



## **Euskara Euskara jalgi hadi Plazara** Free Course of Basque

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“Euskara Euskara jalgi hadi Plazara” Free Course of Basque – Gorka I. Bakero

## SARRERA (PROLOGUE)

The idea of this course came after some conversations with my friends. The most of them wanted to learn basque, but they have time limitations to do it. Therefore I started to search e-courses of basque in the net (it was pure curiosity), but I didn't find any one so I started to write one just to expand the basque language and the basque culture.

In principle I thought only non basque speakers of Basque Country would take this document from the web, but later I realized that a lot of people from all over the world wants to know something else about basque language and Basque Country. Now I write it in English to ensure the maximum expansion to the English Speaker Community (the previous course was published in spanish in 2001, it was the first one in the net). This english version is now available...in 2009!!! 8 years before the first Spanish version!!!

In the "loturak" (links) section in the main menu of the web a lot of interesting links about basque language, basque communities and basque culture are included.

I want to encourage everybody to practise basque, in the beginning it could turn difficult but when we start to learn a new language it's natural (the author had these kind of problems when he started to learn basque), this is the only way to learn a new language.

The learning of a new language means knowing a new culture, and this gives us a great, interesting and happy experience, so go on with this adventure friends!

You could find some resources in the "loturak" (links) section, moreover the next list gives more resources (I recommend music because the words could be learnt and music makes words easier to remember);

<b>Newspaper</b>	www.berria.info	The only one which is published completely in basque language
<b>Radio</b>		Euskadi Gaztea, Euzkadi Irratia, Bizkaia Irratia (only in Biscay)...
<b>Television</b>	ETB-1, ETB-Sat www.eitb.com	We could watch TV and listen to the radio in www.eitb.com
<b>Internet</b>	<a href="http://www.berria.info">www.berria.info</a> <a href="http://www.kaixo.com">www.kaixo.com</a> <a href="http://www.jalgi.com">www.jalgi.com</a> <a href="http://www.eitb.com">www.eitb.com</a>	
<b>Music</b>	Negu Gorriak, Hertzainak, Kortatu	The most known basque groups (Kortatu song in basque and spanish)
	Su ta Gar, Latzen, Berri Txarrak, EH Sukarra	Heavy & rock, they are very good
	Mikel Markez, Mikel Urdangarin, Mikel Laboa.	Singer-songwriters, very beautiful songs.
	Skalariak, Betagarri	Ska
	Urtz	Melodic Rock
	Oskorri	They are very appropriate to learn basque, they are 25 years old and their very known in basque country
	Alaitz eta Maider, Gozategi Anaiak	<b>Trikitixa</b> (basque typical sounds) mixed with some modern sound
	Hemendik at!	Disco music

This course could need anything else but it can be very useful to start with this language and

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to speak it, in any case the best way to learn a new language is to practise it, and if we want to speak it we have to make an effort.

I would recommend a lesson per week (this depends on the time we have), after the 15<sup>th</sup> lesson a lot of texts and words in the TV could be understood. After an indetermined number of lessons, to revising them is also recommended just not to forget them. To learn a new language is not a competition, so here the point is not to be the first, the point is to learn as well as we can.

Some of the lessons (specially the first lessons) are little long so I suppose they will require more time than the rest of them.

The “Euskaltegi”s (centers which teach the basque language) and the “Euskal Etxea”s (Basque Clubs) which are all over the world are very useful to learn basque, know the basque culture and take part in it. Go to the “loturak” link in the main web and there you will be able to find out a Basque House in your Country.

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## **AURKIBIDEA (INDEX)**

1. *Pronunciation, IZAN verb.*
2. *Question, negative, nongoa (Where-from)*
3. *EGON verb, non (Where), -tzen egon*
4. *“to go” and “to come” verbs. JOAN (nora), -tzera; ETORRI (nondik), -tzetik*
5. *Possessive pronouns. norena (nire X, nirea, nireak,...)*
6. *Place. aurrean, atzean,...; aurrekoa, atzeko*
7. *Demonstrative pronouns (hau, hori, hura,...)*
8. *Zenbakiak (numbers)*
9. *Family*
10. *Building verbs with IZAN in present form*
11. *UKAN orainaldia*
12. *EDUKI, JAKIN (present)*
13. *NOR-NORI orainaldia (present)*
14. *NOR-NORI-NORK orainaldia.*
15. *AHAL (can), BEHAR (to have to), NAHI (to want to).*
16. *NOR-NORK orainaldia (UKAN expanded).*
17. *Berrikusi aditzak (verbs' revision).*
18. *Datak (dates) eta orduak (the hour).*
19. *konparaketak (comparisons).*
20. *IZAN iragana (past)*
21. *UKAN iragana.*
22. *NOR-NORI iragana.*
23. *NOR-NORI-NORK iragana.*
24. *AHAL, BEHAR, NAHI iraganeako aditzekin (with verbs in past tense).*
25. *EGON, EDUKI iraganean.*
26. *hitzen eraikipena (building words).*
27. *hiztegi: gorputza, jantziak eta etxea (dictionary: body, clothes and house).*
28. *NOR-NORK iraganean (UKAN expanded in past tense).*
29. *Berrikusi iraganeako aditzak.*
30. *Zer? Zergatik? (¿what?, ¿why?).*
31. *-zkero/ -z gero (in case of ...).*
32. *IZAN, UKAN ahaleran (potential).*
33. *IZAN, UKAN, NOR-NORI-NORK aginteran (imperative).*
34. *Erlatibozko esaldiak (relative sentences).*
35. *IZAN baldintzan eta ondorioan (conditional)*
36. *UKAN, NOR-NORI baldintza eta ondorioan.*
37. *NOR-NORI-NORK baldintza eta ondorioan.*
38. *Berrikusi baldintzako eta ondorioko aditzak.*
39. *IZAN, UKAN subjuntiboan: dadin,... ( subjunctive).*
40. *Batzuk (different things).*
41. *Batzuk (different things).*

## 1. Gaia (1<sup>st</sup> Lesson)

In orthography there are neither accents nor the next letters: c,ñ,q,v,w,y.

All the letters are pronounced, and some of them are different to the english ones;

<b>Euskara</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Example</b>
A	like “a” in “cAt”	hAu (this)
E	like “e” in “bEll”	nEska (girl)
I	like “i” in “sIt”	baI (yes)
O	Like “o” in “gOd”	KaixO (hello)
U	Like “oo” in “gOOd”	mUtila (boy)
G	like “g” in “Good”	Gatza (salt)
Z	like “s” in “South”	Zu (you)
Tz, tx, ts	like “ch” in “eaCH”	eTXea (house)
-il-	Like “ee”+“y” in “You”	ILargi (moon)
vowel+i vowel	Like “y” in “You”	GarraIo (transport)
-in-	Like “ñ” in spanish, or “gn” in french”, similar to “ny” in “caNYon”	mINa (pain)

In basque there is no need to include the personal pronoun in the sentences, these pronouns are listed below:

<b>Ni</b>	I
<b>Zu</b>	You (sing)
<b>Hura</b>	He / She / It
<b>Gu</b>	We
<b>Zuek</b>	You (plur)
<b>Haiek</b>	They

As it occurs in english, the basque does not make distinctions between masculine and feminine (this distinction occurs in the latin origin languages) neither in the adjectives and nor in the nouns.

The most used “aditz” (verb) is the IZAN verb, it means “to be”;

IZAN (to be)		
NOR(who)	ADITZA	TRANSLATION
ni	NAIZ	I am
zu	ZARA	you are (sing)
hura	DA	He / She / It is
gu	GARA	We are
Zuek	ZARETE	You are (plur)
haiek	DIRA	They are

In basque the verbs are located at the end of the sentence, here we have some examples:

ni Gorka naiz	I am Gorka (my name is Gorka)
zu ikaslea zara	You are a student
hura langilea da	He / she is a worker
gu Bilbokoak gara	We are from Bilbao
zuek italiarrak zarete	You (plural) are italians
Haiek ikasleak dira	They are students
haiek Peter eta Beth dira	They are Peter and Beth
Gorka naiz	I am Gorka

We could note that in the plural words a "k" is added at the end of them, in this case it has been added to the “ikaslea” (student) word, to make plural words a “k” is always added at the end of the word.

In fact, if we look up “student” in the dictionary we will find “ikasle”, without the final “a”, this “a” is the article, and we could add it in the most of the occasions to the noun.

We will finish this lesson (it has lenthned more than I expected) with some common expressions;

EUSKARA	English
Egun on!	Good morning
Arratsalde on!	Good afternoon (till 7 o'clock)
Gau on!	Good evening/night
Ezkerrik asko!	Thank you
Mila ezker!	Thanks a lot
Ez horregaitik!	You are welcome
Agur!	Bye!
Gero arte!	So long!
Ikusi arte!	See you!
Bihar arte!	See you tomorrow!
Kaixo!	Hello!
On egin!	Enjoy your meal! / Bon appétit!
Urte berri on!	Happy new year!

Zelan? / Zer moduz?	How are you?
ondo, eta zu?	Fine, and you?
ni ere ondo.	I'm fine too

A translation of the following sentences could be a good ariketa (exercise);

*Kaixo, ni John naiz*

*zu David zara*

*hura Elisabeth da*

*Gu Gasteizkoak gara (Gasteiz is Vitoria, a basque city)*

*Zuek Iruñakoak zarete (Iruñea is Pamplona, a basque city)*

*Haiek Tuterakoak dira (Tutera is Tudela)*

*hura maisua da ("maisua" means teacher)*

*zu medikua zara ("medikua" means doctor)*

## 2. Gaia (2<sup>nd</sup> Lesson)

Interrogative sentences are built as the next diagram shows:

**GALDEGAIA+VERB+SUBJECT+"?"**

The subject can be omitted.

"Galdegai" is the word which tells us what is kind of question that we make, for example NOR means "who" (singular), NORTZUK means "who" (plural), ZER means "what", NON means "where", NONGOA "where...from" if we speak about one only person and NONGOAK "where from" if we ask about more people. Here some examples:

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
Nor zara zu?	Who are you? (sing)
Nor da hura?	Who is he/she/it?
Nortzuk dira haiek?	Who are they?
Nortzuk zarete zuek?	Who are you? (plur)
Nor da?	Who is he/she/it?



If the question must be asked with a “yes” or a “not”, then the questions are built like the affirmatives, for example;

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>POSSIBLE ANSWERS</b>
Zu George zara?	Are you George?	-Bai, ni George naiz (Yes, I am George) - Ez, ni ez naiz George, ni Albert naiz (No, I am not George, I am Albert)
Eleanor Zarauzkoa da?	Is Eleanor from Zarauz?	-Bai, Eleanor Zarauzkoa da. - Ez, Eleanor ez da Zarauzkoa, Eleanor Donostikoa da.
Zuek Donostikoak zarete?	Are you from Donostia? (Donostia=San Sebastián)	-Bai, gu Donostiakoak gara. -Ez, gu ez gara Donostiakoak, gu Irungoak gara.

In the last answer, we wanted to say “we are from Irun” so we replace the “atzizki” (suffix) “-koak” with “-goak” because “Irun” ends with a “-n”, we will repeat this atzizki always if the word finish with a “-n” (gu OioNGOAK gara, LarrauNGOAK gara, WashingtoNGOAK gara,...)

We build the negative sentences as shown below;

**SUBJECT+EZ+VERB+.....**

We can say again that the subject can be omitted;

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
Ez naiz arrantzalea, ni okina naiz	I am not a fisher, I am a baker
Hura ez da garraiolaria, hura dendaria da	He/she is not a carrier, he/she is a shopkeeper
Ni ez naiz Nataly, ni Monica naiz	I am not Nataly, I am Monica

We have seen some occupations, now we will finish this lesson explaining how to build the words of the occupations.

In basque, "**denda**" means “shop”, if we add the –ARI atzizki (atzizki=suffix) we have "**dendari**" (shopkeeper); also "**taberna**" means bar/pub, so adding -ari we have "**tabernari**" (tavern keeper or barman); with "**kanta**" (to sing) we build "**kantari**" (singer).

In another cases we add –lari, for example from "**kamioi**" (lorry/truck) we build "**kamiolari**" (truck driver).

The learnt rule is the valid one generally but there are some exceptions, for example from "**arrantza**" (fishing) we build "**arrantzale**" (fisher), later we will put more attention on this,

for the time being we say that the –zale atzizki means "enthusiast of" or "he/she/it is fond of something").

In the next ariketa (exercise) we have to translate the next texts;

-Egun on!, ni Walter naiz, eta zu?

-Kaixo, ni Laura naiz, eta Lekeitiokoa naiz, eta zu, nongoa zara zu?

-ni Bermeokoa naiz, agur Laura!

-Agur Walter!

-Arratsalde on! ni Fred naiz, eta zuek, nortzuk zarete?

-Arratsalde on, gu Mary Sue eta Mary Ann gara, eta Zumaiakoak gara, eta zu, nongoa zara zu?

-ni Oriokoa naiz.

-Agur Fred.

-Agur.

-Kaixo, ni Cristine naiz, eta zu, zu garraiolaria zara?

-Ez, ni ez naiz garraiolaria, ni postaria (the postman) naiz.

-Barkatu (sorry), zu Alfred zara?

-Bai, ni Alfred naiz.

-agur Alfred.

-agur Cristine.

### 3. Gaia (3<sup>rd</sup> Lesson)

In basque few verbs are conjugated like IZAN, later we will know the reason. One of those few verbs is the EGON verb (to be). The difference between IZAN and EGON is that the IZAN verb is used to describe a fact ("that is big" → "hura handia da", "I am italian" → "ni italiarra naiz") and the EGON verb is used to make known a situation ("You are in Basque Country" → "Zu Euskal Herrian zaude"). This is the same difference between "ser" and "estar" with spanish;

EGON		ENGLISH
ni	NAGO	I am
zu	ZAUDE	You are (sing)
hura	DAGO	He/She/It is
gu	GAUDE	We are
zuek	ZAUDETE	You are (plur)
haiek	DAUDE	They are

The situation in a place is indicated with the "-n" atzizkia (suffix) if we speak about an only

place (**BilboN**→IN Bilbo (Bilbo means Bilbao), mendia**N**→IN the mountain), or we add “-etan” if we speak about several places (**mendiETAN**->IN the mountainS). If the word of the place ends with a consonant then “-en “ is added (Paris→ParisEN, Madril (Madrid) → MadrilEN)

Examples;

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
Non zaude?	Where are you?
Azkoitian nago.	I am in Azkoitia.
Non dago Nerbioi-Ibaizabal ibaia?	Where is the Nervión-Ibaizabal river?
Nerbioi-Ibaizabal Bilbon dago	The Nervión-Ibaizabal is in Bilbao
Non dago Wally?	Where is Wally?
Wally ez dago.	Wally is not here
non daude behiak?	Where are the cows?
Behiak mendietan daude.	The cows are on the mountains.
Non ostia zaudete?	Where on the world are you? (plur)
Tragu bat hartZEN gaude.	We are havING a drink.
Iruñan, tragu bat hartzen gaude.	in Pamplona, we are having a drink
Iruñako Jarauta kalean tragu. bat hartzen gaude	We are having a drink in the Jarauta Street of Pamplona.
kaixo, zelan zaude?	Hello, how are you?
ni ondo, eta zu?	I'm fine, and you?
ni ondo ere bai, agur	I'm fine too, bye

In the previous list the present participle have been shown, the "hartu" (to take) verb is found in the dictionary, we have replaced the “-tu” ending with “-tzen” to build the past participle. Besides, this -tzen is used to build different tenses with the verbs, we will see it. The following rules are used to build the past participle:

<b>Verb ending</b>	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>ADIBIDEZ = FOR EXAMPLE</b>
-tu	Replace -tu with -tzen	Har <b>TU</b> → har <b>TZEN</b> , Begira <b>TU</b> (to look at) → begira <b>TZEN</b> (looking at)
-n	Replace -n with -ten	Ego <b>N</b> → ego <b>TEN</b> Izan → Izaten Jan (to eat) → jaten Edan (to drink) → edaten
-si	Replace -i with -ten	Jausi (to fall) → jausten Ikusi (to see) → ikusten

Ariketa (exercise);

-Kaixo Ed, non dago Katty?

-Katty Labastidan dago, eta gu berriz (on the other hand) Iruñean gaude.

-Bai, gu Iruñean, Gaztelu Plazan (Plaza=Square) paseatzen(paseatu=to take a walk) gaude

-non dago China?

-China Asian dago.

-eta Anthony, non dago Anthony?

-Anthony Vietnamentan dago.

-non gaude?

-Bilboko Kafe Antzokian (Kafe Antzokia is a popular night club in Bilbao) gaude.

-Bilboko Kafe Antzokian gaude?

-Ez, ez gaude Bilboko Kafe Antzokian, gu Bilboko Azkena pub-en gaude.

-non zaude?

-etxean nago.

-kalean (kale=street) zaude?

-ez, ez nago kalean, ni zinean (zine=cinema) nago.

## 4. Gaia (4<sup>th</sup> Lesson)

Another verb of the few verbs which can be conjugated is the JOAN (to go) verb, the NORA word is used to make questions, we use the atzizki *-ra* to indicate the destination place (*-era* is used if the place ends with a consonant, just like we did with NON (Paris→ParisERA, Madril→MadrilERA), and *-etara* is used if there are several destination places.

	JOAN	ENGLISH
ni	NOA	I go
zu	ZOAZ	You go (sing)
hura	DOA	He/She/It goes
gu	GOAZ	We go
zuek	ZOAZTE	You go (plur)
haiek	DOAZ	They go

Examples:

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
ni bilbora noa.	I go to Bilbao.
nora goaz?	Where do we go to?
Bianara goaz	We go to Viana

<a href="#">nora zoazte?</a>	Where do you go to? (plural)
<a href="#">Iruñara goaz berriro.</a>	We go to Plamplona again
<a href="#">Iruñara, tragu bat hartzera goaz</a>	We go to Plamplona to have a drink
<a href="#">Bilboko Alde Zarreko dendetara noa</a>	I go to the shops of the Bilbao's Old City
<a href="#">amama ikustera noa</a>	I go to see grandmother

“[tragu bat hartZERA](#)” means "to have a drink" (purpose). The only rule to build this words is to take the verbs like in the previous lesson and replace the –t(z)en with –t(z)era.

The last verb we conjugate is ETORRI (to come), the questions are made with NONDIK. In order to indicate the origin place the atzizki -tik is used, and -etik if the word of the place ends with a consonant (Paris→ParisETIK), and -etatik if there are several origin places (“mendiETATIK” means “FROM the mountains”).

EUSKARA		ENGLISH
<a href="#">ni</a>	<a href="#">NATOR</a>	I come
<a href="#">zu</a>	<a href="#">ZATOZ</a>	You come (singular)
<a href="#">hura</a>	<a href="#">DATOR</a>	He/She/It comes
<a href="#">gu</a>	<a href="#">GATOZ</a>	We come
<a href="#">zuek</a>	<a href="#">ZATOZTE</a>	You come (plural)
<a href="#">haiek</a>	<a href="#">DATOZ</a>	They come

Examples;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
<a href="#">ni Donostiatik nator</a>	I come from San Sebastian
<a href="#">nondik zatoz?</a>	Where do you come from?
<a href="#">nondik datoz umeak?</a>	Where do the children come from?
<a href="#">umeak Parisetik datoz</a>	The children come from Paris
<a href="#">nondik dator dirua?</a>	Where does the money come from?
<a href="#">dirua bankuetatik dator</a>	The money comes from the banks
<a href="#">tragu bat hartzetik nator</a>	I come from having a drink
<a href="#">etxetik nator</a>	I come from the house
<a href="#">eskolatik dator</a>	I come from the school

Ariketa;

*-kaixo Michael, nondik zatoz?*

*-Tuteratik nator.*

*-eta nora zoaz?*

*-Portugaletera noa.*

*-nora zoaz orain (orain=now)?*

*-orain kalera noa, ama.*

*-eta nondik zatoz?*

-komuniket (komuna=toilet) nator, agur ama

Lolita pelikula bat hartzerako da

Lolita pelikula bat hartzetik dator

## 5.Gaia (5<sup>th</sup> Lesson)

The possessive pronouns could be used like nouns.

EUSK.	ENGL	EUSK.	ENGL	EUSK.	ENGL
NIRE kotxea	My car	NIREA	Mine (sing object)	NIREAK	Mine (plural object)
ZURE txakurra	Your dog	ZUREA	Yours (pers sing, sing object)	ZUREAK	Yours (pers sing, plur object)
BERE katuak	His/her/ its cats	BEREA	His/hers/its (sing object)	BEREAK	his/her/its
GURE liburua	Our book	GUREA	Ours	GUREAK	Ours
ZUEN paperrak	Your paperS	ZUENA	Yours (pers plur, sing object)	ZUENAK	Yours (pers.pl., plur object)
HAIEN kutxa	Their box	HAIENA	Theirs (sing object)	HAIENAK	Theirs (plural object)

When the object is mentioned we say NIRE + “object” (my “object”), if a singular object is not mentioned we say NIREA (mine), and if several objects are not mentioned we say NIREAK (Mine(pl.)). The same structure is used to build possessives of the first, second and third person in singular and plural.

To ask questions we use NORENA (whose) if there is a single object and NORENAK (whose) if we know that there are several objects.

If we want to express the possession of a particular subject we add the –rena ending to the subject, if the posesión refers to several objects we add -renak. If the subject ends with a consonant or there is a plural subject we add –ena/enak (without the “r”).

Adibideak (examples);

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
Ted NIRE kotxean dator	Ted is coming in MY car
NIRE aita lanean dago	MY father (right now) is working

Eta NIREA etxean dago	And MINE is at home
GURE liburuak lodiak dira	OUR books are thick
Baina HAIENAK ez dira lodiak	But THEIRS are not thick
HAIENAK argalak dira	THEIRS are thin
GURE maisua Gazteiztik dator	OUR teacher comes from Vitoria
GUREA Iruñatik dator	OURS (a single one teacher) comes from Iruña
GUREAK Bilbotik datoz	OURS (several teachers) come from Bilbao
NORENA da liburua?	WHOSE is the book?
liburua NIREA da	The book is MINE
liburua Joshuarena da	The book is Joshua's
liburua Mickena da	The book is Mick's
liburua Joshuarena eta Mickena da	The book is Joshua and Mick's
liburua ikasleena da	The book is the students'
norenak dira liburuak?	Whose are the books?
liburuak nireak dira	The books are mine
liburuak Miguelenak dira	The books are Miguel's
liburuak Inmarenak dira	The books are Inma's
liburuak ikasleenak dira	The books are the students'

Ariketa (Exercise):

-Nire kotxea gorria (gorri=red) da, eta zurea?  
-Nirea berriz (berriz=however) grisa (gris=grey) da.

-Norena da arkatza (arkatza=the pencil)?  
-Arkatza Josephena da.  
-Eta nirea non dago?  
-Zurea mahaian (mahaia=table) dago

-Non dago gure txakurra (txaku=dog) ?  
-Gure txakurra kalean dago.

## 6. Gaia (6<sup>th</sup> Lesson)

In this lesson we will learn how to refer to places.

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
Aurrean	In front (of)
Atzean	behind
Gainean	on/over
Azpian	under
Ondoan	Next to / beside

Ezkerran	On the left (ezkerra=left)
Eskuinean	On the right (eskuina=right)

Kontuz! (look out!/watch out!); in basque "ondo" means “good/fine” too (ondo nago=I am fine)

Adibideak (examples):

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>English (possible translations)</b>
-Koadernoa mahai gainean dago	The notebook is on the table
-Katua mahai azpian dago	The cat is under the table
-txakurra mahai ondoan dago.	The dog is next to the table.
-Txoria nire ondoan dago	The bird is next to me
-Anthony etxe aurrean dago	Anthony is in front of the house
-Nicole etxe atzean dago	Nicole is behind the house
-txapela zure buru gainean dago	The beret is on your head
-Bill zure ezkerrean dago	Bill is on your left
-Zu nire eskuinean zaude	You are on my right

We have used the EGON verb and all the places ending with an -n, but other endings could be used, for example;

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
Mahai gaineko koadernoa urdina da	The notebook on the table is blue → the notebook which is on the table is blue
Mahai azpiko katua zuria da	The cat under the table is white → the cat which is under the table is white
Mahai ondoKO txakurra doberman bat da	The dog next to the table is a Doberman (pinscher)
Nire ondoKO txoria horia da	The bird next to me is yellow
Zure buru gaineko txapela beltza da	The beret on your head is black
zure ezkerreKO Jason da	THE ONE on your left is Jason
Nire eskumaKO PERTSONA zu zara	THE PERSON on my right is you
Gure ondoKO Anne da	THE ONE next to us is Anne
Gure ondoKO neska Anne da	The girl next to us is Anne
Gure ondoKOAK Sally eta Anne dira	THE ONES next to us are Sally and Anne
Gure ondoKO neskak Sally eta Anne dira	THE GIRLS next to us are Sally and Anne
Mary zure ondoAN doa	Mary goes next to you
Alex eta Michael bere ondoRA doaz	Alex and Michael go next to her/him
Haiek zubi azpitik datoz	They come BY/FROM under the bridge (both meanings are considered)
Haiek zubi gainera doaz	They go TO the top of the bridge
Etxe aurreKO kotxea nirea da	The car in front of the house is mine



Taberna atzeKO furgoneta(van) haiena da	The van behind the tavern is theirs
---	-------------------------------------

We have used the –ra suffix to express a destination place and the –tik suffix to express origin or passing place. Besides we have used –ko to say that something is in a place or that it belongs to a place (mahai gaineKO koaderno → the notebook WHICH IS on the table); -koa is used like a noun (mahai gaineKOA urdina da → THE ONE on the table is blue); and -koak for objects in plural (gure ondoKOAK lagunak dira → THE ONES next to us are friends).

Ariketa;

- Nortzuk dira zure ondokoak?
- Nire ondokoak Alex eta Mary dira.
- Non zaudete?
- Buckingham Palace aurrean gaude

- Zinean zaude?
- ez, ondoko dendan nago

## 7. Gaia

The demonstrative pronouns in basque are the following:

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
Hau	this
Hori	That
Hura	That (further than hori)
Hauek	These
Horiek	Those
Haiek	Those (further than horiek)

We note that hura and haiek are also used like personal pronouns in a familiar way (hura=that, he/she/it, haiek=those, they).

Adibideak (examples):

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
-Zer da hau?	- What is this?
-Hau arkatx bat da/Hau arkatza da	- This is a pencil
-Norena da arkatx hau?	- whose is this pencil?
-Arkatx hau nirea da.	- This pencil is mine
-ZER KOLOREKOA da jertse hau?	- WHAT is THE COLOR OF this sweater?
-jertse hau oria da.	- This sweater is yellow.

-eta praka horiek?	- And those trousers?
-praka horiek urdinak dira.	- Those trousers are blue.
-Nongoak dira mutil horiek?	- Where are those boys from?
-Mutil horiek Hernanikoak dira.	- Those boys are from Hernani.
-Eta neska haiek, nongoak dira neska gazte haiek?	- And those girls? Where are those young girls from?
-Neska gazte horiek Ansoainoak dira.	-Those young girls are from Ansoain

In english we add an –s to the noun to make the plural, but we note that in basque the plural (-k) is added to the demonstrative noun (mutil horiek).

Ariketa;

-Norena da karpeta (folder) hau?

-karpeta hau Davidena da.

-Nor da neska hori?

-Neska hori Mary da.

-eta mutil hura?

-Mutil hura John da.

-Kamioi hau Michaelena da.

-Txakur horiek kalean daude.

## 8. Gaia

In this lesson we will study the numbers, starting from 1 to 20;

1 bat	11 hamaika
2 bi	12 hamabi
3 hiru	13 hamahiru
4 lau	14 hamalau
5 bost	15 hamabost
6 sei	16 hamasei
7 zazpi	17 hamazazpi
8 zortzi	18 hemezortzi
9 bederatzi	19 hemeretzi
10 hamar	20 hoge

We use "zenbat" (how many, how much) to build the questions about quantity. The nouns can be put neither on the left or on the right with "bat" (1) and "bi" (2), with higher numbers

the nouns always go on the left. Examples:

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
-Zenbat zarete?	-How many (people) are you?
-Zenbat pertsona zarete?	- How many people are you?
-hamabi gara.	- We are 12 (people)
-hamabiAK gara	- We are THE 12.
-hamabi pertsona gara.	- We are 12 people.
-hamabi pertsonaK gara.	- We are THE 12 people
-zenbat katu daude?	-¿How many cats are there?
-Zazpi katu daude.	- There are 7 cats.
-Zenbat katu dira zureak?	- How many cats are yours ?
- lau katu nireak dira.	- 4 cats are mine.
-ba beste hiruAK Wallyrenak dira.	- well, THE other 3 are Wally's.
-bai, hiru katu horiek Wallyrenak dira.	- Yes, those 3 cats are Wally's.
-zenbat da bi gehi hiru?	- What is 2 plus 3?
-bi gehi hiru, bost dira.	- 2 plus 3 is/equals5.
-eta bi bider hiru?	- and 2 by 3?
-sei dira.	- it is 6.
-eta, zenbat dira hamasei ken zazpi?	- and, what is 16 minus 7?
-bederatzi dira.	- (16 minus 7)/It is 9.
-eta hamabost zati hiru?	- and what is 15 over 3?
-hamabost zati hiru bost dira.	- 15 over 3 is 5.

In basque, the numbers between 20 and 99 are built with whole multiples of 20 (just as the french with the numbers between 60 and 99), so we say 34 like “20 plus 14”. We show some of these numbers in the list below:

20 hogeia	40 berrogeia	60 hirurogeia	80 laurogeia
21 hogeita bat	41 berrogeita bat	61 hirurogeita bat	81 laurogeita bat
22 hogeita bi	42 berrogeita bi	62 hirurogeita bi	82 laurogeita bi
23 hogeita hiru	43	63	83 laurogeita hiru
24 hogeita lau	44	64	84
25 hogeita bost	45	65	85
26 hogeita sei	46	66	86
27 hogeita zazpi	47	67	87
28 hogeita zortzi	48	68	88
29 hogeita bederatzi	49 berrogeita bederatzi	69 hirurogeita bederatzi	89 laurogeita bederatzi
30 hogeita HAMAR	50 berrogeita HAMAR	70 hirurogeita HAMAR	90 laurogeita HAMAR
31 hogeita HAMAIIKA	51 berrogeita HAMAIIKA	71 hirurogeita HAMAIIKA	91 laurogeita HAMAIIKA

32 hogeita HAMABI	52	72	92
33 hogeita HAMAHIRU	53	73	93
34 hogeita HAMALAU	54	74	94
35 hogeita HAMABOST	55 berrogeita HAMABOST	75	95
36 hogeita HAMASEI	56	76	96 laurogeita HAMASEI
37 hogeita HAMAZAZPI	57	77	97
38 hogeita HEMEZORTZI	58	78	98
39 hogeita HEMERETZI	59 berrogeita HEMERETZI	79 hirurogeita HEMERETZI	99 laurogeita HEMERETZI

We use "ta" to join the numbers (“ta” is the "eta" abbreviated word which means “and”). This is also used to join hundreds with tens and tens with units;

100 ehun	115 ehun eta hamabost
200 berrehun	238 berrehun eta hogeita zortzi
300 hirurehun	352 irurehun eta berrogeita hamabi
400 laurehun	482 laurehun eta laurogeita bi
500 bostehun	571 bostehun eta hirurogeita hamaika
600 seirehun	601 seirehun eta bat
700 zazpirehun	799 zazpirehun eta laurogeita hemeretzi
800 zortzirehun	827 zortzirehun eta hogeita zazpi
900 bederatzirehun	950 bederatzirehun eta berrogeita hamar
1000 mila	1255 mila berrehun eta berrogeita bost
2000 bi mila	2977 bi mila bederatzirehun eta hirurogeita hamazazpi
3000 hiru mila	3001 mila eta bat (in this case, we aren't linking with tens and so we use "eta")
4000 lau mila	4087 lau mila eta laurogeita zazpi (as before, there are no tens, therefore we use "eta")
5000 bost mila	5112 bost mila ehun eta hamabi
6000 sei mila	6731 sei mila zazpirehun eta hogeita hamaika
7000 zazpi mila	
8000 zortzi mila	
9000 bederatzita mila	
10000 hamar mila	
11000 hamaika mila	11371 hamaika mila hirurehun eta hirurogeita hamaika
22000 hogeita bi mila	22631 hogeita bi mila seirehun eta hogeita hamaika

36000 hogeita hamasei mila	
47000 berrogeita hamazazpi mila	
59000 berrogeita hemeretzi mila	59236 berrogeita hemeretzi mila berrehun eta hogeita hamasei mila
84000 laurogeita lau mila	
97371 laurogeita hamazazpi mila hirurehun eta hirurogeita hamaika	
100000 ehun mila	151661 ehun eta berrogeita hamaika mila seirehun eta hirurogeita bat
267678 berrehun eta hirurogeita zazpi mila seirehun eta hirurogeita hemezortzi	
999999 bederatzirehun eta laurogeita hemeretzi mila bederatzirehun eta laurogeita hemeretzi	
1.000.000 milioia/miloi bat	
15.571.315 hamabost miloi bostehun eta hirurogeita hamaika mila hirurehun eta hamabost	

Oharra (note): In spoken basque, when a word finishes with an -n and the next word begins with a t-, this t- is pronounced like a d-, so we write "berrehun eta hamaika" but is pronounced "berrehun Da hamaika"; and we write "jaun eta jabe" (this expression means "to rule the roost" but we say "jaun Da jabe"). This is not a common union between words, nevertheless this link occurs frequently with numbers.

In case we want to build the ordinal numbers we should know that "lehen" means "first" (without the article), and "lehenA" means "THE first", the rest of the numbers are built adding "-garren" (without the article) or "-garrena" (with the article) to the number. Adibideak (examples):

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
-Zenbatgarren (ordinal galdegaia) kotxea da?	- what car (number) is this? ("Zenbatgarren" asks for the ordinal number of the car)
-LauGARREN kotxea da.	- (This is) the fourTH car.
-Zenbat da aldizkaria?	- How much is the magazine?
-Aldizkaria 2.25€ da.	- The magazine is 2.25€.
-Aldizkaria euro bat eta berrogeita hamar ehuneko/zentimo dira	The magazine is 2 euros and 50 cents ("ehuneko"="cent")
-Irratia hamazazpi euro eta hogeita hamabost ehuneko dira.	- The radio is 17 euros and 35 cents.
-hau hogeita seiGARREN ikaslea da.	- This is the twenty sixTH student
-hau hirugarrenA da.	- This is THE third
-Hauek hirugarrenAK dira.	- These are THE thirdS.
-hau hirugarren kurtsoA da.	- This is THE third course.
-hauek hirugarren kurtsoAK dira.	- These are THE third courseS.
-hauek hirugarren kurtsoKO klaseAK dira.	- These are THE classES OF THE third course.

Ariketa:

-zenbat da haragia (haragi=meat)?

-haragia 17.25€ da/dira.

-haragia hamar euro eta hogeita hamabost ehuneko dira.

-zenbat da etxea (house)?

-etxea ehun eta berrogeita hamasei mila zazpirehun eta hirurogeita hemeretzi euro dira.

-Zenbatgarren kurtsoan zaude?

-seigarren kurtsoan nago.

## 9. Gaia

We will learn the relatives;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH	ADIBIDEAK	EXAMPLES
aita	father	Gure aita	My father
ama	mother	Zuen ama	Your mother
gurasoak	parents	nire/gure gurasoak	My parents
seme(a)	son	Aitorren semeak	Aitor's sons
alaba	daughter	bere alaba	Her/his daughter
semealabak / haurrak	children	bere semealabak	Her/his children
anaia	Brother (of a boy)	Michaelen anaia	Michael's brother
neba	brother (of a girl)	Sueren neba	Sue's brother
arriba	sister (of a boy)	Michaelen arriba	Michael's sister
ahizpa	sister (of a girl)	Sueren ahizpa	Sue's sister
aitite	Grandfather	beraien aitite George da	His grandfather is George
amama	Grandmother	beraien amama Rose da	His grandmother is Rose
iloba	Grandson/granddaughter		
osaba	uncle		
izeko/izeba	aunt		
loba	Nephew/niece		
lehengusu	Cousin (the cousin is a boy)		
lehengusina	Cousin (the cousin is a girl)		
gizon(a)	Man		
jaun(a)	Mr/Sir		
senarra	husband		
emakume(a)	Woman		
andre(a)	Ms/Lady/Madam		
emazte(a)	wife		
ezkongaiak	The Betrothed		

neska	Girl	nire neska/neskalaguna	My girlfriend
mutil(a)	Boy	zure mutila/mutilaguna	Your boyfriend
suhi(a)	Son-in-law		
errain(a)	Daughter-in-law		
aitagarreba	Father-in-law		
amagarreba	Mother-in-law		
koinatu	Brother-in-law / sister-in-law		
aitabitxi	Godfather / best man		
amabitxi	Godmother / matron of honour		
senide	Relative		
familia	family		
sendi(a)	Closest relatives		

Adibideak;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
- aitaren anaia eta amaren neba osaba ditut.	My father's brother and my mother's brother are my uncles.
- aitaren arrebak eta amaren ahizpak gure izeko dira.	My father's sisters and my mother's sisters are my aunts
- aitaren aita gure aitite da.	My father's father is my grandfather
- amaren aita gure aitite da	My mother's father is my grandfather
- Hura, Sophiaren neba (NOT "ANAIA") da	He is Sophia's brother
- Peterren anaia (NOT "NEBA") da	He is Peter's brother.
- Hura Peterren anaia da	He/(that one) is Peter's brother.
- osabaren alaba lehengusina dut	My uncle's daughter is my cousin
-osabaren semea nire lehengusua da	My uncle's son is my cousin
-nire neskaren aita dator	My girlfriend's father is coming
- zure mutilaren ama dator	Your boyfriend's mother is coming

Ariketa:

- Nor da zure lehengusuaren arreba?
- nire lehengusuaren arreba nire lehengusina da.
- eta lehengusuren anaia?
- nire lehengusua da ere (ere=too)
- benetan? (really?)
- bai, eta nire izekoren (=izebaren) semea da ere
- eta zure lehengusinaren ahizpa?
- nire lehengusina
- eta zure lehengusinaren neba?
- nire lehengusua

## 10. Gaia

Now we will build different tenses with IZAN (seen above). This is an “aditz laguntzaile” (aditz=verb, laguntzaile=helpful) = auxiliary verb. We will conjugate the following verbs; ZORABIATU (to become dizzy), JAUSI (to fall (down)), igo (to take up / to climb...), jeitsi (to go down), iritsi (to arrive), IRTEN (to go out).

In Basque, the all tenses are used in a rather different way from English. When in a phrase the fact to be remarked is what the verb expresses, the “aditz laguntzaile” (aux.verb) EGIN should be used:

You'll fall downstairs ---> Eskilaretatik behera jausiko zara.

You'll fall down ---> Jausi eginGO zara

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
zorabiatu egin naiz	I have become dizzy
zorabiaTZEN ARI naiz	I AM gettING dizzy
erabat zorabiatuKO naiz	I WILL totally become dizzy
eskilaretatik jausi zara	You have fallen downstairs
jausTEN zara	You fall
jausTEN ARI zara	You ARE fallING
jausiKO zara	You WILL fall
igo da	He heva gone up
igoTZEN da	He goes up
igoTZEN ARI da	He IS goING up
igoKO da	He WILL go up
jeitsi gara	We have gone down
jeisTEN gara	We go down
jeisTEN ARI gara	We ARE going down
jeitsiKO gara	We WILL go down
iritsi zarete	You have arrived (plural)
irisTEN zarete	You arrive (plur)
irisTEN ARI zarete	You ARE arriving (plur)
iritsiKO zarete	You WILL arrive (plur)
irten dira	They have gone out
irteTEN dira	They go out
irteTEN ARI dira	They ARE goING out
irtenGO dira	They WILL go out

The “-T(Z)EN ARI” construction builds the present continuous, and this construction is preferred than the “-T(Z)EN EGON” (seen above). So we prefer "zorabiatzen ari naiz" than "zorabiatzen nago" (this last construction is wrong but it is used).



We don't use the -TEN+ izan construction for the conjugatable verbs (see above), we simply conjugate them. So we don't say "joaten naiz", we conjugate the JOAN verb and we say "noa" (just like the JOAN, ETORRI and EGON verbs), "(ni) noa" means "I go", and as we already know, in Basque we could remove the subject "ni".

We find that depending on the ending of each verb we add -TEN or -TZEN. We add -KO to the main verb to build the future, in all verbs unless the verbs that finish with an -N, in these cases we add -GO (egon→egonGO).

Verbs finished with -TU (zorabiaTU= to become dizzy), or -DU (konponDU=to repair, to fix), we just remove the -TU or -DU ending and we add -TZEN (zorabiaTZEN, konponTZEN).

The -I finished verbs (jausI=to fall, to fall out, to fall down; ikusI =to see), we remove the -i and we add -TEN (jausTEN, ikusTEN).

A particular case of -i finished verbs are the -TSI or -TZI finished verbs (jeiTsi=to go down, to come down; iriTsi= to arrive; irenTsi=to swallow; idaTZI= to write). In these cases we bring forward the S or Z, and we add -TEN, now we will have -STEN or -ZTEN (jeiSTEN, iriSTEN, irenSTEN, idaZTEN)

With the -N finished verbs (irteN, egiN (to do), joaN) we remove the -N and add -TEN (irteTEN, egiTEN, joaTEN)

Summary diagram;

<b><u>AZKEN HIZKIA (last letter)</u></b>	<b><u>GEHITU (we add)</u></b>	<b><u>ADIBIDEAK (examples)</u></b>
-TU, -DU	-TZEN -KO	zorabiaTU-->zorabiaTZEN, zorabituKO konponDU-->konponTZEN, konponduKO
-I	-TEN -KO	jausI-->jausTEN, jausiKO ikusI-->ikusTEN, ikusiKO
-TSI/-TZI	-TEN -KO	jeiTsi-->jeiSTEN, jeitsiKO idaTZI-->idaZTEN, idatziKO
-N	-TEN -GO	egiN-->egiTEN, eginGO joaN-->joaTEN, joanGO

If we add BA- to the aditz laguntzaile (auxiliary verb) at the beginning, we make a conditional tense (it is just like adding an IF to a tense). This BA- could be added also to conjugatable verbs, in this case it is used to remark a situation, (Banago=I am already, BAnoa=I go (I'm already going, Badago=There it is).

When we say the naked verb, just without an auxiliary verb we make the imperative tense.

*Etorri!*(better if said “zatoz(te)!”)=*come!, come here! (you sing /plur)*  
*irentsi=swallow!, swallow it!, swallow them!(you sing / plur)*  
*irten!=go out! (you sing /plur)*

Adibideak (examples);

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
-Zer egiten ari zara?	- What are you doing?
-dendara sarTZEN ARI naiz	- I AM goING into a shop.
- Lekeitiora joango naiz	- I will go to Lekeitio.
- Lekeitiora BAzoaz, ni Bermeora joango naiz.	- IF you go to Lekeitio, I will go to Bermeo
-han zorabiatzen BAZara, ni ez naiz joango.	- IF you get dizzy there, I won't go
-zorabiatu BAZara, ni ez naiz joango	-IF you have become dizzy, I won't go
-non egon zara?	- Where have you been?
- Donostian egon naiz.	- I've been to San Sebastian
-irentsi pilula!	- swallow the pill!
-irentsi pilulak!	- swallow the pills!
-etorri/zatoz orain Bilbora!	- now, come to Bilbao! (you sing)
-banago jadanik Bilbon.	- I am already in Bilbao.

Ariketa:

-Zer egiten ari zara?  
 -Telebista ikusten ari naiz, eta zu?  
 -ni Gorbeia mendira (to the Gorbea mountain) igotzen ari naiz.

-Murtxantera iritsi naiz  
 -ba (well...) ni ZintronikoRA joango naiz, eta gero (gero=after) Tuterara.

-NoriaN (noria=big wheel) zorabiatu egiten naiz, eta zu?  
 -ni ez naiz norian zorabiatzen, ni itsasontzian (itsasontzian=in the ship) zorabiatzen naiz.

Oharra (note): itsaso=sea (Itxaso/Itsaso is also a person name), and ontzi=container, glass;  
 so itsasontzi="sea"+"container"=ship. And espaziontzi="space"+"container"=spaceship.

## 11. GAIA

So far we have seen intransitive verbs, we cannot ask “WHAT?” to them because they have no object. For example, "itsasora jausten naiz" (I fall down to the sea), we cannot ask "WHAT do you fall down?", because “I fall down”, and “I don't fall down ...a cat?”. We got

the same case with "iritsi gara" (we have arrived), if we ask "WHAT have we arrived?", we would ask something like "we don't arrive anything, it's just that WE arrive".

To the sentences which have an object we could ask "WHAT?", for example "I see the book", so we could ask "WHAT do you see?", and we could answer "I see the book". This also occurs with "I see it", this is another sentence to which we could ask "WHAT do you see?", and answer "I see the book".

The verbs at which we can ask "WHAT?" are called transitive verbs, and to conjugate them we don't use the IZAN verb, we will use the UKAN auxiliary verb with them, and we will add a -(A)K to the subject of the sentences if the subject is singular, or -EK if it is plural.

We will distinguish too if the object is singular or plural (I see the book / I see the books).

UKAN			
		SINGULARRA	PLURALA
Ni	NIK	dut	ditut
Zu	ZUK	duzu	dituzu
Hura	HARK	du	ditu
Gu	GUK	dugu	ditugu
Zuek	ZUEK	duzue	dituzue
Haiek	HAIEK	dute	dituzte

Summary diagram;

nik zuk hark guk zuek haiek	D(IT)U	T ZU --- GU ZUE TE	<i>If the object is plural we add -IT-. The only exception is with "haiek dituZte".</i>
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We conjugate the transitive verbs with UKAN, but there is a single exception with the present continuous (-T(Z)EN ARI), we use IZAN to conjugate it. In the previous lesson we could ask "zer egiten ari zara?" (WHAT are you doing?), but we couldn't ask "what do you do?".

In the following table, every sentence in Basque has a fact remarked, which has been written in bold letter in the translation.

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
nik egin dut	<b>I</b> have done it
nik egin dut ohea	<b>I</b> made the bed
nik egin ditut	<b>I</b> have done them / <b>I</b> did them

nik egiTEN dut	I do it
nik egiTEN ditut	I do (them)
ni egiTEN ARI naiz	I am doing (it/them)
nik eginGO dut	I will do (it)
nik eginGO ditut	I will do (them)
zuk kotxeAK ikusi dITuzu	You have seen the <b>carS</b>
erlojua ekarri dut	I have brought the <b>clock</b> (This phrase, should be the answer to the question: "What did you bring?")
haiek telebista ikusiko dute	They will watch <b>tv</b>
haiek telebista ikusten ari dira	They are <b>watching tv</b>
haiek telebistari begiratu diote	They've looked <b>at the tv</b>
haiek telebista begiratu dute	They have looked <b>the tv</b>
haiek irratia entzun dute	They have listened to <b>the radio</b> (entzun=to listen / to hear)
MikelEK liburuak ekarri ditu	Mikel has brought <b>the books</b> (Mikel=Michael)
AmetsEK liburuak ekarri ditu	Amets has brought <b>the books</b> (Amets is a boy or girl name which means "dream")
MikelEK eta AmetsK ekarri dituzte	<b>Mikel and Amets</b> have brought them
Algebra ikasiko dugu	We will study <b>algebra</b>
Zuek irakurtzen duzue	<b>You</b> (plural person) read (it) (present simple)
zuek idazlana idatziko duzue	You will write <b>the essay</b> (idatzi=to write, lana=work)
Ikusi duzu liburua?	Have you seen <b>the book</b> ?
irakurtzen baduzu joango naiz	<b>If you read it/In case that you read it</b> , I will go
garajea SARTU NAIZ	I HAVE GONE/COME/WENT <b>into the garage</b>
KOTXEA garajea SARTU DUT	I HAVE PARKED THE CAR <b>in the garage</b> (What have I parked <b>in the garage?</b> →the car)
zorabiatu egin ZARA	You <b>have become dizzy</b>
KATUA zorabiatu egin DUZU	You <b>HAVE MADE THE CAT DIZZY</b> (WHAT did you do to the cat? →I made it dizzy)
TXAKURRAK zorabiatu DITUZU	You HAVE MADE <b>THE DOGS DIZZY</b> (WHAT have you made dizzy?-->the dogS)
JON zorabiatu DUZU	You have made <b>Jon</b> dizzy (WHAT/WHO have you made dizzy? →Jon)
Zuk JOSEBA zorabiatu egin DUZU (Joseba=Joseph)	You have <b>made JOSEBA dizzy</b> (WHO/WHAT have you <b>made dizzy?</b> → Joseba) (WHO has <b>made Joseba dizzy?</b> →You (zuK) (subject))
JosebaK kotxean CD-a ekarri du	JOSEBA has brought <b>THE CD</b> in the car (WHAT/WHO has brought Joseba?)
JosebaK kotxean MIKEL ekarri du	JOSEBA has brought <b>MIKEL</b> in the car (WHAT/WHO has brought Joseba?)

The important issue is that in those cases where the auxiliary verb EGIN is omitted, apart from remarking a different fact, the phrase is almost always used as a reply to a question.

Ariketa:

-kirolik (kirol=sport) egiten (al) duzu?

-ez, ez dut kirolik egiten, eta zuk?

-nik bai, nik kirola bai egiten dut.

-Egunkaria (newspaper) erosiko (erosi=to buy) (al) duzu?

-bai, erosiko dut.

-zein egunkari erosten duzu?

-edozein (anyone) erosten dut

-dolaretan ordaintzen (ordaindu=to pay) (al) duzu?

-ez, eurotan ordaintzen dut.

Notice that the particle “al” is very frequently used in the Basque Standard Language also called *Batua*.

## 12. GAIA

Previously we have conjugated some intransitive verbs (EGON, ETORRI eta JOAN). Some transitive verbs can be also conjugated, the most important transitive verb which can be conjugated is the EDUKI (to have)

EUSKARA			ENGLISH
NORK	SINGULARRA	PLURALA	
nik	daukat	dauzkat	I have (it/them)
zuk	daukazu	dauzkazu	You have (it/them)
hark	dauka	dauzka	He/She/It has (it/them)
guk	daukagu	dauzkagu	We have (it/them)
zuek	daukazue	dauzkazue	You have (it/them)
haiek	daukate	dauzkate	They have (it/them)

Another very common verb is the JAKIN (to know);

EUSKARA			ENGLISH
NORK	SINGULARRA	PLURALA	
nik	Dakit	dakizkit	I know (it/them)
zuk	dakizu	dakizkizu	You know (it/them)
hark	daki	dakizki	He/She/It knows (it/them)
guk	dakigu	dakizkigu	We know (it/them)
zuek	dakizue	dakizkizue	You know (it/them)
haiek	dakite	dakizkite	They know (it/them)

Summary diagram;

EDUKI:			JAKIN:		
nik	DAU(Z)KA	T	nik	DAKI(ZKI)	T
zuk		ZU	zuk		ZU
hark		---	hark		---
guk		GU	guk		GU
zuek		ZUE	zuek		ZUE
haiek		TE	haiek		TE

Adibideak:

EUSKERA	ENGLISH
nik ez daukat motorra	I haven't got the motorbike
nik ez dauZkat motorrak	I haven't got the motorbikeS
haiek orria daukate	They have the sheet
haiek orriaK dauZkate	They have the sheetS
zure izena BAdakit	I ALREADY know your name
zuen izenaK badakoZKI	I already know your nameS
ez dakit	I don't know
gehitzen daki	He/She knows how to add
nola joaten daki	He/She knows how to go (nola=how)
igeri egiten dakigu	He she knows how to swim
Kotxe honek irratia dauka	This car has a radio
Beroki horrek poltsikoak dauzka	That coat has (some) pockets
horrek poltsikoak dauzka	That (one) has (some) pockets
jaka hark poltsikoak dauzka	That jacket has (some) pockets
hauek ondo dakite	These (ones) know (it) well
horiek kotxe daukate	Those (ones) have a car
furgoneta haiek gupilak dauzkate	Those vans have wheels

In english we use the “to know how to” structure to express an ability, but in basque the “how to” (nola) words are very oftenly omitted.

In the last examples we have seen the demonstrative adjectives working like subjects with transitive verbs. In their singular form they take the following form for transitive sentences;

**hau--->honek**  
**hori--->horrek**  
**hura--->hark**

For plural sentences they stay in their original way (**hauek, horiek, haiek**).

Ariketa:

-dirua (diru=money) daukat.

-bai?, zenbat diru daukazu?

-hamazazpi euro eta berrogeita hamar ehuneko dauzkat.

-badakizu gidatzen? (gidatu=to drive)

-gidatzen badakizu?

-gidatzen dakizu?

-bai, badakit gidatzen

-bai, gidatzen badakit.

-bai, gidatzen dakit

Oharra (note): all the above seen questions and answers are right. The only difference is the “BA-“ added to the JAKIN verb which literally can be translated as “already” (i.e. badakit=I already know).

## 13. GAIA

Gai honetan NOR-NORI aditz laguntzailea ikusiko dugu, aditz hau erabiltzen da maiz (erabili=to use; maiz=oftenly). NOR-NORI is used when somebody or something receives something or when he/she/it is the “fate” of an action (nori="to who"). In these sentences there is also an object. First, we will see the verb, and after it we will see some examples just to clarify:

NOR-NORI		
NOR--->NORI	SINGULARREAN	PLURALEAN
ni----->niri	ZAIT	ZAIZKIT
zu----->zuri	ZAIZU	ZAIZKIZU
hura-->hari	ZAIO	ZAIZKIO
gu----->guri	ZAIGU	ZAIZKIGU
zuek--->zuei	ZAIZUE	ZAIZKIZUE
haiek-->haiei	ZAIE	ZAIZKIE

Summary diagram:

niri	ZAI (ZKI)	T
zuri		ZU
hari		O
guri		GU
zuei		ZUE
haiei		E

If the noun ends with a consonant an –i is added to the nouns just to build the “to+somebody/something” construction. If they finish with a vowel then –ri is added.

Examples:

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
pilota jausi da	The ball has fallen (pilota=ball)
Pilota jausi ZAIT	The ball has fallen TO ME
PilotaK jausi zaiZKI	The ballS have fallen to me
-Nori galdu zaio giltza?	Who has lost the key to?
-Zuri galdu zaizu.	-it has lost “to you”.
-DaviDI galdu zaio.	-It has lost “to David”.
-AneRI galdu zaio.	-It has lost “to Ane” (Ane=Ann (name))
-Nork galdu du giltza?	- Who has lost the key?
-Zuk galdu duzu.	- You have lost it.
-Davidek galdu du.	-David has lost it.
-Nori galdu zaiZKIo giltzaK?	- who have the keys lost to?
-guri galdu zaiZKIgu	- they have lost “to us”.
gutuna heldu zait	The letter has arrived “to me”
gutuna helduKO zait	The letter will arrive “to me”
gutuna helTZEN zait	The letter is arriving “to me”
kirola egiTEA gustazen zaizu?	Does “to make sport” like to you? (Do you like doing sport?)
bai, kirola egitea gustazen zait	Yes, “it likes to me” (Yes, I like it)
mendirra joatea gustazen zaie	They like going to the mountain
entzutea gustatuko zaizu	You will like listening to it

Ariketak:

*-hilerokoa (hilerokoa=the period) etorri zait*

*-liburua ez zaie galdu (galdu= to lose).*

*-Burua joaten zaie.*

## 14. GAIA

Gai honetan, azken (azken=last) aditz laguntzailea ikusiko dugu, aditz hau NOR-NORI-NORK da (WHO/WHAT(object)-TO WHO-WHO(subject) ). Lehen (lehen=first) idatziko dugu, eta gero (gero=after) adibideak irakurriko ditugu (irakurri=to read).

There is an object (zer/nor=what/who), an “to who” (nori), and an “who” (nork, the subject of the sentence). If there is a plural object then we add an –ZKI- to the auxiliary verb, just like we did



with the NOR-NORI (above seen).

NOR-NORI-NORK						
NORI	NIRI	ZURI	HARI	GURI	ZUEI	HAIEI
<b>NORK</b>						
NIK	----	di(zki)zut	di(zki)ot	-----	di(zki)zuet	di(zki)et
ZUK	di(zki)dazu	-----	di(zki)ozu	di(zki)guzu	-----	di(zki)ezu
HARK	di(zki)t	di(zki)zu	di(zki)o	di(zki)gu	di(zki)zue	di(zki)e
GUK	----	di(zki)zugu	di(zki)ogu	-----	di(zki)zuegu	di(zki)egu
ZUEK	di(zki)dazue	-----	di(zki)ozue	di(zki)guzue	-----	di(zki)ezue
HAIEK	di(zki)date	di(zki)zute	di(zki)ote	di(zki)gute	di(zki)zute	di(zki)ete

There is not a “nik→niri” way because “i couldn’t give anything to me”, the same thing occurs with zuk-zuri, nik-guri, zuk-zuei, guk-niri, zuek-zuri, guk-guri, and zuek-zuei.

We fix our eyes on a row and we note they have the same ending (see for example HAIEK row). Now we fix our eyes on a column (for example ZURI column) and we note a –ZU- has been added to all the forms. Like a particular case we note that HARK→NIRI is dit/dizkit, and an –t has been added instead of a –da-, this is the only exception to the general rule. The summary diagram is the following one:

	ZER/NOR	NORI	NORK
ni	DI (ZKI)	T/DA	T
zu		ZU	ZU
hura		O	--
gu		GU	GU
zuek		ZUE	ZUE
haiek		E	TE

Adibideak:

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
-Zer ematen didazu?	-What do you give (to me)? (the subject and the destination of the action can be omitted in basque because they are implied in the verb)
-nik zuri liburua ematen dizut	- I give the book to you.
-nik zuri liburuaK ematen diZKIzut	- I give the bookS to you.
-nik zuri ez dizut ezer ematen	- I don’t give anything to you.
Haiek niri orria eman didate	They have given me the sheep
Haiek niri orria ematen didate	They give me the sheep
Haiek niri orria emango didate	They will give me the sheep
Haiek niri orriak emango dizkidate	They will give me the sheeps
nik txanpona ekarri dut	I have brought the coin
nik zuri txanpona ekarri dizut	I have brought you the coin

<a href="#">mutilak lorea eraman du</a>	The boy has brought the flower
<a href="#">mutilak neskari lorea eraman dio</a>	The boy has brought the flower to the girl
<a href="#">ni igo naiz</a>	I have came up
<a href="#">niri laguna igo zait</a>	The friend has gone up to me
<a href="#">nik poltsa igo dut</a>	I have taken up the bag
<a href="#">nik zuri poltsa igo dizut</a>	I have taken up the bag to you

Ariketa:

*zuek niri zapia (zapi=handkerchief) emango didazue*

*zuek niri zapiak emango dizkidazue*

*guk haiei pilota botatzen (bota=to throw) diegu*

*zuek Lorenari ipuina (ipuina=tale/tale book) eramaten diozue*

## 15. GAIA

Gai honetan, **AHAL** , **BEHAR** eta **NAHI** aditzak erabiliko ditugu (erabili=to use). Aditz hauei **IZAN** aditza gehitzen zaie (gehitu=to add), denbora**REN ARABERA** (denbora=time, -**REN ARABERA**=according to → denbora**REN ARABERA**=**ACCORDING TO** the time).

These verbs (ahal, behar and nahi) always go after the main verb in its infinitive way (joan, ekarri, eman....)

**AHAL** = **CAN/TO BE ABLE** (ahal, ahal izan, ahal izango)

**BEHAR** = **TO HAVE TO** (behar, behar izan, beharko)

**NAHI** = **TO WANT TO** (nahi, nahi izan, nahiko)

The **NAHI** verb is never conjugated with the **IZAN** auxiliary verbs, if the **IZAN** is required we replace it with the **UKAN**.

Adibideak:

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
<a href="#">joan ahal naiz</a>	I can go
<a href="#">joan behar naiz</a>	I have to go
<a href="#">joan nahi DUT</a>	I want to go
<a href="#">jausi ahal zait</a>	It can fall (to me)
<a href="#">jausi behar zait</a>	It has to fall (to me)
<a href="#">jausi nahi zait</a>	It wants to fall (to me)
<a href="#">ekarri ahal dut</a>	I can bring (it)

ekarri behar dut	I have to bring (it)
ekarri nahi dut	I want to bring (it)
ekarri ahal dizut	I can bring (it to you)
ekarri behar dizut	I have to bring (it to you)
ekarri nahi dizut	I want to bring (it to you)
ekarri ahal didazu?	Can you bring (it to me)?
ekarri behar didazu?	Have you to bring (it to me)?
ekarri nahi didazu?	Do you want to bring (it to me)?
nor etorri ahal da?	Who can come?
nor etorri behar da?	Who has to come?
norK etorri nahi DU?	Who wants to come?
ni joan ahal naiz	I can go
ni joan behar naiz	I have to go
niK joan nahi DUT	I want to go
ni joan ahal izan naiz	I have been able to go
ni joan behar izan naiz	I have had to go
niK joan nahi izan DUT	I have wanted to go
ni joan ahal izango naiz	I will be able to go
ni joan beharko naiz	I will have to go
niK joan nahiko DUT	I will want to go

Ariketa:

*-Donostiara joan behar naiz*  
*Donostiara joan behar izan naiz*  
*Donostiara joan nahi dut*  
*Donostiara joan ahal naiz*  
*Donostiara joan ahal izango naiz*

## 16. GAIA

Hemen NOR-NORK ikusiko dugu (UKAN NOR-NORK.aren zatia (zati=part) da). This is the last aditz lauguntzaile we will conjugate. The NOR tells us the object of the sentence, and the NORK tells us the subject.

NOR-NORK						
NORK NORI	NI	ZU	HURA	GU	ZUEK	HAIEK
NIK	---	zaitut	dut	---	zaituztet	ditut
ZUK	nauzu	---	duzu	gaituzu	---	dituzu
HARK	nau	zaitu	du	gaitu	zaituzte	ditu
GUK	---	zaitugu	dugu	---	zaituztegu	ditugu
ZUEK	nauzue	---	duzue	gaituzue	---	dituzue
HAIEK	naute	zaituzte	dute	gaituzte	zaituztete	dituzte

The only exception to the general rule is that when Haiek is the subject an –ZTE is added if the verb ends with a –tu, instead of a –te. Summary diagram;

NOR- NORK		
NOR		NORK
ni	nau	t
zu	zaitu	zu
hura	du	--
gu	gaitu	gu
zuek	zaituzte	zue
haiek	ditu	-zte/-te

Adibideak:

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
zuk ni lasaitu nauzu	You have calmed me down
ekarri nauzu	You have brought me
zuk Patxi ekarri duzu	You have brought Patxi(Patxi is a man's name)
OierreK kotxean ekarri nau	Oier has brought me in the car (Oier is a man's name)
eraman behar nauzu	You have to bring me
Maite nauzu?	Do you love me?
bai, maite zaitut	Yes, I love you
maite duzu amama?	Do you love the grandmother?
igeri egitea maite du	He/She loves swimming
gorroto gaituzu?	Do you hate us?
ez, ez zaituztet gorroto	No, I don't hate you
Bilbon ikusi gaitu	He/She has seen us in Bilbao
Iruñean ikusi zaituztegu	We have seen you in Pamplona
Iruñean ikusten zaituztegu	We see you in Pamplona
Iruñean ikusiko zaituztegu	We will see you in Pamplona

The “gorroto” (gorroto=hate) and “maite” (maite=love) are special words and they don’t add a -ten/-tzen to be conjugated in present tenses.

Ariketa:

*etxera eraman ahal nauzu?*  
*bai, etxera eraman ahal zaitut*

*Tafallatik ekarri zaituztet, eta ez nauzue maite*

*maite bazaitu, Parisera eramango duzu*

## 17. GAIA

Orain (orain=now) aditz laguntzaile guztiak berriro (berriro=again) ikusiko ditugu, guztiak (guztiak=all) gogoratzea (gogoratu=to remember) garrantzitsua (garrantzitsu=important) da. Taulak (taula=board/table) hauek dira:

IZAN (ser)		
ni	NAIZ	(we are)
zu	ZARA	
hura	DA	
gu	GARA	
zuek	ZARETE	
haiek	DIRA	

NOR-NORI		
NOR--->NORI	SINGULARREAN	PLURALEAN
ni----->niri	ZAIZ	ZAIZKIT
zu----->zuri	ZAIZU	ZAIZKIZU
hura-->hari	ZAIO	ZAIZKIO
gu----->guri	ZAIGU	ZAIZKIGU
zuek--->zuei	ZAIZUE	ZAIZKIZUE
haiek-->haiei	ZAIE	ZAIZKIE

NOR-NORK						
NORK NORI	<i>NI</i>	<i>ZU</i>	<i>HURA</i>	<i>GU</i>	<i>ZUEK</i>	<i>HAIEK</i>
NIK	---	zaitut	dut	---	zaituztet	ditut
ZUK	nauzu	---	duzu	gaituzu	---	dituzu
HARK	nau	zaitu	du	gaitu	zaituzte	ditu
GUK	---	zaitugu	dugu	---	zaituztegu	ditugu
ZUEK	nauzue	---	duzue	gaituzue	---	dituzue
HAIEK	naute	zaituzte	dute	gaituzte	zaituztete	dituzte

NOR-NORI-NORK						
NORI	<i>NIRI</i>	<i>ZURI</i>	<i>HARI</i>	<i>GURI</i>	<i>ZUEI</i>	<i>HAIEI</i>
<b>NORK</b>						
NIK	----	di(zki)zut	di(zki)ot	-----	di(zki)zuet	di(zki)et
ZUK	di(zki)dazu	-----	di(zki)ozu	di(zki)guzu	-----	di(zki)ezu
HARK	di(zki)t	di(zki)zu	di(zki)o	di(zki)gu	di(zki)zue	di(zki)e
GUK	----	di(zki)zugu	di(zki)ogu	-----	di(zki)zuegu	di(zki)egu
ZUEK	di(zki)dazue	-----	di(zki)ozue	di(zki)guzue	-----	di(zki)ezue
HAIEK	di(zki)date	di(zki)zute	di(zki)ote	di(zki)gute	di(zki)zute	di(zki)ete

If we know the most of the above seen we can practise listening to the radio, reading the newspaper and watching to the tv in basque.

## 18. GAIA

Orain datak (dates) ikasiko ditugu:

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
eguna	day
astea	week
Astelehena	Monday
Asteartea	Tuesday
Asteazkena	Wednesday
Osteguna	Thursday
Ostirala	Friday
Larunbata	Saturday
Igandea	Sunday
herenegun	The day before yesterday
atzo	yesterday
gaur	today
bihar	tomorrow
etzi	the day after tomorrow
urtea	year
igaz	the previous year
aurten	This year
hilabete	month
hila	this month
Urtarrila	January
Otsaila	February
Martxoa	March
Apirila	April
Maiatza	May
Ekaina	June
Uztaila	July
Abuztua	August
Iraila	September
Urria	October
Azaroa	November
Abendua	December

Adibideak:

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
-Zer egun da gaur?	-What day is today?
-Gaur ostirala da.	-Today is Friday.
-ostirala, bai, baina data?	-Friday, yes, but the date? ("I meant the date...")
-2002-ko Otsailaren 21-a "bi mila eta biko otsailaren hogeita bata"	-2002-February-21
-Noiz da zure urtebetetzea?	-When is your birthday?
-Irailaren 27-an "Irailaren hogeita zazpian"	- the 27th September
-Noiz zoaz klasera?	- When do you go to class?

-Astelehenetik Ostegunera	- From Monday to Thursday
-Noiz daukazu azterketa?	- When do you have the exam?
-Hilaren 27-an.	- This month, in 27th.
-NoizEAN BEHIN dator Naiara?	-HOW OFTEN does Naiara come? (Naiara is a girl's name)
-Bi urteAN BEHIN dator.	- She comes once every 2 years.
-UrteAN BEHIN dator.	- She come once a year
-Hiru hilean behin dator.	- She comes once every 3 motnhs
-NoizERO dator Natxo?	- HOW OFTEN does Naiara come?
-AsteRO dator.	-She comes every week/ once a week
-Egunero dator.	- She comes every day /once a day
-Hilero dator.	- She comes every month / once a motnh.
-Urtero dator.	- She comes every year /once a year
-Noiz zoaz oporretan?	- When do you go on holidays?
-Abustuaren hamabian.	-on agust 12th

We note that "noizero" and "noizean behin" have the same meaning (how often). When we have "noizean behin" we can answer every 1,2,3,... and a time unit (once a year, once every 2 months, every 3 days,...). But when we have "noizero", we only can answer with a time unit (egunero, hilero, urtero).

Gai hau amaituko (amaitu=to end, to finish) dugu orduekin (ordua=the time).

EUSKARA		ENGLISH
1:00	Ordu batak dira	It's one o'clock
2:00	Ordu biak dira	
3:00	Hirurak dira	
4:00	Laurak dira	
5:00	Bostak dira	
6:00	Seirak dira	
7:00	Zazpirak dira	
8:00	Zortziak dira	
9:00	Bederatziak dira	
10:00	Hamarrak dira	
11:00	Hamaikak dira	
12:00	Hamabiak dira	
1:05	Ordu bata eta bost dira	
2:10	Ordu biak eta hamar dira	
3:15	Hirurak eta LAURDEN	3 and a quarter
4:20	Laurak eta hogeira dira	
5:25	Bostak eta hogeira bost dira	
5:30	Bost eta ERDIAK dira	Half past five
6:30	Sei eta ERDIAK dira	
6:35	zazpiak hogeira bost GUTXIAGO dira	
6:40	zazpiak hogeira gutxiago dira	
6:45	zazpiak LAURDEN gutxiago dira	



6:50	zazpiak hamar gutxiago dira	
6:55	zazpiak bost gutxiago dira	

Ikusten dugu NEZ (AS we see) ordu guztietan (with all the hours) ipintzen da (ipini=to put) the -(r)ak suffix, eta gainera (gainera=besides), at 1:00 and at 2:00 we put the "ordu" word before. The only exception is the "half past...", in this case we say "eta erdiAK". At 11:10 we say "hamaikak ETA hamar", at 10:50 "hamaikak hamar GUTXIAGO". Besides "quarter"="laurden".

Adibidez (for example);

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
-Zer ordu da?	-What time is it?
-Hamarrak eta hogeia dira.	- It's 10:20.
-Goizeko hamarrak eta hogeia dira.	- It's 10:20 AM (goiz=morning)
-Gaueko hamarrak eta hogeia dira.	- It's 10:20 PM (gau=night)
-Arratsaldeko bostak hamar gutxiago dira	- It's 4:50 PM (arratsalde=afternoon)
-Zortzietatik ordu biak arte egon naiz klasean.	- I have been in class from 8:00 to 2:00 (arte=until)
-Zortzi eta bostetatik hirurak bost gutxiagoetara	-From 8:05 until 2:55.
-Zer ordutan dator trenak?	- What time does the train arrive?
-Noiz dator trenak?	- When does the train arrive?
-hirurak eta hamazazpietan dator.	- It comes at 3:17
-hiruretan dator.	- It comes at 3:00
-Ordu batetan dator.	- It comes at 1:00.
-Bost minutu BARRU dator.	- It comes in five minutes.
-DUELA bost minutu etorri da.	- It has come 5 minutes ago.
-Noizean behin pasatzen da metroa?	- how often does the underground pass?
-Bost minutuan behin pasatzen da.	- It passes every 5 minutes.
-Trena orduro dator.	- The train passes once a hour.
-Minuturo galdetzen didazu.	- You ask it to me every minute (galdetu= to ask)

Ariketak (exercises);

-Noiz da zure urtebetzea?

-Abenduaren 15-an

-Urtarrilaren 27-an

-Abenduaren 24-an

-Zer ordutan etorriko zara?

-ordu batak laurden gutxiagotan.

-Noizean behin pasatzen da autobusa?

-hogeia minutuan behin.

-Aurreko (aurreko=previous) autobusa (autobus=bus) duela bost minutu joan da.

"Euskara Euskara jalgi hadi Plazara" Free Course of Basque – Gorka I. Bakero

- Noiz egon zara Barakaldon?
- Atzo.
- Eta Santurtzin?
- Herenegun.
- Eta Portugaleten?
- Gaur egon naiz Portugaleten.
- Eta noiz egongo zara Sestaon?
- Bihar.

## 19. GAIA

Orain konparaketak (konparaketa=comparison) ikasiko ditugu. In these kind of sentences, first we put the person/thing that we compare with the another object.

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
- Egoitz altua da.	- Egoitz is tall. (Egoitz is a man's name)
- Jon Aitor BAINO altuAGOA da.	- Jon is taller THAN Aitor (Jon and Aitor are masculine names) Jon=Jonh
-Aitor ez da Egoitz BAINO altuAGOA.	- Aitor is not taller than Egoitz
-Josu Egoitz BEZAIN altua da.	- Josu is AS tall AS Egoitz (Josu is another masculina name) (Josu=Jesus)
-Haizea Itziar baino bajuagoa da.	- Haizea is shorter than Itziar (Haizea (wind) and Itziar are femenine names)
- Haizea ETA Ainhoa Ane baino bajuagoAK dira.	-Haizea AND Ainhoa are shorter than Ane (Ainhoa is another femenine name)
-Ane Haizea ETA Ainhoa baino altuagoa da.	-Ane is taller than Haizea AND Ainhoa.
-Ane altuENA da.	-Ane is the tallest.
-Inaurria erlea bezain trebea da	-the ant (ant=inaurri) is as smart as the bee (erlea)
-zu ordenagailua baino trebeagoa zara.	-You are smarter / more intelligent than the computer.
-ordenagailua zu baino tentelagoa da.	- The computer is sillier than you.
-Ordenagailua tentelENA da.	-The computer is the silliest.
-Hegazkina motorra baino azkarragoa da	-The airplane is faster than the motorbike.
-Artza otsoa baino haundiagoa da.	-The bear is bigger than the wolf.
-Otsoa artza baino txikiagoa da.	- The wolf is smaller than the bear.
-Sagua txikiena da.	- The mouse is the smallest one.
-Sugea otsoa baino argalagoa da.	-The snake is thinner than the wolf.
-Artza sugea baino lodiagoa da.	-The bear is fatter than the snake.
-Artza lodiEGI da.	-The bear is TOO fast.
-Sugea argalEGI da.	-The snake is TOO thin.
-guztietatik, suga txikiena da	-In all the group, the mouse is the smallest

Ariketak:

-Nor da Altuena?  
 -Mikel altuena da.  
 -eta bajuena?  
 -Urtzi bajuena da (Urtzi is a basque masculine name).

-Balea (bale=whale) lodiena da.  
 -balea lodiegi da.  
 -Gepardoa (gepardo=cheetah) koala baino azkarragoa da

## 20. GAIA

Gai honetan IZAN aditzaren iragana (iragana=past) ikasiko dugu:

IZAN		ENGLISH	
ni	nintzen	I	Was
zu	zinen	You (sing)	Were
hura	zen	He/She/It	Was
gu	ginen	We	Were
zuek	zineten	You (plur)	Were
haiak	ziren	They	Were

We can use the next verbs to build the tenses;

<b>IZAN orainaldia (present)</b>	ni ikaslea naiz	I am a student
	ni zorabiatu naiz	I have made sick
	ni zorabiatzen naiz	I make sick
	ni zorabiatzen ari naiz	I am making sick
	ni zorabiatuko naiz	I will make sick
<b>IZAN lehenaldia (past)</b>	ni tabernaria nintzen	I was a barman
	ni zorabiatu nintzen	I made sick
	ni zorabiatzen nintzen	I was making sick
	ni zorabiatzen ari nintzen	I was making sick
	ni zorabiatuko nintzen	I would make sick

Aditz guztiak (all the verbs), IZAN eta besteak (IZAN and the rest of them, iraganan (iragana=past tense) beti (beti=always) -N batez (with an -N) amaitzen dira (amaitzen dira=they finish) → All the verbs, IZAN and the rest of them, in past tense they always finish with an -N.

Adibideak:

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
zu Bermeora joan zinen	You went to Bermeo
zu Tafallatik ibiltzen zinen	You was walking through Tafalla
hura eskaileratik jaisten ari zen	He / She was going down by the stairs

	(eskailera=stair) → she went downstairs
<a href="#">gu Hernanira heldu ginen</a>	We arrived to Hernani
<a href="#">zuek Oiartzunera heltzen zineten</a>	You were arriving to Oiartzun
<a href="#">haiek Sangotzara heltzen ari ziran</a>	You were arriving to Sanguesa

Ariketak:

-*Martxelo mendira igo zen?*

-*Ez, Martxelo ez zen mendira igo, Martxelo Ebrora joan zen.*

-*Nora joan zineten larunbatean?*

-*Larunbatean Iruñara joan ginen.*

-*Zer egiten ari zineten atzo?*

-*Atzo paseatzen ari ginen.*

## 21. GAIA

Oraingo gaian UKAN (NOR-NORK) ikasiko dugu:

UKAN		
	SINGULARREAN	PLURALEAN
<a href="#">nik</a>	nuen	nituen
<a href="#">zuk</a>	zenuen	zenituen
<a href="#">hark</a>	zuen	zituen
<a href="#">guk</a>	genuen	genituen
<a href="#">zuek</a>	zenuten	zenituzten
<a href="#">haiek</a>	zuten	zituzten

Aditzaren eskema (outline) hau da:

<a href="#">nik</a>	n		u	
<a href="#">zuk</a>	zen		u	
<a href="#">hark</a>	z		u	
<a href="#">guk</a>	gen	(it)	u	EN
<a href="#">zuek</a>	zen		u(z)t	
<a href="#">haiek</a>	z		u(z)t	

I would prefer the previous table to the last outline...

Adibideak:

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
Nik Aingeru ezagutu dut	I have met Aingeru (masc name which means “Angel”)
Nik Aingeru ezagutzen dut	I meet Aingeru (I could know him before today, so better “I know Angel”)
Nik Aingeru ezagutuko dut	I will meet Aingeru
Nik Aingeru ezagutu nuen	I met Aingeru
Nik Aingeru ezagutzen nuen	I was meeting Aingeru
Nik Aingeru ezagutuko nuen	I would meet Aingeru
Zuk liburua ekarri zenuen	You brought the book
Zuk liburuaK ekarri zenITuen	You brought the bookS
Hark pelikula ikusten zuen	He/She was watching the movie
Hark pelikulak ikusten zituen	He/She was watching the movies
Hark pelikulak ikusi zituen	He/She watched the movie
Guk patata frijituak ekarriko genituen	We would bring the chips (patata=potato, frijitua=fried → patata frijituak = chips/french fries)

Ariketa:

- Nork egin zuen afaria (afari=dinner)?
- Josek afaria egin zuen.
- Eta patatak, nork egin zituen patatak?
- Josek ere (ere=too, also) egin zituen.
- Nork ikusten zuen Osasuna-Athletic partidua?
- Guztiok (guztiok=we all) ikusten genuen.
- Zenbat gol sartu zituzten?
- bederatzi gol sartu zituzten.
- Zenbat gol sartu zuen Osasunak?
- Osasunak bost gol sartu zituen, eta amaitu bost-lau amaitu zen.
  
- Haiek atzo partiduko sarrerak (sarrera=ticket) erosi (erosi=to buy) zituzten.

## 22. GAIA

Orain NOR-NORI ikasiko dugu:

<b>NOR-NORI</b>		
<b>NORI</b>	<b>SINGULARREAN</b>	<b>PLURALEAN</b>
niri	zitzaidan	zitzaizkidan
zuri	zitzaizun	zitzaizkizun
hari	zitzaion	zitzaizkion
guri	zitzaigun	zitzaizkigun
zuei	zitzaizuen	zitzaizkizuen

haiei	zitzaien	zitzaizkien
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Laburpena (summary);

NOR-NORI				
NORI		sing/plur		
niri	ZITZAI	(ZKI)	DA	N
zuri			ZU	N
hari			O	N
guri			GU	N
zuei			ZUE	N
haiei			E	N

Adibideak:

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
niri gutuna heldu zait	The letter has come to me
niri gutunak heldu zaizkit	The letters have come to me
niri gutuna heltzen zait	The letter come to me
niri gutuna helduko zait	The letter will come to me
niri gutuna heldu zitzaidan	The letter came to me
niri gutunak heldu zitzaizkidan	The letters came to me
niri gutuna heltzen zitzaidan	The letter was coming to me
niri gutunak heltzen zitzaizkidan	The letters were coming to me
niri gutuna helduko zitzaidan	The letter would come to me
niri gutunak helduko zitzaizkidan	The letters would come to me
Hari giltzak jausi zitzaizkion	The keys fell to him/her
zuri prakak jausten zitzaizkizun	The trousers fell to you
autobusa joan zitzaidan	The bus went (escaped) (from me)
txartela galdu zitzaion	The card lost (to him/her)
lorontzia apurtu zitzaizuen	The vase broke (to you (pl))
lorontzia apurtu zenuten	(you plur) broke the vase
hari hilerokoa etorri zitzaion	The period came to her
guri txakurra etorri zitzaigun	The dog came to us

Ariketa:

*-Kontzertuko sarrerak galdu zitzaizkizuen?*

*-ez, ez zitzaizkigun galdu, baina garbigailuan (garbigailu=washing machine) busti (busti=to wet) zitzaizkigun.*

*-niri Mario etorri zitzaidan.*

*-guri neska guztiak hurbiltzen (hurbildu=to come nearer) zitzaizkigun.*

*-ba guri, Durangoko jaietan (jai=party), herriko (herri=village) mutil katxarroak (mutil katxarro=handsome boy) etortzen zitzaizkigun.*

## 23. GAIA

Eta bakarrik (bakarrik=only) NOR-NORI-NORK iraganean faltatzen zaigu:

NOR-NORI-NORK						
	<i>NIRI</i>	<i>ZURI</i>	<i>HARI</i>	<i>GURI</i>	<i>ZUEI</i>	<i>HAIEI</i>
<b>NIK</b>	---	nizun nizkizun	nion nizkion	---	nizuen nizkizuen	nien nizkien
<b>ZUK</b>	zenidan zenizkidan	---	zenion zenizkion	zenigun zenizkigun	---	zenien zenizkien
<b>HARK</b>	zidan zizkidan	zizun zizkizun	zion zizkion	zigun zizkigun	zizuen zizkizuen	zien zizkien
<b>GUK</b>	---	genizun genizkizun	genion genizkion	---	genizuen genizkizuen	genien genizkien
<b>ZUEK</b>	zenidaten zenizkidaten	---	zenioten zenizkioten	zeniguten zenizkiguten	---	zenieten zenizkieten
<b>HAIEK</b>	zidaten zizkidaten	zizuten zizkizuten	zioten zizkioten	ziguten zizkiguten	zizueten zizkizueten	zieten zizkieten

Iraganan lehenengo ipintzen da NORK, gero ZER (sing/plur), eta azkenik (azkenik=finally) NORI. Eskema (summary) ondokoa (ondokoa=following) izan ahal da:

	<b>NORK</b>	<b>ZER(sing/plur)</b>	<b>NORI</b>	
<b>nik</b>	ni	(ZKI)	da	N
<b>zuk</b>	zeni		zu	
<b>hark</b>	zi		o	
<b>guk</b>	geni		gu	
<b>zuek</b>	zeni te		zue	
<b>haiek</b>	zi te		e	

Nabaritzen dugu (nabari=to notice), in past tense first NOR (who, the subject) is said, and after it NORI (whom), this is just the opposite way of the present tense (orainaldia).

Adibideak:

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
-nik zuri liburua eman dizut.	-I have given the book to you.
-nik zuri liburua eman nizun.	-I gave the book to you.
-nik zuri liburuak eman nizkizun	-I gave the books to you.
-nik liburuak ematen nizkizun.	-I was giving the books to you.
-nik liburuak emango nizkizun.	-I would give the books to you

-haiek kotxea ikusi zizuten.	-They saw the car (to you)
-Zuk niri egia esan zenidan.	-You said the truth to me
-Baina berak gezurrak esan zizkidan.	But he/she told me some lies.
-Lagunak Oierri telefonua eman zion.	-The friend gave the phone to Oier.
-Neskek mutilei telefono zenbakia eman zieten.	-The girls gave the telephone number to the boys.
-Neskek mutilei telefono zenbakiaK eman zIZKieten.	- The girls gave the telephone numberS to the boys.
-liburua ekarri zenigun.	-You brought (us) the book
-ardo botila bat eraman genizun.	-We brought (to you) a bottle of wine.

Ariketak:

-Zer ekarri zenigun?

-Lore bat (lore=flower) ekarri genizun.

-kotxea lapurtu (lapurtu=to steal) zioten.

-Nora eramaten zigun botila?

-Sukaldera (sukalde=kitchen) eramaten zizuen.

## 24. GAIA

Iraganan ere "AHAL", "BEHAR" eta "NAHI" erabili ahal ditugu. Orainaldian bezala (bezala=like, orainaldian=in the present tense), ez da sekula (sekula=never) "naiz-nintzen, zara-zinen, da-zen, gara-ginen, zarete-zineten, dira-ziren" aditzak erabiltzen "behar" eta "nahi" hitzekin (hitz=word).

Adibideak;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
joan nahi dut	I want to go
joan nahi nuen	I wanted to go
joan ahal nintzen	I could go (past)
argia piztu nahi zenuen	You wanted to turn on the light (piztu=to turn on) (argi=light)
argia piztu nahiko zenuen	You would want to turn on the light
argia piztu ahal zenuen	You could (past) turn on the light
argia piztu ahal izango zenuen	You could (conditional) turn on the light
argia piztu behar zenuen	You had to turn on the light
argia piztu beharko zenuen	You would have to turn on the light
gutuna heldu behar zitzaidan	The letter had to come (to me)
gutuna heldu ahal zitzaidan	The letter could (past) come to me
Hark niri gutuna bialdu behar zidan	He / She had to send me the letter



<a href="#">gutuna bialdu nahi zidan</a>	He/she wanted to send (me) the letter (bialdu=to send)
<a href="#">gutuna bialdu ahal zidan</a>	He/she could (past) sent (me) the letter

Iraganan ez dira erabiltzen "behar izan", "ahal izan" eta "nahi izan" formulak.

Ariketa:

-Telebista itzali (itzali=turn off) ahal zenuen?

-Bai, itzali ahal nuen

-Irratia (irradi=radio) ekarri behar zenidan.

-Irratia ekarri beharko zenidan.

- irradiata entzun (entzun=to hear) ahal nuen.

## 25.GAIA

EGON aditza lehenaldian konjugatuko dugu:

EGON	
ni	nengoen
zu	zeunden
hura	zegoen
gu	geunden
zuek	zeundeteten
haiek	zeuden

Eta EDUKI aditza ere bai:

EDUKI		
NORK	SINGULARREAN	PLURALEAN
nik	neukan	neuzkan
zuk	zeneukan	zeneuzkan
hark	zeukan	zeuzkan
guk	geneukan	geneuzkan
zuek	zeneukaten	zeneuzkaten
haiek	zeukaten	zeuzkaten

Taula ondokoa (ondokoa=following) izan ahal da:

“Euskara Euskara jalgi hadi Plazara” Free Course of Basque – Gorka I. Bakero

		sing/plur	
nik	n		N
zuk	zen		N
hark	z		N
guk	gen	euka/euzka	N
zuek	zen__te		N
haiek	z__te		N

Adibideak:

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
ni ondo nengoen	I was fine
zu Tuteran zeunden	You were in Tudela
bera Ribaforadan zegoen	He/She was in Ribaforada
Gu Lesakan geunden	We were in Lesaka
zuek lanean zeundeten	You were at the work
haiek egongelan zeuden	They were in the living room (egongela=living room)
nik kutxa neukan	I had the box (kutxa=box)
nik kutxak neuzkan	I had the boxes
zuek klabelinak zenezkaten	You (pl) had the carnations (klabelina=carnation)
haiek torloju bat zeukaten	They had a screw (torloju=screw)

Ariketa:

-Nork zeukan giltza?

-Marcosek zekan giltza.

-NOR zegoen kalean? (kale=street)

-kalean MIKEL zegoen.

-NON zegoen Mikel?

-Mikel KALEAN zegoen.

-NORK zeuzkan apunteak? (apunte=note)

-IRATIK apunteak zeuzkan

-ZER zeuzkan Iratik?

-Iratik APUNTEAK zeuzkan.

## 26. GAIA

Let's see how to build some words:

**egin=to do**

A lot of verbs can be made just adding the "EGIN" (egin=to do) to a word;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
hitz egin	To speak (hitz=word)
txisa egin	To urinate (txis=urine)
kaka egin	To have a shit (kaka=shit)
txistu egin	To whistle (txistu=whistle)
lan egin	To work (lan=work, job)

**kide=mate**

the *-kide/-ide* suffix can be added to many words. It literally means "Mate". Adibideak;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
Lankide	Jobmate/workmate (lan=job/work)
Klasekide	Classmate (klase=class)
Ikaskide	"studymate" (ikasi=to study)
Bidaide	Tripmate (bidaia=trip)
Ohekide	"Bedmate" (ohea=bed)

**zalea=supporter / keen on**

Adding the *-zalea* suffix to a word we build a word meaning "supporter of / fanatic of / keen on". Adibideak;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
mendizale	"Mountain (walkings) fanatic"
zinezale	"Cinema fanatic"
futbolzale	"soccer supporter" (futbol=soccer)
euskalzale	"Basque culture supporter " (culture, language,...)
pilotazale	"Basque ball supporter "
neskazale	"A person who loves women" (neska=woman)
gonazale	"fond of skirts" (gona=skirt, so this person loves girls!!!!!!)
kirolzale	"fond of sports "
irratizale	"radio fan"

**ari=to do, to be doing something**

Adding the *-ari/-lari* suffix we build profesión words ("the person who makes anything").

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
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<a href="#">kantari</a>	singer (kantatu=to sing)
<a href="#">abeslari</a>	singer (abestu=to sing (also))
<a href="#">bertsolari</a>	poet (the one who makes versos) (in the basque culture a “bertsolari” is a person who sings versos “a capella”)
<a href="#">aizkolari</a>	"the one who works with the axe" (aizkora=axe)
<a href="#">gidari</a>	driver (the one who drives) (gidatu=to drive)

**-tasun.**

With the *-TASUN* suffix we mean the quality of anything. Adibideak;

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
<a href="#">elkartasuna</a>	soliradity, "ability to join between people" (elkartu=to join)
<a href="#">anaitasuna</a>	Brothership (anaia=brother)
<a href="#">lasaitasuna</a>	calmly (lasai=calm)
<a href="#">batasuna</a>	Union / Unity (bat=one)
<a href="#">txikitasuna</a>	Smallness (txikia=small)

**-pena.**

We use this suffix to indicate an action.

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
<a href="#">elkarpena</a>	Unity / Joint (action of joining)
<a href="#">itzulpena</a>	translation / return (itzuli=translate / to return)
<a href="#">garaipena</a>	victory (garaitu=to win)
<a href="#">ikuspena</a>	Sight (ikusi=to see)
<a href="#">oroitzapena</a>	remember (oroitu=to remember / to remind)

**-garri**

The *-GARRI* suffix means “worthy of” / “ability of”. Adibidez;

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
<a href="#">ikusgarria</a>	"worthy of be seen" (ikusi=to see)
<a href="#">miresgarria</a>	"worthy of admiration " (mirestu=to admire)
<a href="#">sugarria</a>	"ability of burn" (sua=fire)

## 27. GAIA

Orain hitz erabilgarri (erabili=to use; erabilgarria=useful) batzuk ikusiko ditugu:

GORPUTZA		JANTZIAK		ETXEA	
EUSKARA	ENGLISH	EUSKARA	ENGLISH.	EUSKARA	ENGLISH.
burua	head	soineko	Dress	sukaldea	Kitchen
bekokia	Forehead	gona	Skirt	egongela	Living room
bekaina	Eyebrow	prakak	Trousers	logela	Bedroom
betile	Eyelash	alkondara	Shirt	komuna	Toilet
ezpainak	Lips	galtzerdiak	Socks	teiatu	Roof
kokotsa	Chin	jaka	Jacket	horma	Wall
lepoa	Neck	gerrikoa	Belt	solairu	Floor
ilea	Hair	bularretakoa	Bra	igongailua	Lift / elevator
begia	Eye	zapatak	Shoes	sutegia	Cooker / stove
sudurra	Nose	botak	Boots	txorroa	Faucet / tap
belarria	Ear	gorbata	Tie	sukaltarria	Sink / washbasin
ahoa	Mouth	soingainekoa	Coat	garbigailua	Washing machine
bularra	Chest	eskuarrak	Gloves	labea	Oven
sorbaldak	Shoulder	jertsea	Sweater	aulkia	Chair
bizkarra	Back	bainujantzia	Swimming trunks	mikrouhinak	Microwave
ditia	Tit	txapela	Beret	leihoa	Window
ditiburu	Nipple	kapela	Hat	mahaia	Table
zila	Navel	txanoa	Cap	hozkailua	Fridge/refrigerator
besoa	Arm	bikinia	Bikini	plater-ikuzgailua	Dishwasher
ukondo	Elbow	amantala	Apron	platera	Plate
eskuturra	Wrist	zapia	Handkerchief / scarf	azpila	Fountain/spring
eskua	Hand	galtzontziloak	Shorts	edalontzia	Glass
atzamarra	Finger	kuleroak	Panties	sardeska	Fork
atzazala	Nail	betaurrekoak	Glasses	goilara	Spoon
hanka	Leg	txandala	Jogging suit	labana	knife
belauna	Knee	belarritakoak	Earrings	lapikoa	Pot / saucepan
oina	Foot	eraztuna	Ring	zartagina	Fry pan
behatzak	Toes	eskuturrekoa	Bracelet	kazola	Casserole
zakila	Penis	idunekoa	necklace	ipitza	Scourer
barrabilak	testicles			ehogailua	Coffee maker
alua	vagina			katilua	Coffee / tea cup
gerria	Waist			garbikaria	Washing powder / laundry detergent
ipurdia	Ass			lisakina	iron
sabela	belly				

Hitz guzti hauek erabilgarriak (useful) izan ahal dira. Adibidez:

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EUSKARA	ENGLISH
-Nola jantzi da Arkaitz?	How did Arkaitz dress?
-Zer jantzi du Arkaitzek?	What has dressed Arkaitz?
-Arkaitzek alkondara gorria eta praka beltzak jantzi ditu.	Arkaitz has dressed the red shirt and the black trousers
-Ama! nire logelara noa...	Ama! I am going to my room...
-Ez, etorri orain sukaldera!	no, come now to the kitchen!

If we want to say “i have headache” we say "buruko mina daukat" (*I have “ache of head”*),  
backache should be "bizkarko mina daukat" (*I have “ache of back”*).

In order to say “my nose itches” we use "sudurrean azkure daukat" (*“I have itch in my nose”*),  
another example could be "ipurdian azkure daukat" (*“I have itch in the ass”*).

## 28. GAIA

Orain UKAN osatuko (osatu=to complete) dugu NOR-NORK aditzarekin iraganean.

	NOR-NORK					
NORK	NI	ZU	HURA	GU	ZUEK	HAIEK
NIK	---	zintudan	nuen	---	zintuztedan	nituen
ZUK	ninduzun	---	zenuen	ginduzun	---	zenituen
HARK	ninduen	zintuen	zuen	ginduen	zintuzten	zituen
GUK	---	zintugun	genuen	---	zintuztegun	genituen
ZUEK	ninduzuen	---	zenuten	ginduzuen	---	zenituzten
HAIEK	ninduten	zintuzten	zuten	ginduzten	zintuzteten	zituzten

Adibideak:

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
-Haiek ni eraman ninduten	-They brought me
-haiek Aritz eraman zuten.	-They brought Aritz.
nik hartu zintudan	I took you
zuk maite ninduzun	You loved me

The most used verbs are the verbs we previously have seen (nuen/nituen, zenuen/zenituen, ....),  
anyway these last verbs (zintudan,...) could be heard, so we should know them.

Ariketa:

- Nork maite zintuen?
- Rafak maite ninduen.
- eta ni, nork maite ninduen?
- Neska ezezagun (ezaguna=known, ezezaguna=unknown) batek maite zintuen.
  
- Nork eraman zintuzten etxera?
- Rachelek eraman gintuen.

## 29. GAIA

Aditz guztien taulak iraganean berrikusiko (berrikusi=review, revise) ditugu;

IZAN		ENGLISH
ni	nintzen	I was
zu	zinen	You were (sing.)
hura	zen	He/She was
gu	ginen	We were
zuek	zineten	You were (plur.)
haiek	ziren	They were

	NOR-NORK					
NORK	NI	ZU	HURA	GU	ZUEK	HAI EK
NIK	---	zintudan	nuen	---	zintuztedan	nituen
ZUK	ninduzun	---	zenuen	ginduzun	---	zenituen
HARK	ninduen	zintuen	zuen	ginduen	zintuzten	zituen
GUK	---	zintugun	genuen	---	zintuztegun	genituen
ZUEK	ninduzuen	---	zenuten	ginduzuen	---	zenituzten
HAI EK	ninduten	zintuzten	zuten	ginduzten	zintuzteten	zituzten

NOR-NORI		
NORI	SINGULARREAN	PLURALEAN
niri	zitzaidan	zitzaizkidan
zuri	zitzaizun	zitzaizkizun
hari	zitzaion	zitzaizkion
guri	zitzaigun	zitzaizkigun
zuei	zitzaizuen	zitzaizkizuen
haiei	zitzaaien	zitzaizkien

NOR-NORI-NORK						
	<i>NIRI</i>	<i>ZURI</i>	<i>HARI</i>	<i>GURI</i>	<i>ZUEI</i>	<i>HAIEI</i>
<b>NIK</b>	---	nizun nizkizun	nion nizkion	---	nizuen nizkizuen	nien nizkien
<b>ZUK</b>	zenidan zenizkidan	---	zenion zenizkion	zenigun zenizkigun	---	zenien zenizkien
<b>HARK</b>	zidan zizkidan	zizun zizkizun	zion zizkion	zigun zizkigun	zizuen zizkizuen	zien zizkien
<b>GUK</b>	---	genizun genizkizun	genion genizkion	---	genizuen genizkizuen	genien genizkien
<b>ZUEK</b>	zenidaten zenizkidaten	---	zenioten zenizkioten	zeniguten zenizkiguten	---	zenieten zenizkieten
<b>HAIEK</b>	zidaten zizkidaten	zizuten zizkizuten	zioten zizkioten	ziguten zizkiguten	zizueten zizkizueten	zieten zizkieten

## 30. GAIA

Now we will look at what happens when "zer?" is used. This question is employed when a person has not heard or understood the message of another person, it is just like a "sorry?". We will see also the "zergaitik?" question (zergaitik?=why?).

### ZER?

We add the “-ela/-la” suffix to the aditz laguntzaile (izan, nor-nori, nor-nork/ukan, or nor-nori-nork).

### ZERGAITIK?

We add the “-elako/-lako” to the aditz laguntzaile.

These suffixes are added according to the following rules:

Words ending with...	Example	ZER?	ZERGAITIK?
-A (replace -a with -ela, or -elako)	zara, da dira	zarela, dela direla	zarelako, delako direlako
-E (replace -e with -la, or -lako)	zarete, duzue	zaretela, duzuela	zaretelako, duzelako
-U (add -ela, o -elako)	duzu, du	duzuela, duela	duzelako, delako
-T (replace -t with -dala or o -dalako)	dut, zait, dit	dudala, zaidala, didala	dudalako, zaidalako didalako



-N (replace -n with -la or -lako)	nuen, zidan	nuela, zidala	duelako, zidalako
-----------------------------------	-------------	---------------	-------------------

When "zer?" is used to ask about a question, in the answer we add the "ea" (ea=let's see..) word, and the aditz laguntzaile must end with an -n.

Adibideak;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
-Zergaitik ez zinen etorri?	-Why didn't you come?
-kotxea apurtu zitzaidalako.	-Because the car had damaged (to me).
-Zergaitik ez zara etorri?	-Why haven't you come?
-Kotxea apurtu zaidalako	-Because the car has damaged (to me).
Zergaitik ematen dute klase?	-Why do they give class?
Irakasleak etorri direlako.	-Because teachers have come.
-Irakasleak etorri dira.	-Teachers have come.
-Zer?	-What? / Sorry?
-Irakasleak etorri direla.	-(I say that) teachers have come.
-Irakasleak ez dira etorri.	-Teachers have not come.
-zer?	- What? / Sorry?
-Irakasleak ez direla etorri.	-(I say that) teachers have not come.
-Irakasleak etorri dira?	-Have teachers come?
-zer?	- What? / Sorry?
-Ea irakasleak etorri diren	-(I ask if) teachers have come
-Irakasleak etorri ziren?	-Did teachers come?
-Zer?	- What? / Sorry?
-ea irakasleak etorri ziren.	-(I ask if) teachers came
esan didate Aitor gaixo dagoELA	(They) have told me THAT Aitor is sick
esan didate Miren sendatu dELA	(They) have told me THAT Miren has cured.
Badakit Marta sendatu dELA	I know THAT Miren has cured
Banekien sendatu zeLA	I knew THAT (She) had cured
Iruditzen zait gaizki dagoELA	It looks (to me) LIKE (he/she/it) is bad
ni joan nintzen gaizki nengoELAKO	I went BECAUSE I was bad/sick
joango naiz nahi duDALAKO	(I) will go BACAUSE (I) want
esan zidan joango zeLA nahi zueLAKO	(He/she/it) told to me THAT (he/she/it) would go BECAUSE (he/she/it) wanted
Galdetu zizun EA norena zen kotxea	(He/she/it) asked to you (THAT) whose was the car
galdetu dizu EA norena dEN kotxea	(He/she/it) has asked to you (THAT) whose is the car

"ADITZ LAGUNTZAILE + ETA" structure can be also seen with no "zergaitik" question, in this case structure has a "BECAUSE" word. Adibidez;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
Kenduko dut gaizki dago ETA	I will remove it BECAUSE it is bad
joaten da haserretu da ETA	(He/she/it) goes BECAUSE He/she/it has get angry
badakit ikusi dut ETA	I already know BECAUSE I have seen it
banekien ikusi nuen ETA	I already knew BECAUSE I saw it

Ariketa:

*-Zergaitik haserretu zara?*

*-jaramona (jaramon=attention) egiten ez didazulako.*

*-zer?*

*-jaramona ez didazula egiten!!!!*

*-Zer esan dizu?*

*-esan dit Bilbo Bizkaiko hiriburua dela...*

*-jajajajajaja, benetan? eta zer gehiago (gehiago=more) esan dizu?*

*-Iruñea Nafarroako hiriburua dela.*

*-Zergaitik igo zen mendira?*

*-Asteburua (asteburu=weekend) mendian igaro (igaro=spend (the time)) nahi zuelako.*

## 31. GAIA

Orain -ZKERO=-Z GERO ikusiko dugu. Both of them can be used with the same meaning ("IN CASE OF"). Adibideak;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
Jon etorriZKERO ni joango naiz	IN CASE OF Jon comes, I will go
Jokin etorriZ GERO ni joango naiz	IN CASE OF Jokin comes, I will go
Etxera joanEZKERO lo egingo dut	IN CASE OF going home, I will sleep
Zuk ekarriZ GERO, poztuko da	IN CASE OF you bring (it), (he/she/it) will make happy
Zuk ekarriZ GERO, poztuko zen	IN CASE OF you bring (it), (he/she/it) would make happy
Hark ekarriZKERO, zu ixildu	IN CASE OF he/she/it brings it, be quiet

Ariketa;

-Nik goilara hartuZKERO, zu zikinduko (zikindu=get dirty) zaitut

-Zure telefono zenbakia jakinEZKERO, laister (laister=soon) deituko (deitu=to call) nizun.

## 32. GAIA

Lehen (before) erabili dugu AHAL + ADITZ LAGUNTZAILE structure, baina IZAN eta UKAN aditzekin bakarrik ikasiko dugu beste era (era=way, form) bat.

IZAN	
ni	naiteke
zu	zaitezke
hura	daiteke
gu	gaitezke
zuek	zaitezkete
haiek	daitezke

UKAN		
NORK	SINGULARREAN	PLURALEAN
nik	dezaket	ditzaket
zuk	dezakezu	ditzakezu
hark	dezake	ditzake
guk	dezakegu	ditzakegu
zuek	dezakezue	ditzakezue
haiek	dezakete	ditzakete

Eskematikoki, ondoko taula daukagu;

NORK		SING / PLUR		PERTSONA
nik	D	EZA / ITZA	KE	T
zuk				ZU
hark				---
guk				GU
zuek				ZUE
haiek				TE

Aditz hauek ahalerako eran (ahalera=potential), laguntzaileak dira, baina ez da sekula (sekula=never) aditz nagusi deklinatzen (-ko, ten/tzen).

Adibideak;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
<a href="#">komunera joan naiteke?</a>	Can I go to the toilet?
<a href="#">komunera joan ahal naiz?</a>	Can I go to the toilet?
<a href="#">Pilota jausi daiteke</a>	The ball can fall
<a href="#">pilota jausi ahal da</a>	The ball can fall
<a href="#">Ondo ibili gaitezke</a>	We can walk right
<a href="#">Ondo ibili ahal gara</a>	We can walk right
<a href="#">nik goxokia jan dezaket</a>	I can eat the sweet
<a href="#">nik goxokia jan ahal dut</a>	I can eat the sweet
<a href="#">nik goxokiaK jan DITZAKet</a>	I can eat the sweetS
<a href="#">nik goxokiak jan ahal ditut</a>	I can eat the sweetS

As we have observed the potential conjugated verb has the same meaning that the AHAL + ADITZ LAGUNTZAILE structure. We observe also that if the main verb ends with -i or -tu ("ibili", "sartu"...), these endings can be removed, but it is not mandatory.

Ariketak;

*-Non egon daiteke Wally?*

*-Wally futbol zelaian (zelai=land/field) egon daiteke*

*-Zer egin dezake Wallyk?*

*-Wallyk gol bat sar dezake.*

*-gol bat ez, Wallyk gol asko (asko=very much) sar ditzake.*

*-Zuk golak sartu ditzakezu.*

### 33. GAIA

Oraingo atalean we learn the "agintera" (agintera=imperative).

The following estructure IZAN, in its imperative tense, is used with intransitive verbs (intransitive verbs has no object in its prase):

<i>zu</i>	<b>ADITZA+ zaitez</b>
<i>zuek</i>	<b>ADITZA + zaitezte</b>

We use the UKAN conjugated verb to build imperative phrases with transitive verbs (verbs with an object in the phrase);

NORK	SING	PLUR
<i>zuk</i>	<b>ADITZA + ezazu</b>	<b>ADITZA + itzazu</b>
<i>zuek</i>	<b>ADITZA + ezazue</b>	<b>ADITZA + irzazue</b>

With NOR-NORI-NORK;

<b>NORK</b>	<b>NIRI</b>	<b>HARI</b>	<b>GURI</b>	<b>HAIEI</b>
<b>ZUK</b>	<b>-idazu</b>	<b>-iozu</b>	<b>-iguzu</b>	<b>-iezu</b>
	<b>-izkidazu</b>	<b>-izkiozu</b>	<b>-izkiguzu</b>	<b>-izkiezu</b>
<b>ZUEK</b>	<b>-idazue</b>	<b>-iozue</b>	<b>-iguzue</b>	<b>-iezue</b>
	<b>-izkidazue</b>	<b>-izkiozue</b>	<b>-izkiguzue</b>	<b>-izkiezue</b>

Taula ondokoa izan daiteke;

	(PLUR)SING	NORI	NORK (zuk / zuek)
niri	-(IZK)I	da	zu zue
hari		o	
guri		gu	
haiei		e	

Adibideak;

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
eskolara joan zaitez!	Go to the school! (you, singular)
eskolara joan zaitezte!	Go to the school! (you, plural)
etorri zaitez!	Come! (you sing)
etorri!	Come! (you, sing/plur)
ekar ezazu liburua	Bring the book (you sing)
ekar itzazu liburuak	Bring the books (you sing / plural object)
ekar ezazue liburua	Bring the book (you plur / sing object)
ekar idazu liburua	Bring to me the book (you sing / sing object)
ekar izkadazu liburuak	Bring to me the books (you sing / plural object)
eraman iozu bere tabakoa	Carry his/her/its tobacco to him/her/it (you sing)
eraman iozue bere tabakoa	Carry his/her/its tobacco to him/her/it (you plur)
eraman iezue haien tabakoa	Carry their tobacco to them (you plur)
eraman izkiezue haien gauzak	Carry their things to them (you plur)
eman iezu pilota	Give them the ball (you sing)
ema iezu pilota	Give them the ball (you plur)

As we have seen, if the verb ends with an -i, this -i can be removed, it does not change the meaning. In example, EKARRI -> EKAR (ekarri=to bring), IKUSI -> IKUS (to see). The same rule can be applied to the verbs which end with -n, in example, EMAN -> EMA when the imperative verb is conjugated.

Beno, ikusi dugunez (“ok, as we have seen”), agintera egiteko modu bat baino gehiago daude. Modu hauek ondokoak dira;

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EUSKARA	ENGLISH
joan!	Go! (you sing / plur)
joan zaitez!	Go! (you sing)
ekarri liburua!	Bring the book! (you sing / plur)
ekarri ezazu liburua!	Bring the book! (you sing)
ekarri liburuak!	Bring the books! (you sing / plur)
ekarri itzazu liburuak!	Bring the books! (you sing)
ekarri idazu liburua!	Bring me the book! (you sing / plur)
ekarri izkidazu liburuak!	Bring the books! (you sing)

When we are asked with a “ZER?” after an imperative, we add the -teko/-tzeko suffix to the verb.

Adibideak:

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
-ekarri liburua!	-Bring the book
-zer?	-What?
-liburua ekartzeko!	-to bring the book!
-ema idazu liburu hori!	-Give me that book!
-zer?	-What
-liburu hori ekartzeko!	-To bring that book!

Agintera ikusi dugu, baina gauza bat mesedez (mesedez=please) eskatzeko (eskatu=to ask for), geroaldia (futur tense) erabiliko dugu;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
liburua ekarriko didazu, mesedez,?	Could you bring me the book, please? (literally it should be something like “will you bring me the book, please?)
ekarriko duzu liburua, mesedez?	Could you bring the book, please?
Zure izena esango didazu, mesedez?	Could you tell me your name, please?

Ariketa:

*-eraman ezazu jaka!*

*-zer?*

*-jaka eramateko!*

*-emango didazu mesedez zure telefonoa?*

*-zer?*

*-ea zure telefonoa emango didazun*

-Ekar itzazue diskoak.

-emaiezue haien pilota

-emaizkiezue haien pilotak

## 34. GAIA

Gai honetan, erlatibozko esaldiak (relative phrases) ikasiko ditugu.

Erlatibozko esaldiak egiteko, aditz laguntzaileei -N atxikitzen (atxikitu=to add / to stick) dizkiegu

Aditz laguntzailea -A batekin amaitzen bada, -A kentzen dugu, eta -EN ipintzen dugu. Iraganean (iragana=lehenaldia=past) izaten bada ez dugu ezer egiten, aditz guztiak -N batekin amaitzen direlako. Adibideak;

*da--> den*

*gara-->garen*

*dira--> diren*

*dut--> dudan*

*dit--> didan*

*ginen--> ginen*

*zidan--> zidan*

*duzu--> duzun*

Adibideak;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
Zorabiatu deN mutila Oier da	The boy WHO has made sick is Oier.
gustatzen zaizuN neska ez da etorri (hau pena!)	The girl WHO you like has not come (what a pity!)
gustatzen zitzaizun neska etorri da (zorionak!)	The girl WHICH you liked has come (congratulations!)
nor da gustatzen zaizuN neska?	Who is the girl (WHICH) you like?
Bilbora joan zeN laguna kokolo bat da	The friend (WHO) went to Bilbao is a silly one
Bilbora etorri nahi zueN neska bere ahizpa da	The girl WHO wanted to came to Bilbao is his/her sister
Bilbora etorri nahi duen neskak ikusi nau	The girl WHO wants to came to Bilbao has seen me
Bilbora etorri nahi duten neskek ikusi naute	The girls WHO want to came to Bilbao has seen me
Bilbora etorri nahi duten neskak beltzaranak dira	The girls WHO want to came to Bilbao are black-haired
Bilbora etorri nahi duenak ikusi nau	The one WHO wants to come to Bilbao has seen me
Bilbora etorri nahi dutenek ikusi naute	The ones WHO want to come to Bilbao have seen me

Bilbora etorri nahi duena beltzarana da	The one WHO wants to come to Bilbao is black-haired
Bilbora etorri nahi dutenak ilegorriak dira	The ones WHO want to come to Bilbao are red-haired
Oparia eman didan laguna Andoni da	The friend WHO has given me the gift is Andoni
Oparia eman zidan laguna Andoni da	The friend WHO gave me the gift is Andoni

Adibideak;

*-Gustatzen zaion mutila nire auzokoa da. (auzo=neighborhood, auzokoa=neighboring)*

*-non dago Fernandok eman dizun erlojua? (erloju=clock)*

*-Fernando eman didan erlojua mahai gainean dago.*

*-non dago ekarri nizun argazkia? (argazki=photo)*

*-Ekarri zenidan argazkia nire poltsikoan dago (poltsiko=pocket).*

## 35. GAIA

Orain tokatzen zaigun aditza BALDINTZA (baldintza=condition, conditional) da. Baldintzako esaldi bat egiteko bi motako (mota=kind) aditzak erabiltzen ditugu, BALDINTZA eta ONDORIOA (ondorio=consequence). Lehenik (lehenik=first) IZAN aditza ikusiko dugu (baldintza eta ondorioa).

In order to build the conditional, we add the -ko/-go suffix to the main verb (just like in the future tenses). The BALDINTZA is the condition to be fulfilled, and when it is fulfilled the ONDORIO (consequence) can be carried out.

IZAN		
NOR	BALDINTZA	ONDORIOA
ni	banintza	nintzateke
zu	bazina	zinateke
hura	balitza	litzateke
gu	bagina	ginateke
zuek	bazinate	zinatekete
haiek	balira	lirateke

Adibideak;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
Ni alkatea banintza hau Txiki kalea litzateke	If I was major, this street would be Txiki street
Arinago helduko balitza ni poztuko nintzateke	If he/she/it arrived earlier, I would make happy
Beranduago helduko bagina lagunak	If we arrived later, the friends would go



joango lirateke	
lorontzi jausiko balitza apurtuko litzateke	If the vase fell, it would break.

Adibideak;

-Gernikara joango banintza, Genikako Arbolara joango nintzateke.

-Harekin egongo banintza, Legutiora joango ginateke.

-San Juan de Gaztelugatxen egongo balira, ondo egongo lirateke.

## 36. GAIA

Baldintza eta ondorioa ikusiko dugu UKAN aditzarekin;

<b>NORK</b>	<b>BALDINTZA</b>	<b>ONDORIO</b>
nik	banu banitu	nuke nituzke
zuk	bazinu bazenitu	zenuke zenituzke
hark	balu balitu	luke lituzke
guk	bagenu bagenitu	genuke genituzke
zuek	bazenute bazenituzke	zenukete zenituzkete
haiek	balute balituzke	lukete lituzkete

Bai baldintzak, bai ondorioak (either the baldintza or the ondorio) iraganeko antza (antza=similarity) daukate.

NOR-NORI aditza baldintzan;

<b>NORI</b>	<b>BALDINTZA</b>	<b>ONDORIO</b>
niri	balitzait balitzaizkit	litzaidake litzaizkidake
zuri	balitzaizu balitzaizkizu	litzaizuke litzaizkizuke
hari	balitzaio balitzaizkio	litzaioke litzaizkioke
guri	balitzaigu balitzaikigu	litzaiguke litzaizkiguke
zuei	balitzaizue balitzaizkizue	litzaizueke litzaizkizueke
haiei	balitzaie balitzaizkie	litzaieke litzaizkieke

Taulak;

<b>NORI</b>	<b>BALDINTZA</b>		<b>ONDORIOA</b>		
niri	balitzai (zki)	t	litzai (zki)	da	KE
zuri		zu		zu	
hari		o		o	
guri		gu		gu	
zuei		zue		zue	
haiei		e		e	

Adibideak;

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
-Zer egingo zenuke giltzak lurrera jausiko balitzaizkizuke?	-What would you do if the keys fell (to you) to the floor?
-Jausiko balitzaizkidake lurretik hartuko nituzke.	-If they fell, I would take them from the floor.
Hark azterketa ekarriko balu guk egingo genuke	If he/she/it carried the exam, we would do it
Beranduago helduko balira, autobusa joango litzaieke	If they arrived later, the bus would go (to them)
Irakasleak aginduko balu, guk etxerako lana egin beharko genuke	If the teacher ordered (it), we would have to do The homework (etxerako lana="work for home" → homework)
Gustatuko litzaidake Zarautzen egotea	I would like to be at Zarautz

Adibideak;

-Txakurra azkarrago joango balitza, ihes egingo (ihes egin=to escape) litzazueke.

-Zer egingo zenuke txakurra ihes egingo balitzaigu?

-Txakurra ihes egingo balitzaizueke, nik harrapatuko (harrapatu=to take / to catch) nuke.

## 37. GAIA

Azkenik (azkenik=finally) NOR-NORI-NORK aditzaren "baldintza" eta "ondorioa" ikusiko dugu.

NORI NORK	BALDINTZA					
	NIRI	ZURI	HARI	GURI	ZUEI	HAIEI
NIK	---	banizu banizkizu	banio banizkio	---	banizue banixkizue	banie banizkie
ZUK	bazenit bazenizkit	---	bazenio bazenizkio	bazenigu bazenizkigu	---	bazenie bazenizkie
HARK	balit balizkit	balizu balizkizu	balio balizkio	baligu balizkigu	balizue balizkizu	balie balizkie
GUK	---	bagenizu bagenizkizu	bagenio bagenizkio	---	bagenizue bagenizkizue	bagenie bagenizkie
ZUEK	bazenidate bazenizkidate	---	bazeniote bazenizkiote	bazenigute bazenizkigute	---	bazeniote bazenizkiote
HAIEK	balidate balizkidate	balizute balizkizute	baliote balizkiote	baligute balizkigute	balizuite balizkizuite	baliete balizkiete

Eta hona hemen (hona hemen=right here) taula eskematikoa;

	NORK	ZER/NOR (sing/plu)	NORI
BA	ni zeni li geni zeni__te li__te	(ZKI)	t/d zu o gu zue e

Eta ondorioa ondokoa izango litzateke;

ONDORIOA						
NO	NIRI	ZURI	HARI	GURI	ZUEI	HAI EI
NORK						
NIK	---	nizuke nizkizuke	nioke nizkioke	---	nizueke nizkizueke	nieke nizkieke
ZUK	zenidake zenizkidake	---	zeniok zenizkiok	zeniguk zenizkiguk	---	zenieke zenizkieke
HARK	lidake lizkidake	lizuke lizkizuke	liok lizkiok	liguk lizkiguk	lizueke lizkizueke	lieke lizkieke
GUK	---	genizuke genizkizueke	geniok genizkiok	---	genizueke genizkizueke	genieke genizkieke
ZUEK	zenidakete zenizkidakete	---	zeniokete zenizkiokete	zenigukete zenizkigukete	---	zeniekete zenizkiekete
HAI EK	lidakete lizkidakete	lizukete lizkizukete	liokete lizkiokete	ligukete lizkigukete	lizuekete lizkizuekete	liekete lizkiekete

Taula eskamatikoa;

NORK	NOR (sing/plur)	NORI	
ni zeni li geni zeni__te li__te	(ZKI)	da zu o gu zue e	KE

Taula hau eta aurrekoa (aurrekoa=the previous one) oso (oso=very) antzekoak (antzeko=similar) dira.

Adibideak;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
Gutuna emango bazenidake nik Josuri emango niok	If you (sing.) gave me the letter I would give it to J
Egia esango bazenigute gozokiak emango genizkizueke	If you (plur) told us the true, we would give you the sweets
Gertatu dena esango bazeniok, diskoak ekarriko lizkizuke	If you (sing.) told him/her what has happened, he/she would bring the records to you

Adibideak;

-Zer emango zenidake edalontzinoa emango banizu?

-Edalontzia emango bazenit nik gatzontzia emango nizuke

-Haiek guri hiztegia (hiztegi=dictionary) ekarriko baligute, guk haiei hormirudiak (horma=wall, irudi=image → hormirudi=poster) eramango genizkioke.

## 38. GAIA

Gai honetan BALDINTZA eta ONDORIOA berrikusiko (berri=new) (ikusi=to see) (berrikusi=review / revise) ditugu;

Izan aditza;

IZAN		
NOR	BALDINTZA	ONDORIOA
ni	banintza	nintzateke
zu	bazina	zinateke
hura	balitza	litzateke
gu	bagina	ginateke
zuek	bazinate	zinatekete
haiek	balira	lirateke

Ukan (NOR-NORK) aditza;

NORK	BALDINTZA	ONDORIO
nik	banu banitu	nuke nituzke
zuk	bazinu bazenitu	zenuke zenituzke
hark	balu balitu	luke lituzke
guk	bagenu bagenitu	genuke genituzke
zuek	bazenute bazenituzke	zenukete zenituzkete
haiek	balute balituzke	lukete lituzkete

NOR-NORI aditza;

<b>NORI</b>	<b>BALDINTZA</b>	<b>ONDORIO</b>
niri	balitzait balitzaizkit	litzaidake litzaizkidake
zuri	balitzaizu balitzaizkizu	litzaizuke litzaizkizuke
hari	balitzaio balitzaizkio	litzaioke litzaizkioke
guri	balitzaigu balitzaikigu	litzaiguke litzaizkiguke
zuei	balitzaizue balitzaizkizue	litzaizueke litzaizkizueke
haiei	balitzaie balitzaizkie	litzaieke litzaizkieke

Taula;

<b>NORI</b>	<b>BALDINTZA</b>		<b>ONDORIOA</b>		
niri	balitzai (zki)	t	litzai (zki)	da	KE
zuri		zu		zu	
hari		o		o	
guri		gu		gu	
zuei		zue		zue	
haiei		e		e	

NOR-NORI-NORK aditza;

<b>NORI NORK</b>	<b>BALDINTZA</b>					
	<b>NIRI</b>	<b>ZURI</b>	<b>HARI</b>	<b>GURI</b>	<b>ZUEI</b>	<b>HAIEI</b>
<b>NIK</b>	---	banizu banizkizu	banio banizkio	---	banizue banixkizue	banie banizkie
<b>ZUK</b>	bazenit bazenizkit	---	bazenio bazenizkio	bazenigu bazenizkigu	---	bazenie bazenizkie
<b>HARK</b>	balit balizkit	balizu balizkizu	balio balizkio	baligu balizkigu	balizue balizkizu	balie balizkie
<b>GUK</b>	---	bagenizu bagenizkizu	bagenio bagenizkio	---	bagenizue bagenizkizue	bagenie bagenizkie
<b>ZUEK</b>	bazenidate bazenizkidate	---	bazeniote bazenizkiote	bazenigute bazenizkigute	---	bazeniete bazenizkiete
<b>HAIEK</b>	balidate balizkidate	balizute balizkizute	balioite balizkiote	baligute balizkigute	balizute balizkizute	baliete balizkiete

Taula;

	<b>NORK</b>	<b>ZER/NOR (sing/plu)</b>	<b>NORI</b>
BA	ni zeni li geni zeni__te li__te	(ZKI)	t/d zu o gu zue e

<b>ONDORIOA</b>						
<b>NO NORK</b>	<b>NIRI</b>	<b>ZURI</b>	<b>HARI</b>	<b>GURI</b>	<b>ZUEI</b>	<b>HAIEI</b>
<b>NIK</b>	---	nizuke nizkizuke	nioke nizkiok	---	nizueke nizkizueke	nieke nizkieke
<b>ZUK</b>	zenidake zenizkidake	---	zenioke zenizkiok	zeniguke zenizkiguk	---	zenieke zenizkieke
<b>HARK</b>	lidake lizkidake	lizuke lizkizuke	lioke lizkiok	liguke lizkiguke	lizueke lizkizueke	lieke lizkieke
<b>GUK</b>	---	genizuke genizkizueke	genioke genizkiok	---	genizueke genizkizueke	genieke genizkieke
<b>ZUEK</b>	zenidakete zenizkidakete	---	zeniokete zenizkiokete	zenigukete zenizkigukete	---	zeniekete zenizkiekete

<b>HAI EK</b>	lidakete lizkidakete	lizukete lizkizukete	liokete lizkiokete	ligukete lizkigukete	lizuekete lizkizuekete	liekete lizkiekete
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Taula eskamatikoa;

<b>NORK</b>	<b>NOR (sing/plur)</b>	<b>NORI</b>	
ni zeni li geni zeni__te li__te	(ZKI)	da zu o gu zue e	KE

## 39. GAIA

The last tense we will learn is the subjunctive, and only for the IZAN and UKAN verbs (with another verbs is not very used). The subjunctive is a mood that represent an act or state (not as a fact but) as contingent or possible.

IZAN	
NI	naitezan
ZU	zaitezan
HURA	Dadin
GU	Gaitezan
ZUEK	zaiteztezan
HAI EK	daitezan

And the UKAN verb;

NORK	UKAN	
	SING	PLUR
NIK	dezadan	ditzadan
ZUK	dezazun	ditzazun
HARK	dezan	ditzan
GUK	dezagun	ditzagun
ZUEK	dezazuen	ditzazuen
HAI EK	dezaten	ditzaten



Taula ondokoa izan ahal da;

<b>NORK</b>	<b>NOR (SING/PLUR)</b>	<b>NORK</b>	
nik zuk hark guk zuek haiek	DEZA/DITZA	da zu --- gu zue te	N

Adibideak;

<b>EUSKARA</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
joan gaitezan Lesakara	Let's go to Lesaka
etor daitezán menditik	Come (they) from the mountain
egin duzuna ikus dezagun	Let's see what you have done
argazkiak ikus ditzaten	See (they) the pictures
Gelditzeko esan digu hitz egin dezagun	(They) have told us to stay to speak
Ekarri gaitu aspertu gaitezan	(He/She/it) has brought us to get bored
ekarri gaitu hitz egin dezagun	(He/She/it) has brought us to speak
hitz egin dezagun	Let's speak

Ikusten dugu, ahaleran bezala (bezala=like), -i batekin amaitzen diren aditzetan, -i kentzen dugula. Salbuespen (salbuespen=exception) modura (salbuespen modura=as an exception), "joan gaitezan" esan beharrean (esan beharrean=instead of saying) "goazen" esaten dugu. Beraz (beraz=therefore), **GOAZEN=JOAN GAITEZAN**, eta "joan gaitezan" txarto (txarto=bad/wrong) **dago**.

Ariketa;

*Pelikula ikus dezagun*

*Pelikulak ikus ditzagun*

*goazen Tafallara!*

*Azkar etorri daitezaz*

## 40. GAIA

Gai honetan, eta hurrengoetan (hurrengo=following), ikastaroan zehar (ikastaro-an zehar=through the course) ahaztu (ahaztu=to forget) zaizkidan kontu (kontu=matter) batzuk (batzuk=some) ikusiko ditugu.

Nola esatan da euskaraz "tired"? ba galdera hau erantzuteko (erantzun=to answer), "-ta" erabiltzen dugula esango dugu.

Adibidez;

ADITZA	NOLA?	ENGLISH	HOW?
Nekatu	nekatuta	To tire	Tired
jaitsi	jaitsita	To wake up	Awake
lo egi	lo eginda	To sleep	Asleep
izutu	izututa	To frighten	Frightened
itxi	itxita	To lock	Locked

Tokiak (toki=place) adierazteko (adierazi=to express), ondoko hauek erabiltzen ditugu;

NON	NORA	NONDIK	NONGOA	ENGLISH
hemen	hona	hemendik	hemengoa	Here, to here, from here, from here
hor	horra	hortik	horkoa	There, to there, from there, from there

We use "nondik" when there is movement, i.e. "hortik nator"="I come from there ". And "nongoa" is used to express origin with no movement, i.e. "nongoa da Maitane?"="Where is Maitane from?".

**BEZALA=LIKE**

**MODUAN=MODURA=AS / LIKE A**

Adibidez;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
txakur modura igeri egiten du	He/she/it swims like a dog
txakurrak bezala jaten du	He/she/it eats like dogs (jan=to eat)

“Euskara Euskara jalgi hadi Plazara” Free Course of Basque – Gorka I. Bakero

zapia txano modura jarri du	He/she has dressed the scarf as a hat
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### BEHARREAN=INSTEAD OF

With the "beharrean" word no aditz laguntzaile is added to the main verb.

Adibidez;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
gurekin etorri beharrean Gazteizera joan dira	INSTEAD OF coming with us, they have gone to Gazteiz
niri liburua eman beharrean besteei eman diete	INSTEAD OF giving me the book, they have give it to the other people.
esan didazuna esan beharrean egia esan beharko zenuke	INSTEAD OF telling me what you have told me, you would have to tell the true

## 41. GAIA

Aditz laguntzailari -NEZ gehituz gero, erderazko (erdera=any non basque language) "AS" lortzen (lortu=to achieve) dugu.

Adibidez;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
berandu etorri zareteNEZ, ez duzue afalduko	As you have arrived late, you will not have dinner
hain lotsatia denez, ez du ezer esango	As he/she is so shy, he/she will not say anything
azterketa gaizki egin zuenez, ez du gaitutuko	As he/she did badly the exam, he/she will not pass it

Aditz laguntzailari -ENEAN gehituz gero, erderazko "WHEN" lortzen dugu. Baina iraganean -LA gehitzen da. Adibidez;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
heltzen direNEAN esaiezu	Tell it to them WHEN they arrive
heltzen direnean nik esango diet	I will tell it to them WHEN they arrive
heltzen zireLA Urko joan zen	WHEN they arrived Urko went
esan zidatela flipatu nintzen	I was crazy WHEN they told it to me
eman niola zabaldu zuen	He/She opened it WHEN I gave it to him/her

With relative phrases, if the main verb is in negative, -NIK is added to the aditz laguntzaile

of the secondary verb, no –LA is added.

Adibidez;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
ez dakit etorriko direnik	I do not know whether they will come
badakit etorri direla	I yet know that they have come
badakit ez direla etorri	I yet know that they have not come
ez dakit etorri direnik	I do not know whether they have come
ez dakit etorri zirenik	I do not know whether they came
ez dit esan etorriko zenik	He/she has not told me whether he/she is to come
ez zuen aipatu egia zenik	He/she did not mention whether it was true
ez dut esango nork egin behar duenik	I will not say who has to do it
ez dut esango nork egin behar ez duenik	I will not say who has not to do it
esango dut nork egin behar duen	I will say who has to do it
esango dut nork egin behar ez duen	I will say who has not to do it

Azkenik, esango dugu **esaldi konposatuetan, bakarrik behin batean ipini daitekela aditz laguntzailea**.

Aditzaren denbora (denbora=time/tense) azken aditzaren aditz laguntzaileak esaten digu.

Adibidez;

EUSKARA	ENGLISH
Etxera joan, armarioa zabaldu, prakak ipini berriro kalera joan nintzen	I went home, open the wardrobe, dress the trousers and go to street again
bapatean baloiari eman eta gola sartu zuen	He/she suddenly kicked the ball and made goal
oraintxe bertan etxera joan eta zure diskoa ekarriko dizut	I go home right now and bring you your record
Orain telefonoa hartu eta deitzen diot	I take now the phone and call him/her