

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>La patr-o</i> , the father.	<i>La patr-o-j</i> , the fathers.
<i>Genitive.</i>	<i>De la patr-o</i> , of the father.	<i>De la patr-o-j</i> , of the fathers.
<i>Dative.</i>	<i>Al la patr-o</i> , to the father.	<i>Al la patr-o-j</i> , to the fathers.
<i>Objective.</i>	<i>La patr-o-n</i> , the father.	<i>La patr-o-j-n</i> , the fathers.
<i>Ablative.</i>	<i>Kun la patr-o</i> , with the father.	<i>Kun la patr-o-j</i> , with the fathers.

3. *Adjectives* are formed by suffixing "a" to the root; they take the same changes for case and number as the substantives. The *comparative* degree is made by prefixing "*pli*" (more), the *superlative* by "*plej*" (most). The word "than," after a comparison, is to be translated by "*ol*," thus, *pli blank-a ol negh-o*, more white than snow.

4. *Numeral cardinal adjectives* are not declinable; they are *unu* (1), *du* (2), *tri* (3), *kvar* (4), *kvin* (5), *ses* (6), *sep* (7), *ok* (8), *naŭ* (9) and *dek* (10), *cent* (100), *mil* (1000). The tens and hundreds are made by the simple union of the first ten cardinals; thus, *kvin-cent* (500), *tri-dek* (30), *dek-ok-cent ok-dek ok* is 1888, etc., etc.

*Ordinal numerals* are formed by means of the adjective termination, "a;" thus, *kvar-a*, fourth.

*Multiplicative numerals* take the suffix *obl-a*; thus, *tri-obl-a*, triple. For numerals that designate fractions "*on*" is to be added; thus, *kvar-on-a*, the fourth part.

*Collective numerals* end in "*op*;" thus, *kvar-op-e*, by fours.

*Distributive numerals* prefix "*po*."

Adverbial nouns can be formed from cardinal numerals; thus, *unu-o* (unity), *du-e* (secondly), *kvar-on-e* (the fourth).

### 5. *Pronouns.*

(a) The *personal* are:

*Mi*, I or me.

*Vi*, you, thou, thee.

*Li*, he or him.

*Ŝi*, she or her.

*Ĝi*, it.

*Si*, oneself.

*Ni*, we or us.

*Ili*, they or them.

*Oni*, they (indefinite, as in *they say*. The French "*on*.")