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Ĉiuj rajtoj rezervataj

Ĉ. 15 000 vortoj

Mastering the Correlatives in Esperanto

Learning From Examples

by

Sylvan Zaft

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NOTE: The examples in the book are solely for the purpose of demonstrating correct usage of the correlatives. I have tried to make the examples interesting in and of themselves because an interesting book is a book that people will want to spend more time with. In no way are any of these examples intended to promote or criticize any particular point of view.

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INTRODUCTION

The correlatives seem to be a new kind of thing for many students of Esperanto. For one thing the students have never encountered a special *Chart of the Correlatives* in any other language. Most of them have never learned the meaning of the word *correlative* in their own language.

What correlatives are

Webster's New World Dictionary defines the adjective *correlative* as "expressing mutual relation and used in pairs." It gives as an example "neither Tom nor I can go" where it says that "*neither* and *nor* are *correlative* conjunctions." In English, *neither* usually goes along with *nor*. Together they form a pair. They are correlative words.

Correlatives in Esperanto are often found in pairs. Here are some examples. (The English translations are a little awkward because they are intended to indicate the structure of the Esperanto.)

Ĉion kion mi scias, mi eksciis en la infanĝardeno.

Everything that I know I learned in kindergarten.

Millionuloj estas **tiaj** viroj **kiajn** blondulinojn preferas.

Millionaires are **the kind of** men **whom** blonds prefer.

Ĉiam kiam li alvenas estas ĝeno.

Always when he comes there is trouble.

The correlatives in Esperanto form either *nine groups of five each* or *five groups of nine each*, depending on how you choose to put them together. Here are two groups that have five each. In each of these groups all the correlatives share the same ending but have different beginnings.

io kio tio ĉio nenio

and

iu kiu tiu ĉiu neniu.

Here two groups that have nine. In groups like this all the correlatives share the same beginning but have different endings.

ĉia ĉial ĉiam ĉie ĉiel ĉies ĉio ĉiom ĉiu

and

tia tial tiam tie tiel ties tio tiom tiu.

Learning the Correlatives

There are different ways of looking at the correlatives. One is to say that they are simply forty-five words, most of which are very common and very useful. These words do not have to be learned in groups. They can be learned one-by-one as they come up in reading or writing or studying.

However, it is a fact that the Esperanto correlatives are constructed to form logical patterns. Nine of them begin with **i—**, nine with **ĉi—**, nine with **ki—**, nine with **neni—** and nine with **ti—**. Likewise, five of them take these nine endings: **—a**, **—al**, **—am**, **—e**, **—el**, **—es**, **—o**, **—om**, and **—u**.

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Because of these logical patterns the correlatives can also be learned in groups.

It is a matter of preference or learning style whether to learn the Esperanto correlatives individually as they come up or in groups. Don Harlow suggests that the correlatives can be learned in an evening. I have no doubt that this will work for many individuals who learn best by perceiving logical patterns. However different people have different learning patterns. There are a great many people who learn this kind of material best by going through a good number of examples. This book provides examples of all of the correlatives along with English translations. One correlative word may have a number of different English translations. By studying these examples students who learn best through examples will learn the meaning of any correlatives they have difficulty with in a pleasant and effective way.

Why the correlatives are so important

However they are learned, most of the correlatives must be mastered sooner or later by anyone who hopes to become proficient in Esperanto. This is because they come up all the time. Don Harlow writes that “these words make up approximately ten percent of all text in Esperanto.” If Harlow is correct, that means that when you have mastered these forty-five correlatives, you will have mastered *ten per cent* of the language.

In each of the following two passages far more than ten percent of the text is composed of correlatives. In order for you to be able to spot the correlatives more easily in these examples they are printed in **bold type underlined**.

The first passage comes from the “1995 New Year’s Greeting” from

John C. Wells, President of the Universal Esperanto Association.

Mi deziras sukcesan kaj prosperan novan jaron al **ĉiuj** niaj membroj! **Ĉi tiu** estas la sesa fojo, je **kiu** mi **tiu**maniere salutas vin **kiel** Prezidento....

I wish a successful and prosperous new year to **all** of our members. **This** is the sixth time in **which** I greet you in **this** way **as** president....

There are five correlatives in these two sentences. (One of these correlatives is combined with the particle “**ĉi**”. This little word means “here” or “this” or brings something close. **Tiu** might mean “this” or “that” but **ĉi tiu** definitely means “this”. **Tie** might mean “here” or “there” but **ĉi tie** definitely means “here”.)

The second example is taken from the Bible (Isaiah 42:19):

Sed **kiu** estas **tiel** blinda, **kiel** Mia servanto, kaj surda, **kiel** la sendato, **kiun** Mi sendas? **Kiu** estas **tiel** blinda, **kiel** Mia elaĉetito, kaj blinda, **kiel** la servanto de la Eternulo?

But **who** is **so** blind **as** My servant and deaf **like** the messenger **that** I send? **who** is **as** blind **as** the one I redeemed, and blind **like** the servant of God?

There are nine correlatives in this single Biblical verse.

It is of course very easy to find a great many sentences which have no correlatives at all. However it is hardly possible to speak or to write for a few minutes without using many correlatives.

A Partial Pattern

We find a *partial pattern* in English correlatives where many of these little words start or end with the same letters. Here are the English correlatives which are used to form questions:

who what where when why how

All but one of these English correlatives start with **wh**. The other starts with **h**.

Here are two more groups of English correlatives:

that there these those then
no one nothing nowhere nohow never

These series in English do *not* form a logical pattern in *every* way. It would not be possible to create a consistent chart of the English correlatives because there are items that break the pattern.

There is a pattern of **where** and **there** which can be extended to **nowhere**.

However we cannot extend the pattern of **what** and **that** to **nowhat**.

Similarly we cannot extend the pattern of **when** and **then** to **nowhen**.

When he was developing his Esperanto project Zamenhof noticed that national languages such as English have this *partial* pattern of correlation. In planning Esperanto he decided that it made sense to extend such a pattern to *all* the correlatives. This would make the correlatives easier to learn and it would highlight the logical relation between different correlatives.

The advantage of Zamenhof's plan is that for a great many people the correlatives are easier to learn because they form a logical pattern. The disadvantage of Zamenhof's plan is that because a number of the correlatives are so similar some students of the language confuse them with each other.

This work provides many examples of the use of the different correlatives. Each example is given in Esperanto and is accompanied by an idiomatic English translation. Notes are provided where they might be helpful. The correlatives are presented in groups, first in nine groups, according to their endings, and then in five groups, according to their beginnings. Before each correlative section there are definitions of each of the correlatives in that group and a little section on how to remember that particular ending or beginning.

In questions and in subordinate clauses

Speakers of English use the correlatives **who**, **what**, **where**, **when**, **why**, and **how** to ask questions. They also use them as pronouns to introduce subordinate clauses in statements. (A clause is a part of a sentence that has its own subject and verb.)

Here are some examples of the use of English correlatives as they are used both in questions and to introduce subordinate clauses in statements:

Question: **Who** is the president of India?

Statement: The woman **who** just spoke is the president.

(The clause is: "**who** just spoke".)

Question: **Where** are you?

Statement: The place **where** the pirates hid the treasure was known to only three people and one parrot.

(The clause is "**where** the pirates hid the treasure.")

Question: **When** do you need the check for the twelve million yen?

Statement: The fate of Nazi Germany was sealed **when** Hitler invaded Russia.

(The clause is "**when** Hitler invaded Russia.")

Similarly in Esperanto the corresponding correlatives are used both to ask questions and to introduce clauses. Here are Esperanto translations of the six sentences given above:

Demando: **Kiu** estas la prezidento de Hindio?

Aserto: La virino **kiu** ĵus parolis estas la prezidento.

(La subpropozicio estas "**kiu** ĵus parolis.")

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Demando: **Kie** vi estas?

Aserto: La loko **kie** la piratoj kaŝis la trezoron estis konata de nur tri homoj kaj unu papago.

(La subpropozicio estas "**kie** la piratoj kaŝis la trezoron.")

Demando: **Kiam** vi bezonas la ĉekon por la dek du milionoj da enoj?

Aserto: La sorto de Nazia Germanio estis certiga **kiam** Hitler invadis Rusion.

(La subpropozicio estas "**kiam** Hitler invadis Rusion.")

Word-For-Word Nonsense

It is unsophisticated to maintain that languages can be translated word-for-word into each other. If you try to do this with any two languages, you will come up with nonsense. Mark Twain had a lot of fun with this kind of nonsense. He showed how a perfectly sensible English passage would turn out crazy if it was first translated correctly into another language and then translated *word-for-word* back into English. We can illustrate this kind of unsophisticated view of languages by translating word-for-word a simple passage from Alexandre Dumas' *The Three Musketeers*:

In the original French the passage reads:

D'Artagnan la releva en lui passant le bras autour de la taille; mais comme il sentait ‡ son poids qu'elle etait sur le point de se trouver mal, il s'empessa de la rassurer par des protestations de d'Evouement.

A word-for-word translation according to a very good French-English dictionary would read:

D'Artagnan her helped up in her passing the arm around of the waist; but as he felt to her weight that she was on the point of herself to find bad, he himself hastened of her to reassure by of the protestations of devotion.

Imagine trying to get through a whole book that was translated like that!

Just as it is unsophisticated to translate word-for-word from French into English, so it is unsophisticated to translate word-for-word from Esperanto into English or from English into Esperanto. In order to master *any* language you have to learn how to *think* in that language. In the long run it is not good enough to think in one language and then translate each word into the other one. If you do so, you will be in danger of sounding like the paragraph that was just translated from French. Your goal should be to learn how to take your ideas and put them in the other language according to *its* natural way of expressing ideas.

Reaching the point where you do not need English to understand Esperanto

The words of one language do not always have one-for-one equivalents in words of another language. One English preposition may be translated by six or eight French prepositions, depending on the context. One French

preposition may be translated by six or eight English prepositions, depending on the context. One Esperanto correlative may be translated by a number of English words or phrases, depending on the context. One English correlative may be translated by a number of Esperanto words or phrases, depending on the context.

Let us take as an example the English word **that** which is often paired with the word **which** or even with **that** (in another sense) as in “That money that you took from me yesterday--do you still have it?” Here are a number of different equivalents that **that** (or an expression including **that**) can have in Esperanto:

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1	I knew that he was gone.	(that = ke)
2	The horse that Duke backed finished dead last.	(that = kiun)
3	That man will never get the nomination.	(that = tiu)
4	I suppose that that is true.	(that that = ke tio)
5	I hope never to see that kind of fool again!	(that kind of = tian)

Here are these sentences translated into Esperanto:

1. Mi sciis **ke** li foriris.
2. La ĉevalo **kiun** Duke privetis finis tute laste.
3. **Tiu** viro neniam havigos al si la kandidatecon.
4. Mi supozas **ke tio** estas vera.
5. Mi esperas ke mi neniam refoje vidos **tian** stultulon!

Now let us take the Esperanto word **tia** which is often paired with the word **kia**. Here are a number of different equivalents that it can have in English:

1	Kia patro, tia filo.	(tia = like)
2	Ŝi ne ĝuas tian muzikon.	(tian = that kind of)
3	Venu tia, kia vi estas.	(tia, kia = as)

4	La japanoj ne estas tiaj .	(tiaj = like that)
5	Mahler komponis tiajn longajn simfoniojn!	(tiajn = such)

Here are the translations into English. Notice that there are five different ways of translating **tia** or phrases including **tia**.

1. Like father, **like** son.
2. She does not enjoy **that kind of** music.
3. Come **as** you are.
4. The Japanese are not **like that**.
5. Mahler composed **such** long symphonies!

You cannot learn one Esperanto word for each English word and use it consistently. Your aim is to reach the point where you know the Esperanto word without having to think of the English for it. By going over a lot of examples in which the Esperanto word is used consistently, *even though it has different English equivalents*, you will reach the point where you absorb the meaning of the Esperanto word. You may start out by translating from one language to another, by reading sentences in Esperanto and then by checking their meaning in idiomatic English translations, but eventually you will absorb the Esperanto meanings and think in Esperanto and read and write in Esperanto without having to translate. All the examples and translations you will find in this little work are a means to that end.

A good way to learn the correlatives is to study a number of examples of their use. As you become familiar with several examples of a particular correlative, you will become more comfortable whenever you encounter it and whenever you have occasion to use it.

This work is a tool which you can use to master the correlatives and get practice in learning how Esperanto words are different from English words.

You can use this little work as a study tool and as a reference guide. If you dip into it as needed or read in it here and there you will gradually get a sense of how to think in Esperanto without looking for exact, consistent equivalents in English. Correlatives make up a good part of any long selection of running text. If you gain an instinctive understanding of the Esperanto correlatives, you will be well on your way towards gaining an instinctive understanding of the language. More than that you will have learned, absorbed something extremely important about learning *any* language, about learning languages in general. This will serve you in good stead if later on you study a foreign language which will be much more

complex than Esperanto.

If you want to look up a particular correlative you will find it both defined and exemplified in two sections, the section that groups correlatives according to its beginning and the section that groups correlatives according to its ending. For instance, if you want to learn the meaning of **ĉiel**, you can study it in the series of correlatives *that end in —iel* and in the series of correlative *that begin with ĉ—*. You can use the table of contents to find where those series begin.

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There is redundance in this present work. This redundance is intentional. Often we can master somewhat tricky subject matter by first approaching it from one point of view and then by approaching it from a different point of view. The words featured in each of the fourteen series are emphasized by means of **bold print underlined**. Other correlatives in a series are indicated by means of *italics*.

Before proceeding to the forty-five correlatives here are two little words, particles, which are combined with many of the correlatives to modify their meaning.

a. The particle ĉi

As has already been explained the little particle **ĉi** brings something close. Without it a correlative could refer to something that is either close or farther away. With it, the correlative refers definitely to something close. The particle **ĉi** may come either before or after the correlative. It normally comes before the correlative but it may be placed after the correlative as well, perhaps to add a little emphasis. Here are some examples:

a-i

Tian ĉi stultulon ni tute ne bezonas **tie ĉi**!

We don't need **this kind of** a fool here at all.

NOTE: Of course the sentence structure is different in Esperanto than in English. English is a subject-verb-object in which the subject comes first, the verb, second, and the direct object third. Because Esperanto indicates the direct object with the accusative ending —n it has a lot more flexibility in word order. Esperantists use this flexibility in word order as a useful tool to apply added emphasis. The exact word-for-word English

translation is nonsense: “This kind of fool we at all not need here.” Each language has its own natural sounding ways of arranging words which sound nonsensical in other languages.

Notice that here *tute* is translated by “at all”. In other passages *ajn* is translated by “at all”.

a-ii

Ĉi tiu karulo estas mia amata edzo.

This dear man is my beloved husband.

b. The particle **ajn**

The particle **ajn** means **at all, whatsoever, whichever, any** etc. This particle **ajn** always follows the word it is coupled with. Here are some examples of the way in which **ajn** is used:

b-1

Iu ajn civitano rajtas kandidatiĝi ĉi tie en Usono.

Any citizen **whatsoever** has the right to run for office here in the United States.

b-2

Mi ne edziniĝus al li por **ia ajn** kialo.

I would not marry him for **any** reason **whatsoever**.

b-iii

Bonvolu viziti min **iam ajn**.

Please visit me **any** time **at all**.

EXAMPLES OF THE FORTY-FIVE CORRELATIVES
ARRANGED IN NINE GROUPS ACCORDING TO THEIR ENDINGS

1. Correlatives ending in —ia

How to remember the correlatives that end in —ia

The ending **—ia** has the adjective ending **—a**. Like other adjectives the correlatives with the **—ia** ending modify nouns. “Blua birdo” means “a blue bird” and “**ia** birdo” means “**some kind of** bird. Like other adjectives that end in **—a**, the correlatives that have the **—ia** ending take the plural ending **—j** and the direct object ending **—n**.

Here are the main English equivalents of the correlatives that end in **—ia**. You will find other equivalents in certain contexts. The translations of some of the examples will give you a number of these other equivalents.

ia	=	some kind of (not specified), an individual quality that something has
ĉia	=	every kind of, all kinds of, each kind of
kia	=	what kind of, what manner of; What a _____ !
tia	=	that kind of; that way, like that
neni a	=	no kind of, no manner of

Examples of the correlatives that end in —ia

1a.

En la mateno la edzo demandis de la edzino, *kiu* estis sortodivenistino, “**Kian** tagon mi havos?”

Ŝi diris, “**Tiaj** demandoj estas tre malfacilaj. Mi pensu pri *tio* la tutan tagon kaj post *tiam* mi donos al vi la ĝustan respondon.”

In the morning the husband asked his wife, *who* was a fortune teller, “**What kind of a** day will I have?”

She said, “**Those kinds of** questions are very difficult. Let me think about **that** during the day and *afterwards* I will give you the right answer.”

NOTE: The single correlatives **kia** and **tia** have to be translated into English by three or four words each. Sometimes one English word has to be translated into a few words in

Esperanto. Sometimes one Esperanto word has to be translated into a few words in English. Languages are not word-for-word equivalents for each other.

Tio could be translated here by **it** just as well as by **that**. A language, whether it be Esperanto or English, may have a number of ways of expressing the same idea.

Kian ends in —**n** because it is the direct object of *havas*.

1b.

Kiaj homoj havas la plej grandan nombron da problemoj?

Matematikistoj, ĉu ne?

What kind of people have the greatest number of problems?

Mathematicians! Right?

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1c.

Tia hundo **kia** bojas ne mordas. **Tia** hundo **kia** mordas ne bojas, ĉar ĝia buŝo estas okupata.

The kind of dog **that** barks doesn't bite. **The kind of** dog **that** bites doesn't bark, because its mouth is busy.

NOTE: **Kia** here is used as a subject. It is translated by **that**. Sometimes the word "that" translates *tio*, sometimes **kia**. **Kia** is the subject here because it is the corresponding form for **tia**. It *correlates* with **tia**. **Kia** and **tia** are correlatives, words which correlate with each other.

Other than this case where an **ia**-series word serves as a pronoun, the **ia**-series words are always adjectives.

1d.

La instruisto demandis, "**Kia** besto estas la malpli danĝera?"

Karlo respondis, "La dinosa-ro estas **tia** besto **kia** estas la malpli danĝera ĉar ĝi ne plu ekzistas!"

The teacher asked, "What kind of animal is the least dangerous?"

Carl answered, “The dinosaur is **the kind of** animal **that** is the least dangerous because it doesn’t exist anymore!”

1e.

La profesoro de politika scienco diris, “**Kia** diktatoro estas la plej bona? **Nenia** diktatoro estas la plej bona ĉar **ĉia** diktatoro malpermesas al homoj iliajn rajtojn.”

The political science professor said, “**What kind of** dictator is the best? **No kind of** dictator is the best because **every kind of** dictator denies people their rights.”

1f.

La predikisto diris, “**Kia** homo a· estaĵo povas malhelpi la venonton de Jesuo Kristo? Mi diras al vi ke **nenia** homo a· estaĵo povas malhelpi *tiun* venonton!”

La predikisto plu diris, “**Kiajn** homojn povas savi Jesuo Kristo? Mi diras al vi ke **ĉiajn** homojn li povas savi!”

The preacher said, “**What kind of** person or being can prevent the second coming of Jesus Christ? I tell you that **no kind of** person or being can prevent *that* second coming!”

The preacher further said, “**What kinds of** people can Jesus Christ save? I tell you that he can save **every kind of** person!”

NOTE: Notice that “**ciajn** homojn”, which is in the plural, is translated as “**every kind of** people”, which is in the singular., Notice that the word order is often quite different in Esperanto and in English. The accusative ending makes possible many different kinds of word order in Esperanto. The writer or speaker may select the one that puts the emphasis where he or she wants it to go.

1g.

La plej sukcesaj reklamistoj uzas **ĉiajn** rimedojn por disvastigi siajn mesaĝojn!

The most successful advertisers use **all kinds of** methods to spread their messages.

1h.

Malgra· *ĉiuj* penoj de la matematikistoj, **iaj** problemoj ne estas ĝis nun

solvataj.

In spite of *all* of the efforts of mathematicians, **some kinds of** problems have not been solved up to the present time.

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1i.

La patrino ekkriis al Jojĉjo, “**Kian** fuŝaĵon vi faris! **Kia** stultulo vi estas!”

Mother yelled at Jack, “**What a** mess you’ve made! **What a** fool you are!”

1j.

Tiajn amikojn mi tute ne bezonas!

I don’t need **those kinds of** friends at all!

NOTE: A word-for-word translation of the Esperanto sentence would be: “**Those kinds of** friends I entirely not need.” A word-for-word translation of the English sentence would be: “Mi ne bezonas **tiajn** amikojn tute.” The sentences in the example are much more natural-sounding.

1k.

Kian belan a·tomobilon vi havas!

What a beautiful car you have!

1l.

Kia patro, **tia** filo.

Like father, **like** son.

1m.

Kia estas via nomo?

Mia nomo estas juda nomo.

What kind of name is yours?

My name is a Jewish name.

1n.

Kia estas lia hundo, mordema a·lekema?

What is his dog **like**? Is it a dog that’ll bite you or a dog that’ll lick you?

NOTE: A literal translation would be: “What kind is his dog, tending to bite or tending to lick?” Notice that there are no one-word English equivalents for *mordema* or *lekema*.

1o.

Kia estas lia sanstato?

Lia sanstato estas mizera.

How is his health?

His health is miserable.

NOTE: The English word *how* is translated as *kiel* when it means “in what way” but it can be translated as “kia” when it means “What kind of (thing)”. Notice that the ending **-a** is an adjectival ending. When you are asking for an adjective in reply, it makes sense to use *kia*. In this case the answer may be “Bona!” (“Good!”), which is an adjective.

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1p.

Nia ĉi-jara teamo ne estas **tia, kian** ni havis antaŭ du jaroj.

Our team this year is not **like the one that** we had two years ago.

1q.

Mi ne scias **kian** hundon vi havas.

Mi havas bojeman hundon.

I don't know **what kind of** a dog you have.

I have a dog that likes to bark.

NOTE: A literal translation of the reply would be: “I have a tending-to-bark dog.” The word **kia** has the ending of an adjective **-a**. Questions that begin with **kia** call for an adjective in response.

1r.

Kio ka·zas **tian** ekonomian ŝanĝon?

What causes **that kind of** change in the economy?

1s.

Bill Gates estas riĉega sed beda·rinde mi ne estas **tia**.

Bill Gates is enormously wealthy but, unfortunately, I am not **like that**.

1t.

Li biciklas **ĉiavetere**.

He bicycles in **all kinds of** weather.

NOTE: A more literal translation would be “He bicycles in every kind of weather.” Very often an adverb in Esperanto is equivalent to an adverbial prepositional phrase in English. Here “**ĉiavetere**” = “in all kinds of weather.” “All-weatherly” sounds strange in English. However, its literal counterpart, “**ĉiavetere**”, sound fine in Esperanto

As has been stated, the word **kia** has the adjectival ending **—a**. Therefore questions which begin with **kia** call for an adjective in reply. Here are some examples:

1u.

Kia estas King Kong?

King Kong estas *grandega*.

Kiaj estas cervoj?

Cervoj estas *rapidaj*.

Kia estis Solomono?

Salomono estis *saĝa*.

Kia estis Napoleono?

Napoleono estis *batalema*.

Kiaj estas putoj?

Putoj estas *profundaj*.

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What is King Kong **like**?

King Kong is *enormous*.

What are deer **like**:

Deer are *fleet*.

What was Solomon **like**?

Solomon was *wise*.

What was Napoleon **like**?

Napoleon was *bellicose*.

What are wells **like**?

Wells are deep.

2. Correlatives ending in —ial

How to remember the correlatives that end in —ial

The last two letters of the correlatives that end in **—ial** are **AL**. We can link this up with **AL**bert Einstein, a man who was always looking for the **reason** why things are the way they are. All the endings that end in **—ial** have to do with the reason for something. **ial** means “for some reason”, **nenial** means “for no reason” and so on.

Here are the main English equivalents of the correlatives that end in **ial**:

ial	=	an individual reason, for some reason (not specified)
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ĉial	=	for every kind of reason, for all reasons
kial	=	why, for what reason
tial	=	because, for that reason, on account of that
nenial	=	for no reason

Examples of the correlatives that end in —ial

2a.

Ekstere nokte estis. Ĉe la angulo de la strato apud stratlampo *iu* surgenue ion serĉis. Pasanto ekrigardis lin kaj demandis, “Kamarado, *kion* vi faras?”

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“Evidente mi ne preĝas. Mi serĉas *ion*.”

“*Kion* vi serĉas?”

“Mi serĉas mian poŝhorloĝon.”

Tuj la pasanto ekhelpis lin serĉi. Post *iom da* tempo la helpanto demandis, “Ĉu vi estas certa ke vi perdis ĝin *ĉi tie*?”

“Ho, ne. Mi perdis ĝin en la parko.”

Tio mirigis la helpanton *kiu* diris, “Sed se vi perdis la horloĝon en la parko, **kial** vi serĉas por ĝi *ĉi tie*?”

“Evidente **tial**, ke la lumo estas pli bona *ĉi tie!*”

Post pa-zo la alia ekstaris kaj diris, “*Tio* estas stulta **kialo**. Vi serĉas *ĉi tie tial!*”

La serĉanto ankaŭ ekstaris kaj tre apude rigardis en la vizaĝo de la ekshelpanto kaj ekkriis, “Ĉu vi preferus ke mi **nenial** serĉu *ĉi tie*?”

“Evidente vi estas frenezulo.” Tamen la serĉanto aspektis *tiel* serioze ke la alia ekridegis kaj, *post kiam* sia ridegoj finfine formortis, li diris, “Ho, nun mi komprenas. Frenezulo vi ne estas. Ŝerculo vi estas. Vi nur ŝajnigis ke vi estas *ia* serĉanto. Nur *ia* ŝerculo serĉas **nenial!** **lal** vi agis *tiel* sed ne por trovi horloĝon. Ne. Vi agis *tiel ial* kaj *tiu kialo* estas por amuzi vin!”

Subite la serĉanto aŭ ŝercanto diris solene, “Eble mi serĉas **ĉial!**” ĉar fakte li estis ne nur ŝerculo sed ankaŭ profesoro de filozofio.

Tiam la pasanto koleriĝis kaj ekkriis, “Vi estas stulta kaj mi estas stulta pro *tio*, ke mi kredis je viaj vortoj! **Nenial** plu vi estos kredebla je mi! **Tial** mi ne plu parolos kun vi,” kaj li montris la dorson kaj forpaŝis.

La filozofo pensis *tie* longe pri *tiu* interŝanĝo de vortoj kaj de pensoj. Li

staris *tie tiel* longe ke la mateno alvenis. Nur *tiam* li reiris al la parko *kie* li trovis sian poŝhorloĝon.

It was night outdoors. At the corner near a streetlight *someone* was down on his knees looking for *something*. A passer-by spotted him and asked, "Hey, pal, *what* are you doing?"

"I'm obviously not praying. I'm looking for *something*."

"*What* are you looking for?"

"I'm looking for my watch."

Right away the passer-by started to help him look, but after *a while* he asked, "Are you certain that you lost it *here*?"

"Oh, no. I lost it in the park."

This amazed the passer-by *who* said, "But if you lost your watch in the park, **why** are you looking for it *here*?"

"Obviously **because** the light is better *here*!"

After a pause the other guy stood up and said, "*That's* a stupid **reason**. **That's why** you're looking *here*!"

The man who had been looking for his watch stood up too and he looked right in the face of the fellow who had been helping him and he yelled, "Would you rather that I look *here* **for no reason at all**?"

"You are obviously nuts!" However, the man who had been searching for his watch looked so serious that the other guy broke out laughing. At last, *when* his laughter had died away, he said, "Oh, I get it now. You aren't crazy. You are some kind of joker. You only pretended that you were looking for something. Only a wise guy goes around looking for *something for no reason* at all. You had a **reason** to act *like that*, but it wasn't to find your watch. No, you were acting *like that for a reason* and that **reason** was to have *some fun*!"

Suddenly the guy who had been looking for *something* or who was a joker said very seriously, "Maybe I am looking **for every possible reason**!" because in fact he was not just a joker but also a professor of philosophy.

Then the passer-by got really mad and he yelled, "You are stupid and I am stupid *because* I believed what you were telling me. I will never again trust you **for any kind of reason**! And **that's why** I will never speak with you again!" and he turned his back and walked away.

The philosopher thought *there* for a long time about the words which they had spoken to each other. He stood *there* so long that morning came. Only *then* did he return to the park *where* he found his watch.

NOTE: Notice that a noun can be formed out of a correlative. Kialo is a noun formed out of kial. Kial means “for what reason?”, “why?” Kialo means “a reason.” In Esperanto any word can be turned into a noun, a verb, an adjective or an adverb by adding or changing the ending. The only requirement is that the new word make sense.

“Evidente **tial**, ke la lumo estas pli bona ĉi *tie!*” can be understood to mean “Obviously **for the reason that** the light is better here.” The translation “Obviously **because** the light is better *here!*” is given because it sounds more natural. Instead of “**tial**, ke” the word *ĉar* could have been used. However, in Esperanto, “**tial**, ke” shows more emphasis than *ĉar*.

“Vi nur ŝajnis ke vi estas *ia* serĉanto” comes out very awkwardly translated into English word-for-word: “You made seem that you are a kind of searcher.” We just don’t talk that way at all in English. There is no noun that comfortably translates *serĉanto*. A natural sounding English equivalent for the sentence is: “You only pretended that you were looking for something.”

“Ne. Vi agis *tiel ial* kaj *tiu kialo* estas por amuzi vin!” can be translated into good English more literally in this way: “No. You acted in that way for some reason and that reason was to amuse yourself.” However, the translation given, “No, you were acting *like that for a reason*, and that **reason** was to have *some fun!*” sounds more natural and less stilted.

2b.

Tial ni bezonas novan politikan partion.

For that reason we need a new political party.

2c.

Li **ial ajn** ekbatalas.

He starts to fight **for any reason at all**.

NOTE: The little word **ajn** means “whatever” or “at all”. Thus *io ajn* means *anything at all*. *Iu ajn* means *anyone at all*. *Iam ajn* means *at any time whatsoever*.

2d.

Mi amas ŝin ne nur **tial**, ke ŝi estas belega sed ankaŭ **tial**, ke ŝi estas riĉega.

I love her not just because she’s beautiful but also **because** she’s wealthy.

NOTE: The English word **because** can be translated in a number of ways: “*ĉar*”, “*pro tio, ke*” and “**tial ke**”. The idea can also be expressed in a number of ways in English: **because, on account of, for the reason that**.

2e.

Andrew Carnegie riĉegiĝis, kaj **tial** li povis konstruigi pli ol du milojn da bibliotekoj.

Andrew Carnegie became enormously wealthy, and **therefore** he was able to build more than two thousand libraries.

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3. Correlatives ending in —iam

How to remember the correlatives that end in —iam

The last two letters of the correlatives that end in **—iam** are **AM**. We can link this up with 9 **AM**, 10 **AM**, 6:30 **AM** and so on. We can use the fact that **AM** refers to *time* to remember that the correlatives that end in **AM** all have to do with *time*. **iam** means “*sometimes*” or “at some *time*”, **kiam** means “when” or “at what *time*” and so on.

Here are the main English equivalents of the correlatives that end in **iAM**.

iam	=	an individual time, sometime, sometimes (not specified)
ĉiam	=	always, forever, at all times
kiam	=	when, at what time, at the time that
tiam	=	then, at that time
neniam	=	never, at no time

Examples of the correlatives that end in —iam

3a.

Predikisto diris, “**Kiam** duafoje venos Jesuo Kristo? La ateisto diras, ‘**Neniam.**’ Tamen, ni fidemaj kristanoj scias ke **iam** li venos.”

A preacher said, “**When** will Jesus Christ come for the second time? The atheist says, ‘**Never.**’ Nevertheless, we faithful Christians know that he will come **sometime.**”

3b.

Kiam estas vera ke vi ne povas trompi honestan homon?

Ĉiam.

When is it true that you cannot fool an honest man?

Always.

3c,

Patrino rakontis historion al infano. Ŝi diris, “Joĉjo vendis la familian bovinon por *iu* faboj. Post **tiam** li revenis hejmen kaj diris al la patrino pri *tio*, *kion* li faris. **Tiam** ŝi koleregiĝis. Ŝi ekĵetis la fabojn surteren. **Kiam** mateno alvenis, Joĉjo vidis faban tigeĝon suprenirantan al la ĉielo. **Neniam** antaŭe en sia tuta vivo li vidis *ion* ajn similan. Li pensis ke **iam** li devos ascendi la fabtigeĝon. Antaŭ ol la patrino vekiĝis li faris *tiel*, ĉar li sciis ke ŝi **ĉiam** malpermesas interesajn danĝerajn esplorojn.”

A mother told a story to a child. She said, “Jack sold the family cow for *some* beans. **Afterwards** he returned home and told his mother *what* he

had done. **Then** she became furious. She hurled the beans to the ground. **When** morning came Jack saw an enormous beanstalk rising to the sky. In his whole life he had **never** seen *anything* like it. He thought that he should go up that beanstalk **sometime**. Before his mother woke up he did so, because he knew that she **always** forbade him any interesting, dangerous undertaking.”

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NOTE: The ending —**n** in “surteren” is the accusative of direction. This kind of **n**-ending tells where something is going to.

3d.

Tiu aferisto estas **ĉiamulo** ĉe mia restoracio.

That businessman is a **regular** at my restaurant.

3e.

Pli bona malfrue ol **neniam!**

Better late than **never!**

3f.

Dum la prezidenteco de Kennedy la **tiamaj** ĵurnaloj **neniam** kritikis lian neregulan seksagadon.

During Kennedy’s presidency the newspapers **of that time never** criticized his irregular sexual activity.

3g.

Ni *ĉiuj* mortos **iam**.

We will *all* die **sometime**.

3h.

Bonvolu veni **iam ajn**.

Please come any time.

4. Correlatives ending in —ie

How to remember the correlatives that end in —ie

The final letter of the correlatives which end in —**iE** is, of course, —**E**. We can relate this **E** to the vowels in the English correlatives **hErE**, **whErE** and **thErE**. All of these correlatives refer to a place. So **thErE** = **tiE** (at that place) and **whErE** = **kiE** (at which place) and so on.

Here are the main English equivalents of the correlatives that end in **iE**:

ie	=	some place, somewhere, an individual place (not specified)
ĉie	=	everywhere, every place, in all places
kie	=	where, at what place
tie	=	there, at that particular place
nenie	=	nowhere, at no place

Examples of the correlatives that end in —ie

4a.

La filozofo diris, “**ie** en la mondo estas honesta homo, kaj *iam* mi certe trovos *tiun*.”

The philosopher said, “**Somewhere** in the world there is an honest man, and *sometime* I will certainly find *him*.”

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4b.

La Budho diris, “En la mondo **ĉie** estas suferado. **Nenie** estas loko **kie** ekzistas homoj *kiuj neniam* spertas suferon.”

The Buddha said, “There is suffering **everywhere** in the world. **Nowhere** is there a place **where** there are people *who never* experience suffering.”

NOTE: Notice that the word “there” in “There is suffering” and “there is a place” is not found in Esperanto because it is a

dummy subject. There is no *there* that is suffering any more than there is an *it* that is raining in “*It is raining.*”

4c.

Tiu loko kie ĉiuj estas feliĉaj estas vere benita loko.

That place where everyone is happy is a truly blessed place.

4d.

Kiam la nokto komenciĝis, tie kaj tie en la malhela ĉielo aperis punktoj da lumo—la steloj!

When night began, here and there in the dark sky points of light appeared—the stars!

NOTE: Whereas in English we say “**Here** and **there**,” in Esperanto we say “**There** and **there**.” There is no special reason for this. Languages are not precisely the same.

4e.

Kie Hitler renkontos denove sian serviston Eichmann? **Tie** en la subejo **kie** ili ambaŭ spertos *tion kion* iliaj viktimoj spertis *ĉi tie* surtere.

Where will Hitler meet up again with his servant Eichmann? **There** down below **where** they will both experience *what* their victims experienced **here** on earth.

4f.

Kie estas panjo? **Tie** ŝi estas! (**Ĉi tie** ŝi estas!)

Where is mommy? **There** she is! (**Here** she is!)

NOTE: Another way of saying “**There** she is!” is “Jen ŝi!”

The little word *ĉi* brings something closer. **Tie** means “in that place” whether it be near or far (it could be **there**; it could be **here**). **Ĉi tie** (or **tie ĉi**) means **here** (in that place that is close by, that is near the speaker.)

4g.

Kiam la papo estos en la Vatikano?

Tie li nun estas.

When will the Pope be in the Vatican?

He is **there** now.

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4h.

Metu ĝin **ie ajn**.

Put it **anyplace**.

NOTE: The little word **ajn** means wherever, whatsoever etc. The word **ie** by itself means “somewhere” but **ie ajn** means “anywhere” or “anyplace”.

4i.

Kien li iras? Li iras **tien**!

Where is he going? He’s going **there**!

NOTE: The **—n** ending here is the accusative of direction. Here are some more examples:

4j.

Ne. **Tien** li ne iras. **Nenien** li iras!

No. He’s not going **there**. He’s going **nowhere**!

4k.

Mi scias ke ŝi iros **ien** sed mi ne scias ĝuste **kien**.

I know that she’s going somewhere, but I don’t know exactly where.

4l.

Post kiam George Washington perdis gravan batalon al la brita armeo li komprenis ke li devas foriri **ien**, sed ne **ien ajn**. Li devis iri al *ia* sekura loko.

After George Washington lost an important battle to the British army he

understood that he had to go **somewhere**, but not **just anywhere**. He had to go to *some kind of* a safe place.

NOTE: Here **ajn** is best translated by **just** or **at all** as in “not **anywhere at all**”.

4m.

Kiam Swann malkovris ke Odette ne estis hejme li freneze serĉis **ĉien** por ŝi.

When Swann discovered that Odette was not at home he searched frantically for her **everywhere**.

5. Correlatives ending in —iel

How to remember the correlatives that end in —iel

We can link the ending —**iel** to the word **style** which ends in the same two letters, although they are reversed. Your **style** of doing things is your way of doing things, your manner of doing things. All of the correlatives that end in —**iel** refer to your way, manner, **style** of doing things. So **tiel** means “in that way”, (that is the style of doing things that is employed). **Kiel** means “in what way” (what is the style of doing things that is employed). And so on.

Here are the main English equivalents of the correlatives that end in —**iel**:

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iel	=	in some way, an individual way of doing something, somehow (not specified)
ĉiel	=	in every way, in all ways
kiel	=	how, in what way
tiel	=	in that way, in that manner
nenie l	=	in no way, “no how”

Examples of the correlatives that end in —iel

5a.

La instruisto demandis de Karlo, “Karlo, **kiel** Kristoforo Kolombo malkovris Amerikon?”

Karlo longe pensis kaj finfine, ege malforte kaj tamen esperante, respondis, “**iel.**”

Tiam la instruisto demandis de Karlo, “**Kiel** vi studis la lecionon lastan vesperon?”

“Ho, mi scias la ĝustan respondon al *tiu* stulta demando! **Neniel!**”

The teacher asked Carl, “Carl, **how** did Christopher Columbus discover America?”

Carl thought about it for a long time and at long last in a very weak voice but still with some hope answered, “**In some way.**”

Then the teacher asked Carl, “**How** did you study the lesson last night?”

“Oh, I know the right answer for *that* stupid question! **Not at all!**”

5b.

Tre silente la detektivo sekvas la suspektaton. **Tiel** ŝi eltrovos la veron.

The detective followed the suspect very quietly. **In that way** she would discover the truth.

5c.

Plenkreskulo demandis de Karlo, “**Kiel** vi gajnos monon *kiam* vi estos plenkreskulo?”

“**Ĉiel!**” diris la estonta milionulo.

A grown-up asked Carl, “**How** will you get money *when* you are grown up?”

“**In every way!**” answered the future millionaire.

5d.

En la malnova silenta kinofilmo la heroino **ĉiel** provis savi sin de la kanajlo. Tamen malgra **ĉio** ŝi trovis sin en vivmenaca situacio. **Iel** ŝi devis savi sin, sed **kiel**? Ŝi povis imagi **neniel** por eskapi la dangeron.

In the old silent movie the heroine tried **every way** of saving herself from the villain. However, in spite of *everything*, she found herself in a life-threatening situation. **Somehow** she had to save herself, but **how**? She could imagine **no way** of escaping the danger.

5e.

La fratoj Wright strebis inventi aeroplanon. Ili finfine sukcesis **tiel ĉi** per venttunelaj eksperimentoj.

The Wright brothers worked very hard to invent the airplane. At long last they succeeded **in this way**: by carrying out experiments using a wind tunnel.

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5f.

Mia favorata teamo estas **tiel** bona **kiel** la via!

My favorite team is **as** good **as** yours!

5g.

Bill Gates ege sukcesiĝis. Lia kompanio iĝis **tiel** sukcesa **kiel** multaj aliaj pli malnovaj firmaoj. Fine lia kompanio iĝis pli sukcesa ol la aliaj firmaoj.

Bill Gates became an enormous success. His company became **as** successful **as** many other older firms. Finally his company became more successful than the other firms.

6h.

Li tute ne zorgas pri *tio*, *kion* li faras. Li kondutas **iel ajn**.

He doesn't care at all about what he does. He behaves any which way.

6. Correlatives ending in —ies

How to remember the correlatives that end in —ies

The ending **—ies** ends in the letter s. This is the same letter that most English possessive words end in. Here are some examples in English: **his**, **hers**, **its**, **John's**, **the dog's**, **the country's** (future is at stake). All the correlatives that end in **—s** are also possessives.

Here are the main English equivalents of the correlatives that end in **—s**:

ies	=	an individual possessor or possessors, someone's (not specified)
ĉies	=	everyone's, every thing's
kies	=	whose
ties	=	that one's (his, hers, theirs, its)
nenie s	=	no one's, nobody's (singular or plural, people or things)

Examples of the correlatives that end in —ies

6a.

Plenkreskulo eniris ĉambron *kie* ludis kvar knaboj. Li sekrete metis dolaron sur tablon. *Tiam* li ekkriis: “**Kies** mono estas sur la tablo?”

Karlo ekkaptis la dolaron, enpoŝigis ĝin kaj vere diris, “**Nenies!**”

A grown-up came into a room *where* four boys were playing. He secretly put a dollar on a table. Then he shouted, “**Whose** money is on the table?”

Carl grabbed the dollar, stuffed it in his pocket and said truthfully, “**Nobody's!**”

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6b.

Instruisto diris al la kursanoj, “Pecoj de tero apartenas al diversaj homoj sed la aero estas **ĉies**.”

A teacher said to a class, "Pieces of land belong to different people but the air is **everybody's**."

6c.

DEMANDO: **Kies** sorto estas iĝi la venonta prezidento de Usono?

RESPONDO: **ies**.

QUESTION: **Whose** destiny is it to become the next president of the United States?

ANSWER: **Somebody's**.

6d.

Unu policano fingromontris ulon al dua policano kaj diris: "**Ties** policregistro estas pli longa ol via brako."

One policeman pointed out a guy to a second policeman and said, "**That guy's** record is longer than your arm."

NOTE: A literal translation here would be "**That one's** record...." However, such a sentence would not sound quite natural in English. The Esperanto sounds perfectly natural.

6e.

Tio estas **nenies** afero krom la mia!

That is **nobody's** business but mine!

6f.

La lando **kies** loĝantaro estas la plej granda estas Ĉinio.

The country **whose** population is the largest is China.

6g.

La predikisto diras, "La homoj *kiuj* vere amas Dion malamegas Satanon kaj **ties** sekvantojn!"

The preacher says, "The people *who* truly love God loathe Satan and **his** followers!"

NOTE: A more literal translation would be “The people who truly love God loathe Satan and that one’s followers.”

7. Correlatives ending in —io

How to remember the correlatives that end in —io

The correlatives which end in —**io** all, of course, have the nounal ending —**o**. Every time you use a correlative that ends in —**o**, you are using a noun (or, if you like, a pronoun, which is a kind of a noun or something that is equivalent to a noun). A noun is customarily described as a word that stands for a person, place or thing. All of the —**io** correlatives refer to things. For instance, **io** = something, **nenio** = nothing (no thing), **kio** = what (which thing?) and so on.

Here are the main English equivalents of the correlatives that end in —**io**:

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io	=	an individual thing, something or some things (not specified)
ĉio	=	everything
kio	=	what
tio	=	that, that one, that thing (entity, concept)
nenio	=	nothing

Examples of the correlatives that end in —io

7a.

La patrino de la infano, Napoleono, demandis, “**Kion** vi deziras, Napĉjo?” kaj la kara infano tuj respondis, “**Ĉion!**”

When Napoleon was a child his mother asked him, “**What** do you want, Nappy?” and the dear child immediately answered, “**Everything!**”

7b.

La Budho diras, “La homo *kiu* ne suferas estas la homo *kiu* deziregas **nenion**.”

The Buddha said, “The one *who* does not suffer is the one *who* yearns for **nothing**.”

7c.

Ion vi povas havi, sed **ĉion**? *Neniam* vi havos **ĉion**. *Tio* tute ne eblas.

You can have **something**, but **everything**? You will *never* have **everything**. *That* simply is not possible.

7d.

Plenkreskulo eniris ĉambron *kie* ludis kvar knaboj. Sekrete li metis dolaron sur tablon. *Tiam* li ekkriis: “**Kio** estas sur la tablo?”

Karlo ekkaptis la dolaron, enpoŝigis ĝin kaj vere diris, “**Nenio!**”

La plenkreskulo elpoŝigis la dolaron de Karlo kaj remetis ĝin sur la tablon kaj post *tiam* diris, “**Tio, kion** vi ĵus diris dum momento estis vera, sed **tio** ne plu estas vera.”

Evidente *tiu* plenkreskulo estis filozofo. **Io kion** li diris pensigas min *tiel*.

A grown-up came into a room *where* four boys were playing. He secretly put a dollar on a table. Then he shouted, “**What** is on the table?”

Carl grabbed the dollar, stuffed it in his pocket and truthfully said, “**Nothing!**”

The grown-up took the dollar out of Carl’s pocket and put it back on the table and *then* said, “**What** you just said was true for a moment, but **it** is no longer true.”

Obviously that grown-up was a philosopher. **Something that** he said makes me think so.

7e.

Kristoforo Kolombo velŝipiris okcidenten pro **tio**, ke li atingu Azion.

Christopher Columbus sailed west in order to reach Asia.

NOTE: The phrase “pro **tio**, ke” can be translated as “in order to” or simply as “to.”

7f.

Kio estas **tio**? Ĉu **tio** estas ŝtelisto?

What is **that**? Is it a burgler?

NOTE: The word *ŝtelisto* means someone who steals. To specify a burgler you can use *domŝtelisto*. However in this case the context makes clear what kind of a “stealer” is being talked about. So *ŝtelisto* can mean “thief” or “burgler” depending on the context. *Poŝxoŝtelisto* means pickpocket. In Esperanto the student does not have to learn different basic roots for the different kinds of people who steal.

The words of the **io** series end in the noun-ending **—o**. When you ask a question with **kio** you are *always* looking for an answer that has the noun ending **—o**. Here are some examples:

7g.

Kio estas sur la tablo?

Libro estas sur la tablo.

Kio estas la plej hela objekto sur la ĉielo?

La plej hela objekto sur la ĉielo estas la *sun***o**.

Kio havas kvar krurojn sed ne povas marŝi?

Tablo havas kvar krurojn sed ne povas marŝi.

What is on the table?

A *book* is on the table.

What is the brightest thing in the sky?

The brightest thing in the sky is the *sun*.

What has four legs but cannot walk?

A *table* has four legs but cannot walk.

7h.

Li estas malsana. Pro **tio** li ne povas ĉeesti la kunvenon.

He's sick. Because of **that**, he can't attend the meeting.

7i.

Kio estas **tio**?

Ho, **tio** estas monstro!

Kio estas **tio** sur la monstro?

Tio estas monstreto.

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What is **that**?

Ho, **that**'s a monster.

What is **that** on the monster?

That's a mini-monster.

NOTE: As we have seen, the words of the **io**-series take the accusative ending. Here are some examples:

From 7a: "**Ĉion!**" (**Everything!**)

From 7b: "...la homo *kiu* deziregas **nenion**." ("...the one who yearns for **nothing**."

From 7d: "**Tio, kion** vi ĵus diris..." (**That which** you just said....)

However, the words of the **io**-series do not take the plural ending **—j** even where it might seem logical. Here are some examples:

7j.

Kio estas rozoj kaj tulipoj?

Rozoj kaj tulipoj estas floroj.

Kio estas elefantoj kaj ornitorinkoj?

Elefantoj kaj ornitorinkoj estas mamuloj.

What are roses and tulips?

Roses and tulips are flowers.

What are elephants and platypi?

Elephants and platypi are mammals.

NOTE: The point of all of this is that these forms are not found in Esperanto: *ioj, iojn, ĉioj, ĉiojn, tioj, tiojn, nenioj, neniojn*. (I can see no good reason for this. From my point of view this is just the way the language developed. For other points of view, please see the appendix.)

8. Correlatives ending in —iom

How to remember the correlatives that end in —iom

If we write the ending —**iom** in capital letters, we get —**IOM**. If we separate this after the **O** we get “**IO M**”. This looks a lot like **10 M**. Now **M** is the Roman numeral for 1000, so **10 M** = 10,000. 10,000, of course, is a number, an amount, and all of the correlatives that end in —**iom** (**10 M**) deal with quantities or amounts. For instance **kiom** means “how much” (what amount?” and **neniom** means “nothing (no amount” and so on.

Here are the main English equivalents of the correlatives that end in —**iom**:

iom	=	an individual quantity that is not specified, somewhat
ĉiom	=	all, the total amount
kiom	=	what amount, how much, what quantity
tiom	=	that much, that amount, so much
nenio m	=	none (amount), no amount, no quantity

Examples of the correlatives that end in —iom

8a.

Viro parolis al milionulo kaj petis **iom da** mono.

“**Kiom da** mono vi petas?” demandis la riĉulo.

“Nur **iom**. Mi ne estas ŝtelisto. *Tiaj* uloj postulus **ĉiom kiom** vi havas. Mi nur petas **tiom kiom** vi povas facile doni al mi.”

“**Iom** mi povas doni al vi,” kaj la riĉulo donis al la almozulo ne **ĉiom kiom** li havis sed nur **iom da** mono.

A man spoke to a millionaire and asked for **some** money.

“**How much** money are you asking for?” asked the rich man.

“Only **some**. I’m not a thief. Those kinds of guys ask for **everything** you’ve got. I’m only asking for **as much as** you can easily give me.”

“I can give you **something**,” and the rich man gave the begger not **everything** that he had but only **some** money.

8b.

La la islamanoj, se almozulo petas monon, nepre vi devas doni al *tiu iom*, eĉ se vi nur donas la plej malaltvaloran moneron. *Ĉiuokaze neniam* vi devas doni **neniom**.

According to the Moslems, if a begger asks for money you must absolutely give *him something*, even if you only give him the smallest coin. *In any case* you must *never* give **nothing**.

NOTE: Notice that in Esperanto we can use “al *tiu*” which could mean either to a male or a female whereas in English we say

“him” or “her”, specifying the gender. We could also say “to that one” in English, but it would not sound natural.

Notice that in English we say “in any case” but in Esperanto we say “*ĉiuokaze*” which means something like “eachcasely”.

8c.

Post kiam li a·dis ŝian respondon li sentis sin **iom** stulta.

After he heard her answer he felt **rather** stupid.

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9. Correlatives ending in —iu

How to remember the correlatives that end in —iu

The correlatives which end in —**iu** end in the vowels **I** and **U**. This reminds us of the words “I” and “you”. Both I and you are particular individuals. The words of this series refer to particular individuals.

These words may function as pronouns, such as in the sentence, “**Kiu** vi estas?” This sentence means “**Who** are you?” or “Which particular individual person are you?”) They may also function as adjectives as in the phrase, “**tiu** virino kun **kiu** mi vidis vin” which means “**that** woman I saw you with” or “**that** individual, particular woman with **whom** I saw you.”).

The words of this series sometimes refer to people and sometimes to things when they are used as pronouns. *When the context makes it clear* that they are referring to things, then they refer to things. Here is an example: “**Kiun** hundon vi preferas?” “Mi preferas **tiun**.” These sentences mean: “**Which** dog do you prefer?” “I prefer **that one**.”

If the context does not make it clear that we are referring to things, then the words of this series, *when used as pronouns*, refer to people. The

words of the —*io* series would be used to refer to things in such cases. *Io*-words refer to what is unknown or abstract and are never plural.

The words of the —**iu** series refer to individual things out of a larger group. So “Mi preferas **tiu**n” = “I prefer that one (out of a group of dogs).”

Later in this little work are excerpts taken from Zamenhof’s *La Fundamento de Esperanto* which show how he used the —*io* and the —**iu** correlatives. They are found beginning on page 40.

Here are examples of the —**iu** correlatives:

iu	=	an individual person or thing that is not specified. Someone not specified, or some thing not specified out of an indicated group. (If in the plural, the plural ending —j is added. So iu j means some people or some things out of a certain group.)
ĉiu	=	everyone, each one, each person or (if the context makes clear that things are being discussed) each thing
kiu	=	who, which person, which thing (out of a group that has been specified or implied)
tiu	=	that person, that particular thing (out of a specified or understood group of things)
neni u	=	no one, no (individual) thing (out of a group that has been specified or is understood)

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Examples of the correlatives that end in —**iu**

9a.

La plenkreskulo metis tri malsamajn monerojn sur la tablon kaj post *tiam* petis de la infanoj, “**Kiu** el **tiu**j moneroj estas pli valora ol la aliaj?”

The grown-up put three different coins on the table and *afterwards* asked the children, “**Which one** of **these** coins is more valuable than the others?”

NOTE: The words of the **iu**-series may be used as adjectives, modifying the noun that comes right after the **iu**-word such as in the phrase “**tiu**j moneroj”. These are adjectives which do not take the —*a* ending just as adverbs like *tuj* and *ĉiam* do not take the —*e* ending. Some examples of the use of these words as adjectives are found in the following examples.

From 9b: **ĉiuj** estaĵoj **tiuj** uloj
 From 9c: **ĉiuj** a·tomobiloj **ĉiuj** bestoj
 From 9e: **iuj** planedoj **neniuj** planedoj **tiu**
 planedo.

The words of the **iu**-series may be used as pronouns (**kiu** estas pli valora...) As pronouns they are used to refer to things *when the context makes it clear that we are talking about things and not about people*, as in 9a:

“**Kiu** el **tiuj** moneroj estas pli valora ol la aliaj?”

When the context does not indicate that we are talking about things, the words of the **iu**-series when used as pronouns always refer to people. Here are some examples of the words of the **iu**-series referring to people and not to things:

From 9b:: **kiuj** posedas; **tiuj kiuj** sekvas; **neniu**
 povas;
 iuj pensas
 From 9c **iuj** estas
 From 9d **ĉiuj kiuj** eniros la Ĉielon;
 Neniu kiu neas Jesuon povos eniri *tien*.”

9b.

La Budho diras, “**Ĉiuj** estaĵoj en la sennombraj universoj **kiuj** posedas la kapablon senti posedas **iun** kapablon suferi kaj eĉ suferegi. Tamen **tiuj kiuj** sekvas la Okpartan Padon povas venki suferon. **Neniu** povas sukcese fari *tion* senpene.

“**Iuj** pensas ke la suferado ne estas problemo por ili. Tamen, eĉ se *tio* ne nun estas problemo, *tio* certe estos problemo por **tiuj** individuoj.”

The Buddha says, “**All** creatures in the innumerable universes **who** possess the ability to feel possess **some** ability to suffer and even to be in agony.” However, **those who** follow the Eightfold Path can overcome suffering. **No one** can successfully do *that* without great effort.”

“**Some** think that suffering is not a problem for them. However, even if *that* is not now a problem, *it* certainly will be a problem for **those** individuals.”

9c.

Ĉiuj a·tomobiloj estas danĝeraj sed **iuj** estas pli danĝeraj ol aliaj.

Ĉiuj bestoj estas egalaj, sed **iuj** estas pli egalaj ol aliaj.

All automobiles are dangerous but **some** are more dangerous than others.

All animals are equal, but **some** are more equal than others.

9d.

La predikisto diris, “**Ĉiuj kiu** eniros la Ĉielon devas unue akcepti Jesuon Kriston. **Neniu kiu** neas Jesuon povos eniri *tien*.”

The preacher said, :“**All who** are to enter into Heaven must first accept Jesus Christ. **No one** who denies Jesus will be able to enter *there*.”

9e.

Iuj planedoj estas grandegaj. **Neniu** planedoj estas *tiel* grandegaj *kiel* la suno. **Ĉiuj** planedoj iras ĉirka· la suno. **Tiu** planedo **kiu** estas la tria fore de la suno estas la planedo sur **kiu** ni vivas.

Some planets are enormous. **No** planets are *as* enormous *as* is the sun. **All of the** planets go around the sun. **That** planet **which** is the third from the sun is the planet on **which** we live.

9f.

Kiu estas **tiu**? (**Kiu** estas **ĉi** **tiu**?)

Tiu estas Elvis! (**Ĉi** **tiu** estas Elvis!)

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Iu estas en la domo!

Kiu **tiu** estas?

Eble **tiu** estas domŝtelisto.

Ne, vi imagas *tion*. **Neniu** estas en la domo. **Ĉiuj** estas ekster la domo.

Who's that? (Who is this?)

That's Elvis! (**This** is Elvis!)

Someone is in the house!

Who is it?

Maybe **it's** a burgler.

No, you're imagining *it*. **No one** is in the house. **Everyone's** outside the house.

NOTE: The little word **ĉi** brings something closer. **Tiu** could mean either **that (that one)** or **this (this one)**. **Ĉi tiu** (or **tiu ĉi**) definitely means **this** or **this one**.

9g.

DEMANDO: **Kiu** estis prezidento de Usono plej longtempe?

RESPONDO: **Tiu** estis Franklin D. Roosevelt.

QUESTION: **Who** was the president of the United States the longest?

ANSWER: **That** was Franklin D. Roosevelt.

9h.

DEMANDO: **Kiu** homo estis la unua **kiu** pekis?

RESPONDO: La· la Biblio, **tiu** estis Eva.

QUESTION: **Which** person was the first one **who** sinned?

ANSWER: According to the Bible **that** was Eve.

9i.

DEMANDO: **Kiu** stelo estas la plej proksima al la Tero?

RESPONDO: Evidente **tiu** estas la suno.

DEMANDO: **Which** star is the closest one to Earth?

RESPONDO: Obviously **it's** the sun.

NOTE: Notice that **tiu** sometimes can be most comfortably translated with a pronoun such as **it**.

EXAMPLES OF THE FORTY-FIVE CORRELATIVES
ARRANGED IN FIVE GROUPS ACCORDING TO THEIR BEGINNINGS

10. Correlatives beginning with i—

How to remember the i-correlatives

The **i**-beginning means an individual thing, person, quality, time, way of doing something, reason for doing something, place, owner/possessor of something or quantity. This individual is not specified. It can be one or many. Therefore there is no other letter in front of the **i**.

ia	=	an individual quality something has, some kind of (not specified)
ial	=	an individual reason, for some reason (not specified)
iam	=	an individual time, sometime, sometimes (not specified)
ie	=	an individual place, some place (not specified)
iel	=	an individual way of doing something, somehow (not specified)
ies	=	an individual possessor or possessors, someone's (not specified)
io	=	an individual thing, something or some things (not specified)
iom	=	an individual quantity that is not specified, somewhat
iu	=	an individual person or thing that is not specified. Someone not specified, or some thing not specified out of an indicated group. (If in the plural, the plural ending —j is added. So iuj means some people or some things out of a certain group.)

Examples of the i-correlatives

10a.

iam Horace vizitis sortodivinston *kiu* diris al li, "**io** neimagebla estas en via estonto. **iu** eniros vian vivon kaj *ĉio* ŝanĝos."

Once Horace visited a fortuneteller *who* said to him, "**Something** unimaginable is in your future. **Someone** will come into your life and *everything* will change."

10b.

Ĉu la nuna prezidento povos venki en la venonta elekto? Mi ne scias sed li kredas ke **iel** li venkos.

Can the present president succeed in the next election? I don't know but he thinks that **somehow** he will win.

10c.

Ĉu gravas *kiu* venkos? **Ial** mi opinias ke jes.

Is it important *who* wins? **For some reason** I think so.

10d.

Ies sorto estas prezidentiĝi, sed *kies*?

Someone's fate is to become president, but *whose*?

10e.

Por sukcesi en la elekto oni bezonas **iom da** mono certe, sed, pli grave, oni bezonas verdira (almenaŭ **iam**).

To succeed in the election you need **some** money, certainly, but, more important, you need to speak the truth (at least **sometimes**.)

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10f.

La prezidento estas nun **ie** en la ĉefurbo. *Tiu ĉi* prezidento estas la **ies** opinio **ia** idioto! La aliaj homoj li estas **ia** geniulo!

The President is now **somewhere** in the capital. *This* president is, according to the opinion of **some people**, **some kind** of idiot! According to other people he is **some kind of** genius!

10g.

Li revenis el fremdaj landoj kun **ia** mono *kiun* mi tute ne rekonis. **Ial** li decidis montri *tion* al mi senklarige.

He came back from foreign lands with **some kind of** money *which* I did

not recognize at all. **For some reason** he decided to show *it* to me without explaining it.

10h.

iom post **iom** la detektivo trovis la veron pri la suspektato.

Little by little the detective discovered the truth about the suspect.

11. Correlatives beginning with **ĉ**—

How to remember the **ĉ**-correlatives

The **ĉ**-beginning means **each** or every or all things, people, qualities, times, ways of doing something, reasons for doing something, places, owners/possessors or quantities. It means without exception.

ĉia	=	every kind of, all kinds of, each kind of
ĉial	=	for every kind of reason, for all reasons
ĉiam	=	always, forever
ĉie	=	everywhere, in all places
ĉiel	=	in every way, in all ways
ĉies	=	everyone's, every thing's
ĉio	=	everything
ĉiom	=	all, the total amount
ĉiu	=	everyone, each one, each person or (if the context makes clear that things are being discussed) each thing

Examples of the **ĉ**-correlatives

11a.

Ĉie en la ŝtato estas bonaj kuracistoj sed beda·rinde ne **ĉiuj** scias pri ili.

There are good physicians **everywhere** in the state but unfortunately not **everyone** knows about them.

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11b.

Ĉiom *kiom* li ŝparis la ŝtelistoj prenis de li.

Jes, *tiuj* aĉuloj foriris kun **ĉiom**!

The thieves took **all** *that* he had saved.

Yes, *those* good-for-nothings went away with **everything**!

NOTE: Notice that **ĉiom** is defined in the second sentence as **everything**. What it more literally means is **the total amount**.

11c.

Li havis **ĉian** malamikon imageblan kaj *tio* okazis **ĉial** imageble.

He had **every kind of** enemy imaginable and that happened **for every** imaginable **reason**.

11d.

Ĉio *kion* li deziris estas *ties*, sed ankora· li ne estas kontenta.

Ĉiam estas *tiel*.

Everything *that* he wanted is *his*, but he still is not content.

It is **always** *like that*.

NOTE: The word *ties* is gender neutral so it might also be translated as *hers* or *its*. The context would have to make clear which meaning is intended. Of course *ties* can be used when the speaker or writer does not want to be specific about the gender.

11e.

Ĉiuj membroj de la teamo laboris diligente ĉar ili komprenis tre bone ke

ĉies sukceso dependos de **ĉia** kunlaborado.

All the members of the team worked hard because they understood very well that **everyone's** success would depend on **all the different ways** in which they would work together.

NOTE: A literal translation would be: “**All** members of the team worked diligently because they understood very well that **each one's** success will depend on **every kind of** working together.”

11f.

Ili kunlaboras **ĉiel kiel** oni povas imagi kaj pro *tio* ili venkas **ĉiam**.

They work together in every way that you can imagine and because of that they always win.

12. Correlatives beginning with k—

How to remember the k-correlatives

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The **k**-beginning is used to form **question** words as well as to introduce subordinate **clauses**. The **k**-beginning means what (or *which* followed by a plural) thing, person, quality, time, way of doing something, reason for doing something, place, owner/possessor of something or quantity. In a **question** it would go like this, “**Kiu** li estas?” (**Who** is he?) In a **clause** it would go like this, “Mi scias **kiu** li estas.” (I know **who** he is.)

kia	=	what kind of, what manner of
kial	=	why, for what reason
kiam	=	when, at what time, at the time that

kie	=	where, at what place
kiel	=	how, in what way
kies	=	whose
kio	=	what
kio m	=	what amount, how much, what quantity
kiu	=	who, which person, which thing (out of a group that has been specified or implied)

Examples of the k-correlatives

12a.

Kio okazis **post kiam** la policianoj mortbatis la krimiston?

What happened **after** the police officers beat the criminal to death?

NOTE: Esperanto uses the phrase **post kiam** or (**post tiam**) where English uses the single word **after**. Similarly Esperanto uses the phrase *anta· ol* where English uses the single word *before* as in the following example:

12b.

Kiom da suspektatoj estis pridemandataj de la policianoj *anta· ol ĉi tiuj* decidis *pri tio, ke* s-ro Kolmaro estas la murdinto?

How many suspects were interrogated by the police officers *before they decided that* Mr. Kolmaro was the murderer?

NOTE: *Ĉi tiuj* means “the latter” (the second in a series) while *tiuj* means “the former” (the first in a series).

12c.

Kiel la Wright-fratoj sukcesis inventi la aeroplanon?

Ili sukcesis **kiel** la aliaj bonegaj inventantoj, per multege da laboro kaj inteligenteco.

How did the Wright brothers succeed in inventing the airplane?

They succeeded **like** the other great inventors, by means of an enormous amount of work and an enormous amount of intelligence.

12d.

Ĉu vi scias **kio** komencis la militon?
Mi scias **kie** ĝi komenciĝis kaj **kiel** ĝi komenciĝis kaj **kiam** ĝi komenciĝis sed ne **kial**.

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Do you know **what** started the war?
I know **where** it started and **how** it started and **when** it started but not **why**.

12e.

Kiu vi estas? **Kie** estas via edzino? **Kio** estas en via a·tomobila kofrujo? **Kia** viro vi estas? **Kial** vi aspektas tiel nervoza?

Who are you? **Where**'s your wife? **What**'s in the trunk of your car? **What** kind of a man are you? **Why** do you seem so nervous?

12f.

Kies mono estas *tiu*, **kiun** ni ĵus trovis en via kofrujo?

Whose money is *this* **that** we just found in your trunk?

12g.

Mi scias **kiom da** mono li havas. Mi komprenas **kiel** li akiris *tion*. Sed mi ne scias **kie** ĝi estas nun.

I know **how much** money he has. I understand **how** he acquired it. But I do not know **where** it is now.

NOTE: In English we say “**how much** money” but in Esperanto we say “**kiom da** mono” which would literally be “**what amount of** money”. Because *da* is a preposition mono does not take the accusative ending *—n*.

13. Correlatives beginning with t—

How to remember the t-correlatives

The **t**-beginning means **that** (or those followed by a plural term) particular thing, person, quality, time, way of doing something, reason for doing something, place, owner (possessor) of something, or quantity. The individual or individuals are specified and the sign that they are specified is the initial letter **t**.

tia	=	that kind of, that way (when used as an adjective)
tial	=	because, for that reason, on account of that
tia m	=	then, at that time
tie	=	there, at that particular place
tiel	=	in that way, in that manner
ties	=	that one's (his, hers, theirs, its)
tio	=	that, that one, that thing (entity, concept)
tio m	=	that much, that amount, so much
tiu	=	that person, that particular thing (out of a specified or understood group of things)

Examples of the t-correlatives

13a.

Tiujn ulojn vi ne bezonas *kiel* amikoj!

Vi pravas! **Tiaj** knaboj ka-zas multe da ĉagreno por siaj *tiel*-nomitaj amikoj.

You don't need **those** guys as friends!

You're right! **Those kinds of** boys cause a lot of trouble for their so-called friends.

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13b.

Ĉu vi vidas **tion**?

Jes, **tio** estas oranĝa elefanto.

Kaj *kio* estas **tie ĉi** en **ĉi tiu** enfermejo?

Tio estas bluaj kokinoj.

Ĉu la oranĝa elefanto kaj la bluaj kokinoj apartenas al la freneza kantostelulo?

Jes, certe, **tiuj** estas **ties**.

Do you see **that**?

Yes, **that** is an orange elephant.

And *what* is **here** in **this** pen?

Those are blue chickens.

Do the orange elephant and the blue chickens belong to the crazy singing star?

Yes, certainly, **those** are **his**.

NOTE: Customarily **tio** does not take the plural ending *—j*. So we say “**Tio** estas bluaj *kokinoj*” even though *kokinoj* is in the plural. This is a little illogical feature of Esperanto. **Tio** does, however, take the direct object ending *—n* as in “Ĉu vi vidas **tion**?”

“Jes, certe, **tiuj** estas **ties**” could be translated more literally as “Yes, certainly, those are that one’s.” This would be rather awkward in English although it is perfectly natural in Esperanto.

13c.

La kolonistoj havis **tiom da** ĉagrenoj kun la brita reĝo ke **tial** en la jaro mil sepcent sepdek ses la Kontinenta Kongreso deklaris ke **tiuj** Unuiĝintaj Ŝtatoj estas sendependaj.

The colonists had **so much** trouble with the British king that **for that reason** in the year seventeen seventy-six the Continental Congress declared that **these** United States were independent.

13d.

La murdisto silente eniris **ties** litĉambron. **Tiam** li elpoŝigis sian pafilon. Li ŝatis murdi siajn viktimojn dum **tiuj** dormis. **Tiel** li jam murdis tri homojn.

The murderer silently entered **that person’s** bedroom. **Then** he removed his gun from his pocket. He liked to murder his victims while **they** slept. **In that way** he had already murdered three people.

13e.

La detektivoj longtempe observis **ĉi tiun** krimiston. Ili kredis ke **tiu** estis preta murdi refoje kaj **tial** ili tre zorge sekvis lin. Jam li murdis **tiom da** homoj! La detektivoj lerte preparis kapti lin **tie** en **tiu** litĉambro. Do **tiam** kiam la murdisto pafis, li ne pafis vivantan homon sed manekenon. Tuj li sentis pafilon ĉe sia dorso kaj a·dis la vortojn, “Faligu la pafilon kaj levu la manojn!” **Tiel** ili kaptis lin. Finfine **tiaj** uloj ĉiam malsukcesas! **Tio** estas vereco.

The detectives had been watching **this** criminal for a long time. They believed that **he** was ready to murder again and **for that reason** they followed him very carefully. He had already murdered **so many** people! The detectives cleverly prepared to catch him **there** in **that** bedroom. So **then** when the murderer fired, he did not shoot a living person but a dummy. He immediately felt a gun in his back and heard the words, “Drop the gun and raise your hands!” **In that way** they caught him. In the end **those kind of** guys always fail. **That** is the truth.

NOTE: Sometimes **tiu** is used as a pronoun as in “**tiu** estis preta murdi” and sometimes as an adjective as in “**tiu** litĉambro”. **Tiu** is one of those adjectives which do not take the **—a** ending.

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13f.

Kiam Hitler faris siajn postulojn *neniu* suspektis *pri tio*, *kion* li vere intencis.

Israelo venkis en sia Porsendependa Milito malgraŭ **tio**, ke la malamikoj havis pli da militistoj.

When Hitler made his demands *no one* suspected **what** he really intended.

Israel won in its War of Independence in spite **of the fact that** their enemies had more soldiers.

NOTE: Literal translations would be: “When Hitler made his demands *no one* suspected about **that which** he truly intended” and “Israel won in its Forindependence War in spite of **that**, that

the enemies had more soldiers.”

Esperanto uses *pri tio*, *kion* where English uses **what**.

14. Correlatives beginning with neni—

How to remember the nen-correlatives

The **nen**-beginning means **none** or **no** thing, person, quality, time, way of doing something, reason for doing something, place, owner/possessor of something or quantity (singular or plural.) These are most of the negative words of the language.

nenia	=	no kind of, no manner of
nenial	=	for no reason
neniam	=	never, at no time
nenie	=	nowhere, at no place
neniel	=	in no way, “no how”
nenies	=	no one’s, nobody’s (singular or plural, people or things)
nenio	=	nothing
neniom	=	none (amount), no amount, no quantity
neniu	=	no one, no (individual) thing (out of a group that has been specified or is understood)

Examples of the neni-correlatives

14a.

*Tio estas **nenies** afero krom la mia!*

*That’s **nobody’s** business except mine!*

14b.

*Kiam la soldatoj eniris la vilaĝeton ili trovis **neniun tie**.*

*When the soldiers entered the hamlet they found **no one there**.*

14c.

Neniam en la tuta vivo vi vidis *tian* scenon! Li staris *tie* kun la sanga tranĉilo en sia maldekstra mano kaj lia vizaĝo montris **nenian ajn** emocion.

You **never** saw *such a* sight in your whole life! He stood *there* with the bloody knife in his left hand and his face showed **no** emotion **whatever**.

14d.

Kiom da juveloj trovis la ŝtelistoj en lia monŝranko?

Neniom ili trovis. Kaj li diris al mi ke ili trovos la juvelojn **neniel**.

How many jewels did the burglars find in his safe?

They found **none**. And he told me that **there is no way that** they will find the jewels.

NOTE: **Neniom** literally means **no amount**.

That the single Esperanto adverb **neniel** is equivalent to the English clause **there is no way**.

14e.

Plue li diris al mi perpleksige ke la trezoro estas la· nia kompreno **nenie ajn**.

He went on to tell me in a mistifying way that the treasure was, according to our understanding, **nowhere at all**.

14f.

Nenial li malamegas *ĉiujn tiujn*. Li amas **neniajn tiajn** ulojn.

He detests *all of them* **for no reason**. He doesn't love **anyone like that**.

NOTE: A more literal translation would be: "**For no reason** he detests *all those*. He loves **no kind of that kind** of ones." Of course this would sound so clumsy that no one would say it this way in English.

14g.

Nenio helpas en *tiaj* situacioj krom silento.

Nothing helps in **that kind of** situation except for silence.

NOTE: Literally *tiaj situacioj* means *those kinds of situations*.

Forming Words from Correlatives

Esperantists can form new words from correlatives just as they can from other words. By adding —*a* they can form adjectives, by adding —*e* they can form adverbs, by adding —*o* they can form nouns, and so forth.

For instance, **kial** means “why” or “for what reason”. **Kialo** is a noun that means “a reason”.

lom is an adverb that means “a certain amount”, “a little”, “somewhat” etc. **lomete** is an adverb that means “a small amount”, “a tiny amount”, “very little” etc.

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Kiom is an adverb that means “how much?” **Kioma** is an adjective that is used to ask “which one in a series of numbers?” It is commonly used to ask for the time. In English we ask, “What time is it?” but in many languages they ask, “What hour is it?” This is what the French do when they ask “Quelle heure esti-il?” and what the Germans do when they ask “Wieviel Uhr ist es” and what the Spanish do when they ask “¿QuÈ hora es?” Esperantists do the same when they ask “**Kioma** horo estas?”

Esperantists can also form compound words using correlatives.

For instance **ĉiuvespere** means “every evening”.

Here are some examples of words made out of correlatives and expressions that use correlatives:

w-1

Neniu scias la **kialon** por liaj agoj.

No one knows the reason for his actions.

w-2

Kioma horo estas? Estas la tria kaj dek minutoj.

What time is it. It's three ten.

w-3

Ĉu vi deziras *iom* da mono?

Nur **iomete**, bonvolu.

Would you like *some* money?

Just **a very little**, please.

w-4

Li estas **ĉiamulo** en *tiu ĉi* restoracio. *Ĉiam* mi vidas lin *ĉi tie*.

He's a **regular** in *this* restaurant. I *always* see him *here*.

w-5

Li volas **ĉiamigi** la malamon inter la blankuloj kaj la nigruloj.

He wants to perpetuate the enmity between whites and blacks.

w-6

Ĉiuvespere ili komencas drinki kaj ĝis la dek unua ili estas ebriaj.

Every evening they start to imbibe and by eleven they're drunk.

w-7

La Germanoj **neniigis** multege da judaj komunumoj.

The Germans annihilated an enormous number of Jewish communities.

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w-8

La nura vera dezirego de Stalin estis **ĉiamigi** lian propran povon. Sed malgraŭ *tio*, ke li estis povega, li ne estis **ĉiopova** kaj finfine li, *kiel ĉiuj* aliaj homoj, mortis.

The only true desire of Stalin was to **perpetuate** his own power. However even though he was enormously powerful, he was not **all-powerful**, and, at long last he, *like every* other person, died.

w-9

En antikva Egipto oni kredis ke la **tieaj tiamaj** reĝoj estas dioj.

In ancient Egypt it was believed that the kings **of that place** and **that time** were gods.

NOTE: Where English uses the passive form as in “it was believed” Esperanto, like French, usually uses an expression with “one”. Here is a literal translation of the sentence: “In ancient Egypt one believed that the **there, then** kings were gods.” In English we would say “they believed” rather than “one believed” in this kind of sentence.

w-10

“Mi deziregas revidi lin!”

“**Tiuokaze** ni invitos lin al nia festo.”

“I want to see him again very much.”

“**In that case** we will invite him to our party.”

The *io*-Series and the *iu*-Series in the *Fundamento*

One of the interesting features of the **iu** correlatives is that they can refer to individual people or individual things. The distinction between the **io** correlatives and the **iu** correlatives can be somewhat difficult for English speakers to grasp. This is because in English we very often make a key distinction between people on the one hand (**who**) and things or animals on the other hand (**what**). In Esperanto the key distinction is somewhat different. It is between something more abstract (or unknown) which refers to things or ideas (the *io*-series) and something more specific which refers to things or people (the **iu**-series).

EXAMPLES OF ZAMENHOF'S USAGE IN THE FUNDAMENTO

Here are some examples based on Zamenhof's usage in the exercises in *La Fundamento de Esperanto*. The book, *La Fundamento de Esperanto*, is not a textbook. It is a work that shows how the language works in practice. The first Universala Kongreso de Esperanto (World Esperanto Congress) officially adopted this work as the unalterable basis for the language. These exercises show, therefore, in an official way, how we can use the **—iu** and **—io** correlatives. (The English translations are my own and, of course, are not official at all. They are simply intended to be aids for the student who is learning the language. Likewise, putting the correlatives in bold type, underlining them, or putting them in italics are added in the present work.)

ß11a

Ĉiu, kiu ŝin vidis povis pensi, ke li vidas la patrino.

Everyone who saw her would think that he was seeing her mother.

NOTE: In this case **ĉiu**, which is in the singular, is best translated by **everyone**, which is also in the singular. It means *each individual, each person*.

ß11b

La pli juna filino, **kiu** estis la plena portreto de sia patro la· sia boneco kaj honesteco, estis krom **tio** unu el la plej belaj knabinoj, **kiujn** oni povis trovi.

The younger daughter, **who** was the very image of her father as regards to her goodness and honesty, was besides all of **that** one of the most beautiful girls **whom** you could find.

NOTE: Here both **kiu** and **kiujn** refer to people. On the other hand **tio** refers to an abstract thing, in this case the girl's being *the very image of her father as regards to her goodness and honesty*

ß12a.

Li faris **ĉion** per la dek fingroj de siaj manoj.

He did **everything** with the ten fingers of his hands.

NOTE: Here **ĉion** refers to a whole lot of actions. The correlatives of the **io**-series are always in the singular *as far as grammar goes*. On the other hand the correlatives of the **iu**-series can be either in the singular or the plural. They refer to specific individuals, one or more.

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ß12b

Kion Dio kreis en la sesa tago?

Kiun daton ni havas hodia·?

What did God create on the sixth day

What is the date today?

NOTE: The word **kion** refers to some unknown thing, not a specific thing that the questioner knows something about. The word **kiun** refers to one date. The questioner does not know which date it is today but she knows that it is one particular one out of a group.

Notice that if we want to refer to something in the plural we would have to use an **iu**-word as in “**Kiujn** nomis Adamo?”. This means “**Which** ones did Adam name?”

β13a

Ĉar **ĉiu** amas ordinare personon, **kiu** estas simila al li, *tial* **tiu** **ĉi** patrino varmege amis sian pli maljunan filinon, kaj en **tiu** sama tempo ŝi havis teruran malamon kontraŭ la pli juna.

Because **everyone** normally loves a person **who** is like him, *for that reason* **this** mother warmly loved her older daughter, and at **the** same time she felt a terrible antipathy towards her youngest daughter.

NOTE: The first **ĉiu** here is a pronoun that means **everyone**. **Kiu** is also a pronoun, **who**.

However, the two **tiu**'s are not pronouns. The first one serves as an adjective which modifies *patrino* (mother). Adjectives generally end in **—a** in Esperanto but not those adjectives that are correlatives.

The second **tiu** in “en **tiu** sama tempo” is another adjective. A literal translation of this phrase would be “in **that** same time.” When **tiu** is used as an adjective it means *that particular one*.

Whereas the **iu**-words can be either pronouns or adjectives, the **io**-words (with their noun ending **—o**) can only act as nouns or pronouns.

β15a.

Kiam la bona virino trankviligis sian soifon, ŝi diris al la knabino: “Vi estas *tiel* bela, *tiel* bona kaj *tiel* honesta, ke mi devas fari al vi donacon” (ĉar **tio** **ĉi** estis feino, **kiu** prenis sur sin la formon de malriĉa vilaĝa virino, por vidi, *kiel* granda estos la ĝentileco de **tiu** **ĉi** juna knabino). “Mi faras al vi donacon,” daŭrigis la feino, “ke ĉe **ĉiu** vorto, kiun vi diros, el via buŝo eliros aŭ floro aŭ multekosta ŝtono.”

When the good woman had quieted her thirst, she said to the girl, “You are *so* beautiful, *so* good and *so* honest, that I should give you a gift” (because **she** was a fairy **who** had taken the form of a poor village woman in order to see *how* great the goodness of this young girl would be). “I will

give you a gift,” the fairy went on, “so that at **every** word which you speak, from your mouth will come either a flower or a precious stone.”

NOTE: The expression **tio ĉi** is here translated as *she*. It could also be translated as **that one**.

I believe that **tiu** could have been used in place of **tio ĉi**. Indeed, in the same paragraph we see **tiu ĉi** in *tiu ĉi juna knabino*. Here an adjective was needed for *knabino* and so **tio ĉi** could not be used.

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§17

“**Kion** mi vidas!”...“De **kio tio ĉi** venas, mia filino?” (**Tio ĉi** estis la unua fojo, ke ŝi nomis ŝin sia filino)...[Ŝi rakontis] **ĉion**, **kio** okazis al ŝi...“Marinjo, rigardu, **kio** eliras el la buŝo de via fratino...”

“**What** do I see!”...“From **what** does **this** come, my daughter?” (**This** was the first time that she called her ‘her daughter’)...[She told] **everything that** had happened to her....“Mary, look, **what** is coming out of the mouth of your sister...”

Appendix: Other Points of View

David Richardson in *Esperanto: Learning and Using the International Language*, p. 129, writes, “The io-kio series of correlatives, however, do not take a plural **j** ending, even when it’s obvious that something in the plural is referred to. These words all speak of some ‘thing’ in an abstract, neutral fashion that ignores whether the thing is animate or inanimate, male or female, singular or plural.”

S. Klukowski in *Esperanto for Americans* (1950) puts it like this: “The correlative words are complete in themselves, but some of them...can be used as root-words, taking grammatical terminations when required by the sense to be conveyed. Those ending in a vowel may take the accusative ending ‘n’, and those ending in ‘a’ or ‘u’ may also take the plural ending ‘j’.”