



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

	to speak	to see	to hear
1.	<i>parlar</i>	<i>vider</i>	<i>audir</i>
2.	<i>parla</i>	<i>vide</i>	<i>audi</i>
3.	<i>parlava</i>	<i>videva</i>	<i>audiva</i>
4.	<i>parlara</i>	<i>videra</i>	<i>audira</i>
5.	<i>parlarea</i>	<i>viderea</i>	<i>audirea</i>
6.	<i>parlante</i>	<i>vidente</i>	<i>audiente</i>
7.	<i>parlate</i>	<i>vidite</i>	<i>audite</i>

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 *haveva* 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.

Vocabulary: Interlingua-English

A

a to; at; in
ab from, since
accender to light
adjutar to help
ager to act, do
al = a le
alicubi 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
apprender to learn
apud by, near
arder to burn
ascoltar 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
clauder to close
cognoscer to know
comenciar to begin
como as; how; like
comprar to buy
comprender to understand
con with
continer to contain
convenir to suit
coperir to cover
corde heart
corpore body
cosa thing
creder to believe
crester to grow
cuje whose
currer to run
curte short

D

dar to give
de from; of
deber to have to, must, ought; duty
dece ten
del = de le
deman tomorrow
demandar to ask
depost afterwards, since
derecto right
desde afterwards, since
detra behind

devenir to become
dextere right
dicer to say, tell
dje day
difficile difficult
disparer to disappear
dolor pain
dono gift
dormir to sleep
dubita doubt
ducer to lead
dum while
dunque therefore
duo two
durante que while

E

e and
effortiar se to try
era was, were, used to
be
es am, is, are
esque used to introduce
a question
esser to be
esseva was, were, used
to be
estate summer
estranie strange
estranier foreign
etate age
etiam also, as well, too
evenir to happen
ex from, out of
exprimer to express
extra besides, outside

F

facier to do, make
facie face
facile easy
facto deed, fact

fatigate tired
favor, per - please
felice happy
femina woman
filia daughter
filio son
fin end
a **fin de** in order to
a **fin que** in order that
in fin in short
finir to finish
folio leaf
foras, foris outside
forsan perhaps
forte strong
fortiar to force
frigide cold
fundar to found
funido bottom

G

ganiar to gain, win
gauder to be glad
gaudio joy, happiness
grande big, great, large
grate grateful
gratias thank you

H

ha has, have
haber to have
heri yesterday
hiberno winter
hic here
hodie today
homine man
hora hour; o'clock

I

ibi there
il it; there
il ha there is, are

illa she, her
illac there
illas they, them
ille he, him
illes they, them
illo it; that
illos they, them
imprimer to print
in in, into
incontrar to meet
infra below
inseniar to teach
insimul together
integre whole
inter among, between
interea, interim,
intertanto meanwhile
intra within
inviar to send
io I
ipse -self
iste this, these (adj)
isto this (pron)

J

ja already, at once
jacer to lie
jam already
jammais ever
jectar to throw
jocar to play
junger to join
juvene young
juxta next to

L

la her, it
large broad, wide
las them
lassar to leave, let
latere side
lavar to wash

le the; him, it
leger to read
lente slow
les them
levar to lift
leve left (adj)
libere free
libro book
lingua language; tongue
littera letter
lo it
 lo que what, which
loco place
lontan distant, far
lor their
los them
lumine light

M

ma but
major greater
mal bad, badly
malgrado in spite of
mancar to lack, be missing
mangiar to eat
mano hand
matino morning
matre mother
me me
medie half
melio better (adv)
melior better (adj)
mense month
mesme same; -self
mesmo even
mi my
minor smaller
minus less, minus
 a minus que unless
 al minus at least
mitter to put

moneta coin, money
monstrar to show
morir to die
multe many, much
multo very
mundo world

N

nam because
nascere to be born
nemo nobody
nette clean
ni neither, nor
nihil nothing
nimie too many, too much
no no
nocte night
nomine name
non not
nos we, us
nostre our
nove new; nine
 de nove, de novo again
novem nine
nulle no, none
nunc now
nunquam never

O

o either, or
oblidar to forget
obra work
obtener to obtain, to get
octo eight
oculo eye
omne all, every
on one, you, they, people
ora now

P

pagar to pay
pais country
parer to appear, seem
parlar to speak
parola word
partir to leave
parve small
passato past (noun)
patre father
pauc few
paucio a little
paupere poor
pecia piece
pede foot
pejo(r) worse
pena difficulty
 a pena hardly, scarcely
pensar to think
per by, through
perder to lose
periculo danger
pertiner to belong
placer to please; pleasure
plen full
plure several
plus more; plus
 al plus at the most
 de plus besides, moreover
 in plus furthermore
poc(o) = pauc(o)
poner to put
populo people
porta door
portar to carry
post after, behind
postea afterwards
postmeridie afternoon
poter to be able, can;

power
povre poor
precio price; prize
prender to take
presso a near
presto immediately;
quickly
prime first
pro for; in order to
probar to prove, test
promitter to promise
proponer to suggest
proprie own
proque because; why
proxime next

Q

qual what, which
qualque some
quando when
quante how many, how
much
quanto as much as;
how much
quanto a as for
quasi almost
quatro four
que that; what; than;
whom
qui who

R

ration reason
re about
reciper to receive
regratiar to thank
reguardar to look at
remaner to remain, stay
responder to answer
restar to remain, stay
retro back; ago

S

salutar to say hello to
salvo but for
san healthy
saper to know
satis enough; fairly,
quite
scriber to write
se her-, him-, it-,
oneself, themselves
secundo along;
according to
secur secure; sure
sed but
seder to sit
semper, sempre always
sentir to feel
septe seven
septimana week
sequer to follow
sera will be
sex six
si yes; if; as; so
sia be; whether, or
sin without
sinistre left
sol alone, single, sole;
sun
son are
sortir to go out
sovente often
sperar to hope
star to stand
su her, his, its, one's
sub under
subite sudden
super above, on, over
supponer to suppose
supra above

T

tabula table

tacer to be silent
tal such
tamen however, yet
tante so many, so much
tanto as; so; so much;
in tanto que inasmuch
as
tarde late
te you
tempore time; weather
tener to hold, keep
timer to be afraid of
tirar to pull
tosto early, soon
plus tosto rather
tote all, every
totevia nevertheless
toto all, everything
tractar to deal with
traducer to translate
traher to drag, draw
trans across, beyond
travaliar to work
tres three
troppo too, too much
trovar to find
tu you; your
tum then
tunc then

U

ubi where
ubique everywhere
ulle any, some
ultime last
ultra beyond; besides
un a, an; one
unquam ever
usque as far as, until
utile useful

V

va go(es), am/is/are

going
vacue empty
vader to go
varie various
vender to sell
venir to come
ver true
verso towards

vespere evening
vetere, vetule old
via away; road, way
vice time; turn
 a **vices** at times
vider to see
vista sight, view
vita life

viver to live
voce voice
volar to fly
voler to want, wish
vos you
vostre your

Y

ya already, at once

Addresses:

British Interlingua Society
F. P. Gopsill
B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.L.
261 Teehey Lane
Bebington
Wirral, L63 2JG
England

Union Mundial pro Interlingua
www.interlingua.com

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