

Complements (*Vikati-kattā*)

Required by verb ‘to be’

Conjugation

V-1: *ho-mi, ho-ma; ho-si, ho-tha; ho-ti, ho-nti*

V-2: *ho-mi, ho-ma; ho-hi, ho-tha; ho-tu, ho-ntu*

V-3: *h-eyyāmi, h-eyyāma; h-eyyāsi, h-eyyātha; h-eyya, h-eyyūṃ.*

V-6: *a-ho-siṃ, a-ho-simha; a-ho-si, a-ho-sittha; a-ho-sī, a-ho-suṃ.*

V-7: *h-essāmi, h-essāma; h-essasi, h-essatha; h-essati, h-essanti.*

V-8: *a-hav-issam, a-hav-issāmhā; a-hav-isse, a-huy-issatha; a-hav-issā, a-hav-issamsu.*

Note: Each case includes three pairs that indicate 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons, respectively.

Examples

- *Ajja, ahaṃ avero homi* (V-1). Today, I am safe.
- *Sadā, ahaṃ avero homi* (V-2). May I be safe forever.
- *Sadā, ahaṃ avero heyyāmi* (V-3). I may be safe forever.
- *Hiyyo, ahaṃ avero aho-siṃ* (V-6). Yesterday, I was safe.
- *Suve, ahaṃ avero hessāmi* (V-7). Tomorrow, I will be safe.

(V-8) *Sace ahaṃ paṭhama-vaye yogī ahavissam, sotāpanno ahavissam.*

If I had been a meditator at my younger age, I would have been a *sotāpanna*.

Exercises—

1. Rewrite the above examples with other persons and numbers. [*ahaṃ, mayam; tvam, tumhe; so, te / tā, tāyo.*]

2. Replace *avero* with some other complements (adjectives) below:

- *abhirūpo/ duvaṇṇo* handsome/ ugly
- *manāpo/ a-manāpo* loveable/ despicable
- *sīlavā/ dussīlo* virtuous/ un-virtuous
- *paññavā/ dupañño* educated/ uneducated
- *balavā/ dubbalo* strong/ weak
- *dhanavā/ daliddo* rich/ poor
- *pañḍito/ bālo* smart/ foolish
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- *abhirūpā/ duvaṇṇā* beautiful/ ugly
- *manāpā/ a-manāpā* loveable/ despicable
- *sīlavantī/ dussīlā* virtuous/ un-virtuous
- *paññavantī/ dupaññā* educated/ uneducated
- *balavantī/ dubbalā* strong/ weak
- *dhanavantī/ daliddā* rich/ poor
- *pañḍitā/ bālā* smart/ foolish

Note: A **complement** is a word or group of words that completes the meaning of a sentence or phrase. Complements are often used to describe the subject or object of a sentence, or to add information about the verb.

There are two main types of complements: subject complements and object complements.

- A subject complement is a word or group of words that follows a linking verb and describes the subject of the sentence. Linking verbs are verbs that do not express action, such as “is,” “was,” “becomes,” and “remains.” For example, in the sentence “The cat is black,” the word “black” is the subject complement. It describes the subject of the sentence, which is “cat.”
- An object complement is a word or group of words that follows a direct object and describes or renames the direct object. For example, in the sentence “The teacher made John the class president,” the word “president” is the object complement. It describes the direct object of the sentence, which is “John.”