

or persons, e. g., *mi faras*, „I do“; *la patro faras*, „the father does“; *ili faras*, „they do“.

Forms of the Verb:

a) The present tense ends in *as*, e. g. *mi faras*, „I do“.

b) The past tense ends in *is*, e. g. *li faris*, „he did“.

c) The future tense ends in *os*, e. g. *ili faros*, „they will do“.

ĉ) The subjunctive mood ends in *us*, e. g. *ŝi farus*, „she may do“.

d) The imperative mood ends in *u*, e. g. *ni faru*, „let us do“.

e) The infinitive mood ends in *i*, e. g. *fari*, „to do“.

There are two forms of the participle in the international language, the changeable or adjectival, and the unchangeable or adverbial.

f) The present participle active ends in *ant*, e. g. *faranta*, „he who is doing“; *farante*, „doing“.

g) The past participle active ends in *int*, e. g. *farinta*, „he who has done“; *farinte*, „having done“.

ĝ) The future participle active ends in *ont*, e. g. *faronta*, „he who will do“; *faronte*, „about to do“.

h) The present participle passive ends in *at*, e. g. *farate*, „being done“.

ĥ) The past participle passive ends in *it*, e. g. *farita*, „that which has been done“; *farite*, „having been done“.

i) The future participle passive ends in *ot*, e. g. *farota*, „that which will be done“; *farote*, „about to be done“.

All forms of the passive are rendered by the respective forms of the verb *est* (to be) and the present participle passive of the required verb; the preposition