Following is a list of Esperanto building blocks. Along with a list of word stems, it should help to interpret and construct Esperanto words. I should note that none of the prefixes and suffixes quoted here are rather loose in their definition and may also appear in word stems on occasion without the cited meaning. Where an affix is actually a word stem itself I have attempted to list that word stem underneath.

I might also add, that this summary is not intended to teach Esperanto, but to serve as a useful reference for those of us who are learning. Many may be compounded with other suffixes and prefixes. Some are in fact word stems themselves.

Grammatical Endings

- as verb, present tense amas "loves"
- is verb, past tense amis "loved"
- u verb, imperative amu "love!"
- i verb, infinitive ami "to love"
- j plural amoj "loves"
- n direct object of a verb amon "love"
- e adverb ame "lovingly"
- a adjective ama "loving"

- et- action, particularly prolonged or repeated paroli "to speak" paroladi "to make a speech"

- id- descendant of

Building Blocks of Esperanto

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One of these grammatical endings should appear on the end of most words, and defines that word role in a sentence. Other suffixes and prefixes may precede this final identifier.

- o noun amo "love"
- a adjective amo "loving"
- adverb amo "lovingly"
- n noun direct object of a verb amo "love"
- j plurals of the direct object amoj "loves"
- i infinitive ami "to love"
- e imperative amo "love!"
- a adjective amo "loving"
- id- descendant of

Prefixes

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All the prefixes precede the stem of the word, many are in fact word stems themselves. Many may be compounded with other prefixes and suffixes. Many are rather flexible in their definition.

al- approach, towards, bringing closer al "towards" veni "to come" alveni "to arrive"
irii "to go" alliri "to approach"
paroli "to speak" alparoli "to address"

See also: al-

bo- relative by marriage patro "father" bapatro "father-in-law"

See also: bo-

cxef- chief cxeno "chain" cxenero "link"

See also: cxef-

dis- separation, dispersal doni "to give" disdoni "to distribute"
sendi "to send" dissendi "to transmit"

See also: dis-

asu- backward, going away iri "to go" iri "to go away"

See also: asu-

g- both sexes together frato "brother" gefratoj "male teacher"

See also: g-

- -id- descendant of

ex- -ad- re- repetition, return rei "again" svi "sees" svi "revises" svi "sees again"

See also: ex- -ad-

sen- without sen "without" koro "heart" senkoro "heartless"

See also: sen-
Possessives take the adjectival form by adding the −a suffix.

A complete list of pronouns. As in English, the plural "you" is indicated by using the accusative (-o) suffix.

See also: pre-

---ig---
causative

igpi "to make"

grandi "big" > grandigi "to enlarge"

forta "strong" > fortigi "to strengthen"

facila "easy" > facilig "to facilitate"

anti "to bar" > antigi "to obstruct, to make known"

stari "to stand" > stargi "to set up"

kontenta "glad" > kontentiga "satisfactory"

See also: -ige-

---ige---

ige "to become"

ipgi "to become"

proksim "near" > proksimigi "to draw nearer"

stara "standing" > starigi "to stand up"

viro "man" > virigi "to become a man"

rapidigo "quick" > rapidigilo "acceleration"

See also: -ige-

---il---

implement, tool

libo "a tool"

laboro "to employ, to labor, tool" > laborilo "tool"

veturi "to travel" > veturilo "vehicle"

---in---
feminine

ino "a female"

knabo "boy" > knabino "girl"

viro "man" > virino "woman"

patro "father" > patrino "mother"

instrueto "teacher" > instruutino "female teacher"

See also: vir-ge-in-

---indo---

indoor

indo "worthy"

seni "to love" > seninda "deserving love"

vidi "to see" > vidinda "worth seeing"

havi "to have" > havinda "worthy having"

See also: -ebl-

---ing---

holder

ingo "a holder", "a scoopet"

glavo "sword" > glavino "sword"

plumo "pen" > plumingo "penholder"

---im---

pattern or system

isemo "an ism"

prokti "to protect" > proktikismo "protectionism"

alcoholk "alcohol" > alcholikismo "alcoholism"

---ist---

habitual occupation, profession

isto "professional"

instrueto "teacher" > instruutino "female teacher"

polico "police" > policisto "policeman"

See also: -ebl-

---i---

multiple

chile "fold"

du "two" > dubila "double"

kvar "four" > kvarde "fourfold"

---on---

fraction

ono "a fraction"

du "two" > dumili "to halve"

sea "aux" > semni "a zich"

---op---

collective numeral

tri "three" > triopo "triplet"

uno "one" > unon  one by one", "in the manner of one-ness"

---uj---

container

ujoo "receptacle"

ekerno "sugar" > ekernino "sugar basin"

papero "paper" > paperno "wallet"

xemo "money" > xemono "purse"

---ul---

a person

ulo "fellow", "chap"

juna "young"

forta "strong" > fortulo "a hefty guy"

drinko "alcoholic drink" > drinkulo "drunkard"

trinko "drink" > trinkulo "one who drinks"

See also: -ebl-

---un---

related to in some way (no fixed meaning though)

malvaro "cold" > malvaruni "to catch a cold"

pleno "full" > plenumo "to fulfill"

planulo "sole of foot" > planulumo "sole of shoe"

cerbo "brain" > cerbumo "to puzzle over"

See also: -ebl-

Participles

This is a very brief summary. The participles can form compound verbs when they follow the adjective "fast" (where they take adjectival suffix), or they can take adjectival, adverbial or noun forms on their own (with the appropriate grammatical ending).

PASIVE

PAST -it- -int-

PRESENT -at- -ante-

FUTURE -end- -en terminate-

CONDITIONAL -nul- -nulo-

Pronomes

A complete list of pronouns. As in English, the plural "you" is indicative of the singular and does not take the plural suffix. Possessives take the adjectival form by adding the -a suffix.

oni one

onu one

ni one

vi you

ili he

ila she

ji it

ni we

ili they

---Correlatives---

Any combination of the prefix and suffix will form a small word describing something. Remember that movement towards a place is indicated by using the accusative (-o) suffix.

---Credits---

Compiled by Bernd Wechner, with much appreciated advice from Daniel Chun, Donald J. Harlow, David Wolff, Harris Laine, Martin R. Bartel, Jim Kingdon, and Bob Lidral.

="---Milion---
miliono million

mil thousand

miliono million

milardo million (thousand million)

---Prepositions, Conjunctions and other words with no grammatical ending---

Short words which do not have any grammatical ending are used very often. They are prepositions, conjunctions, interjections and even adverbs, and a real pain to anyone who tries to make a dictionary. Here is a fairly complete list of all you will likely meet.

ajn -ever (with a correlative)

al to(wards)

almena at least

ankura also

anstatax still, yet

antaux before

apenaux scarcely

apu beside, near

baldeaux hence

axar because

axa at, by, in case of

axi this (with a correlative or noun)

ciaxruaux around

di of (quantity)

di of, from

di so much the

du then, thus, therefore

du during
eco even

eketer outside of

el out of

en in

for away

gais until

inter between

ja indeed

jen already

je indefinite preposition

jien hence, behold

jes yes

jes so much the

jesus just

kaj and

ke that

kontrexx against

krom except, apart from

kvanoo although

kvazaux as if

leax according to, along

malgraux in spite of

men oneself (with a pronoun)

ne no

nu not

nun no

nu not

numi only

ol that

per by means of

plej more

pli more

po at the rate of

pru for

post after

post past, by, beyond

pro concerning, about

pro on account of, owing to, because of

pro sed without

sub under

super above

sur on

tamen however

trans through of

trans across

tros very

tuj immediately

---Milion---

milard million (thousand million)