THE VERB

THE VERB **i** (*to have*) is conjugated as follows (same form for all persons):

Present	**ar**	have, has	**mi** (**tu**, **il**, **nos**, **vu**, **zi**) **ar**	I (you) have, he has
Past tense, Imperfect	**ir**	had	**mi** (**tu**, **il**, **nos**, **vu**, **zi**) **ir**	I (you, he, we) had
Future	**or**	will (shall) have	**mi** (**tu**, **il**, **nos**, **vu**, **zi**) **or**	I shall have, you will have
Conditional[(1)]	**ur**	would (should)	**mi** (**tu**, **il**, **nos**, **vu**, **zi**) **ur**	I should have, you would have
Imperative, Subjunctive	**iu**[(2)]		**Iu duldo!**	have patience!
Past participle	**at**	had	**mi ar at**	I have had
Present participle	**ande** adj.: **anda**	having		
Compound participle	**inde** adj.: **inda**	having had		

(1) The *conditional* tense may be ignored by beginners and by people who don't use this tense in their mother tongue.
(2) pronunciation: **i-u**

This verb i is the pattern and ending FOR ALL OTHER VERBS (every verb consists of a stem, suffixed by one of the eight forms of the verb **i**): **si** to be; **mi sar** I am; **il sir** he was; **nos sor** we shall be; **sat** been; **fi** to do; **tu far** you do; **vu fir** you did; **el fur** she would do; **fande** doing; **vidi** to see; **il vidar** he sees; **vu vidor** you will see; **mi ar vidat** I have seen; promeni to walk; **zi promenir** they walked; **el ar promenat** she has walked.

The Imperative-Subjunctive of *polysyllabic* verbs ends with **u** instead of **iu**: **Miru et fem!** Look at this woman!; **Nos promenu um lo kastel!** Let us walk around the castle!

ACTIVE COMPOUND VERBS

ACTIVE COMPOUND VERBS are as in English: **mi ar sat** I have been; **vu ar fat** you have done; **nos ar vidat** we have seen; **el ir promenat** she had walked; **vu ur pensat** you would have thought; **zi or endat** they will have finished.

This *"occidental"* construction may be replaced by the *Esperanto* suffix **inta**, modified in *Neo* into **inda** (*with auxiliary verb* **si**, *to be*): **mi sinda** I have been; **vu sir sinda** you had been; **zi sor vidinda** they will have seen; **vu finda** you have done; **nos vidinda** we have seen; **el sir promeninda** she had walked; **vu sur pensinda you** would have thought; **zi sor endinda** they will have finished.

PASSIVE VERBS

PASSIVE VERBS (*auxiliary verb* **si**): **mi** (**sar**) **batat** I am beaten; **zi sir batat** they were beaten; **nos sur batat** we should be beaten; **vu sor batat** you will be beaten; **zi sir vidat pe mulunos** they

were seen by many people.

This construction may be replaced by the verbal suffix **at**: **mi batatar** I am beaten; **zi batatir** they were beaten; **nos batatur** we should be beaten; **vu batator** you will be beaten; **zi vidatir pe mulunos** they were seen by many people; **il shar si batat** he ought to be beaten.

REFLEXIVE VERBS

REFLEXIVE VERBS as in English: **mi me mirar** I look at myself; **il se vunar** he injures himself; **il se kontredicar** he contradicts himself.

This construction may be replaced by the verbal suffix **is**: **mi mirisar** I look at myself; **il vunisar** he injures himself; **il kontredicisar** he contradicts himself.

RECIPROCAL VERBS

RECIPROCAL VERBS are conjugated with the verbal suffix **uc**: **nos amucar** we love each other; **zi kontinue ofenducar** they continuously offend each other; **Amucu e vu sor ixa!** Love each other and will be happy!

SOME VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

SOME VERBAL EXPRESSIONS: in the *PRESENT*, the verb **si** (*to be*) is frequently omitted: **il bona** he (is) good; **tu un boy kleva** you (are) a clever boy; **mi parlanda** I (am) talking;

nos sir ludanda we were playing; **van il venir, mi sir lejanda** when he came, I was reading;

mi ju fartor I am going to leave; **nos ju arivor** we are going to arrive; **il ju arivar** he is just arriving; **nos ju udir** we have just heard; **no sir ju udat** we had just heard;

et dom lukenda this house is to let; **et kont verifikenda** this account has to be verified (checked, audited); **yen muzeo videnda** that museum is worth seeing; **ye mul rimarkenda kozos** there are many remarkable things.

IMPORTANT NOTE. – This use may be extended to other tenses *when the sentence contains an adverb that locates the time of the action*:
Mi yer Parisye – I was in Paris yesterday
Nos sun Londonye – We'll soon be in London

EXERCISE

Dun tu dansar, mi labror.	While you dance, I work.
Asku, so te dor.	Ask, it will be given to you.
Mi vendar e tu kofar.	I sell and you buy.
El no bela, mo muy kleva.	She is not handsome, but very intelligent.
Dezur vu traveli etsize?	Would you like to travel in this season?
Il lektar entide.	He reads all day long.

Kan kostar et cap?	How much does this hat cost?
Ka lo presyo d'et cap?	What is the price of this hat?
Eto no muy cipa.	This is not very cheap.
Mi korespondar kon un Angla.	I correspond with an Englishman.
Mi lu skribar, il me rispar.	I write him, he replies to me.
Ju pluvor, dete mi no exar.	It is going to rain, that is why I don't go out.
Il ju venir da London e me aportir un bel libro.	He has just come from London and brought me a beautiful book.
Mi sem pensar a el, mo el me oblinda.	I always think of her, but she has forgotten me.
Shendande dal tren, il kadir e vunisir.	Stepping out of the train, he fell and injured himself.
Si o no si, em lo qestyon.	To be or not to be, that is the question.
Mi krar, tu me mokar.	I believe, you are pulling my leg.
Mi nur plezantar.	I am only joking.

MONOSYLLABIC VERBS

The following monosyllabic verbs are the contractions of the forms in brackets:

i	**avi**	to have
bi	**bevi**	to drink
di	**doni**	to give
fi	**fari**	to do, to make
fli	**flugi**	to fly
gi	**igi**	to go
ji	**iji**	to become
kri	**kredi**	to believe
li	**lati**	to leave, to let

pi	**posi**	to be able
pli	**plazi**	to please
si	**esi**	to be
shi	**shali**	to have to
spi	**sapi**	to know
sti	**esti**	to stay, to be
ti	**meti**	to put
tri	**trovi**	to find
vi	**voli**	to wish, to will

Both forms have exactly the same meaning; one may therefore optionally use one or the other, according to one's taste or the feeling.

Thus, you can choose either form: **l'aglo flar** or **l'aglo flugar** (the eagle flies);
mi no par fi eto *or* **mi no posar fi eto** *or* **mi no par fari eto** *or* **mi no posar fari eto** (I can't do this).

It is suggested to use the disyllabic (two syllable) form of these verbs except for the auxiliary verb **i**, when addressing people in an international meeting, in which case it is also necessary (whichever language used) to speak slowly, in order to make understanding easier.

Compound infinitive verb.

We wish to point out the equivalence of following verbal forms:

vidandi	= **si vidanda**	to be seeing
vidindi	= **si vidinda** (= **i vidat**)	to have seen
vidondi	= **si vidonda**	to will have seen
vidati	= **si vidat**	to be seen

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