

## Lesson 33. Esperanto U3A Box Hill – Term 4, 2018

Saluton! Bonan Matenon!

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### Participles continued:

#### Adjectival participles (-a ending)

The basic principle of the participles may be illustrated with the verb *fali* (to fall). Picture a cartoon character running off a cliff. Before the character falls, they are *falonta* (about to fall). As they drop, they are *falanta* (falling). After they hit the ground, they are *falinta* (fallen).

Active and passive pairs can be illustrated with the transitive verb *haki* (to chop). Picture a woodsman approaching a tree with an axe, intending to chop it down. He is *hakonta* (about to chop) and the tree is *hakota* (about to be chopped). While swinging the axe, he is *hakanta* (chopping) and the tree *hakata* (being chopped). After the tree has fallen, he is *hakinta* (having chopped) and the tree *hakita* (chopped).

Adjectival participles agree with nouns in number and case, just as other adjectives do:

*ili ŝparis la arbojn hakotajn* (they spared the trees [that were] **to be chopped down**).

#### Nominal participles (-o ending)

A nominal participle indicates *one who participates* in the action specified by the verbal root. For example, *esperanto* is a "hoper", or *one who is hoping*. *Esperanto was adopted as the name of the language. Why?*

#### Adverbial participles (-e ending)

Adverbial participles are used with subject-less clauses:

Consider the way in which adverbial particles allow greater conciseness: For example, in expressing: "He caught the ball and then started to run towards the goal."

*Kaptinte la pilkon, li ekkuris golen.* (Having caught the ball, he started running for the goal).

**Compound tenses** (It is **not important** to worry about these. They are rarely used, but you might come across them in your reading. It is better to say what you want to say in less complicated ways.)

Compound tenses are formed with the [adjectival participles](#) plus *esti* (to be) as the auxiliary verb. The participle reflects aspect and voice, while the verb carries tense:

- Present [progressive](#): *mi estas kaptanta* (I am catching [something]), *mi estas kaptata* (I am being caught)

- Present [perfect](#): *mi estas kaptinta* (I have caught [something]), *mi estas kaptita* (I have been caught, I am caught)
- Present [prospective](#): *mi estas kaptonta* (I am going to catch / about to catch), *mi estas kaptota* (I am going to be caught / about to be caught)

These are not used as often as their English equivalents. For "I am going to the store", you would normally use the simple present *mi iras* in Esperanto.

The tense and mood of *esti* can be changed in these compound tenses:

*mi estis kaptinta* (I had caught)  
*mi estus kaptonta* (I would be about to catch)  
*mi estos kaptanta* (I will be catching).

Although such constructions are familiar to speakers of most European languages, the option of contracting [*esti* + adjective] into a verb is often seen for adjectival participles:

*mi estas kaptinta* or *mi kaptintas* (I have caught)  
*mi estis kaptinta* or *mi kaptintis* (I had caught)

The active synthetic forms are:

Synthetic compound tenses (active voice)				
	Simple verb	Progressive	Perfect	Prospective
<b>Present tense</b>	<i>mi kaptas</i> (I catch)	<i>mi kaptantas</i> (I am catching)	<i>mi kaptintas</i> (I have caught)	<i>mi kaptontas</i> (I am about to catch)
<b>Past tense</b>	<i>mi kaptis</i> (I caught)	<i>mi kaptantis</i> (I was catching)	<i>mi kaptintis</i> (I had caught)	<i>mi kaptontis</i> (I was about to catch)
<b>Future tense</b>	<i>mi kaptos</i> (I will catch)	<i>mi kaptantos</i> (I will be catching)	<i>mi kaptintos</i> (I will have caught)	<i>mi kaptontos</i> (I will be about to catch)
<b>Conditional mood</b>	<i>mi kaptus</i> (I would catch)	<i>mi kaptantus</i> (I would be catching)	<i>mi kaptintus</i> (I would have caught)	<i>mi kaptontus</i> (I would be about to catch)

(Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esperanto\\_grammar#Compound\\_tense](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esperanto_grammar#Compound_tense))

**But what is important** – is for us to practise speaking Esperanto – just simple Esperanto – about anything that comes to mind!

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