

(b) *Possessive pronouns* are formed by the addition of the adjective ending "a;" thus *mi*, me—*mia*, mine; *vi*, you—*via*, yours; *li*, he—*lia*, his.

All pronouns are declined like substantives; thus, *mi*, I—*min*, me; *li*, he—*lin*, him, etc.

6. *The verb* remains unchangeable in person and number, only changing for tense; thus, *mi far-as*, I do; *ni far-as*, we do *la patr-o far-as*, the father does.

The verb takes the following forms :

- (1) The Present ends in *as* : *mi far-as*, I do.
- (2) The Past ends in *is* : *mi far-is*, I did or have done.
- (3) The Future ends in *os* : *mi far-os*, I shall do.
- (4) The Conditional ends in *us* : *li far-us*, he should do.
- (5) The Imperative ends in *u* : *far-u*, do; *ni far-u*, let us do.
- (6) The Infinitive ends in *i* : *far-i*, to do.

*Participles* are as follows :

(a) Active form.

- (7) Present ends in *ante* : *far-ante*, doing.
- (8) Past ends in *int* : *far-int-a*, having done.
- (9) Future ends in *ont* : *far-ont-a*, he who shall do.

(b) Passive form.

- (10) Present ends in *at-a* : *far-at-a*, that which is done.
- (11) Past ends in *it-a* : *far-it a*, that which has been done.
- (12) Future ends in *ot-a* : *far-ot-a*, that which shall be done.

*The passive forms of the verb* are composed of the verb "to be" ("*est*") and the present passive participle, followed by the preposition "*de*," thus, *li est-as am-at-a de chiu-j*, he is loved by all.

7. *Adverbs* terminate in "*e*" and are compared with "*pli*" and "*plej*," the same as adjectives. For example, *mi-a frat-o kant-as pli bon-e ol mi*, my brother sings better than I.

8. All prepositions govern the nominative case.