

Leciono 5

-ig- kaj -iĝ- (daŭrigo)

When using -ig- and -iĝ-, you need to bear in mind a few things.

First, verbs suffix -ig- are always directed to some object, so any time you see verb with -ig- you know it is transitive and you need an object with akuzativo to go with the verb.

Likewise, -iĝ- verbs are always directed to the subject itself, so they are never transitive and never go with akuzativo-object.

Second, you need to bear in mind the meaning of the root-word.

If root-word is a noun or an adjective, it is easy:

blanka (white) -- blanki*gi* (to whiten) -- blanki*ĝi* (to get white)

But in cases when root-word is a verb, things get tricky.

For example:

movi means 'to move something' and it is transitive and it is already directed to some object. So,

movi*ĝi* -- 'to get moved', it's ok, but

movi*gi* does NOT mean 'to move something' since it is a meaning of the root-word, and it is very often mistake.

Likewise,

fali -- to fall, this action is already concerns the subject itself, so:

fali*gi* -- 'make something to fall', but

fali*ĝi* does not mean anything.

ek-

Also, -iĝ- is often used to denote the start of some condition:

sidi*ĝi* -- to sit down

stari*ĝi* -- to stand up

In this meaning it can be substituted by prefix **ek-** that means exactly 'start'.

eksidi -- to sit down (rarely used)

ekstari -- to stand up (often used)

eklerni -- to start to learn

ekaŭdi -- to start hearing

sin

It is totally clear if we say "Mi vidas min" or "Vi vidas vin", but what does it mean if we say "Li vidas lin"?

He sees himself? Or he sees some other other man (referred by 'li' as well)?

In Esperanto it is always latter.

And to say "He sees himself", we use special pronoun "Si":

Li vidas **sin**

Si is used only in the third person:

Ŝi kantas al **si** // She sings to herself

Ili rakontas **siajn** problemojn // They tell their (own) problems

Kioma

Ordinal numbers in Esperanto are formed by just adding -a to the number and making them “adjectives”:
unua (first), dua (second), etc.

So, question “kioma” is answered exactly by these ordinal numbers.

Often usage of in id phrase

Kioma horo estas nun? // What hour is now?

This phrase is youse to ast the time.

To tell exact time we can use following words:

horo // hour

minuto // minutes

antaŭ // before

post // after

duono // half

kvarono // quaterd

Examples:

dek minutoj post la tria // 03:10

kvarono antaŭ dudek dua // 21:45

To ask exact time of some event we use

Je kioma horo ____?

Example:

Je kioma horo estas vespermanĝo? // At which time is dinner?

-ar- kaj -er-

The suffix **-ar-** is used to denote a collection or assemblage of the persons or objects indicated by the root:

kampo *field*

monto *mountain*

arbo *tree*

ŝafo *a sheep*

homo *a man (human being)*

kamparo *countryside*

montaro *range of mountains*

arbaro *a wood*

ŝafaro *flock of sheep*

homaro *mankind*

The suffix **-er-** is used to denote a unit of the whole which is indicated in the root, or one of the objects of the same kind:

neĝo *snow*

ĉeno *a chain*

fajro *a fire*

mono *money*

neĝero *snowflake*

ĉenero *a link*

fajrero *a spark*

monero *coin*

-ad-

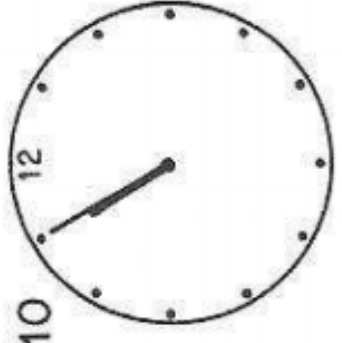
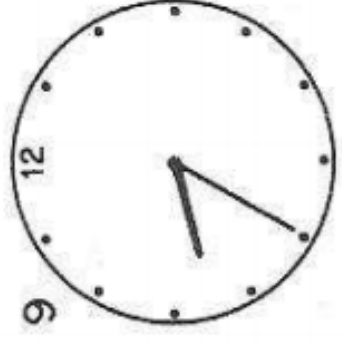
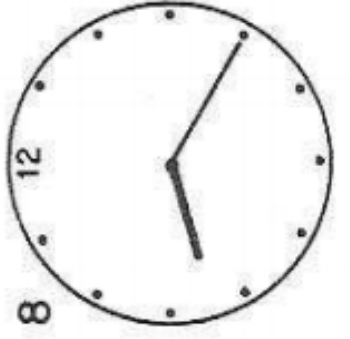
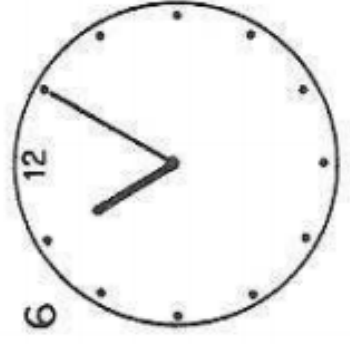
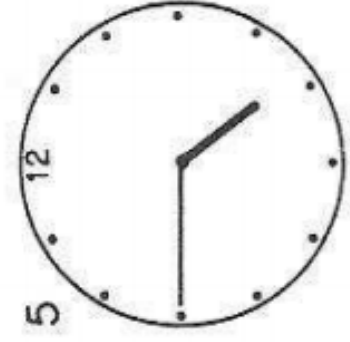
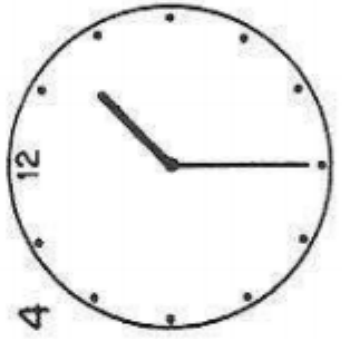
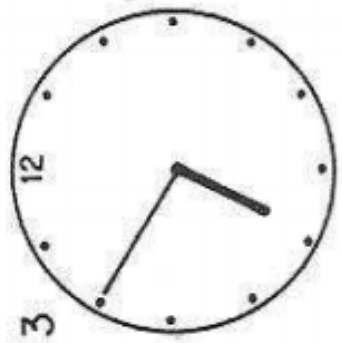
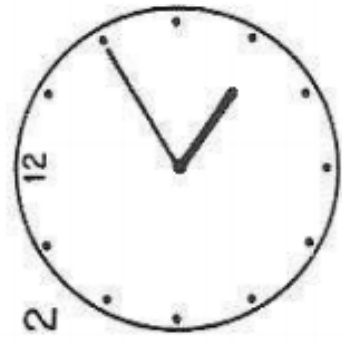
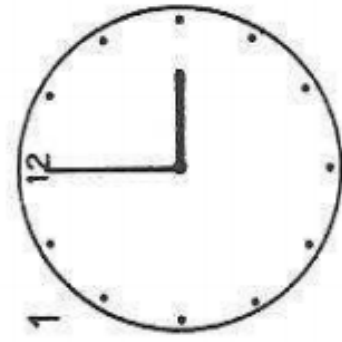
The suffix **-ad-** is used to denote the continuation or constant repetition of an action. In the noun form it equals the English '-ing':



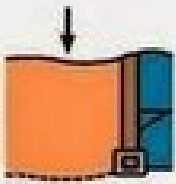
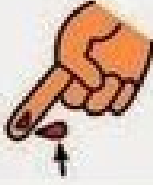

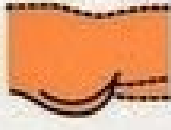

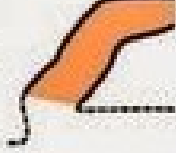






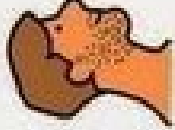
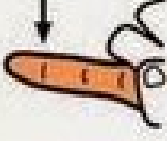



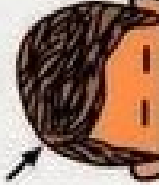

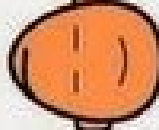
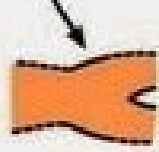
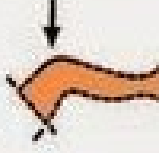


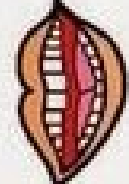

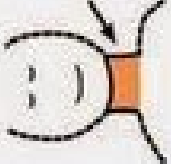

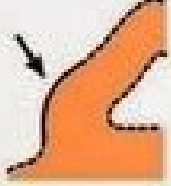
pafas	<i>shoots</i>	pafado	<i>a firing (fusillade)</i>
legas	<i>reads</i>	legado	<i>reading (the process)</i>
iras	<i>goes</i>	iradas	<i>keeps on going</i>
kantas	<i>sings</i>	kantado	<i>singing (the act)</i>
uzas	<i>uses</i>	uzado	<i>usage</i>
dancas	<i>dances</i>	dancado	<i>dancing</i>

-an-

The suffix **-an-** is used to denote a *member*, inhabitant, or partisan:

grupo	<i>group</i>	grupano	<i>group member</i>
vilaço	<i>village</i>	vilaçano	<i>villager</i>
Parizo	<i>Paris</i>	Parizano	<i>Parisian</i>
Kristo	<i>Christ</i>	Kristano	<i>Christian</i>
Londono	<i>London</i>	Londonano	<i>Londoner</i>
Mançestro	<i>Manchester</i>	Mançestrano	<i>Mancunian</i>
Glasgovo	<i>Glasgow</i>	Glasgovano	<i>Glaswegian</i>
Berno	<i>Berne</i>	Bernano	<i>Bernese</i>



maldekstra		dekstra		dorso		sango		osto		pugo		vango		brako	
korpo		corpaj partoj		mentono		orelo		kubuto		okuloj		barbo		fingro	
ungo		piedo		frunto		hararo		mano		kapo		kokso		genuo	
kruro		dento		buŝo		muskolo		kolo		nazo		ŝultro		flanko	