Short Interlingua grammar and vocabulary

**ARTICLES**
The definite article (the) is always and only *le*, regardless of gender (masculine/feminine/neuter) or number (singular/plural). When the prepositions *a* and *de* precede the article, they fuse to become *al* and *del* respectively. The indefinite article (a, an) is *un*, also regardless of gender: *le matre* (the mother), *le patre* (the father), *le infantes* (the children), *un femina* (a woman), *un homine* (a man), *un animal* (an animal).

**NOUNS**
Nouns ending in a vowel form their plural by adding *-s*, and nouns ending in a consonant add *-es*. A final *-c* of the singular appears as *-ch* in the plural: *le lingua* – *le linguas* (the language – the languages), *un nation* – *multe nationes* (a nation – many nations), *un choc* – *plure choches* (a shock – several shocks).

**ADJECTIVES**
As the adjective is invariable, it shows no agreement with the noun or pronoun to which it refers. The adjective can precede or follow the noun it describes: *un bon femina* (a good woman), *un bon homine* (a good man), *le bon infantes* (the good children), *le belle flor* (the pretty flower), *belle flores* (pretty flowers), *un idea interessante* (an interesting idea), *interessante ideas* (interesting ideas).

**ADVERBS**
Adverbs are formed by adding *-mente* or, after a final *-c*, *-amente*: *un recente edition* – *recentemente editate* (a recent edition – recently published), *un impossibilitate physic* – *physicamente impossibile* (a physical impossibility - physically impossible).

**COMPARATIVE OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS**
The comparative of adjectives and adverbs (more /-er) is formed with *plus* preceding them and the superlative (most /-est) with *le plus*. “Less” and “least” are expressed by *minus* and *le minus* respectively: *forte* – *plus forte* (strong – stronger); *ille es su amico le plus interessante* (he is his/her most interesting friend); *London es un del plus grande citates del mundo* (London is one of the world's largest cities); *le aquila vola plus*
velocemente que le anate (the eagle flies faster than the duck); un kilometro es minus longe que un millia (a kilometre is less long than a mile).

**Verbs**

**Verbs** have only 7 different forms:

1. Infinitive (to speak/see/hear) ending in -r
2. Present (am speaking/seeing/hearing, do speak/see/hear, speak/see/hear)
   - Imperative (speak!/see!/hear!) ending in -
3. Simple past (spoke/saw/heard)
   - Imperfect (was speaking/seeing/hearing) ending in -va
4. Future (will speak/see/hear) ending in -ra
5. Conditional (would speak/see/hear) ending in -rea
6. Present participle (speaking/seeing/hearing) ending in -nte
7. Past participle (have spoken/seen/heard) ending in -te

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>to speak</th>
<th>to see</th>
<th>to hear</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>parlar</td>
<td>vider</td>
<td>audir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>parla</td>
<td>vide</td>
<td>audi</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>parlava</td>
<td>videva</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>parlara</td>
<td>videra</td>
<td>audira</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>parlarea</td>
<td>viderega</td>
<td>audirea</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>parlante</td>
<td>vidente</td>
<td>audiente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>parlate</td>
<td>vidite</td>
<td>audite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The forms of the various verbs are used for all persons both singular (I, you, he, she, it, one) and plural (we, you, they). As verbs do not have distinctive endings agreeing with their subject, the subject pronoun is not omitted, except in the imperative and in certain impersonal expressions.

All verbs ending in -ar and -ir are conjugated as in the table. Verbs ending in -er with their past participle in -ite are conjugated in the same way. The verbs esser, haber and vader have a simplified present form: es, ha and va. The present participle of some -er verbs ends in -iente like the -ir verbs.

The -a of the future ending and the -e- of the conditional ending are stressed, for example parlara, videra, audirea.

The perfect and pluperfect tenses are formed using the auxiliaries ha and habeva with the past principle: io ha parlate (I have spoken), illes
habeva vidite (they have seen).

The future can also be formed using the auxiliary va with the infinitive: nos va vider (we are going to see).

There is no subjunctive, except for esser, whose subjunctive sia is also the imperative form.

**Pronunciation**

The pronunciation in general is “continental” (vowels are as in Spanish, Italian and German; c before e, i, y is pronounced as s or ts, otherwise as k; th is pronounced as t and ph as f, etc.). The stress is “natural”, falling most often on the vowel before the last consonant.
A
a to; at; in
ab from, since
accender to light
adjutar to help
ager to act, do
al = a le
alcubi anywhere, somewhere
alicun, alcun any, some
alique anything, something
alora then
alsi also, as well, too
alte high
altere other
amar to like, love
ambe both
amico friend
an used to introduce a question; if, whether
ancora still, yet
anglese English
anno year
anque also, as well, too
ante before
antea previously
aperir to open
apparer to appear
appellar to call
appertiner to belong
apportar to bring
aprender to learn
apud by, near
arder to burn
ascolltar to listen to
assatis rather
assecurar to assure, insure
assi so, thus
attender to wait for
attinger to attain, reach
attraher to attract
audir to hear
augmentar to increase
avante before
B
basse low
bastante enough; quite
batter to beat, hit
belle beautiful
ben well
ben que although
besonio need
biber to drink
billet ticket
bon good
breve short
C
cader to fall
calide hot
cambiar to change
camera room
campo field
capace able, capable
capite head
car dear
casa house
caso case
cata each, every
causa cause
a causa de because of
celar to hide
cento hundred
cercar to look for
certe certain
cessar to stop
ci here
cinque five
circa, circum about
citate city, town
ccluder to close
cognoscer to know
comenciar to begin
comprender to understand
con with
continer to contain
convenir to suit
coperir to cover
corde heart
corpore body
cosa thing
credore to believe
crescer to grow
cujc whose
currer to run
curte short
D
dar to give
de from; of
debere to have to, must, ought; duty
derce ten
del = de le
demane tomorrow
demandar to ask
depost afterwards, since
directe right
desde afterwards, since
detra behind
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