **kiu/tiu**, but while "**Kiu estas tiu?**" asks "Who is that person?" or "Which one is that?", "**Kio estas tio?**" asks "What is that (thing)?"

<b>Kio</b> estas <b>tio</b> ?	<i>What is that?</i>
<b>Tio</b> estas stelo.	<i>That (thing) is a star.</i>
<b>Kio</b> estas <b>tio</b> ?	<i>What is that?</i>
<b>Tio</b> estas knabo.	<i>That's a boy.</i>
<b>Kiu</b> estas <b>tiu</b> knabo?	<i>Who is that boy?</i>
<b>Tiu</b> knabo estas Karlo.	<i>That boy is Karlo.</i>

Note that we can talk about Karlo with both **kiu/tiu** and **kio/tio**. We ask *what he is* with **kio** ("a boy", "an athlete", "a son", etc.) and we ask *who he is* with **kiu** ("Karlo").

- **kie** (*where*) and **tie** (*there, in that place*)

<b>Kie</b> vi laboras?	<i>Where do you work?</i>
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Mi laboras <b>tie</b> , en la informejo.	<i>I work there, in the information center.</i>
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► **kiom** (*how much/many?*) **tiom** (*that much/many*)

**Kiom** ĝi kostas? *How much does it cost?*

**Tiom** ĝi kostas. *It costs that much.*

With **kiom** and **tiom** we're asking for a "cardinal" number, e.g.: *du, kvin, sepdek tri*, etc. To ask for an ordinal (an adjective), we use...

► **kioma**

By adding the adjective ending **-a** to **kiom**, we can ask for an ordinal number, also ending with **-a**. (e.g. "sesa"). Which brings us to...

## Telling the time

To ask the time in Esperanto, you say:

**Kioma horo estas?** *What time is it?*

(Literally, "which-numbered hour is it?")

Just as in English, there are different ways of replying to this question. If it's 1:15 we can say it's "one o'clock and fifteen minutes" or "quarter past one" or even just "one fifteen".

Estas la unua horo kaj dek kvin minutoj.

Estas la unua kaj kvarono.

Estas la unua kvindek.

Some other examples:

1:10 La unua (kaj) dek (minutoj)

2:48 La dua (kaj) kvardeko

4:30 La kvara (kaj) tridek (or duono)

6:45 La sesa (kaj) kvardeko kvin (or tri kvaronoj)

The "hour" figure always ends in **-a**; i.e. for "one o'clock" we say "the first hour". The words **horo** and **minutoj** may be used, but for brevity they are often dropped. **Kaj** may also be dropped except before fractions like **kvarono** and **duono**.

The same method can be used with 24-hour clocks:

21:35 La dudek-unua (kaj) tridek kvin (minutoj)

When using 12-hour time, we add **atm. (antaŭtagmeze)** = a.m., or **ptm. (posttagmeze)** = p.m.

## The preposition **je**

We often use **je** when talking about the time, where it means "on" or "at". For example:

**Je** kioma horo kuras Karlo?

*At what time does Karlo run?*

Karlo kuras **je** la sepa horo.

*Karlo runs at seven o'clock.*

## More verb endings

► **Past tense.** When an action or state has already occurred, the verb ends in **-is**:

Flora ne bone dormis.

*Flora didn't sleep well.*

Hieraŭ mi estis laca.

*Yesterday I was tired.*

As we saw with the present tense, English often uses compound past tenses, (e.g. "I was reading" etc.) While Esperanto does have similar compound tenses, (we'll see them later) the simple ending **-is** is more commonly used, and the exact meaning is determined by context:

Georgo sidis kaj pensis.

*Georgo sat and thought.*

(or) *Georgo was sitting and thinking.*

► **Future tense.** When an action or state will occur in the future, the verb ends in **-os**:

Mi kuro~~s~~ al la urbo morgaŭ.

*I will run to the city tomorrow.*

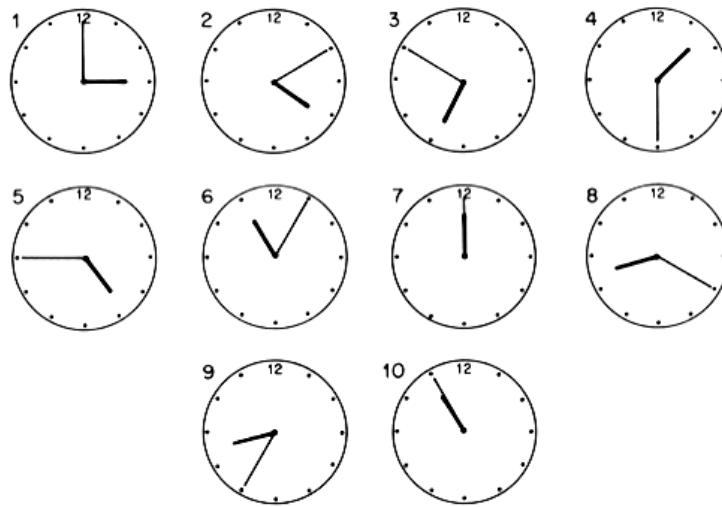
Georgo ir~~s~~ kun vi al via vendejo.

*Georgo will go with you to your store.*

**Praktiko 2.1**

Write out the following numerals in words.

42; 75th; 329; 888; 16th; 154; 101

**Praktiko 2.2**

Write out the following words as numerals.

cent dudek tri; dek-kvara; dek naŭ; kvincent sesdek unu; mil naŭcent okdek kvar; tricent-dudek-unua; dumil dek du

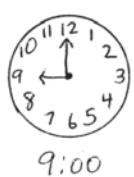
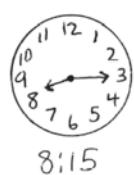
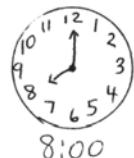
**Praktiko 2.3: "Kioma horo estas?"**

Answer in Esperanto for each of the clocks pictured at right.

**Praktiko 2.4: Demandoj**

Answer the questions with complete sentences.

- Kiu mangas je la oka horo?
- Kiu pašas je la oka kaj tri kvaronoj?
- Kiu estas en la bano je la naŭa?
- Kiu svenas je la oka kaj duono?
- Kiu dormas je la oka horo?
- Kiu informas je la naŭa horo?
- Kiu jonglas je la oka kaj kvarono?
- Helena skulptas. Kioma horo estas?
- Flora falas. Kioma horo estas?
- Georgo legas. Kioma horo estas?
- Karlo ŝvitias. Kioma horo estas?
- Helena iras de la domo al la informejo. Kioma horo estas?

**Praktiko 2.5: Vera aŭ malvera?**

If a statement is false, write a true version.

- Karlo jonglas je la oka kaj kvarono.
- Helena parolas telefono je la oka kaj kvarono.
- Georgo kalkulas je la naŭa horo.
- Flora sidas kun fakturoj je la oka horo.
- Helena dancas je la oka kaj kvarono.
- Karlo kalkulas je la oka.
- Flora eble mortas je la oka kaj kvarono.
- Georgo skulptas je la naŭa.