

## Compact Esperanto Quick Reference

## Rapida Referenco de Esperanto

### Pronunciation Guide Lernilo de Prononco

- Esperanto has only the 5 vowels of Spanish, roughly: A as in dawn, E as in bed, I as in ski, O as in no, and U as in rude. Vowels sound the same in all locations; none are silent (e is not silent at the end of a word!)
- The letters B D F H K L M N P S T V Z are pronounced the same as in English. Similar pronunciations used in other languages are acceptable if each letter makes a distinct sound, e.g. Spanish and English T are different, but similar, and both are allowed; but in Spanish, B and V are interchangeable—not so in Esperanto. Don't take shortcuts: in English "latter" and "ladder" may sound the same when spoken quickly; the shortcut that makes D and T sound alike is wrong in Esperanto.
- C sounds like TS in "hats". Pronounce and think of it as a single sound; it can appear at the beginning of a word.
- Ĉ and Ŝ are pronounced as CH and SH in English.
- G sounds like G in get or gone, while
- Ĝ sounds like the G in orange.
- Ĥ (rarely used) sounds like CH in Loch or the Spanish J.
- Ĵ sounds like Z in azure or the **second** G in garage.
- R should be trilled, as in Spanish.
- Ŭ is pronounced like English W.
- Esperanto does not use Q W X Y.

**Vowel stress:** one always stresses the second-to-last vowel (oni ĉiam akcentas la antaŭlastan silabon).

### Prepositions Prepozicioj

al	to	anstataŭ	instead of
apud	near	antaŭ	before; in front of; ago
ĉe	at (location)	cis*	on this side of
ĉirkaŭ	around	da	of (amount)
ekde	since	e.g. multe da teo	= much tea
ekster	outside	de	of; from; by (fare de)
el	out of	dum	during, for (time)
en	in, inside of	far*, fare de	done by
ĝis	until	graŭ*	in keeping with
kiel	like	inter	between; among
kontraŭ	against	krom	besides, other than
kun	with	laŭ	according to
kvazaŭ	as if	malgraŭ	in spite of
minus	minus	malantaŭ	behind
ol	than	post	after
plus	plus	na*	accusative marker
preter	beyond	per	by means of
pro	because of	po	at ____ per
post	after	e.g. 5 tagoj po 2 horoj =	5 days at 2 hours per day
sen	without	5	days at 2 hours per day
sub	over	por	for, in order to
super	above	pri	about, concerning
sur	on top of	samkiel*	same as
tra	through	tutcircaŭ*	all around
trans	across	ye	vague preposition; at

### Basic, Core Grammar

### Baza, Kerna Gramatiko

Inflectional word endings indicate parts of speech in Esperanto.

- A verb has one of 6 endings: **-as/-is/-os** for present/past/future, **-u** for volative (imperative, e.g. helpu! = help!), **-us** for conditional (e.g. mi amus = I would love), and **-i** for infinitive. When chaining verbs, all verbs after the first are infinitive, e.g. Mi povus peni helpi sin fari ĝin = I could try to help her to do it. Infinitive verb phrases can act like nouns, e.g. dum kanti = while singing, ĝis vidi ilin = until seeing them.
- Nouns end in **-o** (-oj for plural). Add **-n** for accusative (object nouns), e.g. La viro havas ĝojon = The man has joy. But, leave out **-n** after estas/estis, and after prepositions (except to show "movement toward").
- a** is for adjectives: malhela=dark. Adjectives are inflected with nouns, e.g. black cat(s) = negra kato, nagran katon, negraj katoj, negrajn katojn.
- e** is for adverbs, e.g. ŝerce=jokingly, fakte=in fact, tage=by day. Some common adverbs lack an inflectional ending: ja=indeed, baldaŭ=soon.
- Subject, verb and object can appear in any order, e.g. Someone does actions = Iu faras agojn = Agojn iu faras = Iu agojn faras = ...

### Pronouns Pronomoj

- |        |   |
|--------|---|
| mi, ni | I, we   |
| vi     | you   |
| li, ŝi | he, she   |
| ri*    | he or she   |
| ili    | they  |
| oni    | one   |
| si     | him/her/themself (3 <sup>rd</sup> person reflexive) |
- Add **-n** the same as for nouns, e.g. min=me, lin=him.
  - Add **-a** for possessive, e.g. mia=my, lia=his

\* unofficial / neologism

\* neoficiala / neologismo

## Esperanto Quick Reference

### Numbers

e.g. 23456: dudek tri mil, kvarcent kvindek ses

0 nulo	zero	6 ses	six	1000 mil	one thousand
1 unu	one	7 sep	seven	1,000,000 miliono	
2 du	two	8 ok	eight	1,000,000,000 biliono	
3 tri	three	9 naŭ	nine	. punkto	point
4 kvar	four	10 dek	ten	-ono	fraction, e.g.
5 kvin	five	100 cent		duono=half, triono=1/3	

### Days of the week Tagoj de la semajno

Monday	lundo	Friday	vendredo
Tuesday	mardo	Saturday	sabato
Wednesday	merkredo	Sunday	dimanĉo
Thursday	ĝaŭdo	holiday	festotago

### Months

January	januaro	July	julio
February	februaro	August	aŭgusto
March	marto	September	septembro
April	aprilo	October	oktobro
May	majo	November	novembro
June	junio	Devember	decembro

### Colors

white	blanka	flava	yellow	purple	purpura
black	nigra	verda	green	red	ruĝa
grey	griza	blaŭa	blue	brown	bruna

### Common little words

Oftaj malgrandaj vortoj

yes	jes	changes a statement into a question	ĉu
no	ne	that (to start a subordinate clause)	ke
<b>Logic</b>		one another	unu la alian
if	se	so (therefore, conj.)	do (adv.), tial
then	tiam	so (much, adj.)	tiel (adv.)
and	kaj	so much	tioma, tiom da
or	aŭ	farther	pli malproxime
neither	nek	too (much)	tro (tro kelka = too few)
nor	nek		
but	sed	also, ankaŭ	although kvankam
ĉar		further	even
because		plu	ĉe
Determiners		well, now	Common adverbs
the	la	nu	however
each	ĉiu	only, just	tamen
every	ĉiu	nam	very
some	kelka	more	tre
no	nenu	less	already
any	ajn	malpli	jam
		most	immediately
		than	tuj
		plej	still
		ol	ankoraŭ
			indeed
			ja

### Comparison

### Common adverbs

the	la	more	pli	already	jam
each	ĉiu	less	malpli	immediately	tuj
every	ĉiu	most	plej	still	ankoraŭ
some	kelka	than	ol	indeed	ja
no	nenu				
any	ajn				

## Rapida Referenco de Esperanto

### Common phrases/pleasantries

Oftaj frazoj / agrablafragoj

Hello.	Goodbye.	Saluton.	Adiaŭ.
Welcome!	Come in!	Bonvenon!	Envenu!
Good day/night.		Bonan tagon/nokton.	
What is your name?		Kiu estas via nomo?	
My name is Dave.		Mia nomo estas Dave.	
Where are you from?		De kie vi estas?	
How are you? (How do you fare)		Kiel vi fartas?	
I am fine. And you?		Mi estas bone. Kaj vi?	
See you later. (until the re-view)		Gis la revido.	
Good day to you.		Bonan tagon al vi.	
Please [or: I ask]		Bonvole [or: mi petas]	
Thanks, thanks a lot!		Dankon, dankegon!	
You're welcome (not thankworthy)		Nedankinde.	
Yes, No, Maybe.		Jes, Ne, Eble.	
I don't know.		Mi ne scias.	
I don't understand.		Mi ne komprendas.	
I'm sorry. (I regret.)		Mi bedaŭras.	
Pardon me, where is the bathroom?		Pardonu min, kie estas la banejo?	
Happy birthday!		Feliĉan naskiĝtagon!	
Could you repeat?		Ĉu vi povus ripeti?	
Could you speak more slowly, please?		Ĉu vi povus paroli pli malrapide, bonvoles?	
Go slow (Become slow.)		Malrapidiĝu.	
Do you speak Esperanto? Only a little.			
Ĉu vi parolas esperanton? Nur iomete.			
How does one say ____ in Esperanto?			
Kiel oni diras ____ en esperanto?			
I truly like (appreciate) him.		Mi vere ŝatas lin.	
He is pleasing to me.		Li plaĉas al mi.	
Which of these pleases you most?			
Kiu de ĉi tiuj plaĉas al vi plej?			
They love each other very much.			
Ili amas unu la alian tre multe.			
How much does it cost?		Kiom ĝi kostas?	
Do you like the first?		Ĉu vi ŝatas la unuan?	
It's more-or-less ready. Ĝi estas pli-malpli preta.			
As ____ as possible		Kiel eble plej ____	
As ____ as a ____		Tiel ____ kiel ____	

Common Verbs		judge	juĝi	appear, look (like)	aspekti	More verbs:	Intransitive	Transitive	
Oftaj Verboj		kiss	kisi	ask (a question)	demandi	(-iĝ- for transitive)	(add -iĝ- for intransitive)	(add -iĝ- for transitive)	
be (is/are/am)	esti	laugh	ridi	ask for	peti	act	agi	accept	akcepti
believe	kredi	learn	lerni	await, expect	atendi	agree	konsenti	allow; leave	lasi
buy	aĉeti	love	ami	be missing	manki	appear	aperi	apply	apliki
call	voki	need	bezoni	be pleasing to	plaĉi al	climb	grimpri	arrange	arang'i
can, be able to	povi	notice	rimarki	be worth, valued at	valori	come	veni	bother	ĝeni
catch	capti	pay	pagi	design	dizajni	complain	plendi	break	rompi
choose	elekti	pull	tiri	draw	desegni	cry	plori	carry	porti
close	fermi	push	puŝi	finish	fini, finigi	dance	danci	change	ŝangi
cost	kosti	put	meti	function, work	funkciu	die	morti	check	kontroli
could	povus/povis	read	legi	guard, watch over	gardi	exist	ekzisti	cook	kuirri
create	krei	repeat	ripeti	know (a person)	koni	explode	eksploidi	cover	kovri
do (or make)	fari	run	kuri	like, appreciate	šati	fall	fali	cut	tranci
drink	trinki	say	diri	look at	regardi	fare	farti	give birth to	naski
eat	manĝi	see	vidi	marvel, be amazed	miri	fly	flugi	hurt	dolori
fear	timi	sell	vendi	mean, signify	signifi	freeze	frosti	lead	konduki
feel	sin senti	send	sendi	meet	renkonti	grow	kreski	lock	šlosi
find	trovi	serve	servi	pass (go; spend time; intr.)	pasi	hang	pendi	mess up	fuŝi
follow	sekvi	should†	devus	play game or instrument	ludi	happen	okazi	mix	miksi
forget	forges	show	montri	reach; achieve	atingi	hesitate	heziti	move	movi
give	doni	study	studi	regret, be sorry	bedaŭri	jump	salti	promise	promesi
go	iri	take	preni	receive, get	ricevi	last, continue	daŭri	propose	proponi
govern, rule	regi	talk	paroli	remember	memori	lie down	kuši	sing	kanti
have	havi	teach	instrui	search for	serĉi	live	vivi; logi	squeeze	premi
have to	devi	trust	fidi	shout, cry out	krii	seem	šajni	stretch	streĉi
hear	aŭdi	use	uzi	start	komenci	sit	sidi	taste	gusti
help	helpi	walk	promeni	stop	halti, hältigi	sleep	dormi	throw	jeti
hide	kaŝi	want	voli	think	pensi	smile	rideti	travel	vojaĝi
hit; beat	frapi; bati	work	labori	think, opine	opini	sound	soni	try out	prov'i
hold	teni	would†	-us	try, strive to	peni	stay, remain	resti	turn	turni
hope	esperi	write	skribi	understand	kompreni	succeed	sukcesi	wash	lavi

† There is no verb for "should"; use "devus" instead. will/did/would are represented by **-os/-is/-us**

### Suffixes by example (most common at left) Sufiksoj kun ekzemploj (plej komunaj ĉe la maldekstra flanko)

-ado	action	kantado=singing; parolado=talking	-aĉ-	awful, vile	infanato=brat; odoraĉi=stink
-adi	repetition	lavadi=sing a lot; batadi=to beat	-ema	tendency	timema=timid, ludema=playful
-ajo	thing	pakajo=package; aĉetajo=purchase	-enda	must-do	legenda=must-be-read
-ano	group member	klubano=member of a club	-ero	element of	monero=coin, panero=crumb
-aro	collection	vortaro=dictionary; ŝiparo=fleet	-estro	leader	ſipestro=ship captain
-ebla	-able	amebla=lovable; videbla=visible	-ido	offspring	katido=kitten, ido=child
-eco	quality, -ness	boneco=goodness; vereco=truth	-ino	female	virino=woman, fratino=sister
-eg-	largeness	tiregi=pull hard, egeco=hugeness	-inda	worthy of	adinda=lovable, fidinda=trustw
-et-	smallness	dormeti=to nap, ŝtoneto=pebble	-ingo	sheath	lampingo=light socket
-ejo	place for	dormejo=bedroom, kuirrejo=kitchen	-ismo	-ism	nudismo=nudism, budhismo
-igi	to cause, make	nuligi=nullify, boligi=cause to boil	-isto	professional	dentisto=dentist, maristo=sailor
-iĝi	become, get	amikigo=to become friends	-obla	multiple	duobla=double, triobla=triple
-ilo	tool for	fotilo=camera; tranĉilo=knife	-ono	fraction	duono=half, dekono=a tenth
-ulo	person	junulo=youth, bonulo=good guy	-ope	group size	kvinope=in groups of five
			-uj-o	container	monujo-wallet, Italuo=Italy(!)
			-um-	indefinite	komunumo=community
			-io*	country	chinio=China, hindio=India
			-oid-*	-oid,-like	ovoida=egglike; dioida=godlike
			-iva*	able to do	instruiva=instructive

Prefixes by example				Prepositions are often used as prefixes too, e.g.	
Prefiksoj kun ekzemploj				eniri=go in, enter; eltrovi=find out	
bo-	in-law	bofilo=son-in-law	ge-	both sexes	gepatroj=parents
dis-	dispersion	disdoni=give out, distribute	mal-	opposite	malvarma=cold (varma=hot)
eks-	former	eksedzo=ex-husband	mis-	improperly	miskompreni=misunderstand
ek-	start (quickly)	ekvidi=to suddenly see	pra-	primordial	prahistorio=prehistory
fi-	immoral, filthy	filibro=dirty book	re-	again; back	relegi=re-read, read again

Common Adjectives				Adjectivoj Oftaj			Adverbs		Adverboj	
absurd	absurda	happy	feliĉa	round	ronda	Irregular (no -e)	a little iomete			
angry	kolera	healthy	sana	same	sama	almost preskaŭ	above; upstairs			
beautiful	bela	honest	honesta	serious	serioza	already jam	supre			
calm, tranquil	trankvila	hungry	malsata	several	pluraj	also ankau	again denove			
certain	certa	important	grava	similar	simila	as though kvazaŭ	approximately			
clear, plain	klara	interesting	interesa	simple	simpla	at least almenau	proksimume			
content	kontenta	just, fair	justa	soft	mola	away for	at all entute			
commonplace	banala	kind	afabla	special	speciala	barely apenaŭ	continually			
crazy	freneza	long	longa	strange	stranga	both ambaŭ	konstante			
dangerous	dangera	loud	laŭta	strong	forta	however tamen	in any case			
dignified	digna	moral	morala	stubborn	obstina	indeed ja	čiaokaze			
dry	seka	necessary	necesa	stupid	stulta	shown here jen	in fact fakte			
early	frua	new	nova	sudden	subita	very tre	in other words			
easy	facila	normal	normala	sufficient	sufiĉa	Adverbs of Time				
entertaining	amuza	other	alia	sweet	dolĉa	today hodiaŭ	mutually			
expensive	multekosta	precise	preciza	terrible, awful	terura	yesterday hieraŭ	reciproke			
fast	rapida	principal, chief	ĉefa	thick	dika	tomorrow morgaŭ	of course;			
fat	grasa	private	privata	thirsty	soifa	still; yet ankoraŭ	understandably			
firm, steady	firma	public	publika	tired	laca	now nun	kompreneble			
free (freedom)	libera	ready	preta	varied	diversa	soon baldaŭ	on the other hand			
free (gratis)	senpaga	real	realala	welcome	bonvena	just now ĵus	aliflanke			
frequent	ofta	right (correct)	wise	sagâ	immediately tuj	probably versâjne	self self			
full	plena	plena	plava, korekta	young	juna	often ofte	mem			
general	generala	right (hand)	dektra	useful	utila	usually kutime				

Miscellaneous Nouns				Diversaj Sustantivoj				movie filmo		situation situacio	
air	aero	consciousness	konscio	gang	bando	noise	brujo	music muziko	state of affairs stato	storey, floor etaĝo	story, tale rakonto
apparatus	aparato	copy	kopio	generation	generacio	occasion, time	fojo	street strato	street strato	ticket bileteto	operation operacio
association	societo	corner, angle	angulo	goal, purpose	celo	inclination	emo	tend	tendo	post, function ofico	tool, implement ilo
attention	atento	course	kurso	crime	krimo	issue, matter	afero	position pozicio	type tipo; speco	piece peco	piece peco
authority	autoritato	detail	detaloo	influence	influo	light lumo	lumo	treasure trezoro	treasure trezoro	position pozicio	position pozicio
aventuro	adventure	drug drogo	drogo	law	juro; legô	error eraro	manner maniero	post, mail pošto	type tipo; speco	piece peco	piece peco
bag	sako	earth; ground	tero	library biblioteko	library biblioteko	means rimedo	means rimedo	practice praktiko	victory venko	research esploro	research esploro
bottle	botelo	edge eĝo	eĝo	member membro	member membro	method metodo	method metodo	principle principo	voice voĉo	right, entitlement rajto	right, entitlement rajto
bottom	fundo	epoch, age	epoko	example ekzemplo	example ekzemplo	reason kialo	reason kialo	war milito	war milito	side flanko	side flanko
courage	kurago	error eraro	eraro	family familio	family familio	middle mezo, centro	middle mezo, centro	way path vovo	way path vovo	condition kondiĉo	condition kondiĉo
cavity, hollow	kavo	group size	grando	method metodo	method metodo	money mono	money mono	word vorto	word vorto	framework kadro	framework kadro
chance	ŝanco	uj-o	uj-o	research esploro	research esploro	research esploro	research esploro	right, entitlement rajto	right, entitlement rajto	concern zorgo	concern zorgo
clock	horloĝo	container	kontenero	folk, peoplepopolo	folk, peoplepopolo	right, entitlement rajto	right, entitlement rajto	way path vovo	way path vovo	condition kondiĉo	condition kondiĉo
camera	fotoaparato	indefinite	unkonata	framework kadro	framework kadro	research esploro	research esploro	word vorto	word vorto	condition kondiĉo	condition kondiĉo
concern	zorgo	country	lando	folk, peoplepopolo	folk, peoplepopolo	right, entitlement rajto	right, entitlement rajto	right, entitlement rajto	right, entitlement rajto	condition kondiĉo	condition kondiĉo
hope	espero	country	lando	framework kadro	framework kadro	research esploro	research esploro	right, entitlement rajto	right, entitlement rajto	condition kondiĉo	condition kondiĉo



School	Lernejo	Plants	Plantoj	morning	mateno	Vehicles	Veturiloj
chapter	ĉapitro	tree	arbo	noon	tagmezo	car	aŭto
classmate	samklasano	forest	arbaro	afternoon	posttagmezo	airplane	aviadilo
course	kurso	grass	herbo	vespero	evening	bicycle	biciklo
diploma	diplomo	bush	arbusto	night	nokto	bus	buso
education	edukado	flower	floro			helicopter	helikoptero
eraser; gum	gumo	weed	fiherbo			truck, lorry	kamiono
exam	ekzameno	cannabis	kanabo			subway	metroo
grade; note	noto	cotton	kotono			motorcycle	motorbiciklo
high school	gimnazio			kilogram	kilogramo	ship; boat	ŝipo; boato
homework	hejmtasko			kilometre	kilometro	taxi, train	taksio; trajno
lecture	prelego			millilitre	mililitro		
lesson	leciono			pound	fundo		
notebook	kajero			ounce	uncu		
school	lernejo			inch; foot	futo; colo		
student	lernanto			mile	mejlo		
test	testo			degree	grado		
university	universitato			monato	volt		
board	tabulo			year	dolaro		
				century	dollar		
				moment			

## Other Units

### Aliaj Unitoj

## Time

## Tempo

## Writing

### skribo

## Text

## Pen

## Pencil

## Pencil, crayon

## Writing implement

## Pen, feather

## Paper

## Book

## Paragraph

## Text

## Plumo

## Krajono

## Krajono

## Skribilo

## Plumo

## Papero

## Libro

## Alineo

**Correlatives' parts of speech:** the **-o** and **-om** words are nouns; **-a** and **-es** are adjectives (really, determiners); the **-u** words can be adjectives or nouns, and the rest are typically adverbs. **Ki-** words also act as relative pronouns (tio kio... = that which...), not just question words (kio? = what?)

**Links Ligiloj** Most popular site for learning Esperanto: <http://lernu.net>

Esperanto dictionary in Esperanto: <http://reta-vortaro.de/revo/>

More about affixes: <http://donh.best.vwh.net/Esperanto/affixes.html>

More about affixes: <https://www.esperanto-usa.org/posters/Affixes.pdf>

Esperanto+Spanish keyboard layouts for Windows: <http://millikeys.sourceforge.net/asset/esperanto.html>

## Notepad Notbloko

Correlatives Korelativoj	What ki-	That ti-	This ci ti- †	Some i- **	No neni-	Every ci-
Thing <b>-o</b>	kio what (thing)	tio that (thing)	ci tio everything	io something	nenio nothing	ci o everything
One <b>-u</b>	kiu who, which one	tiu that one	ci tiu this one	iu someone	neniu no one	ci u everyone
Place <b>-e</b>	kie where	tie there, in that place	ci tie here, in this place	ie somewhere	nenie nowhere	ci e everywhere
Time <b>-am</b>	kiam when	tiam then, at that time	ci tiam† at this time	iam sometime	neniam never	ci am always
Manner <b>-el</b>	kiel how, as, in what way	tiel thus, so, in that way	ci tiel in this way	iel somehow	neniel in no way	ci el in every way
Reason <b>-al</b>	kial why	tial so, therefore	ci tial for this reason	ial for some reason	neniom no amount	ci om all of it
Kind of <b>-a</b>	kia what kind of	tia such a, that kind of	ci tia this kind of	ia some kind of	nenia no kind of	ci a every kind of
Quantity <b>-om</b> (Much/many)	kiom how much	tiom so much, that amount	ci tiom this much	iom some amount	nenio no amount	ci om all of it
One's <b>-es</b>	ties whose, which one's	ties that one's	ci ties this one's	ies someone's	nenies no one's	ci es everyone's

† The particle **ci** can be before or after: **ci tiu = tiu ci**. Esperanto uses **nun=now** instead of **ci tiam**.

**ci** is used for both “this” and “every”, so what does **ci** mean outside the correlative table?

The answer is this: **ci-vespere = this evening**. Use **ciu** for every: **ciutage = daily (every day)**

\*\***ajn** combines with **i-** to mean any: **ajn iu = anyone, ie ajn = anywhere**

Remember to print this double-sided!  
Memoru printi ĉi tion ambaŭflanke!