

SUMMARY OF ESPERANTO

ALPHABET =====

Aa, Bb, Cc, Ĉĉ, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Ĝĝ, Hh, Ĥĥ, Ii, Jj, Ĵĵ, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Rr, Ss, Ŝŝ, Tt, Uu, Ŭŭ, Vv, Zz

NOTE: This summary does not describe the sounds of spoken Esperanto.

TRADITIONAL SUMMARY OF THE GRAMMAR OF ESPERANTO =====

1. There is no indefinite article. There is only a definite article, **la**, alike for all sexes, cases, and numbers.
2. Nouns are formed by adding **-o(-)** to the stem. To form the plural, add **-j(-)**. There are two cases, nominative and accusative. Form the accusative by adding **-n** to the nominative (after any **-j{-}**). Equivalents of other cases are formed by the use of prepositions.
3. Adjectives are formed by adding **-a(-)** to the stem. They agree in case and number (formed the same way) with the noun they qualify. The comparative is formed with the word **pli** and the superlative with **plej**. "Than" is rendered by **ol**. [Use a plural adjective **{-aj(n)}** with a compound substantive **{-o(n) ... -o(n)}**.]
4. [Numbers: see Paĝo 2.]
5. Personal pronouns are **mi, vi, li, ŝi, ĝi, si** [reflexive], **ni, ili, oni**. [**Ci** is occasionally used as a second-person singular pronoun for special effect.] Possessive pronouns are formed by adding **-a**. Declension is as for nouns.
6. Verbs do not vary for person or number. [See list of verbal endings below.]
7. Derived adverbs are formed by adding **-e** to the stem. Comparison is as for adjectives.
8. All prepositions govern the nominative [except with the accusative to show place where to].
9. Every word is pronounced as it is spelled.
10. The stress accent is on the next-to-last syllable for words of more than one syllable.
11. Compound words are formed by simple junction of roots, the chief word coming at the end. For this purpose, grammatical endings are treated as if they were separate words (i.e., morphemes).
12. There is no multiple negation. If a clause contains another negative word, there is no use of **ne**.
13. To show motion towards, words take the accusative ending.
14. Each preposition has a definite fixed meaning, but if the sense does not indicate which preposition should be used, the indefinite preposition **je**, which has no meaning of its own, may be used. Alternatively, the accusative without a preposition may be used. [Fully written-out forms of dates generally use the accusative, as in *mardon la 7an de aprilo 2009*.]
15. So-called foreign words which the majority of languages have taken from one source undergo no change beyond conforming to the orthography of Esperanto. However, derivatives are preferably formed from one basic root according to the rules of grammar.
16. The **a** of the definite article and the final **-o** of nouns may be dropped and replaced by an apostrophe for stylistic purposes.

[Adapted from J.C. Wells, "Concise Esperanto and English Dictionary" (1969), pages 24 - 26]

VERB FORMS =====

-i INFINITIVE	-us CONDITIONAL
-as PRESENT TENSE	-u IMPERATIVE [sometimes VOLITIVE]
-is PAST TENSE	
-os FUTURE TENSE	

-ant- PRESENT ACTIVE PARTICIPLE **-at-** PRESENT PASSIVE PARTICIPLE
-int- PAST ACTIVE PARTICIPLE **-it-** PAST PASSIVE PARTICIPLE
-ont- FUTURE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE **-ot-** FUTURE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

Participles ending in **-o(j) (n)** refer to persons. Those ending in **-e** are adverbs, where in English one would often use an adverbial phrase or clause, and *always relate to the subject of the main clause*. Compound tenses (used less frequently than in English) are formed by some part of **esti** with a participle in **-a**. Esperanto verb roots individually are *always of specific transitivity*, unlike some verbs in English, and most particular roots are specifically nominal, adjectival, or verbal in meaning. The affixes **-iĝ-** and **-ig-** can be used to change the transitivity of verbs.

	demon- strative THAT ti-	interr./ relative WHICH ki-	indef- inite SOME i-	universal EVERY ĉi-	negative NO neni-
pronoun THING -o	tio	kio	io	ĉio	nenio
pron./adj. INDIVIDUAL -u	tiu	kiu	iu	ĉiu	neniu
adjective KIND OF -a	tia	kia	ia	ĉia	nenia
possession ONE'S -es	ties	kies	ies	ĉies	nenies
loc. adverb PLACE -e	tie	kie	ie	ĉie	nenie
adv. manner WAY -el	tiel	kiel	iel	ĉiel	neniel
adv. quant. AMOUNT -om	tiom	kiom	iom	ĉiom	neniom
adv. motive REASON -al	tial	kial	ial	ĉial	nenial
temp. adv. TIME -am	tiam	kiam	iam	ĉiam	neniam

ĉi + ti- denotes nearness. -- + **-ajn** : -ever, any.

-o, -u, -a, -e : + **-n** // **-u, -a** : + **-j(-)**

-n added to adverbs of place shows goal toward which motion is directed.

[Some modern Esperantists add an unofficial column **ali-** "OTHER, ELSE" to the correlatives.]

NUMBERS

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0 - nul(-o), 1 - unu, 2 - du, 3 - tri, 4 - kvar, 5 - kvin, 6 - ses,
7 - sep, 8 - ok, 9 - naŭ, 10 - dek, 100 - cent, 1000 - mil,
1 000 000 - miliono

Cardinal numbers do not vary by case. Tens and hundreds are formed by simple junction of the numerals; e.g., 583 = *kvincent okdek tri*. Ordinals are formed by the simple addition of **-a**. Multiples, fractions, and collective numerals are formed by the use of the suffixes **-obl-**, **-on-**, **-op-** respectively. Distributives are expressed with the help of the preposition **po**. Adverbials add **-e**.

PREPOSITIONS

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AL	to, toward
ANSTATAŬ	instead of
ANTAŬ	before, in front of, ago
APUD	near, beside
ĈE	at; next to; in the case of
ĈIRKAŬ	around, about
DA	(quantity) of
DE	of, from, by
DUM	during, while
EKSTER	outside of
EL	out of, out from; made of
EKDE	since, from
EN	in
ĜIS	until, as far as
INTER	between, among
JE	<indefinite meaning>
KONTRAŬ	against, opposite
KROM	besides, except
KUN	with (in company of)
LAŬ	according to, along
MALANTAŬ	behind, in back of
MALGRAŬ	despite
PER	by means of, with
PO	at the rate of, apiece
POR	for, in order to
POST	after, (behind)
PRETER	beyond, past
PRI	concerning, about
PRO	because of, owing to
SEN	without
SUB	under, beneath
SUPER	above
SUR	on
TRA	through
TRANS	across
DE POST KIAM	since, from the time when
POST KIAM	after (when)
ĜIS KIAM	how long, until when
JE KIOMA HORO	at what time
DE KIE	from where, whence
KIEN, AL KIE	to where, whither
PRI KIO	about what
POR KIU(J)	for whom/which
PRI KIU(J)	about whom/which
PRO KIU(J)	because of whom/which, for which

CONJUNCTIONS

=====

ANTAŬ OL	before (than)
AŬ; AŬ..AŬ	or; either..or
ĈAR	because, since; for
ĈU	whether, if
DO	so, then, therefore
DUM	while
ĜIS	until, as far as
KAJ; KAJ..KAJ	and; both..and
KE	that
KVANKAM	although
OL	than
PLI..OL	more..than
POST KIAM	after (when)
SE	if
SE JES	if so, if yes
SE NE	if not

ADVERBS and ADVERBIAL PHRASES

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ADIAŬ	goodbye
-AJN	-ever, any
ALMENAŬ	at least
ANKAŬ	also
ANKORAŬ	still, yet
APENAŬ	hardly, scarcely
BALDAŬ	soon
ĈI	<nearness>
ĈU	whether, if, {interrogative particle}
EĈ	even
FOR	away, far
HIERAŬ	yesterday
HODIAŬ	today
JA	indeed, <emphatic>
JAM	already
JEN	behold, here
JES	yes
ĴUS	just now
KVAZAŬ	as if, as it were
MORĜAŬ	tomorrow
NE	not, no
NEK	nor
NUN	now
NUR	only
PLEJ	most
PLI	more
PLU	further, more
PRESKAŬ	almost
TRE	very (much)
TRO	too (much)
TUJ	right away
AFRANKITE	postpaid
ALIVORTE	in other words
APARTE DE	aside from
APARTEPOŝTE	under separate cover
APUDE DE	next to
ĈIUFOJE	every time
ĈIUFOJE KIAM	whenever
ĈIUJARE	every year
ĈIUOKAZE	at any time
DENOVE	anew, again
ESCEPTE DE	except for
GRANDNOMBRE	in great number, numerously
ĜUSTATEMPE	just in time
IAMANIERE	in some way
IOM POST IOM	little by little
IOMTEMPE	some time
JENE	as follows
KELKEFOJE	a few times
KIAMANIERE	in what way, how
KIEL EBLE PLEJ BALDAŬ	as soon as possible
KIOMFOJE	how often
KOMENCE DE	at the beginning of
KOMPRENABLE	of course
KONCERNE AL	concerning
KONSIDERE KE	considering that
LASTFOJE	last time
LAŬLEĜE	legally
LAŬ MIA SCIO	as far as I know, according to my knowledge
LAŬVOLE	at will
MALGRAŬ ĈIO	after all
MANON (JE MANO) AL MANO	from hand to hand
MANON (JE MANO) EN MANO	hand in hand
NUNE	at present
NUNTEMPE	nowadays
OKAZE DE	on the occasion of
PARENTEZE	by the way, incidentally, parenthetically

SED	but	PAROLANTE DE	speaking of
TAMEN	however, nevertheless	PAŞON POST PAŞO	step by step
T.E. (TIO ESTAS)	that is, i.e.	PERE DE	in care of, by the instrumentality of
TUJ KIAM	as soon as, immediately when	PLEJE	mostly
		PLI AŬ MALPLI FRUE	sooner or later
		PLIPOSTE	later
NEK..NEK	neither..nor	PLIVOLE OL	rather than
JEN..JEN	here..here; now..now	RETPOŞTE	by email
JU..DES	the..the [comparisons]	RILATE AL	relating to
TIA..KIA	such..as	SENDUBE	without doubt
TIEL..KIEL	as..as	SENPERE	directly
TIOM..KIOM	as much/many..as	SURVOJE AL	enroute to
		TIAMANIERE	in that manner

 CALENDAR
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DIMANÇO	Sunday
LUNDO	Monday
MARDO	Tuesday
MERKREDO	Wednesday
JAŬDO	Thursday
VENDREDO	Friday
SABATO	Saturday

TROE	excessively
TUJ KIAM	as soon as
UNUFOJE	one time, once
UNUAFOJE	for the first time
VOJE DE	by way of
VOLE-NEVOLE	willy-nilly
VOLONTE	voluntarily

OFFICIAL AFFIXES
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JANUARO	January	BO-	relative by marriage
FEBRUARO	February	DIS-	separation, dispersal
MARTO	March	EK-	beginning, suddenness
APRILo	April	EKS-	former
MAJO	May	GE-	both sexes together
JUNIO	June	MAL-	direct opposite
JULIO	July	MIS-	wrongly
AŬGUSTO	August	PRA-	remoteness of relationship or time
SEPTEMBRO	September	RE-	return, repetition
OCTOBRO	October	[VIR-	UNOFFICIAL male, masculine]
NOVEMBRO	November		
DECEMBRO	December	-AĈ-	disparagement
		-AD-	action, esp. prolonged, repeated, habitual
		-AĴ-	concrete manifestation of the root; flesh
SEMAJNO	week	-AN-	member, inhabitant
SEMAJNOFINO	weekend	-AR-	collective, group
MONATO	month	-EBL-	possibility
JARO	year	-EC-	abstract quality of root
SEKUNDO	second	-EG-	augmentative
MINUTO	minute	-EJ-	place for or characterized by
HORO	hour	-EM-	tendency, disposition
TAGO	day	-END-	obligation; what must be ...ed
		-ER-	small particle of a whole
PRINTEMPO	spring	-ESTR-	leader, head
SOMERO	summer	-ET-	diminutive
AŬTUNO	autumn	-ID-	offspring, descendant
VINTRO	winter	-IG-	cause, make, render
		-IĜ-	become, get
KALENDARO	calendar	-IL-	tool, instrument, means
JARDEKO	decade	-IN-	female
JARCENTO	century	-IND-	worthiness (worthy of being ...ed)
JARMILO	millenium	-ING-	socket, holder for one item
		-ISM-	system of belief
(N.B. Calendrical terms (are not capitalized.)		-IST-	person habitually associated with ...
		-OBL-	multiple of a number
		-ON-	fraction
		-OP-	collective numeral
		-UJ-	container for, receptacle; country; tree
		-UL-	person
		-UM-	[no fixed meaning]