

# ESPERANTO: TIPS AND NOTES

## Basics 1

### TIPS AND NOTES

Grammar notes will be more helpful once you have a context for understanding them, so if you find you're having trouble with the lessons, these notes should be more helpful to you.

### SOME SIMPLE ESPERANTO RULES

- Each letter has a unique and separate sound. For example: *longa* is pronounced "lon-ga". Both *k* and *n* are pronounced in *knabo*.
- The emphasis in every word is always on the next-to-last syllable. For example: all 2-syllable words have the emphasis on the first syllable, as in **viro**, and all 3-syllable words have the emphasis on the middle syllable, as in knab**ino**.
- All present tense verbs end in *-as*, so there are no verb conjugations. Examples: *estas*, *laboras*. Yay!
- All singular nouns, such as *knabo* and *virino*, end in *-o*. This includes names of cities and countries, such as *Francio* (France).
- The definite article ("the" in English) is *la* in Esperanto. For example: *la viro* = the man.
- Indefinite articles ("a" and "an" in English) are not used in Esperanto. For example: *viro* = a man.
- *-in* is the feminine suffix: *viro* = man, *virino* = woman; *knabo* = boy, *knabino* = girl. Remember that all singular nouns end in *-o*, so the full ending is *-ino*.

### ESPERANTO ALPHABET

The Esperanto alphabet has 28 letters. They include all the letters of the English alphabet, except for Q, W, X and Y. A few letters have accent marks.

If you are spelling an Esperanto word out loud, the name of each consonant is the sound that letter makes, followed by *-o*: B = *bo*, S = *so* etc. The name of each vowel is the sound that letter makes.

Here are approximate English equivalents for each vowel:

Esperanto	English equivalent
a	ah
e	eh
i	ee
o	oh
u	oo

## The letters C and J

Esperanto	English equivalent	Esperanto example
c	<b>ts</b> (as in <b>pets</b> )	laca
j	<b>y</b> (as in <b>yet</b> )	kaj

Here are four of the accented letters:

Esperanto	English equivalent	Esperanto example
ĉ	<b>ch</b> (as in <b>chair</b> )	ĉu
ĝ	<b>g</b> (as in <b>large</b> )	ĝi
ŝ	<b>sh</b> (as in <b>shoe</b> )	ŝi
ŭ	<b>w</b> (as in <b>wet</b> )	aŭ

## ESPERANTO KEYBOARD

To obtain an Esperanto keyboard that will allow you to easily type these special characters, please refer to our forum by following the link below:

Esperanto keyboards: all systems go!

## WHAT IF I DON'T WANT TO INSTALL A KEYBOARD JUST FOR THIS COURSE?

Duolingo recognizes the **x-system**, an alternative method of entering the accented Esperanto characters. To use the x-system, simply type the letter that requires the accent followed by an x:

X-System	Letter
<b>cx</b>	ĉ
<b>gx</b>	ĝ
<b>hx</b>	ĥ
<b>jx</b>	ĵ
<b>sx</b>	ŝ
<b>ux</b>	ŭ

Note that Duolingo will not convert accented characters entered via the x-system in the answer immediately when typed, but will recognize them when they are submitted for checking.

## Basics 2

### ESTAS

*Estas* means am, is, or are. It is the present tense of the verb *esti*, to be. It is used in sentences like *La nokto estas varma*. (The night is hot.) or *Adamo estas viro*. (Adam is a man.) to assign a property or identity to someone or something.

It can also be used to state the existence of someone or something: *Estas viro en la parko*. (There is a man in the park.), or *Estas nokto*. (It is night.) From these examples we can see that when it is the first word in a sentence, *Estas* means "There is" or "It is". In these cases the subject comes after *esti* and, in contrast to English, we don't use "ĝi" (it) because the verb already has a real subject after it:

Esperanto	English
<b>La nokto estas varma.</b>	The night is hot.
<b>Estas viro en la parko.</b>	There is a man in the park.
<b>Estas varma nokto.</b>	It is a hot night.

Note: Do NOT say "Ĝi estas varma nokto". Ĝi (it) in Esperanto always stands for a noun, but in this sentence it doesn't stand for anything at all. The subject of the sentence is *varma nokto*.

### ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words like fast, good, or big, which modify a noun. Remember that a noun always ends in -o in Esperanto. Adjectives, on the other hand, end in -a: *rapida* = fast, *granda* = big, *bona* = good

In Esperanto, the adjective may be placed either before or after the noun with no change in meaning. "Bona viro" and "viro bona" both mean "a good man" and both are correct. In practice, most people place the adjective before the noun.

### AFFIXES

*mal-* is a prefix that means "the opposite of". Please note that while *malbona* means bad, *mal-* by itself does **not** mean bad (as it does in some other languages such as Spanish).

-ej is a suffix used to indicate a place:

*kafo* = coffee; *kafejo* = café (a place where you drink coffee, and other drinks.)

## ADVERBS

Adverbs (usually *-ly* words in English) modify verbs and adjectives. In Esperanto they almost always end in *-e*. Examples:

*rapide* = quickly, *malrapide* = slowly, *bone* = well

## PREPOSITIONS

The noun following a preposition normally takes a simple *-o* ending (*-oj* in the plural). Other endings will be explained later. For example:

*La virino estas **en** la kafejo.*

The woman is in the café.

*Ni iras **al** la parko.*

We go to the park.

## ĈU

*Ĉu* introduces a yes/no question. Unlike in English, the subject and verb do **not** need to be inverted:

Statement	Question
<b>La kafo estas varma.</b>	Ĉu la kafo estas varma?
<b>The coffee is hot.</b>	Is the coffee hot?

## EXPRESSIONS WITH ĈU

*Ĉu ne?* = Isn't it?

*Ĉu?* = Really?

## Common Phrases

### ĜIS

Note that the word for *bye* in Esperanto is *ĝis*. This is short for *ĝis la revido*, which literally means *until the re-seeing*. So, *ĝis* actually means *until*, but by itself means *bye*.

## WHY IS IT "DANKON" AND NOT "DANKO"?

When you use an expression like "Thanks" in English you are actually shortening a full statement. As you will soon learn in Esperanto, *-n* indicates the object of the sentence as you can see in the examples below:

*Dankon = Mi donas al vi dankon.*

Thanks = I give you thanks. ("thanks" is the object of the sentence).

*Saluton! = Mi donas al vi saluton.*

Hi!/Hello!/Greetings! = I give you greetings. ("greetings" is the object)

*Feliĉan novan jaron! = Mi deziras al vi feliĉan novan jaron!*

Happy new year! = I wish you a happy new year! ("happy new year" is the object)

## QUESTION WORDS

*Kiu* means "which person or thing". When used in relation to a person, it usually translates to "who". *Kiel* means "in what manner", "how".

## ESPERANTO NAMES

People who speak Esperanto generally use their own names, but sometimes choose a name that is easier to pronounce in Esperanto, or an Esperanto nickname. Names for men in Esperanto generally end in *-o*, and nicknames in *-ĉjo*. A man named David could decide to use David, *Davido*, or the nickname *Daĉjo*. For a woman, Esperanto names can end in *-o* or *-a*, and nicknames end in *-njo*. A woman named Susan could use Susan, *Suzano*, *Suzana*, or the nickname *Sunjo*.

# Accusative

## THE ACCUSATIVE ENDING: -N

Take a look at this English sentence: "The woman kisses the little boy." How do you know who is kissing, and who is being kissed? In English, you know by the word order. The woman comes before the verb, so she is doing the kissing (or to use the grammatical term, she is the subject of the sentence). The little boy comes after the verb, so he's the one being kissed (and he is the grammatical object of the sentence).

In Esperanto, you can tell who is the subject and who is the object of the sentence by the endings. The **subject** of the sentence, i.e. the one who is doing the kissing, ends in *-o*. The **object** of the sentence, the one who is being kissed, has *-n* added after the *-o*. This means that you can always tell who or what is the subject, and who or what is the object, even if the sentence is switched around:

*La virino kisas la malgrandan knabon.*

The woman kisses the little boy.

*La malgrandan knabon kisas la virino.*

The woman kisses the little boy.

(Look for the *-n* ! This still means "The woman kisses the little boy", even though the word order has been changed.)

Note that the adjective (in this case *malgranda*) also takes the *-n* ending, the same as the noun it refers to: *malgrandan knabon* .

These sentences mean the same thing, and are all equally correct. They **all** mean: "The woman kisses the small boy.":

- ✓ *La virino kisas la malgrandan knabon.*
- ✓ *La malgrandan knabon kisas la virino.*
- ✓ *Kisas la virino la malgrandan knabon.*
- ✓ *Kisas la malgrandan knabon la virino.*
- ✓ *La virino la malgrandan knabon kisas.*
- ✓ *La malgrandan knabon la virino kisas.*

The *-n* ending in Esperanto is called the accusative. Be aware that the accusative ending *-n* is never used with the verb *estas*: *Li estas knabo*. (He is a boy.)

## ACCUSATIVE AND PLURAL

If a word already ends in *-j*, the *-n* is added after it.

<i>Mi manĝas bonajn kukojn.</i>	I am eating good cakes.
<i>Mi vidas la belajn virinojn.</i>	I see the beautiful women.

## PRONOUNS

Pronouns also get the *-n* ending. Note how regularly Esperanto pronouns change as compared to their English counterparts:

Esperanto Subject	Esperanto Object	English Subject	English Object
<b>mi</b>	<b>min</b>	I	me
<b>vi</b>	<b>vin</b>	you	you
<b>li</b>	<b>lin</b>	he	him
<b>ŝi</b>	<b>ŝin</b>	she	her
<b>ni</b>	<b>nin</b>	we	us

ili	ilin	they	them
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## PREPOSITIONS

The noun following a preposition normally takes a simple -o ending (-oj in the plural). Other endings will be explained later. For example:

*La virino estas **en** la kafejo.*

The woman is in the café.

*Ni iras **al** la parko.*

We go to the park.

## Colors

### ANKAŬ

*Ankaŭ* (also / too) is placed immediately before the word it refers to. It is never placed at the end of the phrase, as is common in English.

- ***Ankaŭ mi** ludas multe* = I play a lot, too. (Interpretation: Others play a lot, and I, too, play a lot.)
- *Mi **ankaŭ ludas** multe* = I **play** a lot, too. (There are other things that I do a lot, and I also play a lot.)

## ESPERANTA

The adjective form of Esperanto is *Esperanta*. This can either be capitalized or not based on the preference of the author. Any word can be turned into an adjective by changing the ending to -a.

## Languages

### LANGUAGE NAMES

To name a language in Esperanto, the full expression is "la angla lingvo", "la franca lingvo" (the English language, the French language). However, people usually drop the word "lingvo" and just say "la angla" (English), "la franca" (French):

*La itala estas bela lingvo.*

Italian is a beautiful language.

*Mi parolas la hispanan.*  
I speak Spanish.

Don't try this with *Esperanto* though! In theory you could say "la Esperanta lingvo", but in practice this form is **never** used. The language has always been known as *Esperanto* right from the start:

## ONI

*Oni* is equivalent to "one" in English. It is used frequently in Esperanto, more often than the pronoun "one" is used in English. It is used to make general statements, as follows:

*Oni diras, ke la angla estas malfacila lingvo.*  
One says that English is a difficult language. People say that English is a difficult language.

*Oni parolas Esperanton en la domo.*  
One speaks Esperanto in the house. Esperanto is spoken in the house.

## KE

Subordinate clauses are often introduced by *ke* ("that"): *Li diras, ke vi parolas Esperanton*. In English, It is possible to leave out "that", and say "He says you speak Esperanto", instead of "He says **that** you speak Esperanto." However, in Esperanto **ke** must always be included. Note also that there is always a comma before **ke**, though the English translation may not have one.

## NEK ... NEK ...

*Nek* means both "neither" and "nor":

*Mi parolas nek la francan nek la anglan.*  
I speak **neither** French **nor** English.

*Li parolas nek Esperanton, nek la anglan.*  
He speaks **neither** Esperanto **nor** English.

*Nek ni nek ili loĝas en Aŭstralio.*  
**Neither** we **nor** they live in Australia.

# Plurals

## PLURALS

In English, when there is more than one of something, we usually add -s to form the plural (more than one), for example dogs, houses, etc. But not always! There are some



exceptions, like children, men, mice. In Esperanto, there are no exceptions. You always add *-j* to form the plural:

Esperanto	English	Esperanto Plural	English
<b>hundo</b>	a dog	<b>hundoj</b>	dogs
<b>viro</b>	a man	<b>viroj</b>	men
<b>tago</b>	a day	<b>tagoj</b>	days
<b>knabino</b>	a girl	<b>knabinoj</b>	girls

In Esperanto the *-j* ending is even added to describing words (adjectives), such as *bela* (beautiful), and *granda* (big, large)

## Examples

La viroj estas belaj.

The men are handsome.

La grandaj hundoj.

The big dogs.

La viro kaj la virino estas belaj.

(because *belaj* refers to both *la viro* and *la virino*)

The man and the woman are beautiful.

Note that "la" stays the same in front of plural nouns, and no endings are ever added to "la".

## Pronunciation

*-oj* is pronounced like the English *oy*, and the pronunciation of *-aj* is like the English *eye*.

## NUMBERS

Unlike adjectives and nouns, the cardinal numbers (one, two, three, etc.) do not take any endings.

English	Esperanto
<b>one</b>	unu
<b>two</b>	du
<b>three</b>	tri
<b>four</b>	kvar

*Ni estas du virinoj.* We are two women.

## AFFIXES

*-ej* is a suffix used to indicate a place:

*kafo* = coffee; *kafejo* = café (a place where you drink coffee, and other drinks.)  
*laboras* = works; *laborejo* = workplace  
*loĝas* = lives/inhabits; *loĝejo* = apartment (a place you inhabit)

## JEN

*Jen* means "here is" or "here are" like the following:

*Jen la hundo.* = Here is the dog.  
*Jen la hundoj.* = Here are the dogs.

Although less common, *Jen* may be followed by *estas* and a noun, for example:

*Jen estas la hundo.* = Here is the dog.  
*Jen estas la hundoj.* = Here are the dogs.

## Da/De

### DA AND DE

Although both **da** and **de** can be translated into English as **of**, they have different meanings:

Use **da** when you're talking about **quantity**.

Use **de** when talking about **possession**.

Note: the direct object **-n** ending (accusative) is **not** used after *da* or *de*.

For example:

Esperanto	English
glaso da vino	glass of wine (quantity)
taso da teo	cup of tea (quantity)
la patrino de la knabo	the mother of the boy /the boy's mother (possession)
la koloro de la lakto	the color of the milk / the milk's color (possession)

## KIOM

*Kiom* means "how much" or "how many."

How much do you eat?  
***Kiom*** vi manĝas?

How much do you love me?  
***Kiom*** vi amas min?

How much is in the cup?

**Kiom** estas en la taso?

## KIOM DA

When you ask "how much" or "how many" of a specific thing or things, the word "of" cannot be omitted as it is in English:

How much (of) bread do you eat?

**Kiom da** pano vi manĝas?

How many (of) apples do you eat?

**Kiom da** pomoj vi manĝas?

How much (of) tea is in the cup?

**Kiom da** teo estas en la taso?

Note that *kiom de* is **never** correct, because *de* never indicates a quantity.

## MULTE DA

*Multe da* means a lot of, lots of, or many:

A lot of milk

**Multe da** lakto

Many (or a lot of) people

**Multe da** homoj

## KIOM AĜAS

How old are you?

**Kiom** vi aĝas?

(Literally: How much you are-age?)

*Kiom* is used with age, since age is a quantity (of years).

Note: An alternative way to ask someone's age is *Kiom da jaroj vi havas?* (Literally "How many years do you have?")

## MANKO DE

A lack of...

*Manko de*...

A lack of something is not considered a quantity, so one says *manko de* and **never** *manko da*.

For example:

A lack of money

*Manko de mono*

## Animals

### THE SUFFIX -ID (OFFSPRING)

*-id* is a suffix that refers to the young of an animal, or more rarely, of a plant.

*kato* (cat) + *-id* = *katido* (kitten)

*hundo* (dog) + *-id* = *hundido* (puppy)

### DUO

*Duo* is the name given by Duolingo to its mascot, the green owl. It is **not** the word for owl in Esperanto. The Esperanto word for owl is *strigo*.

### THE SUFFIX -IN (FEMALE)

When it comes to animals, the root form of the animal (i.e. *bovo*) is gender neutral.

Therefore the word *bovo* does not specify whether the animal is a bull or a cow. A *bovino* is specifically a *cow*. To make this unambiguously male, you need to add *vir-* in front of it, thus *virbovo* is a bull.

Esperanto	English
<b>bovo</b>	bull or cow
<b>bovino</b>	cow (female)
<b>virbovo</b>	bull (male)

## Possessives

### POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive personal pronouns (also known as possessive adjectives) are words like "my" and "your" in English. Unlike in English, these words are completely regular in Esperanto. Just add *-a* to the end of a pronoun to turn it into its possessive form.

English pronoun	English possessive	Esperanto pronoun	Esperanto possessive
<b>I</b>	my	<b>mi</b>	<b>mia</b>
<b>you</b>	your	<b>vi</b>	<b>via</b>
<b>he</b>	his	<b>li</b>	<b>lia</b>
<b>she</b>	her	<b>ŝi</b>	<b>ŝia</b>

<b>it</b>	its	<b>ĝi</b>	<b>ĝia</b>
<b>we</b>	our	<b>ni</b>	<b>nia</b>
<b>they</b>	their	<b>ili</b>	<b>ilia</b>

Like other words ending in *-a* the possessives also take the *-j* (plural) and *-n* (accusative) ending when required.

Jen *miaj* gepatroj. Here are my parents.

*Viaj* ursoj trinkas *mian* bieron.

Your bears are drinking my beer.

## DE

If you want to express that something belongs to someone, the key word is *de*. It corresponds to the English word "of", but it is also used when English would put **'s** on a word instead.

Jen mapo **de la universitato**.

Here is a map of the university.

*Vi trinkas la bieron de mia patro*.

You are drinking my father's beer. (the beer of my father)

*Li estas la avo de Sofia*.

He is Sofia's grandfather. (the grandfather of Sofia)

## KIO, TIO

**Kio** = what? or what thing?.

**Tio** = that or that thing.

*Kio* and *tio* never take the ending *-j* (plural), but do take the ending *-n* (accusative) if they refer to a direct object.

*Kio estas tio?*

What is that?

*Kion vi manĝas?*

What are you eating?

*Ni manĝas tion*.

We are eating that.

## Clothing

## PANTALONO

Note that the word *pantalono*, which means "pants" (US) or "trousers" (UK) is singular in Esperanto. Thus *pantalonoj* refers to multiple pairs of pants.

## ŜTRUMPO, ŜTRUMPETO

Esperanto	English
<b>ŝtrumpo</b>	stocking (up to the knee or higher)
<b>ŝtrumpeto</b>	sock (up to the ankle or calf)

The suffix *-et* means "small", so a sock is a small stocking (*ŝtrumpeto*)!

## MOJOSA

*Mojosa* (cool) is the most popular slang term in Esperanto. It originates from *modern-jun-stila* (modern-young-stylish). Reading out the first letter of each word gives *Mo-Jo-So*, which becomes *mojoso* (coolness). The adjective form is *mojosa*.

# Countries and Nationalities

## COUNTRY NAMES AND NATIONALITIES

Esperanto has a two-part system for naming countries and their inhabitants. This two-part system developed early in the history of Esperanto, and was based on the idea of a division of the world into "Old World" and "New World". The assumption was that the "Old World" countries took their names from the people who lived there. In contrast, "New World" countries consisted mainly of immigrants and their descendants, so their inhabitants were named after the countries they lived in.

So, for some "Old World" countries, mainly in Europe and Asia, the Esperanto root form gives the name of the **inhabitant**, and the name of the country is formed from it. For other "New World" countries, mainly in the Americas, Africa and Oceania, the Esperanto root form gives the name of the **country**, and the name of the inhabitant is formed from it.

### Group 1 (mainly "New World")

The first group takes the name of the country as the root form (e.g. *Brazil-o*, *Kanad-o*) and an inhabitant of that country is formed by adding *-an* (member) in front of the ending *-o*. For example:

*Brazilanoj loĝas en Brazilo.*

Brazilians live in Brazil.

Esperanto	English equivalent	Esperanto example
<b>ĥ</b>	loch	ĉe <b>ĥ</b> a (Czech)
<b>ĵ</b>	pleasure	ĵaŭdo (Thursday)
<b>ŭ</b>	wet	aŭ (or)

*Kanadanoj loĝas en Kanado.*  
 Canadians live in Canada.

## Group 2 (mainly "Old World")

The second group takes the name of the inhabitant as the root form (e.g. *ital-o*, *german-o*) and its country name is formed by adding *-uj* in front of the ending *-o*. For example:

*Italoj loĝas en Italujo.*  
 Italians live in Italy.

*Germanoj loĝas en Germanujo.*  
 Germans live in Germany.

Many people prefer to use the ending *-io* for Group 2 names rather than the traditional ending *-ujo*. This is how we teach country names here on Duolingo:

Traditional	Alternative
<b>Italujo</b>	<b>Italio</b>
<b>Germanujo</b>	<b>Germanio</b>

## ABOUT THE AMERICAS

*Usono* refers to the USA, while *Ameriko* refers to the entire American continent; so *usonano* is a US citizen, while *amerikano* is someone from North, Central, or South America.

## MORE ACCENTED LETTERS

The following table shows the rest of the accented letters, which are also called *ĉapelitaj literoj* (literally, "letters with hats").

Note: *ĥ* is pronounced as a strongly aspirated "h", like the "ch" in the Scottish word "loch" (**not** pronounced "lock"), while *ŭ* is normally only used after *a* and *e*, in the combinations *aŭ* and *eŭ*.

## Food

## MEAT DISHES

To talk about meat dishes, add *-aĵ* to the name of the animal that the dish is made from. For example, to talk about "pork" (meat from a pig), you use the word for pig (*porko*) and add the suffix *-aĵ* : *porkaĵo*. To say "I am eating pork", you would say *Mi manĝas porkaĵon*. The same sentence without *-aĵ* , *Mi manĝas porkon* would mean "I am eating a pig."

English Animal	Esperanto Animal	English Food	Esperanto Food
<b>a cow</b>	bovo	beef	bovaĵo
<b>a pig</b>	porko	pork	porkaĵo
<b>a fish</b>	fîŝo	fish	fîŝaĵo
<b>a lamb</b>	ŝafido	lamb	ŝafidaĵo

## BREAKFAST, LUNCH & DINNER

*matenmanĝo* = breakfast, the morning meal

*tagmanĝo* = lunch, the midday meal

*vespermanĝo* = dinner, the evening meal

## PREPOSITIONS

So far we have learned several prepositions, including *sur*, *por*, *sen*, *de*, *da* and *kun*. Note that there is no accusative *-n* for nouns after prepositions except in specific instances, which will be introduced later.

## SUBJECT OR OBJECT AFTER "OL"

*Ol* (than), is a conjunction (a connecting word like "and") that functions as a comparison word. Either a subject or an object can follow it, just as in English:

*Ni amas ŝin pli ol ilin.*

We love her more than [we love] them.

(The object *ilin* follows *ol*.)

*Li amas la hundon pli ol ili amas ĝin.*

He loves the dog more than they love it.

(The subject *ili* follows *ol*.)

## JEN

*Jen* means "here is" or "here are" like the following:

*Jen la hundo.* = Here is the dog.

Although less common, *Jen* may be followed by *estas* and a noun, for example:

*Jen estas la hundo.* = Here is the dog.



## KUN AND KUNE

English	Esperanto
<b>with</b>	kun
<b>together</b>	kune (adverbial form)
<b>together with</b>	kune kun

## CORRELATIVES

You may have noticed that all the question words start with *ki-*, except for *ĉu*. The letter or letters after *ki-* in the question word, i.e. the ending, indicates what kind of question it is.

English question	in other words	Esperanto question
<b>what</b>	what thing	<b>kio</b>
<b>where</b>	what place	<b>kie</b>
<b>how</b>	what way	<b>kiel</b>
<b>who</b>	what specific person	<b>kiu</b>
<b>which</b>	what specific thing	<b>kiu</b>
<b>how much</b>	what quantity	<b>kiom</b>

In this module we introduce the group of words ending in *-om* which relate to quantity.

English question	in other words	Esperanto question
<b>how much [of it]</b>	what quantity	<b>kiom</b>
<b>that much [of it]</b>	that quantity	<b>tiom</b>
<b>some [of it]</b>	some quantity	<b>iom</b>
<b>all [of it]</b>	the whole quantity	<b>ĉiom</b>
<b>none [of it]</b>	no quantity	<b>neniom</b>

All of these words in both tables are part of a group in Esperanto called correlatives. 5 beginnings and 9 endings can be combined logically together to form 45 (5x9) basic words.

## USES OF *DA* AND *DE* AFTER THE *-IOM* GROUP OF CORRELATIVES.

*Kiom*, *tiom*, *iom*, and *ĉiom* are followed by *da*, when they refer to quantities that are indefinite:

*Kiom da akvo vi trinkas?*

How much water are you drinking?

*Li manĝas iom da kuko.*

He eats some cake.

When referring to amounts of a definite quantity, we use *de*:

*Mi manĝas iom de la granda kuko.*

I am eating some of the big cake.

*Kiom de la sandviĉo li manĝas?*

How much of the sandwich is he eating?

*Neniom* is usually used alone, since it describes the absence of a quantity. For example:  
*Mi havas neniom.* = I have none.

## Infinitive

### INFINITIVE

The ending **-i** indicates the infinitive, for example *ami* (to love). This is the neutral form found in a dictionary. It is often used to complement the verbs *povas* (can), *volas* (want), *devas* (must), and *ŝatas* (like). For example:

- *Mi volas **danci**.* = I want **to dance**.
- *Mi ŝatas **manĝi**.* = I like **to eat**.
- *Ĉu vi povas **fari tion**?* = Can you **do** that?

### NEK ... NEK ...

*Nek* means both "neither" and "nor" and follows English usage patterns. It is a conjunction like *kaj* and *aŭ*. For example:

***Nek** la rozo **nek** la pomo estas flava.*  
**Neither** the rose **nor** the apple is yellow.

***Nek** la rozon **nek** la pomon mi ŝatas.*  
I like **neither** the rose **nor** the apple.

*La rozo estas **nek** rozkolora **nek** bela.*  
The rose is **neither** pink **nor** pretty.

### SCII & KONI (TO KNOW)

Both *scii* and *koni* can be translated as "to know." While *scii* refers to intellectual knowledge, *koni* refers to knowing someone or something from experience.

### Scii

Use *scii* when you know a specific fact :

*Mi **scias** la respondon.*  
I **know** the answer.

*Ĉu vi **scias** lian adreson?*  
Do you **know** his address?

Sentences that begin "I **know that** ..." will always be translated as "***Mi scias, ke** ...*" as they are describing knowledge of a fact. For example:

*Mi **scias**, ke Francio estas en Eŭropo.*  
I **know** that France is in Europe.

*Mi **scias**, ke li ŝatas trinki kafon.*  
I **know** that he likes to drink coffee.

## Koni

Typically, *koni* will be used to know a person or an animal. For example:

*Ĉu vi **konas** mian patron?*  
Do you **know** my father?

*Ŝi bone **konas** mian hundon.*  
She knows my dog well.

It can also be used to refer to a place or thing that one knows well from experience:

*Mi **konas** Francion tre bone.*  
I **know** France very well. (Because I visited there often.)

*Mi **konas** tiun libron*  
I know that book. (Because I already read it.)

**Note:** You will **never** use *konas*, *ke* because *konas* cannot be used to refer to knowing a fact. So you can say: *Mi scias, ke Esperanto estas internacia lingvo.* (I know that Esperanto is an international language.) But you **cannot** say: *Mi konas, ke Esperanto estas internacia lingvo.*

Here is an example of *scii* and *koni* in the same sentence:

*Mi **scias**, ke vi **konas** ŝin.*  
I **know** that you **know** her.

## Questions

### Ĉu

As covered in Basics 2, *Ĉu* is used to introduce a question. For example:

- *Ĉu vi volas danci?* = **Do** you want to dance?
- *Ĉu vi amas ŝin aŭ min?* = **Do** you love her or me?

In the middle of a sentence, *ĉu* means "whether". For example:

*Ŝi demandas min, ĉu mi volas danci.*

She asks me **whether** I want to dance.

(or: She asks me if I want to dance.)

*Ŝi volas scii, ĉu mi parolas Esperanton.*

She wants to know **whether** I speak Esperanto.

(or: She wants to know if I speak Esperanto.)

Note that in English we often use the word "if" interchangeably with "whether", as in the examples above, but in Esperanto this is not correct. We can never use the word *se* "if" in place of the word *ĉu*\*.

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## CORRELATIVES ENDING IN -U

The correlatives ending in *-u* (*kiu*, *tiu*, etc.) usually come before a noun. Notice how they take *-j* and *-n* endings just like adjectives. For example:

**Kiun** libron vi legas?

**Which** book are you reading?

*Mi volas legi tiujn librojn.*

I want to read **those** books.

They appear without a noun only if the context makes what is being talked about clear. For example:

*Jen kelkaj bonaj libroj. Kiun [libron] vi volas legi?*

Here are some good books. **Which** [book] would you like to read?

Without other information, assume that *kiu* and *tiu* (and any other correlative ending in *-u*) refer to a person. For example:

Esperanto	English
<b>ĉio</b>	what
<b>ĉio</b>	that
<b>kiu</b>	which/who
<b>tiu</b>	that one/that person

**Kiu** venas? = **Who** is coming?

**Kio** estas **tio**? **Tio** estas libro.

What is **that**? **That** is a book.

**Kiu** estas **via libro**? **Mia** libro estas **tiu**.

Which is **your book**? My book is **that one**.

**Kion** vi volas? Mi volas **tion**.

What do you want? I want **that**.

**Kiun** vi volas? Mi volas **tiun**.

Which do you want? I want **that one**.

**Kiujn** vi volas? Mi volas **tiujn**.

Which **ones** do you want? I want **those**.

## Ĉi

*Ĉi* expresses close proximity when used immediately before or after *ti*- words. For example:

Esperanto	English
<b>tie</b>	there
<b>ĉi tie</b>	here
<b>tio</b>	that
<b>ĉi tio</b>	this
<b>tiu</b>	that thing/that person
<b>ĉi tiu</b>	this thing/this person

**Note:** Since *ĉi* can go before or after *ti*- words, these are also valid: *tie ĉi*, *tiu ĉi*, *tio ĉi*.

## KIEN? TIEN

Adding *-n* to *kie* or *tie* shows movement towards a place. For example:

**Kie** vi estas? Mi estas **ĉi tie**.

Where are you? I am **here**.

**Kien** vi iras? Mi iras **tien**.

To **where** are you going? I am going **to there**.

Note that the "to" is usually dropped in English, so this would be translated as "Where are you going? I am going there." Due to this lack of distinction in English, many English speakers have trouble remembering to add *-n* to *tie* and *kie* when talking about movement towards a place.

## KIAM

Kiam means "when".

# Verbs Present 2

## VERB TYPES

### Transitive verbs

Transitive verbs may take a direct object. For example:

*Mi trinkas sukon.* = I drink juice. *Ŝi legas libron.* = She reads a book.

Sometimes, although the verb is transitive, the direct object is not expressed, so we may say *Mi trinkas* or *Ŝi legas*, without naming the thing that the person is drinking or reading.

### Intransitive verbs

Intransitive verbs never take a direct object. For example:

*Mi sidas.* = I am sitting. *La knabino kuras.* = The girl is running.

## Differences between Esperanto and English

Please note that the rules concerning verbs and objects are stricter in Esperanto than in English.

In English, we know a lot of verbs that can be used both with and without a direct object. In English we can say "He closes the door" and "The door closes", using the same verb, although the meaning is different. In the first example, someone performs the action of closing the door, while in the second, the door becomes closed. In Esperanto, there are two words for this:

*Li fermas la pordon.* = He closes the door.

*La pordo fermiĝas* = The door closes.

In the same way, Esperanto distinguishes between *komenci* (to start to do something) and *komenciĝi* (to start happening):

*La instruisto komencas la lecionon* = The teacher starts the lesson. *La leciono komenciĝas.* = The lesson is starting.

To use grammatical terms, *fermi* and *komenci* are transitive (take a direct object), while *fermiĝi* and *komenciĝi* are intransitive (cannot take a direct object).

## ATENDI

*Atendi* can mean "to wait," "to wait for" or "to expect." For example:

*Mi atendas.* = I wait.

*Mi atendas buson.* = I wait for a bus.

*Mi atendas profiton.* = I am expecting a profit.

**Note:** *Kion vi atendas?* can mean either "What are you expecting?" or "What are you waiting for?" depending on the context.

## Family

### GE-

Most words relating to the family are male by default. The suffix *-in* (female) and the prefix *ge-* (both genders) can be added to change the meaning. For example:

Gender	Esperanto	English	Esperanto	English	Esperanto	English
<b>male</b>	patro	father	frato	brother	avo	grandfather
<b>female</b>	patrino	mother	fratino	sister	avino	grandmother
<b>both</b>	gepatroj	parents	gefratoj	siblings	geavoj	grandparents

The prefix *pra-* means long ago, in the distant past:

Gender	Esperanto	English
<b>male</b>	praavo	great-grandfather
<b>female</b>	praavino	great-grandmother
<b>both</b>	prageavoj	great-grandparents

### AMIK(IN)O, KORAMIK(IN)O

Note that *amiko* and *amikino* are **not** equivalent to the English "boyfriend" and "girlfriend". To describe a romantic relationship, we use the terms *koramiko* and *koramikino* ("heart-friend").

### SIA

The possessive pronoun *sia* means his own, her own, its own or their own. It always refers back to the subject.

*Li vidas **sian** hundon.*

**He** sees **his** [own] dog.

*Li vidas **lian** hundon.*

**He** sees **his** [someone else's] dog.

*Ili nun estas en **sia** hejmo. They* are now in **their** [own] home.

*Ili nun estas en **ilia** hejmo. They* are now in **their** [their friends'] home.

Note that *sia* is not used when the subject of the concerned clause is *mi*, *ni*, or *vi*. In these cases use its standard possessive pronoun:

*Vi havas **vian** hundon.*

**You** have **your** [own] dog.

## Sia with multiple subjects

*Li vidas, ke **vi** havas **lian** hundon.*

**He** sees that **you** have **his** dog.

Notice that *ke* splits this sentence into two clauses. Each clause has its own subject: *li* and *vi*. In such cases, *sia* is only used if its subject is in the same clause, so in this example, *sian* is not possible, because *li* is in a different clause than *hundon*.

*Karlo diras, ke **la infanoj** vizitas **siajn** geavojn.*

**Karlo** says that **the children** are visiting **their** [own] grandparents.

In this example, "the children" is in the same clause as "grandparents," so *siajn* is used. Here is another similar example:

*Ŝi vidas, ke **hundo** ludas per **sia** pilko.*

**She** sees that **a dog** plays with **its** [own] ball.

## KIOM AĜAS

How old are you?

***Kiom** vi aĝas?*

(Literally: How much you are-age?)

*Kiom* is used with age, since age is a quantity (of years).

Note: An alternative way to ask someone's age is *Kiom da jaroj vi havas?* (Literally "How many years do you have?") .

## Objects

### PER

*Per* means "by means of", although the English translation may use "by" or "with". Use this when mentioning tools or methods of transportation. For example:



- *per martelo* – with a hammer
- *per tranĉilo* – with a knife
- *per buso, per aŭto, per trajno, per ŝipo* – by bus, by car, by train, by ship

Note that *per* is a preposition and so the following noun does not take the *-n* ending.

## Numbers

### THE PAST TENSE *-IS* ENDING.

For the past tense, use *-is*:

*La arbo falas.*

The tree is falling.

*La arbo falis.*

The tree fell.

### ZERO

The word for the number zero in Esperanto is *nul* or *nulo*.

### CARDINAL/ORDINAL NUMBERS

Cardinal numbers such as one, two and three never take any endings in Esperanto.

Ordinal numbers such as first, second and third end in *-a* and function as adjectives, so they also must agree with the nouns they modify: *la unua tago* (the first day); *la unuaj tagoj* (the first days).

Cardinal	Esperanto	Ordinal	Esperanto
<b>one</b>	unu	first	<b>unua</b>
<b>two</b>	du	second	<b>dua</b>
<b>three</b>	tri	third	<b>tria</b>
<b>four</b>	kvar	fourth	<b>kvara</b>

### FRACTIONS

Fractions are made by adding the suffix *-on* to the base number. Fractions can be nouns (*-o*) or adjectives (*-a*) just like any other word in Esperanto. For example:

Fraction	Esperanto
<b>a half</b>	<b>duono</b>
<b>a third</b>	<b>triono</b>
<b>two thirds</b>	<b>du trionoj</b>

*duona tago / duontago*  
a half day

## WRITING OUT NUMBERS

Numbers	Esperanto	How many words?
<b>11, 12 ... 19</b>	dek unu, dek du ... dek naŭ	two words
<b>20, 30 ... 90</b>	dudek, tridek ... naŭdek	one word
<b>200, 300 ... 900</b>	ducent, tricent ... naŭcent	one word
<b>2000, 3000 ... 9000</b>	du mil, tri mil ... naŭ mil	two words

*Du mil okdek kvar*

Two thousand eighty-four (2084)

*Kvincent sesdek tri mil*

Five hundred sixty-three thousand (563 000)

For ordinal numbers, use hyphens between all the words in the number: *ducent-okdek-sepa*. We do this because the adjective ending *-a* relates to the entire number (287), not just to the 7 at the end.

*La du-mil-okcent-kvara tago*

The two thousand eighty-fourth day

## A MILLION AND BEYOND

English	Esperanto
<b>million</b>	miliono
<b>billion</b>	miliardo

**Note:** It is advisable to avoid using the ambiguous word *biliono*, since this can either mean a billion or a trillion. In English also, these words can have different meanings, depending on the country where they are used.

## THE -N ENDING AND QUANTITIES

Besides being used to indicate a direct object, the *-n* ending is also used to indicate length, quantities, price, distance and measures. For example:

*La ŝtofo estas du metrojn longa.*

The fabric is two meters long.

*La domo kostas tricent mil eŭrojn.*

The house costs three hundred thousand euros.

*Ili marŝis dudek kilometrojn.*

They walked twenty kilometers.

## **NOMBRO VS NUMERO**

Esperanto distinguishes between *nombro* and *numero* although both are translated as "number" in English.

### **Nombro**

**Nombro** is a number that signifies an amount or is used to express a mathematical relationship. For example:

*la nombro de personoj*  
the **number** of people

*4 estas pli granda nombro ol 3.*  
4 is a larger **number** than 3.

### **Numero**

**Numero** is a number used for labelling items in a series:

*la numero de la domo*  
the house **number**

*telefonnumero*  
phone **number**

*la lasta numero de la gazeto*  
the last **number** [edition] of the newspaper.

### **PO**

There is no exact equivalent of the word *po* in English, which means approximately "at the rate of". It is used to indicate that a certain amount has been given to each of several recipients, or given at regular intervals over a certain period of time. *Po* introduces the amount that is given each time or to each recipient, not the total amount to be distributed. The word *po* will always be followed by some expression of quantity. In English translations of sentences with *po*, you will often find the word "each":

*Mi donis al la infanoj po du pomoj.*  
I gave two apples to each child.  
I gave each child two apples.

*La amikoj trinkis po du glasoj da vino.*  
The friends each drank two glasses of wine.  
The friends drank two glasses of wine each.

*Po* can also be used for prices.  
La pomoj kostas po du dolaroj.  
The apples cost two dollars each.

Note that *po* always refers to the quantity being distributed, and NOT to the number of people or the period of time among whom or which they are distributed.

*La tri virinoj kantis po kvar kantoj.*  
The three women sang four songs each.  
(i.e. each woman sang four songs, and a total of  $3 \times 4 = 12$  songs were sung.)

*La kvar pomoj kostas po du dolaroj.*  
The four apples cost two dollars each.  
(i.e. each apple costs two dollars, for a total cost of  $4 \times 2 = 8$  dollars.)

*Po* is a preposition, and so is not followed by an accusative, the same as *al*, *de* or *da*. However, these days many people treat *po* as an adverb and add the accusative ending where appropriate. Both ways are considered acceptable:

*Mi donis al la infanoj po du pomojn.*  
*Mi donis al la infanoj po du pomoj.*  
I gave the children two apples each.  
I gave each of the children two apples.

## Prepositions

### PREPOSITIONS

The most literal sense of a preposition is generally the correct word to use in Esperanto. Thus, one rides "in the train," not "on the train." For example:

- *antaŭ* can mean "in front of" or "before", depending on the context. In conjunction with time it can mean "ago".
- *kontraŭ* means "against", but also "at the cost/price of"; and can be used in the context of taking a medicine in order to treat an illness ("against" an illness).

In general, nouns following a preposition do not take the *-n* ending.

### THE DIRECTIONAL -N

In addition to its use for the direct object, the *-n* ending is also used to show direction:

- *Ŝi saltas sur la tablo.* = She jumps (up and down) on the table.

- *Ŝi saltas sur la tablon.* = She jumps onto the table (from another location).

## PRO VS POR

- *Pro* = because of, on account of
- *Por* = for

*Mi parolas Esperanton **pro** vi.*  
I speak Esperanto **because of** you.

*La donaco estas **por** vi.*  
The gift is **for** you.

## KROM

*Krom* can mean either "except (for)" or "in addition to" depending on the context. For example:

*Mi ŝatas ĉion, **krom** araneoj.*  
I like everything except spiders.

***Krom** araneoj, ŝi ankaŭ amas abelojn.*  
In addition to spiders, she also loves bees.

## MANKO DE

A lack of...  
*Manko de...*

A lack of something is not considered a quantity, so one says *manko de* and **never** *manko da*.

For example:  
A lack of money  
*Manko de mono*

## VERŜI AND ŜUTI

*Verŝi* means to pour a liquid such as water or oil, while *ŝuti* means to pour a non-liquid such as sand or sugar.

## TERO AND TERO

*Tero* is the word for the planet Earth. We omit the article *la* when we speak of it in that context:

*Tero moviĝas ĉirkaŭ la suno.*  
(The) Earth moves around the sun.

*La Tero* is the term for the Earth we live on:  
*Kie ni vivos, kiam la Tero estos tro varma?*  
Where will we live, when the Earth is too hot?

For earth or soil that plants grow in, we use *tero* without capitalization:  
*En la tero kreskas plantoj.*  
Plants grow in the earth.

## Verbs: Past & Future

### VERBS: PAST & FUTURE

The following endings change the tense of a verb:

**-is** = past  
**-os** = future

Past	Present	Future
<i><b>La kato dormis.</b></i>	<i>La kato dormas.</i>	<i>La kato dormos.</i>
<b>The cat slept.</b>	The cat sleeps.	The cat <b>will</b> sleep.

There are **no exceptions** to this rule!

**Note:** In English, sometimes part of a sentence is expressed in the present tense, even though the event actually takes place in the future. In Esperanto, both parts of the sentence are in the future tense, since they happen then. For example:

*Kion vi faros, kiam vi **estos** gepatroj?*  
What will you do when you **are** parents?

*Ni **iros** al la drinkejo ĉi-vespere.*  
We **are going** to the bar tonight.

### POST KIAMIANTAŬ OL

The preposition *post* means "after" and is usually followed by a noun:

***post** la matenmanĝo*  
**after** breakfast

***post** la oka horo*  
**after** eight o'clock

However, if you want to use *post* with a verb phrase, you have to use *post kiam*:

**Post kiam** ni matenmanĝis...  
**After** we [had] had breakfast...

**Post kiam** mi laboris, mi dormis.  
**After** I [had] worked, I slept.

In the same way, **antaŭ ol** needs to be used before verbs.

Ni manĝis, **antaŭ ol** li alvenis.  
We ate **before** he arrived.

## Dates and Time

### SPECIAL CONVENTIONS TO EXPRESS TIME

Esperanto	English
<b>dimanĉo</b>	Sunday
<b>dimanĉon</b>	next Sunday/ last Sunday
<b>dimanĉe</b>	every Sunday / next Sunday/ last Sunday, depending on context.

The **-e** ending may be used when talking about a **reoccurring** event or a specific event.

- *La renkontiĝo okazas sabate.*  
The meeting happens on Saturdays / every Saturday.
- *La renkontiĝo okazos sabate.*  
The meeting will take place on Saturday (this Saturday).

The **-n** ending is used only when talking about the upcoming or recent past occurrence of **aspecific** event:

- *Mi alvenos sabaton.* = I will arrive (on) Saturday.
- *Ni venos la dek-kvinan de oktobro.* = We will come (on) the 15th of October.

The **-n** ending is also used to express **duration**:

- *Mi restis unu horon (= dum unu horo).* = I stayed for one hour.
- *Li vojaĝos la tutan tagon (= dum la tuta tago).* = He will travel all day (the whole day).

### SPELLING CONVENTIONS FOR MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE WEEK

#### Upper Case or Lower Case?

Months can either start with a lower case or capital letter: *januaro, februaro; Januaro, Februaro*. In this course, we have chosen to present the lowercase form.

Days of the week always are in lower case: *lundo, mardo*.

## THE 24-HOUR CLOCK

In many countries, a 24-hour clock is often used. In that system, all times after 12 noon are formed by adding 12 to the clock time, so "am" and "pm" are not needed:

12-hour clock system	24-hour clock system
<b>11:00 am</b>	11:00
<b>1:30 pm</b>	13:30
<b>11:00 pm</b>	23:00
<b>12 midnight</b>	24:00

## TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

A transitive verb (*transitiva verbo*) is a verb that requires a direct object. An intransitive verb (*netransitiva verbo*) is a verb that does not take an object. *Komenci* and *komenciĝi*, below, are examples of transitive and intransitive verbs

### ***Komenci, komenciĝi*: what is the difference?**

*Komenci* (transitive) means to start or begin something, and takes a direct object with an *-ending*:

- *Mi komencas la manĝon.* = I am starting/beginning the meal.

*Komenciĝi* (intransitive) includes the **-iĝ** affix and means to begin or start on its own. It does not take a direct object:

- *La manĝo komenciĝas.* = The meal is starting/beginning.

A more detailed explanation of transitive / intransitive verbs can be found in the notes for the module **Verbs Present**. You will learn more about the **-iĝ** affix in a module dedicated to both the **-iĝ** and the **-ig** affix.

## CORRELATIVES (*TABELVORTOJ*)

All the question words we have learned so far start with **ki-**, which has the general meaning of "what":

Esperanto	English
kiam	at what time, when
kio	what
kie	at what place, where
kiel	in what way, how
kiu	what specific person or thing, who or which
kiom	what amount, how much



Similar words starting with **ti-** (general meaning of "that") are related to the question words:

Esperanto	English
tiam	at that time, then
tio	that thing
tie	that place, there
tiel	in that way
tiu	that person or specific thing
tiom	that quantity, that much

And words starting with **ĉi-** (general meaning of "all") are also related:

Esperanto	English
ĉiam	at all times, always
ĉio	everything
ĉie	in all places, every place, everywhere
ĉiom	all of it, the whole amount

All of these words (and more that we will learn as the course progresses) are part of a group of words in Esperanto called **Correlatives** (Eo: *korelativoj*). In Esperanto they are also called *tabelvortoj* because they can easily be arranged in one big table / chart.

In this module we learn *iam* (at any time, sometimes, ever) and *neniam* (at no time, never) to round out the words ending with **-am** that relate to **time**.

Esperanto	English	English paraphrase
kiam	when	at what time
tiam	then	at that time
iam	sometime	at some/any time
ĉiam	always	at all times
neniam	never	at no time

Finally, here's an overview of all the correlatives that you have learned so far:

_	-U	-O	-E	-EL	-AM	-OM
KI-	kiu	kio	kie	kiel	kiam	kiom
TI-	tiu	tio	tie	tiel	tiam	tiom
I-					iam	iom
ĈI-		ĉio	ĉie		ĉiam	ĉiom
NENI-					neniam	neniom

## Imperative

### IMPERATIVE: THE -U ENDING.

The -u ending is used when ordering / inviting someone else to do something -- or when telling or suggesting to ourselves what to do!

Esperanto	English
<b>Manĝu!</b>	Eat!
<b>Iru!</b>	Go!
<b>Ni iru!</b>	Let's go!
<b>Ni vidu!</b>	Let's see!
<b>Mi pensu!</b>	Let me think!

## IMPERATIVE + INFINITIVE

An imperative may be followed by an infinitive:

*Bonvolu manĝi!*  
Please eat!

(NOT: *Bonvolu manĝu*. Do not use two imperatives one after the other in that way).

## QUESTIONS WITH -U

In questions, the -u ending generally means "shall" ; it can also be translated as "should":

*Ĉu ni iru?*  
Shall we go?  
Should we go?

*Ĉu mi legu tiun libron?*  
Shall I read that book?  
Should I read that book?

## THE -U ENDING IN SUBORDINATE PHRASES

We also use the -u ending in subordinate phrases (clauses) starting with *ke*, when the verb in the preceding, main part of the sentence expresses a want, desire, demand or preference:

Esperanto	English
<b>Mi volas, ke vi iru.</b>	I want you to go.
<b>Li preferas, ke mi ne donu al vi monon.</b>	He prefers that I do not give you money.
<b>Ŝi postulas, ke la infanoj studu.</b>	She insists that the children study.

# Occupations

## GENDER MARKERS RELATED TO PROFESSIONS:

As mentioned in the Family lesson notes, nouns **not** relating to family have no base gender:

*aktoro* : a male or female actor  
*dentisto* : a male or female dentist

In these cases, you may choose to explicitly make a noun feminine by adding *-in* :

*aktorino* = a female actor  
*dentistino* = a female dentist

Be aware that in some Esperanto settings, when you use a term like *aktoro* or *dancisto*, people may assume that you are talking about a man. In this course, we will not routinely present the feminine form of professions. However your responses using the feminine form when appropriate will be accepted as correct.

## STUDENTO AND LERNANTO

*Studento* - a student enrolled in a college or university, or an adult learner.

*Lernanto* - a pupil, a student in a primary school, middle school or high school.

## FARIĜI

*Fariĝi* (to become) contains the *-iĝ* affix, so nouns following it do not take the *-n* ending, as they are not considered direct objects. We will learn more about the *-iĝ* affix in later lessons.

## ŜAJNAS, KE ...

*Ŝajnas, ke ...* means "It seems, that ..."

# Adjectives 1

## ADJECTIVES

An adjective takes the *-a* ending and has to agree in number with the noun it modifies:

- *bona homo* = a good person
- *bonaj homoj* = good people
- *Homoj estas bonaj.* = People are good.

An adjective that modifies an object also takes the *-n* (direct object) ending:

*Mi manĝas belajn kukojn.* = I eat beautiful cakes.

In summary, an adjective's ending must match the ending of the noun it modifies.

## WORD ORDER

Word order in Esperanto is flexible. Most people place adjectives before the noun, but they may also be placed after the noun. Both of the following sentences are correct:

*Ŝi estas bona instruisto.*

*Ŝi estas instruisto bona.*

She is a good teacher.

## ADJECTIVES INTO VERBS

In Esperanto, adjectives are easily transformed into verbs, and are frequently used that way in conversations and in written texts :

*Mi estas preta.* = *Mi pretas.* = I am ready.

*Mi estas malsana.* = *Mi malsanas.* = I am sick.

You may also hear:

*La ĉielo bluas.* = *La ĉielo estas blua.* = The sky is blue.

*La hundo grandas* = *La hundo estas granda.* = The dog is big.

## MAL-

The prefix *mal-* simply means “opposite”. It does not mean “bad” as in some romance languages.

*granda* = big, large

*malgranda* = small, little

*fermi* = to close

*malfermi* = to open

## PAIRED CONJUNCTIONS:

Esperanto	English
<b>kaj....kaj....</b>	both....and.....
<b>nek....nek....</b>	neither....nor.....
<b>aŭ....aŭ....</b>	either....or.....

## CORRELATIVES WITH -IA

Correlatives ending in *-ia* refer to a kind, sort, or type of something. They are adjectives and take the *-j* and *-n* endings where needed:

*Kiajn librojn vi ŝatas legi?*

What kinds of books do you like to read?

Esperanto	English
-----------	---------

kia(j)(n)	what kind(s) of
tia(j)(n)	that/those kind(s) of
ia(j)(n)	some kind(s) of
ĉia(j)(n)	every kind of/all kinds of
nenia(n)	no kind of

## Affixes

### AFFIXES

One of the greatest advantages of Esperanto is its flexible system of word particles that can be attached either in front of a word (prefixes) or at the end of a word (suffixes). There are 10 prefixes and 31 suffixes, which can be used to modify any word, as long as the result makes sense. When you finish the Affixes 3 module, you will know all of them! In this lesson, you'll review one prefix (*mal-*) and learn many suffixes:

Affix	Definition	Example	Translation
<b>mal-</b>	opposite	<b>mal</b> facila	difficult
<b>-eg</b>	big	bone <b>ga</b>	excellent
<b>-et</b>	little	dorm <b>et</b> i	to nap
<b>-uj</b>	container	sap <b>uj</b> o	soapbox
<b>-ej</b>	place	lern <b>ej</b> o	school
<b>-ul</b>	person	riĉ <b>ul</b> o	rich person
<b>-il</b>	tool	fot <b>il</b> o	camera
<b>-ebl</b>	possible	komprene <b>bl</b> a	understandable
<b>-estr</b>	leader	labore <b>str</b> o	boss
<b>-an</b>	member	klub <b>an</b> o	club member
<b>-ar</b>	group	ar <b>ar</b> o	forest

See how these affixes affect the word *varma*:

Esperanto	English
<b>varma</b>	hot
<b>varmega</b>	very hot
<b>varmeta</b>	warm
mal <b>varma</b>	cold
mal <b>varmega</b>	ice cold
mal <b>varmeta</b>	cool

### Affixes as roots

Note that even though affixes in Esperanto are usually attached to a root word, they can also be used as roots themselves, for example:

Esperanto	English
<b>la ejo</b>	the place

<b>tiuj iloj</b>	those tools
<b>la mala direkto</b>	the opposite direction
<b>la etulo</b>	the little person
<b>ĉu eblas?</b>	is it possible?

# Home

## COMPOUND WORDS

Combining two words to make a new word is very common in Esperanto. The vowel ending of the first word **may** be dropped, or it may be retained if that makes the word easier to pronounce:

Eo	<i>lito + tuko = litotuko (or: littuko)</i>
<b>En</b>	<b>bed + cloth = sheet</b>
Eo	<i>bano + tuko = bantuko</i>
<b>En</b>	<b>bath + cloth = towel</b>
Eo	<i>lito + kovrilo = litkovrilo (or: litokovrilo)</i>
<b>En</b>	<b>bed + cover = bedspread</b>
Eo	<i>vesto + ŝranko = vestoŝranko</i>
<b>En</b>	<b>garment + cabinet/cupboard = clothes closet</b>

Also note that a hyphen may be added:

*Esperanto + klubo = Esperantoklubo or Esperanto-klubo.*

## PURIGI

*Pur-ig-i* means to clean (to make something clean), and comes from the adjective *pura* (clean). We will learn more about the affix *-ig* in future modules.

## MANGĜILARO

This is an example of a word with two affixes, and illustrates how easy and straightforward it is to build words in Esperanto:

*Manĝ + -il + -aro = manĝilaro*  
Eat + tool + group = silverware

## LOĜI AND VIVI

Esperanto	English
loĝi	to live, to reside, to dwell (in a specific place)
vivi	to live, to be alive (the state of being)

English speakers usually use the verb “to live” for both meanings. However you should aim to make the distinction and use *loĝi* and *vivi* correctly in Esperanto, so that you will be reliably understood.

## MEM

*Mem* means [my,your,his,her]-self, or [our, them]-selves.  
It is used for emphasis:

Esperanto	English
<b>mi mem</b>	I myself
<b>vi mem</b>	you yourself, you yourselves
<b>li mem</b>	he himself
<b>ŝi mem</b>	she herself
<b>ni mem</b>	we ourselves
<b>ili mem</b>	they themselves

# Verbs: Conditional

## THE CONDITIONAL

Use the verb ending *-us* to talk about non-real, imagined situations, or to make polite requests.

### Non-real situations

Non-real situations are the topic of "if...then" sentences, like this one:

- *Se mi **estus** sana, mi **laborus**.* = If I were healthy, I would work.

Notice that Esperanto, unlike English, uses the *-us* form in both parts of the sentence - since both parts are non-real.

We also talk about non-real situations when we express our wish for something to be different from what/how it actually is:

- *Se li nur **estus** iom pli bela!* = If only he were a bit more handsome!

The *-us* ending does not carry any temporal information. Thus, it is possible to use the *-us* ending for events in the past as well. When doing so, context usually indicates that we are talking about the past:

- *Se Zamenhof sciis la ĉinan, Esperanto **estus** malsama.* = If Zamenhof had known Chinese, Esperanto would be different.

- *Se vi dirus tion al mi jam hieraŭ, mi ne farus la eraron.* = If you had told me this already yesterday, I would not have made the mistake.

## Polite requests

The *-us* form can also be used to express polite requests.

- *Ĉu vi **povus** doni al mi la buteron?* = Could you pass me the butter?
- *Mi **ŝatus** iom pli da sukero.* = I would like a little more sugar.

## REVIEW OF -N FOR DIRECTION

Remember to use the *-n* ending when talking about a movement towards a certain place. For example

- *Metu la dosierojn en **dosierujon**!* = Put the files **into** a folder!

## RETPOŝTO VS. RETMESAĜO

*Retpoŝto* means email in general; the service that allows you to send and receive electronic messages. A message sent by *retpoŝto* (email) is most often called *retmesaĝo* (email).

# Adverbs

## ADVERBS: THE -E ENDING

Adverbs typically end in *-e*. An adverb describes or modifies a verb. We have already seen several examples of adverbs:

Esperanto	English
bone	well
nokte	nightly, at night
multe	a lot
rapide	rapidly, quickly, fast
malrapide	slowly
kune	along with
ofte	often

## ADVERBS CAN MODIFY ADJECTIVES

*Tio estas vere bela* : That is truly beautiful.

## ADVERB AFTER ESTAS

After *estas*, when there is no subject of the sentence, use an adverb, **not** an adjective.



Esperanto	English
<b>Hodiaŭ estas varme, kaj la suno brilas.</b>	Today it is warm, and the sun is shining.
<b>Estas bone, ke vi jam finis la lecionon.</b>	It is good that you have already finished the lesson.

## Feelings

### TIEL...KIEL

*Tiel...kiel* is a way of expressing a comparison:

Esperanto	English
<b>Li estas tiel laca kiel mi.</b>	He is as tired as I (am).
<b>Ŝi estas tiel kontenta kiel ili.</b>	She is as content as they (are).

### REFLEXIVE VERB: SENTI

Please note that *senti* [to feel] in Esperanto is reflexive. For example:

- *Mi sentas min feliĉa.* = I feel happy.
- *Kia vi sentas vin?* = How do you feel?

## People

### CORRELATIVES WITH -U

*-u* words relate to a particular person or thing.

Esperanto	English
<b>kiu</b>	who; which
<b>tiu</b>	that (particular) person or thing
<b>iu</b>	someone, somebody; some particular thing
<b>ĉiu</b>	every person or every particular thing
<b>neniu</b>	no one, nobody; no particular thing

### CORRELATIVES WITH -ES

*-es* words relate to possessing something.

Esperanto	English
<b>kies</b>	whose
<b>ties</b>	that person's
<b>ies</b>	someone's
<b>ĉies</b>	everyone's
<b>nenies</b>	no one's

*Ties* does not have a one word translation in English and means "that person's" or "that one's". It can be used to clarify a sentence that might be ambiguous in English. "He went to a restaurant with his cousin and his wife." Whose wife was it, the cousin's or his own?

- *Li iris al la restoracio kun sia kuzo kaj **sia** edzino* = He went to the restaurant with his cousin and **his own** wife.
- *Li iris al la restoracio kun sia kuzo kaj **ties** edzino.* = He went to the restaurant with his cousin and **his cousin's** wife.

## Places

### THE -N ENDING FOR DIRECTION

The *-n* ending is used to show direction, when describing movement toward something or some place. However, it is **not** used after the prepositions *ĝis*, *al* or *el*, as they already show direction:

Esperanto	English
<b>Ni vojaĝu norden al Kanado!</b>	Let's travel north to Canada!
<b>Mi iras ien, sed kien?</b>	I am going somewhere, but where?
<b>La birdo flugis en la arbon.</b>	The bird flew into the tree.
<b>Ni iru al Londono!</b>	Let's go to London!
<b>Mi kuris de la lago al la montoj.</b>	I ran from the lake to the mountains.
<b>Mia filino marŝis ĝis la fino de la strato.</b>	My daughter walked to the end of the street.

### ENIRI, ELIRI

*Eniri* and *eliri* are good examples of a common way to build new verbs in Esperanto: combine a preposition with an existing verb:

Esperanto	English
<b>en + iri = eniri</b>	into + to go = to enter
<b>el + iri = eliri</b>	out of/from + to go = to exit

### AJN

*Ajn* means any or ever, and may be combined with various *ki-* and *i-* correlatives, usually for emphasis:

Esperanto	English
<b>Mi volas iri ien.</b>	I want to go somewhere.
<b>Mi volas iri ien ajn.</b>	I want to go anywhere at all.
<b>Kien vi iros, mi iros.</b>	Where you go, I will go.
<b>Kien ajn vi iros, mi iros.</b>	Wherever you go, I will go.

## TROVIĜI

*Troviĝi* means to be found or located. It comes from the verb *trovi*, to find. Because it contains the *-iĝ* affix, it is intransitive and does not take an object:

*Ilia domo troviĝas en bela kvartalo.*

Their house is located in a beautiful neighborhood.

## CORRELATIVES WITH -IE AND -IEN

Here is a chart which lists all the correlatives ending in *-ie* and *-ien*:

Eo	English	Eo	English
kie	where, what place	<b>kien</b>	(to) where
tie	there, that place	<b>tien</b>	(to) there
ie	somewhere, some place	<b>ien</b>	(to) somewhere
ĉie	everywhere, all places	<b>ĉien</b>	(to) everywhere
nenie	nowhere, no place	<b>nenien</b>	(to) nowhere

## Medical

### ROMPI AND ROMPIĜI, OKUPI AND OKUPIĜI

We have already encountered the intransitive *-iĝ* affix when learning *fariĝi* and *komenciĝi*. Similarly, *rompi* means to break something, while *rompiĝi* means to become or get broken. And *okupi* means to occupy something, while *okupiĝi* means to become occupied.

Esperanto	English	Esperanto	English
<b>fari</b>	to do or make	fariĝi	to become
<b>komenci</b>	to start something	komenciĝi	to begin
<b>rompi</b>	to break something	rompiĝi	to get broken
<b>okupi</b>	to occupy something	okupiĝi	to become occupied

### KIEL EBLE PLEJ

*Kiel eble plej.....* followed by an adverb is an expression similar to the English expression "as .... as possible." For example:

Esperanto	English
kiel eble plej multe	as much as possible
kiel eble plej baldaŭ	as soon as possible
kiel eble plej ofte	as often as possible
kiel eble plej rapide	as rapidly/fast as possible

**DOLORI AL IU....**

In Esperanto, we use *dolori al* to say that a particular part of the body hurts a person:

*Doloras al mi la kapo.* OR "*La kapo doloras al mi.* OR *Doloras min la kapo.* OR *La kapo doloras min.*

My head hurts. (Head is the subject)

*La brako doloras al ŝi.* OR *La brako doloras ŝin.*

Her arm hurts. (Arm is the subject).

It is also possible to say *Mia kapo doloras.* (My head hurts.) or *Ŝia brako doloras.* (Her arm hurts) as we do in English.

## KONTRAŬ

Here we learn another setting for the word *kontraŭ*, previously taught in its primary meaning of "against" or "opposite". In a medical setting, *kontraŭ* means "for the purpose of treating or curing":

*Mi prenis medikamenton kontraŭ febro.*

I took a medication for fever.

## CORRELATIVES WITH -IAL

*-ial* words refer to a reason or motive for doing something.

English	Esperanto
kial	why, for what reason
tial	that's why, for that reason
ial	for some reason
ĉial	for every reason
nenial	not for any reason

## KIALO

*Kialo* means "a reason", and comes from the correlative *kial*, why:

*Li faris tion sen bona kialo.*

He did that without a good reason.

## EKZERCI SIN : THE REFLEXIVE FORM

In English, we use special pronouns, the so-called **reflexive pronouns**, if the object of a phrase refers to the same person(s) as the subject.

- I see you (*you* is a regular pronoun)
- You see yourself (*yourself* is a reflexive pronoun - it is used here because the person being seen is the same as the person who is seeing.)

Esperanto doesn't have reflexive pronouns for I/me, you or we/us.

Non-reflexive	Reflexive
<b>Ŝi vidas min</b> - She sees me	Mi vidas <b>min</b> - I see <b>myself</b>
<b>Ŝi vidas nin</b> - She sees us	Ni vidas <b>nin</b> - We see <b>ourselves</b>
<b>Ŝi vidas vin</b> - She sees you	Vi vidas <b>vin</b> - You see <b>yourself</b>

Esperanto only has one reflexive pronoun, **si**, used for he/him, she/her, and they/them.

Ŝi vidas **sin** ("She sees herself"; the person who is being seen is the same as the person who is seeing.) -Ŝi vidas **ŝin** ("She sees her"; the person being seen is *not* the same as the person who is seeing.)

**Si** is gender-neutral and works for both singular and plural.

Non-reflexive	Reflexive
<b>Ŝi vidas ŝin</b> - She sees her (another female person)	Ŝi vidas <b>sin</b> - She sees <b>herself</b>
<b>Li vidas lin</b> - He sees him (another male person)	Li vidas <b>sin</b> - He sees <b>himself</b>
<b>Ili vidas ilin</b> - They see them (another group of people)	Ili vidas <b>sin</b> - They see <b>themselves</b>

## Verbs: Infinitive 2

### -IG AND -IĜ

The *-ig* and *-iĝ* suffixes express a change of state. *-ig* means to cause a change, while *-iĝ* means to experience a change, or change from one state to another:

Esperanto	English	
<b>ruĝa</b>	red	
<b>ruĝigi</b>	to make something red	
<b>ruĝiĝi</b>	to become red, to blush	
<b>bela</b>	beautiful	
<b>beligi</b>	to make something beautiful	
<b>beliĝi</b>	to become beautiful	

The above example show how the *-ig* and *-iĝ* suffixes can be used with adjectives. They can also be used with verbs:

Esperanto	English	
<b>manĝi</b>	to eat	
<b>manĝigi</b>	to make someone eat, to feed	
<b>morti</b>	to die	
<b>mortigi</b>	to make someone die, to kill	
<b>levi</b>	to lift, to raise	
<b>leviĝi</b>	to rise	
<b>veki</b>	to wake someone up	

<b>vekiĝi</b>	to wake up	
---------------	------------	--

As you can see in the examples above, verbs ending in **-ig** always require an object, while those ending in **-iĝ** never do. In grammatical terms, the **-ig** verbs are transitive, while the **-iĝ** verbs are intransitive.

Many verbs in English can be both transitive and intransitive, but this is not possible in Esperanto, in which verbs are normally either transitive or intransitive, but not both. In English, we can say "The girl closed the window" and "The window closed" using the same verb, even though the meaning is slightly different: in the first sentence the girl is acting on the window, while in the second the window became closed by itself. Examples of English words that can be both transitive and intransitive include "to open", "to close", "to start", "to finish", "to change" and "to move". These verbs in Esperanto-- *malfermi*, *fermi*, *komenci*, *fini*, *ŝanĝi*, *movi*--are all transitive, and to make them intransitive you must add the suffix **-iĝ**:

English	Transitive	Intransitive
<b>to close</b>	fermi	fermi <b>iĝi</b>
<b>to open</b>	malfermi	malfermi <b>iĝi</b>
<b>to start,begin</b>	komenci	komenci <b>iĝi</b>
<b>to finish,end</b>	fini	fini <b>iĝi</b>
<b>to change</b>	ŝanĝi	ŝanĝi <b>iĝi</b>
<b>to move</b>	movi	movi <b>iĝi</b>

Here are some example sentences using words from the two charts above:

Esperanto	English
<b>Ŝi ruĝiĝis.</b>	She blushed.
<b>Ŝi beligis mian vivon.</b>	She made my life beautiful.
<b>Ĉu vi manĝigis la infanojn?</b>	Did you feed the children?
<b>La suno leviĝas.</b>	The sun is rising.
<b>Mi hundo provas veki min, sed mi ne volas vekigi</b>	My dog is trying to wake me up, but I don't want to wake up.
<b>La knabo fermis la fenestron.</b>	The boy closed the window.
<b>La fenestro fermiĝis.</b>	The window closed (by itself).
<b>La studentoj komencis la lecionon.</b>	The students started (doing) the lesson.
<b>La leciono komenciĝas je la naŭa.</b>	The lesson starts at 9 (o'clock).

It is also possible to add the **-iĝ** ending to intransitive verbs like *sidi* (to sit, be sitting) and *kuŝi* (to lie, be lying down). In this setting the addition of **-iĝ** indicates a change of position to achieve a new state:

- *Li sidiĝis sur la sofo.*  
He sat down on the sofa. (He "became sitting" on the sofa.)
- *La hundo kuŝiĝis sur la planko.*  
The dog lay down on the floor. (The dog "became lying" on the floor.)

## Affixes 2

Now let's add more affixes to the mix to multiply your vocabulary even further! You can add an affix to any Esperanto word as long as the result makes sense.

Affix	Definition	Example	Translation
<b>ek-</b>	start	<b>ek</b> dormi	to fall asleep
<b>mis-</b>	wrongly	<b>mis</b> kompreni	to misunderstand
<b>re-</b>	again	<b>re</b> lerni	to relearn
<b>-aĉ</b>	awful	doma <b>aĉ</b> o	a shack
<b>-ad</b>	continual	parola <b>di</b>	to talk for a long time, continuously talk, keep talking
<b>-aĵ</b>	thing	mang <b>aĵ</b> o	a food
<b>-em</b>	inclination	lud <b>em</b> a	playful
<b>-ind</b>	worthy	fid <b>ind</b> a	trustworthy

## Travel

### ***JU (MAL)PLI...DES (MAL)PLI***

This is an expression equivalent to "the more... the more" or "the less...the less" in English. *Ju* always comes before *des* :

- *Ju pli da mono, des pli da zorgo.* (The more money, the more worry.)
- *Ju pli frue, des pli bone.* (The earlier, the better.)
- *Ju malpli mi laboras, des malpli mi volas labori.* (The less I work, the less I want to work.)
- *Ju pli li atentis, des malpli li komprenas.* (The more he pays attention, the less he understands.)
- *Ju malpli da vortoj, des pli bone.* (The fewer words, the better.)

### **CORRELATIVES WITH -IEL**

*-iel* words refer to "how" or "in what way".

English	Esperanto
<b>kiel</b>	how, in what way
<b>tiel</b>	so, in that way
<b>iel</b>	in any way
<b>ĉiel</b>	in every way
<b>neniel</b>	in no way

### ***TIEL...KIEL***

When paired, *tiel* and *kiel* can mean as...as:

*Vi estas tiel inteligenta kiel ŝi.*  
You are as intelligent as she (is).

*Tiel* alone can also be used for emphasis, as "so":

*Kial vi estas tiel kolera?*  
Why are you so angry?

## CONGRATULATIONS!

You have now learned all of the correlatives! Here is a complete chart:

	KI-	TI-	I-	ĈI-	NENI-
-A	KIA(J)(N)	TIA(J)(N)	IA(J)(N)	ĈIA(J)(N)	NENIA(J)(N)
-AL	KIAL	TIAL	IAL	ĈIAL	NENIAL
-AM	KIAM	TIAM	IAM	ĈIAM	NENIAM
-E	KIE	TIE	IE	ĈIE	NENIE
-EL	KIEL	TIEL	IEL	ĈIEL	NENIEL
-ES	KIES	TIES	IES	ĈIES	NENIES
-O	KIO(N)	TIO(N)	IO(N)	ĈIO(N)	NENIO(N)
-OM	KIOM	TIOM	IOM	ĈIOM	NENIOM
-U	KIU(J)(N)	TIU(J)(N)	IU(J)(N)	ĈIU(J)(N)	NENIU(N)

## VETURI AND VOJAĜI

*Vojaĝi* means to travel, and is a general term. *Veturi* is more specific, and means to travel by any means of transportation other than your own feet:

- *Kiam vi vojaĝos al Ĉinio?* = When will you travel to China?
- *Ni preferas veturi al Berlino per aŭto.* = We prefer to travel to Berlin by car.

Note: *Veturilo* means vehicle. Any mobile machine that transports people or cargo is *aveturilo*, for example: *aviadilo* (aircraft), *motorciklo* (motorcycle), *aŭto* (car).

## -N AFTER TRANS AND TRANSIRI

*Trans* means "across, on the far side." When movement is involved, don't forget to add *-n* to the noun. Compare these two examples:

- *Mia domo troviĝas trans la strato.*  
My house is located across the street.
- *La infano kuras trans la straton.*  
The child is running across the street (to the other side of the street).



*Transiri* means "to go across":  
*Kial la koko transiris la vojon?*  
Why did the chicken cross the road?

## VENDEJO AND BUTIKO

*Vendejo* is a more general term than *butiko* as it can mean any place where anything is sold, including a wholesale warehouse. *Butiko* refers to a retail store. However they are often used interchangeably when referring to retail locations.

## PASPORTA SERVO

Pasporta Servo is a hospitality network founded in 1966 and published by the Tutmonda Esperantista Junulara Organizo (TEJO). Free lodging is offered by over a thousand hosts in over 90 countries. Some Esperanto speakers use this network to travel cheaply while others use it to meet interesting people from around the world by hosting them in their own home. In 2009, this service made its transition online and can be found at [www.pasportaservo.org](http://www.pasportaservo.org).

# Education

## PARTICIPLES

This is an introduction to participles, which are important to recognize and start to learn, but which are not needed for most everyday interactions in Esperanto.

Participles are formed from verbs. There are two categories of participles: active and passive. Each category has present, future and past tenses.

Tense	Active participle ending	Passive participle ending
<b>past</b>	-int	-it
<b>present</b>	-ant	-at
<b>future</b>	-ont	-ot

### Active participles

Active participles present an action or state as a description of its **subject**. Let's take the example of a sleeping cat: *La kato* (subject) *dormas* (verb).

Tense	Example (Eo)	Translation
<b>present = during the act</b>	kato dormanta	a sleeping cat
<b>past = after the act</b>	kato dorminta	a cat who has slept
<b>future = before the act</b>	kato dormonta	a cat who will sleep

## Passive participles

Passive participles present an action or state as a description of its **object**. As we don't have an object in our sleeping cat, let's imagine that the cat is reading a book now: *La kato* (subject) *legas* (verb) *libron* (object).

Tense	Example (Eo)	Translation
<b>present = during the act</b>	libro legata	a book that is being read
<b>past = after the act</b>	libro legita	a book that has been read
<b>future = before the act</b>	libro legota	a book that will be read

## Participles are like adjectives

Participles end in -a like adjectives. In fact, they are used in the same way as adjectives, which means that they agree in number and case with the noun that they belong to:

- *Mi estas skribanta.* = I am (in the process of) writing.
- *Ni estas skribantaj.* = We are (in the process of) writing.
- *La libro estas legita.* = The book has been read.
- *La libroj estas legitaj.* = The books have been read.
- *Mi vidis viron kurantan.* = I saw a man who was running / I saw a running man.
- *Mi trovis du poŝtelefonojn rompitaĵn.* = I found two mobile phones that had been broken / I found two broken mobile phones.

Participles can be combined with past, present and future tenses of *esti* to more precisely define the time of the action.

## Participles + -o ending

An o-ending on an active participle signifies the person performing the action:

- *la leganto* - the reader
- *la skribanto* - the writer
- *la gvidonto* - the future guide

## SPECIAL GUEST EXPLANATION OF PARTICIPLES

Although we haven't taught many of the words he uses, we can't resist including Lee Miller's creative examples:

Participles ending in -e always modify the subject of the sentence:

*Elirante el la domo, ŝi lasis fali la kadavron.*

While leaving the house, she dropped the cadaver.

*Pensante pri participoj, mi trinkis bieron.*

As I was thinking about participles, I drank a beer.

*Vangofrapite, la gorilo ekploris.*

Having been slapped on the cheek, the gorilla burst out in tears.

Participles ending in -a are always adjectives. They describe the state or action of something at some point in time:

*La promenanta mortinto ridis gaje.*

The walking dead [one] laughed happily.

*Mi estis ironta al la elefant-vendejo.*

I was [in a state of] going to go to the elephant store.

*La koto-tortoj estis aparte bone bakitaj hodiaŭ.*

The mud pies were particularly well baked today.

Participles ending in -o almost always refer to persons, or person-like things, with a few traditional exceptions (like “Esperanto”, for instance).

*La kuranto ne vidis la arbon, ĉar li rigardis la poŝtelefonon.*

The runner didn’t see the tree because he was looking at his phone.

*La amanto bedaŭrinde ne estis la amato.*

The lover unfortunately was not the beloved.

*La kondamnito flugis el prizono sur drako.*

The convict flew out of the prison on a dragon.

## LA CAN TAKE THE PLACE OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

When talking about relatives, *la* can take the place of a possessive pronoun--for example:

- *La bebo imitas la gefratojn.* = The baby imitates [his/her/its] siblings.

## Abstract Objects 1

### SUFFIX -ECO

English uses various suffixes to create abstract nouns which in Esperanto end in -eco:

- *boneco* - goodness
- *patrineco* - motherhood
- *libereco* - freedom
- *amikeco* - friendship
- *egaleco* - equality

English also has abstract words where it is no longer obvious that part of the word is or was a suffix:

- *saneco* - health (from **hale**)

- *riĉeco* - wealth (from **weal**)

## LA BEFORE SOME ABSTRACT NOUNS

When we speak of some normally specific or concrete nouns in the abstract sense, we use the definite article *la*, though it is not required:

- *la amo* - not one specific person's love for another, but love in the abstract sense
- *la kulturo* - not one specific culture, but culture in the general or abstract sense
- *la espero* - not my hope to receive a gift tomorrow, but the idea of hope in the abstract

## DEPENDAS DE...

To depend on... is translated in Esperanto as *dependi de (io)*.

## LABORI PRI...

To work on... is translated in Esperanto as *labori pri (io)* or *prilabori (ion)*.

# Affixes 3

Congratulations, after this lesson, you'll know all of Esperanto's 10 prefixes and 31 suffixes! With a little practice, you'll be able to combine these affixes into words with ease, giving you an amazing ability to express yourself unlike any other foreign language.

Since this is the most advanced affixes lesson, you'll also end up learning some lesser-used affixes, so definitely don't feel like you need to use them all in everyday conversation!

Affixes	Definition	Example	Translation
<b>dis-</b>	dispersal	dissendi	broadcast
<b>eks-</b>	former	eksedzo	ex-husband
<b>fi-</b>	immoral	fipolitikisto	corrupt politician
<b>pra-</b>	ancient	prahomo	caveman
<b>-er</b>	tiny piece of	panero	breadcrumb
<b>-um</b>	(no definite meaning)	brakumi	to hug
<b>-end</b>	must be done	lernenda	must be learned
<b>-ing</b>	holder	kandelingo	candlestick
<b>-obl</b>	multiplication	duobla	double
<b>-op</b>	group	triopo	trio

# Sports

## *IRI, MARŜI, PAŜI*

There is some overlap in meaning between these three verbs. Here is a table to help clarify the differences:

verb	primary meaning	secondary meaning
iri	to go	to walk
marŝi	to walk	to march
paŝi	to step	to walk

## REVIEW OF THE CORRELATIVES

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-AL	KIAL	TIAL	IAL	ĈIAL	NENIAL
-AM	KIAM	TIAM	IAM	ĈIAM	NENIAM
-E	KIE	TIE	IE	ĈIE	NENIE
-EL	KIEL	TIEL	IEL	ĈIEL	NENIEL
-ES	KIES	TIES	IES	ĈIES	NENIES
-O	KIO(N)	TIO(N)	IO(N)	ĈIO(N)	NENIO(N)
-OM	KIOM	TIOM	IOM	ĈIOM	NENIOM
-U	KIU(J)(N)	TIU(J)(N)	IU(J)(N)	ĈIU(J)(N)	NENIU(N)

# Abstract Objects

## USE OF ADVERB AFTER INFINITIVE OR INFINITIVE PHRASE

*Lasi la hundon en la aŭto estas kruele.* (NOT *kruela*)

To leave the dog in the car is cruel.

*Lerni lingvojn ne devas esti malfacile.* (NOT *malfacila*) Learning languages does not need to be difficult.

## **-N ENDING AFTER RILATE, INKLUZIVE**

Instead of *rilate al*, one can use the *-n* ending on the object. Instead of *inkluzive de*, one can also use the *-n* ending on the object:

*Mi ŝatas manĝi fruktojn, inkluzive oranĝojn. Mi ŝatas manĝi fruktojn, inkluzive de oranĝoj.*

I like to eat fruits, including oranges.

*Kion vi sentas rilate min?*  
*Kion vi sentas rilate al mi?*  
What do you feel about me?

## CONGRATULATIONS!

You've reached the final skill of Duolingo's Esperanto course! For ideas on how to continue using the language after finishing this course, please see:  
[Finished the Esperanto tree, now what?](#)

# Communication

## ĴURNALO, REVUO, GAZETO, ETC

Esperanto	English
<b>ĵurnalo</b>	daily newspaper
<b>gazeto</b>	newspaper, magazine, review
<b>revuo</b>	magazine, periodical
<b>gazetaro</b>	the press
<b>ĵurnalisto</b>	journalist

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