

AĈ

1 AĈ = "bad quality, uselessness, without value".

2

domo → **domaĉo** = badly constructed house that's falling apart; a hovel

ĉevalo → **ĉevalaĉo** = bad, worthless horse, nag, hack

babili → **babilaĉi** = chatter stupidly, maliciously, prattle

aĉa = of bad quality, useless, worthless

AD

3 AD = "continuing action".

4

uzo = a (single) use → **uzado** = continuous, repetitive, or regular use

viziti = to visit → **vizitadi** = to visit often or regularly

konstruo = the act of constructing, the manner of construction, something built → **konstruado** = the act of constructing continuously

martelo = a hammer → **marteli** = to hammer → **martelado** = continuous hammering

reĝo = king → **reĝi** = to reign as a king → **reĝado** = the act of reigning (for a certain period of time)

5 If you want to show that something is an action, but don't want to add the sense of continuing action given by AD, you must use another action root without a meaning involving duration, or express yourself in another way entirely: **martelado** = (continuous) hammering → **martelbato** = hammer strike (a single strike of a hammer); **brosado** = (continuous) brushing → **brostiro** = brush stroke (a single stroke of a brush).

AĴ

6 AĴ = "(concrete) thing".

7

bela → **belajo** = a (concrete) thing that is especially beautiful, a physical embodiment of beauty

utila → **utilaĵo** = a (concrete) thing that is useful

dolĉa → **dolĉaĵo** = a sweet (candy etc)

nova → **novaĵo** = something that has just come out, just occurred, news, news item

fari → **faraĵo** = something that has been made, is being made, or will be made

desegni = to draw → **desegnaĵo** = a drawing, a picture that was drawn

kreski → **kreskaĵo** = something that grows, a plant

kovri → **kovraĵo** = a cover, something used to cover things

amuzi → **amuziĵo** = something used to amuse oneself, a fun thing

havi → **havaĵo** = a possession, something that is had

trinki = to drink → **trinkaĵo** = a drink; something that people drink

konstruo = the action of building, a way of building, something built → **konstruaĵo** = something built (usually a building)

ligno → **lignaĵo** = something made of wood

araneo → **aranaĵo** = a spider's web

azeno → **azenaĵo** = a donkey-like (=stupid) thing

ĉirkaŭ → **ĉirkaŭaĵo** = space/location/region around something

post → **postaĵo** = a bottom, behind, buttocks

sen senco → **sensencaĵo** = a thing that lacks sense, something that is nonsense

kokido → **kokidaĵo** = food made of chicken, chicken meat

ovo → **ovaĵo** = a food made from eggs

glacio → **glaciaĵo** = a sweet made from frozen cream

aĵo = a concrete thing (of undefined type)

8 A **participle suffix** can sometimes be included for additional precision: **draŝataĵo** (grain that is currently being threshed), **draŝitaĵo** (grain that has already been threshed), **draŝotaĵo** (grain that someone intends to thresh later), **brulantaĵo** (something that is currently burning), **brulintaĵo** (something that has burned but already stopped burning). However, in most circumstances a simple Aĵ word is totally enough.

AN

9 AN = "a member of a group, an inhabitant of a place, a believer in a doctrine, a person who belongs to a place", and so forth.

- 10
- klubo → klubano = a member of a club
 - Eŭropo → Eŭropano = an inhabitant of Europe, a European
 - Indonezio → Indoneziano = an inhabitant of Indonesia, an Indonesian
 - vilaĝo → vilaĝano = a villager, an inhabitant of a village
 - Islamo → Islamano = a believer in Islam, a Muslim
 - respubliko → respublikano = a supporter of the idea that a state should be a republic, a member of a party that calls itself Republican
 - ŝipo → ŝipano = a person who serves on a ship
 - estraro → estrarano = a member of a board
 - sama lando → samlandano = an inhabitant of the same country
 - ano = a member of a society, party, family, religious organization, etc; aniĝi = to become a member, to join a group

AR

11 AR = "a whole group or a collection of many things of the same type".

- 12
- homo → homaro = all people in the world, the whole human race
 - birdo → birdaro = all birds in the world or in one region
 - gazeto → gazetaro = all newspapers and magazines in one region, the press
 - verko → verkaro = all works of one author
 - estro → estraro = an elected group of leaders of one organization, a board
 - arbo → arbaro = a place with many trees growing together, a forest or wood
 - haro → hararo = all of the hairs on someone's head, a head of hair

ŝafo → ŝafaro = all sheep of one owner or in one place

meblo → meblaro = all furniture of one room/apartment/house

altaj montoj → altmontaro = a range or chain of high mountains

vorto → vortaro = a book with a list of words and explanations of them, a dictionary

horo → horaro = a table of hours, in which something special is happening, a timetable

ŝtupeto → ŝtupetaro = a tool for climbing, constructed from two posts and many steps (= a ladder)

vagono → vagonaro = a succession of wagons joined together, pulled by a locomotive (= train)

aro = a group, collection, herd, etc.

ĈJ

13 ĈJ is used to make informal nicknames for men. A shortened form of the name is used before ĈJ. Normally between 1 and 5 letters of the name are retained:

14

Johano (John) → Johanĉjo or Joĉjo (Joe)

Vilhelmo (William) → Vilhelĉjo or Vilheĉjo or Vilĉjo or Viĉjo (Bill or Will)

papago (parrot) → Papĉjo (a nickname for a male parrot)

Patro (Father) → Paĉjo (Dad)

Onklo (Uncle) → Oĉjo

Frato (Brother) → Fraĉjo (Bro)

15 ĈJ, like NJ, is a bit of an unusual suffix, in that it doesn't end in a vowel, and because you can shorten the root preceding it. In some cases, it is possible to add the suffix UL first, if that helps create a form that sounds better: Petro → Petrulo → Petruĉjo, etc. However that is not traditional, nor is it, perhaps, completely logical, but when nicknames are concerned, neither tradition, nor logic, nor rigorous logic are very important. Nicknames can be created completely according to individual preference (for example by borrowing from other languages).

16 EBL= "can be done, possible, -able". EBL can only be used with transitive verbs:

17

manĝi → **manĝebla** = such that it can be eaten, edible

nombri → **nombrebila** = such that it can be numbered, countable

malhavi → **malhavebla** = such that it can be lacking; unnecessary → **nemalhavebla** = such that it cannot be lacking, indispensable

kompreni → **komprenible** = such that anyone can understand; self-evident, self-explanatory (often used as a shortened version of **memkomprenible**, of course)

esperi → **esperebla** = such that something can be hoped for, hopefully

supozi → **supozebla** = such that something can be supposed, supposedly

eble = "can be"; **eblo** = something that is possible, a possibility; **ebleco** = a quality of something that is possible

18 EBL (as well as IND and END) is occasionally used after a verb that is normally intransitive, but which is able to take an object:

19

iri → **irebla** = such that one can go or travel by it (= go on it or along it)

loĝi → **loĝebla** = such that it can be inhabited, such that one can live in it

20 Normally we say **iri sur/laŭ vojo** (to go on/along a path) and **loĝi en domo** (to live in a house), but the expressions **iri vojon** and **loĝi domon** are also correct, though very rare.

EC

21 EC = "quality or state (or someone or something)". EC always shows something abstract (a quality or a state).

22

bono = the abstract idea of good → **boneco** = goodness as a quality of something or someone

- **Vi estos kiel Dio, vi scios bonon kaj malbonon.** - You will be like God, you will know good and bad.
- **Ili admiris la bonecon de lia ago.** - They admired the goodness of his action.

ruĝo = the color red → **ruĝeco** = the state of being red

- **Ŝiaj blankaj vangoj estis kolorigitaj de freŝa ruĝo.** - Her white cheeks were colored by fresh red.
- **La ruĝeco de ŝiaj vangoj malkaŝis ŝiajn sentojn.** - The redness of her cheeks revealed her feelings.

longo = horizontal dimension (every concrete object has a length) → **longeco** = the quality of being long, having much length

- **Ni mezuris la longon de ĝiaj kruroj, kaj trovis, ke ili estas tre mallongaj.** - We measured the length of its legs, and found that they were very short.

- La **longeco** de ĝiaj kruroj tre surprizis nin. - The length of its legs surprised us very much.

The legs were surprisingly long.

rapido = a measurement of distance travelled in a certain time (every moving thing has some speed) → **rapideco** = a quality of something that is going (very) quickly

- La **rapido** de la aŭto estis nur 20 kilometroj en horo. - The speed of the car was only 20 kilometres per hour.
- La aviadilo pasis kun fulma **rapideco**. - The airplane passed with lightning speed.

homo → **homeco** = a natural quality of a human being

granda animo → **grandanimeco** = the quality of having a large (= noble) mind)

korekto → **korekteco** = the quality of being correct, without error

unu → **unueco** = the quality of being like one, oneness

unua → **unuaeco** = the quality of being the first

estonta → **estonteco** = future time, future tense. forms like **estonto** normally would show a person, like all participles with an O-ending, but sometimes **estonto** is used as an abbreviated form of **estonteco**.

pasinta → **pasinteco** = past time, past tense

infano → **infaneco** = the quality of being a child, childhood, being child-like

eco = an attribute or quality

23 EC is occasionally used illogically because of influence from national language: **Bedaŭrinde mi ne havas la eblecon tion ĉi fari.** (Unfortunately, I don't have the **possibility** to do this). In fact, the sentence isn't talking about a quality, but about a **eblo** (possibility) (or even **eblaĵo**). It is preferable to say, as Zamenhof did: **Bedaŭrinde mi ne havas la eblon tion ĉi fari.** (When hesitating between **eblo** and **ebleco**, the form **eblo** should be chosen, because it is a form that summarizes both **ebleco** and **eblaĵo**, so **eblo** could hardly ever be an incorrect choice.)

24 EC can also be used with an A-ending or an E-ending (or a verb ending). These forms normally have the meaning "similar, in a similar way, looking the same as, in the same way as":

25

ligneca papero = paper looking partially like wood

Ni havas **amikecajn** rilatojn kun ili. = Ni rilatas kvazaŭ ni estus amikoj. - We have friendly relationships with them = We relate as if we were friends.

26 In some cases, for clarity, compound words like **ŝajna**, **simila**, **maniera** or **stila** may be used. Sometimes forms with **...eca** mean "relating to that quality, about the quality in question": **patreca testo** = a test to determine paternity, a test to find out, if someone is the father

EG

27 EG= "high(est) grade, great(est) type".

28

domo → **domego** = (very) large house, mansion

varma → **varmega** = burning hot, very hot

bone → **bonege** = very well, excellent

krii → **kriegi** = to cry out (very) loudly

ŝati → **ŝategi** = to like very much

dankon! → **dankegon!** = thanks so much!

tre → **treege** = very very

pordo → **pordego** = a main door of a building, the main gate of a city, farm, courtyard, etc.

granda → **grandega** = extraordinarily large

piedo → **piedejo** = a large, fat, disagreeable, or dangerous foot of a person or an animal

manĝi → **manĝegi** = to avidly or excessively eat, to devour

ege = very strongly, very intensely, extremely

EJ

29 EJ= "a place, space, house, room etc. intended for something". The root standing before EJ always expresses what happens or what is found in the place.

30

lerni → **lernejo** = a place intended for learning

dormi → **dormejo** = room for sleeping

eliri (to exit, to go out) → **elirejo** = a place (normally a door) through which one can leave, or exit or go out.

redakti (to edit) → **redaktejo** = place where one edits (example, a journal or magazine).

akcepti (to accept) → **akceptejo** = place where one is accepted (in a hotel or a conference etc), a lobby.

necesa → **necesejo**= place for performing certain actions which one would prefer not to name directly (namely urination and defecation)

preĝi → **preĝejo** = place of worship and other religious activities. The word **preĝejo** is traditionally used primarily for a Christian church, while special words are preferred for houses of worship of other religions: **moskeo**, **sinagogo**, **templo** etc. But **preĝejo** can certainly be used for every kind of religion. For a Christian church there is also a special word **kirko** (rarely used). The simplest way of specifying is to use terms like: **Kristana preĝejo**, **Islama preĝejo**, **Hinduismo preĝejo** etc.

ĉevalo → **ĉevalejo** = stable

mallibero → **malliberejo** = prison

libro (book) → **librejo** → = **book store**, (a collection of books, or a library is **biblioteko**)

rizo (rice) → **rizejo** = place (fields), where one cultivates rice.

herbo (grass) → **herbejo** = place, where mainly grass grows, not trees, etc., meadow

tajloro (taylor) → **tajlorejo** = place where a taylor works

ministro ministry → **ministrejo** = location (house, office) of the ministry.

malsanulo (sick person) → **malsanulejo** = Place where one nurses and cures sick people, a hospital.

TTT (WWW) (la Tut-Tera Teksaĵo pronounced "toe-toe-toe") → **TTT-ejo** (pronounced toe-toe-toe-eh-yo) = web server, a website, web page, a place where web content can be found.

ejo = place (for a defined purpose)

- 31 When talking about a factory or something similar we prefer to use a more unambiguous compound: **tabakfarejo** = "place where cigarettes and other tobacco products are produced", **ŝtalejo** aŭ **ŝtalfabriko** = "steel plant," **gisejo** aŭ **gisfabriko** = "foundry"

EM

- 32 EM= "an inclination to something".

- 33 An EM-word usually indicates that something, due to its nature, often or continuously tends to that action:

34

timi → **timema** = inclined to be fearful, often fearing

manĝi → **manĝema** = inclined to eat often or copiously.

kompreni → **komprenema** = such that one always wants to understand

venĝi → **venĝema** = vengeful

pura → **puri** = to be clean → **purema** = such that one wants to be clean

35 Sometimes EM is used for a momentary or occasional desire, or a passing need:

36 **Ŝi sentis fortan mangemon.** (= ... fortan malsaton.) - She felt a strong urge to eat. (=...felt extreme hunger)

Subite li fariĝis terure dormema. (= ... terure dorme laca.) - Suddenly he became terribly sleepy.

37 Alternatively you can use a compound with **vola**: **manĝivola**, **venĝovola**. But usually EM is sufficient.

38 In some words EM shows ability:

39 **produkti** → **produktema** = productive

krei → **kreema** = creative

40 One can also use a compound with **pova** or **kapabla**: **produktipova**, **kreokapabla**. But usually EM is clear enough.

41 In some words EM means that one is threatened by something due to one's nature, and that one risks something that is undesirable.

42 **erari** → **erarema** = fallible, easily or often inclined to error.

morti → **mortema** = mortal, such that one can, even must, die

43 Sometimes an EM-words is created from something other than a verb:

44 **gasto** → **gastema** = such that one likes guests

la sama sekso → **samseksema** = such that one prefers one's own sex

45 **Gastema** therefore can be understood as "inclined to being a guest." If this is not the required meaning it might be better to use a compound with **ama**: **gastama** = "guest-loving", **samseksama** = "such that one loves one's own sex," On the other hand when AM seems too strong an expression or is inappropriate, then perhaps EM is preferable.

46 EM-words more often than not have an A-ending, but could have any ending. With an O-ending it was once customary to always add the suffix EC: **manĝemeco**, **timemeco** etc. But EC is normally not required. It is correct to say **manĝemo**, **timemo** etc. Before the suffix UL you can leave out EM if the meaning is clear: **timemulo** → **timulo**,

drinkemulo → drinkulo.

47 EM is also used as an ordinary root: **emo** = a momentary inclination, a hankering, **ema** = inclined to, yearning for.

END

48 END = "must be done". You can only use END with transitive verbs.

49

pagi → **pagenda** = payable, such that it must be paid, account due

respondi → **respondenda** = such that it must be answered

ER

50 ER = "a very small part of the whole." ER is used when something consists of many parts of the same type. What stands before ER always indicates the whole that is made up of the parts:

51

sablo → **sablero** = grain of sand

neĝo → **neĝero** = snowflake

mono → **monero** = a coin (paper money is called **monbileto** or **monpapero**)

fajro → **fajrero** = a very small (flying) burning spark. (An electric spark is also called **sparko**)

ero = small(est) constituent part

52 ER indicates one of many similar, hardly distinguishable parts which make up the whole. When talking about parts that are somehow individualized or of different types, then we don't use ER, but PART: **mondoparto** (≈ **kontinento**), **landparto**, **korpoparto**, **parto de libro**. When indicating a part which has been torn off or broken off, then use PEC: **Mi disŝiris la leteron kaj disĵetis ĝiajn pecetojn en ĉiujn angulojn de la ĉambro.**

ESTR

53 ESTR = "person who guides, decides, master". What stands in front of ESTR is always the place where the boss decides, or the matter about which the boss is deciding:

54

Aŭto → **ŝinestro** = the person who has command of the ship; captain

ŝipo → ŝipestro = the person who has command of the ship: captain

imperio → imperiestro = emperor

grupo → grupestro = leader of a group

urbo → urbestro = mayor

lernejo → lernejestro = person in charge of a school, principal, headmaster

cent → centestro = officer in charge of a hundred soldiers

estro = boss with decision making powers

ET

55 ET = " low(est) degree, small(est) piece".

56

domo → dometo = (very) small house, cottage

varma → varmeta = tepid

babili → bableti = to chat very little

iom (some amount) → iomete → = only very little, a little bit

ŝtrumpo (stocking) → ŝtrumpeto = short stocking, which covers the foot and part of the leg immediately above the foot, a sock

ridi (to laugh) → rideto = to laugh without making a sound, with closed mouth, to smile

patro (father) → patreto = dear father, daddy, dad

mano → maneto = charmingly tiny hand

eta = tiny, small, of low intensity; etigi = to make small, to turn down; etulo = small person

57 Sometimes ET is used as a prefix with a special meaning:

58

burĝo → etburĝo = petit bourgeois

fingro → etfingro = pinky, the smallest finger on the hand

ID

59 ID = "born of". What stands in front of ID always shows what it is that gave birth.

60 Normally ID is used with words designating animals. Then ID shows an immature animal, the young offspring of the species in question:

61

bovo → **bovido** = calf

koko → **kokido** = chick

rano → **ranido** =immature frog

ido = the young of an animal, offspring

62 Sometimes ID is used for a young plant: **arbo** → **arbido**= young tree, sapling.

63 With human beings ID indicates a child, progeny, without respect to age. Thus ID is mainly used with titles and historic names:

64

reĝo → **reĝido** = child of a king, prince

Timuro → **Timuridoj** = princes descended from Sultan Tamerlane

Izraelo → **Izraelido** = Israelite, descendent of the man Israel (**Israelano** = Israeli, related to the country of Israel)

65 Sometimes ID is used figuratively with a word designating a country or language:

66

lando → **landido** = person born in a particular country, native

Latino → **Latinida lingvo** = language that stems from Latin, romance language (romance = coming from Rome)

IG

67 IG = "to act on, to effect, to cause, to bring about something". What stands before IG always shows the result of the action.

68

akra → **akrigi** = to sharpen, to make something sharp

- **Mi akrigas mian tranĉilon.** - I am sharpening my knife.

longa → **longigi** = to make something long

- **La kunveno devus esti mallonga, sed la multaj demandoj longigos ĝin.** - The meeting should be short, but the many questions will make it long.

pli longa → **plilongigi** = to lengthen, to make something longer

- **Ni devis plilongigi nian viziton en Hindujo.** - We had to prolong our visit in India.

69 You can make an IG-verb from a root that describes an action (which is normally a verb). An IG-verb like this means that the subject causes someone or something else to perform the action in question. The object of this kind of IG-verb is the person or thing that would be the subject of the simple root verb.

70 You can do this with an intransitive verb:

71

sidi → **sidigi** = to make someone sit

- **Li sidigis sian infanon sur seĝon.** - He sat his child down on the chair.

72 You can also do this with a transitive verb. The object of this kind of IG-verb is either the subject of the simple root verb, or the object of the simple root verb:

73

kompreni → **komprenigi** = to make someone understand

- **Mi finfine sukcesis komprenigi lin, ke li devas iri hejmen.** - I finally managed to make him understand that he had to go home.
- **Mi ne povis komprenigi la ŝercon al li.** - I couldn't make him understand the joke.

74 You can also make an IG-verb from a root that is normally a noun.

75 That type of IG-verb can mean that one acts such that the object becomes what the root indicates. But it can also mean that you cause the object to be like the root, or it can mean that you cause the object to perform an action which relates to the root:

76

edzo → **edzigi** = to make a husband out of someone i.e. to marry off (the feminine equivalent is edzinigi)

- **Li edzigis sian filon al riĉa fraŭlino.** - He married his son off to a rich young lady.

pinto → **pinta** → **pintigi** = to make something pointy, to make something have a point

- **Se vi volas skribi, vi devas unue pintigi vian krajonon.** - If you want to write you first have to sharpen your pencil. (make it pointy)

flamo → **flami** → **flamigi** = enflame (to make something flame)

- **Petro flamigis la fajron per forta blovado.** - Peter made the fire flare up by vigorously blowing on it.

77 You can also make an IG-verb from a phrase with a preposition:

78

en (la) domo → **endomigi** = to make something go into the house

- Kiam komencis pluvi, ŝi rapide **endomigis** la infanojn. - When it started to rain, she quickly got the children into the house.

sen vesto (without clothes) → **senvestigi** = to make someone become without clothes; to remove the clothes from someone, undress someone

- Janjo estis **senvestigita** kaj **endormigita**. - Janjo was undressed and put in bed.

79 The opposite of **sen...igi** can theoretically be expressed by **kun...igi**, but that type of word is normally not used because many simple verbs by themselves have that meaning: **maski** = "kunmaskigi", **vesti** = "kunvestigi". In those cases an alternative to **sen...igi** would be the prefix **MAL** with IG: **malvesti** = **senvestigi**, **malmaski** = **senmaskigi**. **Senfortigi** is more or less equivalent to **malfortigi**. The opposite of **senfortigi** is theoretically "**kunfortigi**", but that is an unnecessarily cumbersome word. Instead we simply say **fortigi**.

80 You can also make an IG-verb from a particle or an affix:

81

for (away) → **forigi** = remove, wipe away, scrape off, get rid of

- Per forta lesivo ŝi sukcesis **forigi** la nigrajn makulojn. - With strong suds she successfully got rid of the black stains.

al (to, towards) → **aligi** = adjoin, attach, put on to

- Ili baldaŭ discipline **aligos** siajn fortojn al tiu komuna granda armeo. - They soon with discipline will adjoin their forces to the large common army.

82 When the root is neither about quality nor action one might hesitate in deciding whether to use a verb without a suffix or a verb with the suffix IG. Often common usage gives the simple verb a meaning equivalent to an IG-verb: **konfuzo** = malordego → **konfuzi** = to create great disorder. Tradition may sometimes only favour the form with IG: **grupo** → **grupigi** = to put into a group or groups. Sometimes tradition assigns different meanings to the simple form and to the IG-form, but they both have a causative (IG) meaning: **koloro** → **kolori** = to give something its color, to be that which gives color to something; **koloro** → **kolorigi** = to act such that something becomes colored. However, one can't demand that everyone always follow these fine distinctions. You have to at least tolerate that someone may sometimes use **kolori** and **kolorigi** interchangeably. Sometimes the simple form has a meaning which is not of the IG-type, not causative: **lumo** → **lumi** = to give off rays of light; **lumo** → **lumigi** = to make something light up. Sometimes both forms have the same meaning: **ordo** → **ordi** aŭ **ordigi** = to create order, put into order, make orderly. Nowadays we generally prefer the form **ordigi**.

83 Often a superfluous IG is added to a verb which normally doesn't require it. This can be tolerated, especially if the result is clearer, but normally we should use the traditional form. However these forms are not entirely stable in all cases. In some cases the IG-suffix may not be mandatory because the simple form could hardly have another meaning. Then it is likely that in future we might use the short form without IG. Often both forms can be used in parallel without any difference in meaning: **loki/lokigi**, **arkivi/arkivigi**, **listi/listigi**.

84 IG usually appears with a verb ending but could also have an O-ending, A-ending or E-ending. The meaning of these forms describes actions just as the verbal form does: **akrigo** = "the act of sharpening," **akriga** = "relating to the act of sharpening," **sidigo** = "the act of sitting down," **sidige** = "relating to the acting of sitting down," **edzigo** = "the act of getting married," **edziga** = "related to the act of marriage."

85 IG can also be used as an ordinary root: **igi** = to cause someone to do something.

IĜ

86 IĜ = "changing to new state, to new place, to new action." Whatever comes before IĜ, always shows the result of this change.

87

pala → paliĝi = to become pale, to pale

- Li **paliĝis** pro la ŝoko. - He became pale from the shock.

longa (long) → longiĝi = become long, lengthen

- La tagoj **longiĝas**, printempo alvenas. - The days grow longer, spring arrives.

pli longa (longer) → plilongiĝi = become longer

- Li asertas, ke post la vizito al la miraklisto lia kruro **plilongiĝis**. - He claims that after the visit to the miracle worker his leg got better.

88

An IĜ verb made from an intransitive verb shows transition to the action in question. IĜ with that sort of verb is therefore almost equivalent to the prefix EK. Sometimes these IĜ verbs show a nuance, that the action happens by itself, or that the action happens unwillingly.

89

sidi → sidiĝi = to start to sit, to begin to sit down

- Li **sidiĝis** sur la sofo. - He sat down on the sofa.

esti → estiĝi = to start to be, to come into being

- **Estiĝis** kverelo inter ili. - A quarrel arose between them.

morti → mortiĝi = to become dead (unintentionally)

- Mia onklo ne mortis per natura morto, sed li tamen ne mortigis sin mem kaj ankaŭ estis mortigita de neniu; unu tagon, promenante apud la reloj de fervojo, li falis sub la radojn de veturanta vagonaro kaj **mortiĝis**. - My uncle didn't die a natural death, however, he didn't kill himself and was also not killed by anyone; one day, walking beside the railroad tracks, he fell underneath the wheels of the moving train and was killed.

The simple word **morti** already shows transition (from life to death). Here IĜ shows that the death happened accidentally, unintentionally.

90

An IĜ verb may also be made from a transitive verb. in this form of IĜ verb, IĜ doesn't indicate transition from one state to another. IĜ there only serves to make the verb intransitive, to change its role in the sentence:

91

malfermi → malfermiĝi = to become open, to be opened (by itself)

- La knabo **malfermis** la pordon. - The boy opened the door.
- La pordo brue **malfermiĝis**. - The door noisily opened.

turni → turniĝi = to become turned, to be turned (by itself)

- La knabo **turnis** sian kapon. - The boy turned his head.
- La tero **turniĝas** ĉirkaŭ sia akso. - The earth turns around its axis.

ruli → ruliĝi = to move through rolling, to roll (by itself)

- Kiu **rulas** ŝtonon, al tiu ĝi revenos. - Whoever rolls a stone, to that person it will return.
- Ili **rulis** sian ĉaron. - They rolled their cart.
- La vinberoj eloremite **ruliĝadis** sur la teron. - The grapes, having been pushed out, rolled out onto the ground

- La veturilo **ruliĝis** tre rapide. - The vehicle rolled very quickly.

92 An IĜ verb made from a transitive verb is often similar to a **passive verb**. The difference is that an IĜ verb shows that the action happens more or less on its own, or that the speaker isn't interested in who or what initiated the action: **Li estis naskita en Januaro**. A normal passive sentence. We are primarily interested in the action that was fulfilled with a certain result (because of the IT form). **Li naskiĝis en Januaro**. He became born. More attention is paid to the one who was born, the child, than to the one giving birth, the mother.

93 An IĜ verb can also be made from a root that is normally a noun. These IĜ verbs can mean that the subject is becoming the thing indicated by the root, or that it becomes similar to the root, or that some kind of action characterized by the root is happening to it:

94

edzino → **edziniĝi** = to become someone's wife, a woman gets married

- **Ŝi edziniĝis kun sia kuzo**. - She got married to her cousin.

pinto → **pinta** → **pintiĝi** = to become pointy, to get a (sharp) point, to be sharpened

- **Malgraŭ liaj penoj la kraĵono ne pintiĝis**. - In spite of his efforts, the pencil didn't sharpen.

flamo → **flami** → **flamiĝi** = to begin to flame, to go up in flame

- **Ligno fendita facile flamiĝas**. - Split wood easily goes up in flames.

95 An IĜ verb can also be made using a phrase with a preposition. The precise meaning depends on the preposition. If, for example, the preposition relates to location or motion, IĜ means "to move, to go, to change position":

96

en domo → **endomiĝi** = to enter a house, to come into a house

- **Kiam la fulmotondro komenciĝis, ni tuj endomiĝis**. - When the thunder and lightning began, we immediately went into the house.

sen vesto → **senvestiĝi** = to become nude, to take off one's clothing, to undress

- **Senhonte mi senvestiĝis antaŭ ili**. - I unashamedly undressed in front of them.

97 An IĜ verb can also be constructed using a particle or another affix:

al → **aliĝi** = to be added, to join, to become a member, to announce one's participation, to sign up

- **Al lia antaŭa embaraso aliĝis nun iom da konfuzo. Ĉu vi jam aliĝis al la kongreso?** - To his previous embarrassment, some confusion was now added. Have you already signed up for the congress?

sen → **seniĝi** = to become without something, to be freed of something, to be deprived of something

- **Mi ne plu eltenas ilin, ni devas seniĝi je ili**. - I can't stand them anymore, we need to get rid of them.

98 IĜ is usually used with a verb ending, but can also take an O ending, A ending, or E ending. These forms show the same meaning of action as the verb: **akriĝo** = "the action of sharpening", **akriĝa** = "relating to the action of sharpening, becoming sharp", **sidiĝo** = "the action of sitting down", **sidiĝe** = "relating to the action of sitting down, while sitting down", **edziĝo** = "the action of becoming a husband", **edziĝa** = "relating to the action of becoming a husband", **unuiĝo** = "the action of unifying, becoming one".

99 Sometimes an IĜ word with an O ending can also show the result of a transitional action: **Unuiĝo Franca por Esperanto** (name of an association, French Union for Esperanto). **Dio nomis la sekaĵon Tero, kaj la kolektiĝojn de la akvo Li nomis Maroj.**

100 IĜ is also used as an ordinary root: **iĝi** = to become

IL

101 IL = "an instrument, apparatus, means".

102

segi → **segilo** = a tool for sawing, a saw

fosi → **fosilo** = a tool for digging, a shovel or spade, for example

kudri → **kudrilo** = a small pointy tool for sewing, a needle

tondi → **tondilo** = an instrument consisting of two blades, for cutting with a scissor motion (scissors)

ŝlosi → **ŝlosilo** = a tool that is turned in a lock to lock or unlock, a key

manĝi → **manĝilo** = a utensil for eating (a plate, spoon, knife, fork, chopstick, glass, or similar)

sonori → **sonorilo** = a bell, an instrument that rings (a user of a bell doesn't ring [sonori] but causes to ring [sonorigi])

presi → **presilo** = a machine for printing books, magazines, etc.; a printing press or a printer

komputi → **komputilo** = an (electronic) apparatus for processing information and making very rapid calculations; a computer

aboni → **abonilo** = a paper by which one subscribes to something, a subscription form

aliĝi → **aliĝilo** = a paper by which one signs up for something (for example, a congress), a sign-up form, registration form

kuraci → **kuracilo** = anything that serves to cure (for example, a medicine)

ilo = an instrument, a means, a tool; **ilaro** = a collection of tools or implements for work

103 The suffix IL has a very general meaning. To express an idea more precisely, it is possible to make compound words with other roots, for example: **presmaŝino** (printing machine), **transportaparato** (transport apparatus), **vendaŭtomato** (automatic vending machine). But frequently, a simple IL-form is sufficient.

104 In a few IL-words, the element of action is understood through context. Whatever comes before IL doesn't itself show the action, but for example, the result of an action: **fajro** → **fajrilo** = a tool for making fire (not "a tool for firing")

IN

105 IN = "the sex capable of giving birth", female. The IN suffix can be used only for something that can have sex, namely a person or an animal. IN adds the meaning of being female (and removes the meaning of being male, as necessary).

106 IN is most frequently added to a word that has a masculine meaning. The word then changes to have a feminine meaning.

107

patro → **patrino** = a female human who has given birth to a child, a mother

viro → **virino** = an adult female human, a woman

knabo → **knabino** = a young female human, a girl

avo → **avino** = the mother of a father or mother, a grandmother

reĝo → **reĝino** = a woman who reigns the same way that a man does, the wife of a king, a queen

108 The IN suffix can also be added to a word that is gender-neutral, but that is done much less frequently. The gender-neutral word then changes to have a female meaning:

109

homo → **homino** = a female human

aŭtoro → **aŭtorino** = a female author

passaĝero → **passaĝerino** = a female passenger

besto → **bestino** = a female animal

mortinto → **mortintino** = a dead woman

110 With a neutral word, male gender can be shown by using the root **VIR** as a prefix or as an adjective.

111 There are several words that inherently indicate the female gender: **damo** (dame), **nimfo** (nymph), **matrono** (matron), **putino** (prostitute) (not a compound word!) and others. IN should not be added to this kind of word.

112 IN is also used as an ordinary root: **ino** = female animal (or person); **investaĵo** = clothing for a woman.

IND

113 IND = "is worth doing, merits being done". IND can only be used with transitive verbs:

114

ami → **aminda** = such that it merits being loved, loveable

vidi → **vidinda** = so beautiful of good, that it is worth being seen, worth seeing

miri → **mirinda** = so extraordinary that it inspires wonder, wonderful, awe-inspiring

bedaŭri → **bedaŭrinde** = so badly that it inspires regret; unfortunately, regretfully

inda = meritorious, worthwhile

ING

115 ING = "a container or holder, in which something is (partially) placed". Whatever comes before ING is normally the thing that is partially placed into the holder.

116

glavo → **glavingo** = a tube-like object in which the blade of a sword is placed, a scabbard

cigaro → **cigaringo** = a small tube in which a cigar is placed in order to smoke it, a cigar holder

ŝraŭbo → **ŝraŭbingo** = a ring in which a screw is screwed, a nut

ovo → **ovingo** = a small cup in which an egg is placed for eating, an egg cup

ingo = a holder, especially for a sword, that partially covers the thing that it holds; **eningigi** = to place into a holder

ISM

117 ISM = "a doctrine, movement, system, way of behaving" and so forth. Sometimes an ISM-word also shows an individual example of some special behavior. The meaning of ISM varies widely, and greatly depends on the preceding root.

118

Stalino → **Stalinismo** = the political ideas of Stalin, Stalinism

Kristano → **Kristanismo** = the religion of the Christians, the religion of Christ, Christianity

kolonio → **koloniismo** = exploitation of colonies by a strong state, colonialism

kapitalo → **kapitalismo** = an economic system of private possession of capital, capitalism

alkoholo → **alkoholismo** = a pathological dependency on alcohol, alcoholism

diletanto → **diletantismo** = amateurish and inept activity, diletantism

patrioto → **patriotismo** = love and dedication to one's own homeland, patriotism

la Angla lingvo → **Anglismo** = something specially relating to the English language, an anglicism

IST

119 IST = "a person who is often occupied with something (possibly professionally)". The part of the word coming before IST is always the topic that occupies the person.

120 There is often a misconception that IST equals a "professional", but its true meaning is much broader:

121

verki = to write (texts or books) → **verkisto** = writer, author; someone who often writes texts or books

kuraci = to heal, cure → **kuracisto** = doctor; someone who cures professionally

arto = art → **artista** = artist; someone who practices art

biciklo = bicycle → **biciklisto** = bicyclist; a person who often rides a bicycle

ŝteli = to steal → **ŝtelisto** = thief; a person who often steals

Esperanto → **Esperantisto** = a person who knows and uses Esperanto, an Esperantist

122 According to need, it's possible to make more precise words. Instead of the general term **fiŝisto**, you can talk about a **fiŝkaptisto** (fisher, or literally: fish catcher), about a **fiŝbredisto** (fish breeder), and about a **fiŝvendisto** (fish seller, fishmonger).

123 For an IST-word, there is often a very similar ISM-word. The relationship between the two forms of these word pairs can be very diverse **alkoholisto** (alcoholist) = a person dependent on alcohol, afflicted with alcoholism; **alkoholismo** (alcoholism) = a pathological dependence on alcohol; **kapitalisto** (capitalist) = a person who possesses a great amount of capital; **kapitalismo** (capitalism) = an economic system characterized by private possession of capital. There are also many words that end in "ist" or "ism", which do show various -ists and -isms, but aren't constructed from a root and a suffix, for example: **turisto** = tourist — **turismo** = tourism (has nothing to do with the word {1}turo, which means 'tower'), **faŝisto** = fascist — **faŝismo** = fascism (the word *faŝo* doesn't exist), **ekzistencialisto** = existentialist — **ekzistencialismo** = existentialism (the word *ekzistenciala* doesn't exist).

124 IST often means "a supporter of the corresponding -ism". In that case, IST = ISM-AN: **oportunisto** (opportunist) = 'oportunismo', someone who acts according to opportunism; **komunisto** (communist) = 'komunismo', a supporter of communism. But IST isn't always the same as ISM-AN. For example, **kapitalisto** (capitalist) isn't the same as **kapitalismo** (a member of the capitalist system).

125 **Note:** AN and IST are, in some cases, very close. In that case you can choose according to preference. It is customary to use the one that creates the most international form. For example, we normally talk about **Kristo** (Christ), **Kristano** (Christian), and **Kristanismo** (Christianity). The forms **Krististo** ('Christist') and **Kristismo** ('Christism') never appear. They would be just as logical, but less international. Compare with **Budho** (Buddha), **Budhisto** (Buddhist) and **Budhismo** (Buddhism), where the preference is the opposite, also due to internationality. Alongside **Budhisto** the term **Budhano** ('Buddhan') is also used, which is just as logical, but **Budhanismo** ('Buddhan-ism') is never used. (Some use the terms **Budao**, **Budaisto** and **Budaismo** instead.)

126 The terms **kirurgisto**, **astronomisto**, **ekologisto**, etc. should absolutely not be used, because "kirurgo", for example, already means "surgeon" by itself, so it doesn't make sense to add IST to that. But in many situations, you can still use the IST suffix to create a parallel word for these kinds of people, if there is another word for that person's

occupation:

127

surgery = **kirurgio** → **kirurgiisto** = surgeon (also called "kirurgo")

diplomacy = **diplomatia** → **diplomatiisto** = diplomat (also called "diplomato")

gymnastics = **gimnastiko** → **gimnastikisto** = gymnast (also called "gimnasto")

NJ

128 Using NJ, nickname or diminutive versions of women's names are formed. NJ is attached to a shortened form of the name. Normally, between 1 and 5 letters are used:

129

Mario → **Manjo** aŭ **Marinjo** - Mario [Mary, Maria] → Manjo or Marinjo

Klaro → **Klanjo** - Klaro [Clara] → Klanjo

Sofio → **Sonjo** aŭ **Sofinjo** - Sofio [Sophia] → Sonjo aŭ Sofinjo

Patrino → **Panjo** - Patrino [Mother] → Panjo [Mom]

Onklino → **Onjo** - Onklino [Aunt] → Onjo [Auntie]

Fratino → **Franjo** - Fratino [Sister] → Franjo [Sis]

130 Using NJ, the IN suffix is normally removed. However, the vowel of IN can sometimes be retained if it helps the name sound better: **kuzino** → **Kuzinjo**, **knabino** → **Knabinjo**. The superfluous IN ending may even be used, if it helps the name sound better: **Klaro** → **Klarino** → **Klarinjo**.

OBL

131 OBL = "multiplication". OBL can be used only with number words and words with similar meanings. The root coming before OBL always shows the factor of multiplication:

132

du → **duobla** = double, multiplied by two

du → **duoble** = doubly, multiplied by two

du → **duoblo** = a double quantity, twice as much

133

dek → **dekobla** = multiplied by ten

dek → **dekoble** = multiplied by ten

dek → **dekoblo** = a ten-fold quantity

134

cent dek du → **cent-dek-du-obla** = multiplied by 112

cent dek du → **cent-dek-du-oble** = multiplied by 112

cent dek du → **cent-dek-du-oblo** = a 112-fold quantity

135 An OBL-word with an A-ending can also mean that something consists of that many parts:

136

duobla vesto = a suit of clothing that consists of two layers of clothing

duobla fadeno = two threads put together and used as one

137 The number is always written together before OBL. For clarity, hyphens may be used to divide the word. The hyphens should normally be put where there are [spaces in the original number](#): **dek du** → **dekduoblo** or **dek-duoblo**; **dudek** → **dudekoblo**; **du mil dudek** → **dumildudekoble** or preferably **du-mil-dudekoble**. The same rules of writing are also valid for the suffixes [ON](#) and [OP](#).

ON

138 ON = "division". ON can be used only with number words and words of similar meaning. Whatever comes before ON always shows the number by which one is dividing:

139

du → **duono** = one of two equally large parts of a whole, a half, $\frac{1}{2}$

du → **duona** = as large as a half, being half (of something)

du → **duone** = as largely as half, being half (of something)

140

dek → **dekono** = one of ten equally big parts of something, a tenth, $\frac{1}{10}$

dek → **dekona** = as large as a tenth, being a tenth (of something)

dek → **dekone** = as large as a tenth, being a tenth (of something)

141 For ON-words, we use the same rules of writing as for **OBL**.

142 Sometimes ON is confused with the root PART. It isn't possible to say, for example, **landono** for **landparto** = "part of a country". ON doesn't show the part of whatever stands before it, but part of something else. **Triono** (a third) isn't a part of **tri** (three), but one of three equally large parts of something else.

OP

143 OP = "a group with a certain number of members". OP can be used only with number words and words of similar meaning. Whatever comes before OP always shows how many members are in the group:

144 **unu** → **unuopo** = only one thing or person, a solo

unu → **unuopa** = only, taken individually

unu → **unuope** = each one for itself

145 **du** → **duopo** = a group of two, a pair

du → **duopa** = consisting of two members, a duo

du → **duope** = in a group with two members, in groups of two, as a duo

146 **dek** → **dekopo** = a group of ten

dek → **dekopa** = consisting of ten members

dek → **dekope** = in a group of ten members, in groups of ten each

147 For OP-words, we use the same rules of writing as for **OBL**.

148 The suffix OP can be left out before an O-ending, because a simple O-form, used with number words, also has the meaning of a grouping of that number.

149

duo = a pair or the number two

trio = a trio or the number three

deko = a group of ten, or the number ten

UJ

150 UJ = "something that is intended to contain something specific". UJ has three practically different meanings: "container", "plant" and "country". The elements preceding UJ always show what is (or happens) in the thing.

151 UJ can show a special receptacle, container, box, etc., that serves to hold something, or in which an action is performed:

152

salo → **salujo** = a small container, which salt is held for use at a dining table

cigaro → **cigarujo** = a box for cigars

abelo → **abelujo** = an artificial house for bees, a beehive (a natural dwelling for bees can be **abelejo**, but that word can also mean "a place where a beekeeper keeps beehives")

mono → **monujo** = a small bag (or another sort of small holder) for carrying money, a wallet or purse

bani → **banujo** = a basin or similar, in which one bathes oneself or someone else

trinki → **trinkujo** = a large, elongated container (trough) from which animals drink

153 For precision, compounds can be made with other roots, i.e.: **teskatolo** (tea box), **tekruĉo** (teapot), **tetaso** (teacup), **cigarskatolo** (cigar box), **cigaredpaketo** (cigarette packet), **konservoskatolo** (canned fruits or vegetables).

154 Note that whatever comes before UJ must show the contents, while whatever comes before SKATOL, VAZ, etc. can sometimes show contents, or sometimes material, or something else; for example: **ladskatolo** = "a tin can", **lignositelo** = "a wooden bucket". But **ladujo** must be "a container for tin", and **lignujo** is always "a container for wood".

155 Attached to the name of a fruit, berry, or flower, UJ can show the plant, normally a tree or a bush, that produces that fruit, berry, or flower:

156

pomo → **pomujo** = an apple tree

vinbero → **vinberujo** = a grape vine

rozo → **rozujo** = a rose bush

157 The forms **pomarbo**, **vinberarbusto**, etc. may also be used.

158 With the name of a people, UJ always means "the country of that people":

159

Franco → **Francujo** = the country of the French

Ĉino → **Ĉinujo** = the country of the Chinese

Somalo → **Somalujo** = the country of the Somalis

160 Sometimes an UJ-word to indicate a country or region is made using a word of another type:

161

patro → **patrujo** = fatherland, home country, country of origin

Esperanto → **Esperantujo** = Esperanto-land, the (imaginary) land of the Esperantists, the Esperanto world (the congresses etc.)

162 In names of countries, as an alternative to UJ, the root LAND may also be used as a suffix, in addition to the unofficial suffix I. Most countries, however, have a name that isn't formed in this manner, for example **Usono** (the United States), **Birmo** (Burma), **Liĥtenŝtejno** (Liechtenstein), **Islando** (Iceland -- which, however, is not constructed using the root LAND!) et al. In these situations, the suffix AN is used to name the inhabitants of the country: **Usonano** (American), **Birmanano** (Burman), etc.

163 UJ is used also as an ordinary root: **ujo** = a jug, container, box, holder; **enujigi** = to put into a jug, and so forth. In these instances, UJ never has the meaning of a country or of a plant.

UL

164 UL = "a person with some kind of characteristic". What precedes UL always shows what characterizes the person.

165

juna = young → **junulo** = a person characterized by youth; a youngster, a youth

dika = fat → **dikulo** = a fat person

fremda = foreign, strange → **fremdulo** = a stranger, a foreigner; a person from a foreign country, region, city, etc.

sankta = holy → **sanktulo** = a saint; a person who is especially holy

blanka = white → **blankulo** = a white person; someone of the so-called white race

timi = to be afraid → **timulo** = a scaredy cat, a coward; someone who is often afraid

ĝibo = hump → **ĝibulo** = a person with a hunchback

miliono = million → **milionulo** = a millionaire, a person who has a million (or more) dollars/euros/yen...

sen kuraĝo = without courage → **senkuraĝulo** = coward; a person who is without courage

antaŭ = before → **antaŭulo** = predecessor, ancestor; a person who existed or acted before

alia = other → **aliulo** = someone else, another person

166 UL is also regularly used in some names of types of animals, although animals are not people:

167

mamo = breast → **mamuloj** = mammal; a class of animals who nurse their young with breasts

branko = gill → **brankuloj** = animals who breathe with gills

168 UL can be used figuratively for various things, including non-living things, that may be presented as if they were people:

169

nubojn skrapi = to scrape clouds → **nubskrapulo** = a skyscraper; a building so very tall that it seems to scrape the clouds

tri mastoj = three masts → **trimastulo** = a three-master; a ship with three masts

170 With words that inherently show some kind of person, UL shouldn't be used without need. Particular attention should be paid to participles with the O-ending. This sort of participle always shows a person, and the addition of UL is usually a mistake. Don't say **parolantulo**, **kurintulo**, **konatulo**, but simply **parolanto** (speaker), **kurinto** (person who ran), **konato** (acquaintance). If, however, UL has nevertheless been added to a participle with the O-ending or to another personal word, this addition creates a word with a special meaning. **Virulo** isn't the same as a **viro** (man), but means "a person characterized by manliness" = **vireculo** (a manly man). **Konatulo** in principle should be "a person characterized by being well-known" = **famulo** (a famous person), while **konato** is simply "a person known by someone".

171 UL is also used as an ordinary root: **ulo** = a person without any special characteristic that is worth mentioning. "**Ulo**" is often used in a similar fashion to "guy", "fellow", "chick", etc. but unlike in its English equivalents, "**ulo**" does not indicate a gender.

UM

172 The suffix UM doesn't have a defined meaning. It is used to construct words that have some kind of relationship to whatever precedes UM. Every UM word must be learned separately. However, there are some groups of UM words with similar meanings.

173 Many UM-verbs mean "to act in a certain way, with whatever UM is attached to":

174

folio → **foliumi** = to turn the pages of a book or magazine to rapidly skim the contents

palpebro → **palpebrumi** = to rapidly close and open the eyelids, to blink

brako → **brakumi** = to embrace, to put one's arms around something or someone

175 Some UM-verbs mean "to provide in a certain manner, by means of the root standing before UM":

176

aero → **aerumi** = to put out in the air, to let in air to freshen, to air out

sukero → **sukerumi** = to cover with sugar, to sugar something

177 A group of UM verbs shows a manner of execution, killing:

178

kruco → **krucumi** = to nail or bind to a cross to kill, to crucify

pendi → **pendumi** = to hang by a rope around the neck to kill, to hang

179 Some UM words are the name of a part of a garment or a similar item. The root preceding UM shows the part of the body where the thing is found:

180

kolo → **kolumo** = collar (Notice the similarity between 'kolo' and 'collar' because the latter comes from the French 'col' =neck)

nazo → **nazumo** = a type of eyeglasses that are worn by pinching them to the nose, pince-nez

181 UM is used in mathematics to construct the names of number systems. UM is placed after a number that shows how many numerals the system uses.

182

du → **duuma nombrosistemo** = a system with two numerals, a binary system

dek → **dekuma nombrosistemo** = a system with ten numerals, a decimal system

183 Some other UM-words:

184

malvarma → **malvarmumi** = to become sick with a cough, runny nose, etc. (supposedly due to cold); a cold

plena → **plenumi** = to do (a task, a duty, etc.) fully, to fulfill

gusti → **gustumi** = to taste, to sense a taste, to try a taste

gusti → **gustumi** = to taste, to sense a taste, to try a taste

loto → **lotumi** = to give out or award according to a decision by lottery

komuna → **komunumo** = an administrative district around a city, society, or organization that lives, works, etc. together; a community

dekstra → **dekstruma** = such that it turns or revolves to the right (direction of the clock)

proksima → **proksimume** = approximately

umo = a thing whose name we momentarily don't recall, something strange or indescribable.

185 When creating a new UM-word, it is necessary to take some care, because it may be that others won't understand it. An UM-word that joins one of the groups mentioned above will be accepted more easily, while an UM-word that doesn't resemble an existing UM-word is more difficult to introduce. However, UM-words are frequently constructed in the context of a conversation, and are understood through context, then disappear and are not used again.