

(more); the superlative by *plej* (most). The word „than“ is rendered by *ol*, e. g. *pli blanka ol neĝo*, „whiter than snow“.

4. The cardinal numerals do not change their forms for the different cases. They are:

1	<i>unu</i>	7	<i>sep</i>
2	<i>du</i>	8	<i>ok</i>
3	<i>tri</i>	9	<i>naŭ</i>
4	<i>kvar</i>	10	<i>dek</i>
5	<i>kvin</i>	100	<i>cent</i>
6	<i>ses</i>	1000	<i>mil</i>

The tens and hundreds are formed by simple junction of the numerals, e. g., 533 = *kvincent tridek tri*.

Ordinals are formed by adding the adjectival *a* to the cardinals, e. g., *unua*, „first“; *dua*, „second“, etc.

Multiplicatives (as „threefold“, „fourfold“, etc.) add *obl*, e. g. *triobla* „threefold“.

Fractionals add *on*, as *duono*, „a half“, *kvarono*, „a quarter“. Collective numerals add *op*, as *kvarope*, „four together“.

Distributives prefix *po*, e. g., *po kvin*, „five apiece“.

Adverbials take *e*, e. g., *unue*, „firstly“, etc.

5. The Personal Pronouns are: *mi*, I; *vi*, thou, you; *li*, he; *ŝi*, she; *ĝi*, it; *si*, „self“; *ni*, „we“; *ili*, „they“; *oni*, „one“, „people“, (French „on“).

Possessive pronouns are formed by suffixing to the required personal, the adjectival termination. The declension of the pronouns is identical with that of substantives. E. g. *mi*, „I“; *min*, „me“ (obj.); *mia*, „my“, „mine“.

6. The verb does not change its form for numbers