

What is Interlingua?

INTERLINGUA is a Modernist, Neo-Latin auxiliary language created with the high ideals of the 20th Century Modernist period by the *International Auxiliary Language Association* (IALA), from the ashes of the original *Latin* by retrieving its *living fragments* from contemporary, western European languages. It was developed (1937-1951) as a *lingua franca* with which the international scientific community could disseminate published works, prior to the ascent of English in the late 20th Century.

The IALA, funded by the American heiress, keen Esperantist & wife of US Ambassador to Belgium, *Alice Vanderbilt Morris*, was set up in 1924 for the international scientific community, at first to assess which of the existing auxiliary languages might be used to facilitate the most expedient dissemination of published scientific literature. The IALA board, comprising many eminent linguists from far afield, researched & examined *Volapük*, *Esperanto*, *Ido*, *Novial*, *Latino sine Flexione*, *Occidental* etc. but after much deliberation, pan-global consultations & surveys with innumerable linguists, they decided a new auxiliary language should be created that would be compatible with & retain the precious heritage of the vast, Latinate, western scientific lexicon, but without reviving the difficulties of Latin itself. The board chose to select a *living Neo-Latin* vocabulary from; *English*, *Spanish/Portuguese* (treated as one language), *French*, *Italian*, & from *German* & *Russian* as secondary references. This served to make Interlingua immediately comprehensible to the broadest number of people, & useful to its learners as a medial gateway to comprehending these near-cognate *control languages*. The vocabulary was selected, refined & a grammar system structured using objective procedures (finding words & stems most frequent, & grammar systems concurring with those most simple within the *control languages*) to create an international auxiliary language with a crystalline simplicity, regularity, clarity & beauty, which is extremely easy to learn, yet which shows no signs of artificiality, and which truly is an *International, Modernist, Neo-Latin language*. Its *Roman Alphabet* letter-forms and Latinate roots seems to carry with it an international, cultural legacy of *western Europe* fairly intact, being near-cognate with the whole *western scientific, philosophic & political lexicons*, as well as *western musical notation*, (annotated with *Italian adjectives*). On completion, Interlingua with its dictionary & proposed grammar system was finally published in 1951. It later gained the popular cognomen *de IALA*.

The grammar & vocabulary of this language is so beautifully simple, that a practical introduction can be condensed into a mere 8 sides of A4 within the following document, it intends to refer learners on to the full lexicon of Interlingua while serving as a convenient & portable overview in itself. No *ethnic* language could be presented so simply or inexpensively, and offer such comprehension of so many major living Languages by extension. Although English is a Germanic language, only about a third of English vocabulary is original *Anglo-Saxon*, most of the rest is of either *Norman French* or *Latin/Greek* extraction & thus near-cognate with Interlingua, this makes the vocabulary very accessible to English-speaking learners who often obtain command of the language with surprising & gratifying ease.

A Single, Simple Language Provides a Comprehension of

Latin | Spanish | Portuguese | French | Italian

& Provides a Simple, Auxiliary Platform Between Them,

It Helps in Learning the Vocabulary of

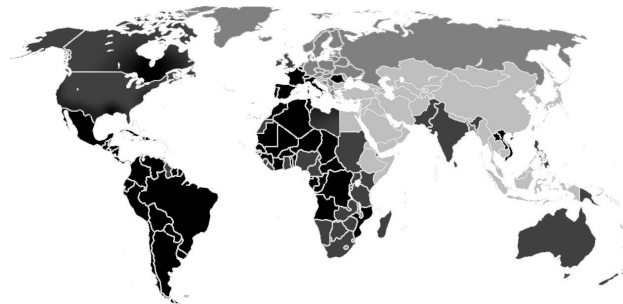
English | German | Russian

& English Grammar to Unilingual English Speakers

Interlingua de IALA

Free to Learn from Online Resources

Global Depth of Comprehension



Key: Dark = High Comprehension, Light = Low Comprehension

Resources for Further Learning

The Interlingua – English Dictionary
by the Research Staff of the IALA under the direction of Alexander Gode.
Published by the IALA, New York, 1951.
(Also available online as a PDF e-book, or at the UMI website.)

The Concise Grammar of Interlingua
by Alexander Gode & Hugh Blair.
Published by the IALA, New York, 1951.
(Also available online as a PDF e-book or at the UMI website.)

The Concise English – Interlingua Dictionary
by F.P. Gopsill & B.C. Sexton
with the assistance of P. Berwick, F.Esterhill & R.V. Spathaky.
Published by the British Interlingua Society, 1987.
(Also available at the UMI website.)

www.interlingua.com
The Website of the Interlingua World Union; The UMI.
Many further links to Interlingua resources may be found here.

www.myspace.com/interlingua_ial
The Myspace Interlingua Publicity Campaign 2007.
Many further links to Interlingua resources may be found here.

An English Pocket Guide to INTERLINGUA

The Modernist, Neo-Latin, International
Auxiliary Language of the IALA



**Arranged by R.C.R. Young
As Part of INTERLINGUA CAMPAIGN 2007**

The following PDF document aims to condense a practical overview of Interlingua de IALA to an A1 area of print so as to produce a double-sided, 4-page, A4 pocket guide, or if rearranged; an A1 poster display.

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Alphabet and Pronunciation

INTERLINGUA uses the conventional 26 LETTERS of the ROMAN ALPHABET. Accents are not used unless they are found on *borrowed words*. Any variations from conventional pronunciation are defined as found in the *Interlingua-English dictionary*, but this primarily applies to internationally *borrowed words*, where pronunciation concurs with that of the language of origin.

CONVENTIONAL PRONUNCIATION is typically *continental*. The English Speaker's tendency to obscure unstressed vowels, or slur the pronunciation of consonants MUST be avoided.

The pronunciation of;
B, D, F, H, K, L, M, N, P, Ph, Qu, S, T, V, W, X & Z
all agrees with that in English received pronunciation, whereas;

A is pronounced like the *a* in *father*,
C before *e, i & y* is pronounced as the *ts* in *hats*, or the *c* in *city*.
Ch is usually pronounced as in *echo* or *chrome*, but is occasionally pronounced as the *ch* in *chocolate*,
E is pronounced by context like the *a* in *came* or the *e* in *met*,
G is pronounced like the *g* in *good*,
I is pronounced like the *ee* in *seem*,
J is pronounced like the *z* in *azure*, or the *g* in *gem*,
O is pronounced like the *o* in *obey*,
R is pronounced like burred *r* in the *Scottish/N. Welsh accent*,
U is pronounced like the *u* in *plural* (or the *oo* in *moon*),
Y is pronounced like the *y* in *yes* & has a shorter form when followed by a vowel, where it .

DIPHTHONGS retain the pronunciation of the component vowels although the first vowel takes a somewhat shorter form.

DOUBLE CONSONANTS merge, although *ss* is always voiceless as in *miss*. The *N* in *-ng* & *-nk* mutates to express the *nasal*, rather than the *plosive* pronunciation of the *velar K* & *G*, prior to their own plosive pronunciations as read (as in English).

STRESS in Interlingua pronunciation is on the vowel before the last consonant in each word, unless the word terminates as a plural or with a suffix (& the word endings *-ile*, *-ine* & *-ore*), where the stress is kept in the final syllable prior to the suffix. The suffixes *-issim-*, *-essim-*, *-ifer-*, *-ia* & *-olog-* are stressed on the initial letter.

BORROWED WORDS, may be permitted if their internationality can be verified by their also being *borrowed* by two or more of the *control languages*. Such words retain their pronunciation, spelling and accents as from their language of origin.

As far as possible, the above suggestions should be heeded, but it should also be remembered that as an INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE, it must be flexible about the encroachment of subtle native habits in pronunciation & word selection preferences, as this may be seen to colour and enrich the experience of conversing in Interlingua. It should be remembered that the following grammar was merely designed as a working prototype.

Articles

The DEFINITE ARTICLE is **le** (the). It forms no *gender* agreement with the following noun, but it does form a *number* agreement; the plural equivalent is **les**. The definite article contracts when preceded by the prepositions **a** & **de** (to & of/from); forming **al** & **del**. The definite article should be used for abstract nouns representing a class or species & may also be used for *proper* nouns.

Io videva le Tom Jones in London - *I saw Tom Jones in London*

The INDEFINITE ARTICLE is **un** (a/an). It also forms no *gender* agreement with the following noun. The plural is **unes** (some). The definite article concurs with English usage. The indefinite article is identical to the numeral **un** (one).

The PRONOMINAL ARTICLES (that, that which, those, those which, one & some), unlike the *definite* & *indefinite* forms take the biological gender of nouns *if substituting them*.

ARTICLES & PRONOMINAL ARTICLES	DEFINITE		INDEFINITE	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NEUTER / MALE & M + F MIX	Le; the / <i>that (m)</i> Le que; <i>that which</i>	Les; the / <i>those (m)</i> Les que; <i>those which</i>	Un; a/an/one (n)	Unes; some (n)
NEUTER (Definite) MALE (Indefinite)	Lo; <i>that (n)</i> Lo que; <i>that which</i>	Los; <i>those (n)</i> <i>Los que;</i> <i>those which</i>	Uno; <i>one (m)</i>	Unos; <i>some (m)</i>
FEMALE	La; <i>that (f)</i> La que; <i>that which</i>	Las; <i>those (f)</i> Las que; <i>those which</i>	Una; <i>one (f)</i>	Unas; <i>some (f)</i>

Conjunctions

CONJUNCTIONS			
CO-ORDINATING	SUBORDINATING		
E [et]; <i>and</i> [ac/atque; <i>and also</i>] Nam; <i>for</i> (conj.) O [aut/vel]; <i>or</i> Ni/nec; <i>nor</i> Sed/ma; <i>but</i> (conj.) Totevia; <i>yet</i> Quo; <i>so</i> (conj.) <i>(so that)</i>	TEMPORAL	Quando; <i>when</i> Durante que; <i>while</i> Usque; <i>until</i> Ante que; <i>before</i> Post que; <i>since</i> Postquam; <i>after</i> (conj.)	
	CAUSAL/ EFFECTUAL	Proque/poisque; <i>as</i> (conj.) Perque/proque; <i>because</i> Que; <i>that</i>	
	CONDITIONAL	Si; <i>if</i> Si non; <i>if not</i> A minus que; <i>unless/except</i> An...? <i>whether...?</i> Que; <i>than</i>	
	OPPOSITIONAL	Ben que; <i>although/though</i> Viste que; <i>whereas</i> Como si; <i>as if</i>	

Prepositions

PREPOSITIONS			
Circa/in re/super; Super; Trans; Post/pois; Contra; Preter/secundo; Inter; Circa [circum]; Proque/pois que; A [ad]; Ante; Post; Sub; Infra/sub; Ultra/juxta; Inter; Extra/ultra/trans; Salvo; Juxta/per; A proposito; Super/concernente /de; Considerante; Malgrado; A basso; Durante; Excepte/preter; Excludente; Sequente; Pro/durante; De/ab/desde/ex; In/a;	<i>about</i> <i>above</i> (prep.) <i>across</i> <i>after</i> <i>against</i> <i>along</i> (follow) <i>amid/among</i> <i>around</i> <i>as</i> (prep. not adv.) at <i>before</i> (prep.) <i>behind</i> <i>below</i> <i>beneath</i> <i>besides</i> (prep.) <i>between</i> <i>beyond</i> <i>but</i> (but for...) by (near/means of) <i>by-the-way</i> <i>concerning</i> <i>considering</i> <i>despite</i> <i>down</i> <i>during</i> <i>except</i> (prep.) <i>excluding</i> <i>following</i> <i>for</i> (prep.) <i>from</i> in/into	Intra; Como; Minus; Apuđ/presso [prope]; De; De/apuđ; Sur/super; [Propter; Contra; Ex; Extra; Super/supra /trans/durante; Ultra/preter; Plus; A proposito de; Salvo; Depost/desde; Per/a transverso de; A/de/pro; Verso; Sub/infra/secundo; Sub; Dispare; In alto de; Super; Contra; Via; Con; Intra; Sin [sine];	<i>inside</i> <i>like</i> <i>minus</i> <i>near/near-by</i> of <i>off</i> (prep.) <i>on</i> (prep.) <i>on account of</i> <i>opposite</i> (prep.) <i>out of</i> <i>outside</i> (prep.) <i>over</i> <i>past</i> <i>plus</i> <i>regarding</i> <i>save</i> <i>since</i> (prep.) <i>through</i> to/in order to <i>toward/s</i> <i>under/according..</i> <i>underneath</i> <i>unlike</i> up <i>upon</i> <i>versus</i> <i>via</i> with <i>within</i> <i>without</i> (prep.)

Sentence Connectors

SENTENCE CONNECTORS			
Alora; Ancora; Anque/etiam/ de plus; Tamen/totevia; Nonobstante; Dunque/ergo; Alias/alteremente; Additionalmente;	<i>then, in that case</i> <i>/consequently</i> <i>still</i> (adv.) <i>also</i> <i>however</i> <i>nevertheless</i> <i>therefore</i> <i>otherwise</i> <i>moreover</i>	Additionalmente; Finalmente/ ultimemente Assi/si; In consequentia; Alternativemente Alivia Igitur/alora/postea; Troppo/tamben; De plus;	<i>furthermore</i> <i>finally</i> <i>thus</i> <i>hence</i> <i>alternatively</i> <i>anyway</i> <i>then</i> <i>too</i> (much/also) <i>besides</i> (adv.)

Interjections

INTERJECTIONS			
Holla/hallo; Salute; A revider; A vostre sanitare; O.K./de accordo; Si/[sic]; No; Va;	<i>Hello</i> <i>Hi</i> <i>Goodbye</i> <i>Cheers</i> <i>O.K.</i> <i>Yes</i> <i>No</i> <i>Shoo!</i>	Guai; Ecce; Bravo; Bis; In effecto /vermente; Al Diabolo/damna; Alora;	<i>Alas!</i> <i>Behold!</i> <i>Bravo!</i> <i>Encore!</i> <i>Indeed!</i> <i>Damn!</i> <i>Well!</i>

Conjunctions, Prepositions, Sentence Connectors & Interjections are used on the whole as with English, but for demonstrations of these words in context please see *Resources for Further Learning*.

Pronouns

The PERSONAL PRONOUNS, with their REFLEXIVES & POSSESSIVES are as follows:-

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	SUBJECT FORM	OBJECT FORM	REFLEXIVE FORM	POSSESSIVE FORM #1 (Before a Noun)	POSSESSIVE FORM #2 (Without a Noun)
SINGULAR 1 st PERSON (NEUTER)	Io; <i>I</i>	Me; <i>me</i>	Me; <i>myself</i>	Mi; <i>my</i>	Mie; <i>mine</i> Mies; (plural pos.)
PLURAL 1 st PERSON (NEUTER)	Nos; <i>we</i>	Nos; <i>us</i>	Nos; <i>ourselves</i>	Nostre; <i>our</i>	Nostre; <i>ours</i> Nostres; (plural pos.)
SINGULAR INFORMAL 2 nd PERSON (NEUTER)	Tu; <i>you</i>	Te; <i>you</i>	Te; <i>yourself</i>	Tu; <i>your</i>	Tue; <i>yours</i> Tues; (plural pos.)
SINGULAR FORMAL & PLURAL 2 nd PERSON	Vos; <i>you</i>	Vos; <i>you</i>	Vos; <i>yourselves</i>	Vostre; <i>your</i>	Vostre; <i>yours</i> Vostres; (plural pos.)
SINGULAR 3 rd PERSON MALE	Ille; <i>he</i>	Le; <i>him</i>	Se; <i>himself</i>	Su; <i>his</i>	Sue; <i>his</i> Sues; (Plural Pos.)
SINGULAR 3 rd PERSON FEMALE	Illa; <i>she</i>	La; <i>her</i>	Se; <i>herself</i>	Su; <i>her</i>	Sue; <i>hers</i> Sues; (Plural Pos.)
SINGULAR 3 rd PERSON NEUTER	Illo (il); <i>it</i>	Lo; <i>it</i>	Se; <i>itself</i>	Su; <i>its</i>	Sue; <i>its</i> Sues; (Plural Pos.)
PLURAL 3 rd PERSON MALE or M+F MIX	Illes; <i>they (m)</i>	Les; <i>them (m)</i>	Se; <i>themselves (m)</i>	Lor; <i>their (m)</i>	Lore; <i>theirs (m)</i> Lores; (Plural Pos.)
PLURAL 3 rd PERSON FEMALE	Illas; <i>they (f)</i>	Las; <i>them (f)</i>	Se; <i>themselves (f)</i>	Lor; <i>their (f)</i>	Lore; <i>theirs (f)</i> Lores; (Plural Pos.)
PLURAL 3 rd PERSON NEUTER	Illos; <i>they (n)</i>	Los; <i>them (n)</i>	Se; <i>themselves (n)</i>	Lor; <i>their (n)</i>	Lore; <i>theirs (n)</i> Lores; (Plural Pos.)

The INDEFINITE PERSONAL PRONOUN is **on** (one) & is used in the subject form only. It takes the form **uno** (one) when taking the object form & **se** (oneself) in reflexive form. The possessive form would be **de uno** (of one).

There is also a NEGATIVE PERSONAL PRONOUN which is **necuno** or **nemo** (nobody), used in subject & object forms, as in English, although the possessive would be **de necuno/nemo**.

There is an overlap between the articles, 3rd person pronouns & demonstrative pronouns in Interlingua but position & function within a sentence clarifies all differences clearly enough. No application should lead to one case being read as another.

The personal pronouns function similarly to English, but differ as follows:-

As with Romance languages, the PLURAL 2nd PERSON; *eg. vos* (you, *(to multiple persons)*) forms the POLITE/FORMAL ADDRESS in substitution of the SINGULAR 2nd PERSON; *eg. tu* (you *(to one person)*) to strangers, and persons of senior rank or age as a mark of respect. The SUBJECT FORM, SINGULAR 3rd PERSON; **illo** (it) is usually contracted to **il**. The SUBJECT FORM, SINGULAR 1st PERSON; **io** (I) unlike with English, is not routinely capitalized. The 3rd person forms offer differing gender distinctions but the equivalents function similarly.

POSITIONING is as follows:-

The POSSESSIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS, are also adjectives, but unlike the *conventional* positioning of adjectives; after the noun, they are positioned before it.

In relation to VERBS, the SUBJECT FORMS are placed as in English before the verb, but unlike in English so are the REFLEXIVE FORMS* as DIRECT OBJECTS.

Ille sapeva ubi nos es vader pro nostre ferias; io le informava.
He knows where we are going for our vacation; I told him.

“Io me* vide como un persona optimista etiam,” illa concordava.
“I see myself as an optimistic person too,” she agreed.*

(Interlingua has many more verbs requiring the reflexive form than English.)

OBJECT FORMS, as DIRECT OBJECTS* are positioned prior to the verb. Mixed gender groups take the male *les* (them).

Io les* sorprendeva; I surprised them*

OBJECT FORMS as INDIRECT OBJECTS* are positioned after the verb.

Io le faceva excusar se a la*; I made him excuse himself to her*

The DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (*of relative proximity*) also known as PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES, as in English conform to number, but also conform to the gender of the subjects referred to pronominally. The demonstrative pronouns are as follows:-

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES)	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NEAR MALE / MIXED M + F	Iste; <i>this (m)</i>	Istes; <i>these (m or m+f group)</i>
NEAR FEMALE	Ista; <i>this (f)</i>	Istas; <i>these (f)</i>
NEAR NEUTER	Isto; <i>this (n)</i>	Istos; <i>these (n)</i>
DISTANT MALE / MIXED M + F	Ille; <i>that (m)</i>	Illes; <i>those (m or m+f group)</i>
DISTANT FEMALE	Illa; <i>that (f)</i>	Illas; <i>those (f)</i>
DISTANT NEUTER	Illo (lo); <i>that (n)</i>	Illos; <i>those (n)</i>

QUESTIONS are formed using INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS, which also have non-interrogative twins; RELATIVE PRONOUNS (*relating to personal, locational, temporal, comparative, quantitative, qualitative & querelative subjects*) also known as CLAUSAL ADJECTIVES. These are as follows:-

INTERROGATIVE /RELATIVE PRONOUNS	INTERROGATIVE / RELATIVE (CLAUSAL ADJECTIVES)	SPECULATIVE RELATIVE (CLAUSAL ADJECTIVES)		
PERSONAL (& POSSESSIVE)	Qui; <i>who? who/whom</i> Cuje; <i>whose? whose</i>	Quicunque; <i>whoever</i>		
LOCATIONAL	Ubi; <i>where? where</i> Quo; <i>whither (where to)?</i>	Ubicunque; <i>wherever</i>		
TEMPORAL	Quando; <i>when? when</i>	Quandocunque; <i>whenever</i>		
COMPARATIVE	Como; <i>how? how/like</i> [Quomodo; <i>in what manner?</i>]	Comocunque; <i>however</i>		
QUANTITATIVE	Quante; <i>how many? many</i> Quanto; <i>how much? much</i> [Quot; <i>how many? as many</i>] [Quotiens; <i>how often? as often</i>]	Quantecunque; <i>however-much/many</i>		
QUALITATIVE	Qual <i>which?</i> Le qual/le quales (pl.); <i>which</i>	Qualcunque; <i>whichever</i>		
QUERELATIVE	Quare; <i>why? / why/wherefore</i> Quin; <i>why not? / why not</i> [Quid; <i>why/how so?</i>] Que #1; <i>what? / what</i> Que #2; <i>that (relative pronoun)</i> Que #3; <i>that (conjugation)</i> Que #4; <i>than (conjugation)</i> Perque; <i>by what (means/cause)? because/by that</i> Proque; <i>for what (reason/purpose)? because/for that</i> [Quod; <i>why?/what for? because</i>]	Quecunque; <i>whatever</i>		
COLLATERAL, FORMAL GRAMMAR	PRONOMIAL		ADJECTIVAL	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NEAR (NEUTER)	Aquesto; <i>this</i>	Aquestos; <i>these</i>	Aqueste; <i>this</i>	Aquestes; <i>thes</i>
DISTANT (NEUTER)	Aquello; <i>that</i>	Aquellos; <i>those</i>	Aquelle; <i>that</i>	Aquelles; <i>those</i>

The INTERROGATIVE/RELATIVE PRONOUNS function on the whole as in English. Note the relative form of **qual** (which) is preceded by a DEFINITE ARTICLE, **le qual**, and is pluralised for multiples; **les quales**. **Perque & proque**, (because) also have an interrogative form. Interlingua hosts a collateral lexicon [in such brackets in this guide], all of which are Neo-Latin derivatives & find currency in *Interlingua de Peano (Latino sine Flexione)*.

All questions in Interlingua use VOCAL TONATION to distinguish themselves, and prompt a reply.

VERBAL INTERROGATIVES form another type of QUESTION, & concern actions and emotional responses. They are formed by positioning a verb ahead of the proper noun or pronoun they relate to. Please see section on *Verbs* for further information.

QUESTIONS may also be formed by adding the INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES **an** (whether/does?) ahead of a phrase, or **nonne?** (is it not?) at the end of the phrase.

Nouns

The NOUNS of Interlingua, being of international extraction, like those of most natural languages display no auxiliary uniformity although they do possess many regular PREFIXES, SUFFIXES & COMPOUND ELEMENTS. The great majority of the nouns terminate in the vowels; **a**, **o** & **e**, or the consonants; **l**, **n** & **r**. For compound elements, please see *Word Building with Interlingua*.

There is NO GRAMMATICAL GENDER but the language does possess TERMINAL VOWEL GENDER SYMBOLISM for gendered beings; *animals & persons* only.

The suffix **-o** indicates the masculine while the suffix **-a** indicates the feminine gender. The lexicon permits the free exchange of terminal vowels as found in the dictionaries, to indicate a different gender where necessary.

<i>ENGLISH</i>	INTERLINGUA		<i>ENGLISH</i>
<i>MASCULINE</i>	MASCULINE	FEMININE	<i>FEMININE</i>
Boy Son Cousin (m) Friend (m) Spouse (Husband) Teacher (m) Horse (m) Gander	Puero Filio Cosino Amico Sposo Maestro Cavallo Oco	Puera Filia Cosina Amica Sposa Maestra Cavalla Oca	Girl Daughter Cousin (f) Friend (f) (Wife) Spouse Teacher (f) Mare Goose (f)

The random occurrence of such vowels terminating on nouns for neuter/inanimate objects is to be regarded as incidental, and merely a tool by which the Interlingua noun resembles the same word most frequent in the *control languages*.

PLURALS are formed by adding the plural suffix **-s** to all words ending in a vowel. For words ending in a consonant the suffix **-es** is added except if the final consonant is a c, when **-hes** is added, to retain the pronunciation of the plosive, velar **c**.

Irregular PLURALS, such as for words ending in **-is**, (*eg. Genesis*) are formed by adding **-es** (*geneses*). *Borrowed words* ought to be pluralised following the conventions of their original languages.

There are no CASE FORMS. Interlingua's prepositions take this function, removing the need for dative & genitive cases.

On the whole, nouns are used as in English, however the English deployment of nouns as adjectives is not found in Interlingua, and the noun would take an adjectival suffix to form an adjective. For such suffixes see *Nouns; Prefixes & Suffixes*.

APPOSITION, finds free use, especially with nouns most frequently used as adjectives as in English. The adjective substitute takes the typical adjective position after the noun.

PROPER NOUNS keep capital initials, even when a noun takes the name of it's inventor, however nouns derived from proper nouns lose capital initials.

Prefixes & Suffixes

PREFIXES & SUFFIXES FROM NOUNS TO FORM:-			
NOUNS		ADJECTIVES	VERBS
-ada product composed of e.g. Lemonada (lemonade), colonada (colonade)	-ia 1. region or jurisdiction e.g. Arabia, abbattia (abbotcy) 2. State or Quality e.g. potentia (potency)	-al of or relating to e.g. natural, temporal -an of or relating to or native of e.g. asian -ari of or relating to or composed of e.g. legendari (legendary), fragmentari (fragmentary) -ate possessing e.g. barbate (bearded), vertebrate (spined)	-ar 1. to make use of or apply e.g. vulnerar (to wound) 2. to render or make e.g. siccar (to dry) -ificar to make, render or make into e.g. amplificar (amplify) -isar 1. to make into e.g. pulverisar (to powder) 2. to subject to a process of e.g. pasteurizar (pasteurize) 3. to alter/render in a specific way e.g. americanisar (Americanize)
-age a collection of e.g. Foliage	-ica science or study of e.g. electronica (electronics)	-esc similar to or in the style of e.g. romanesc (Romanesque)	FROM VERBS TO NOUNS
-alia collected waste e.g. Ferralia	-ico one skilled in an art or science e.g. historico (historian)	-ese native to e.g. chinese (Chinese)	
-ano 1. citizen of e.g. Africano 2. language of e.g. Italiano 3. follower of e.g. Mohammedano	-iera container e.g. sucriera (sugar bowl)	-ic characterised by e.g. cubic (cubic), spheric (spherical)	-amento/-imento action or result of e.g. arrangiamento (arrangement)
-ario/-aria 1. vocational e.g. Missionario 2. group of e.g. vocabulario 3. container e.g. granario	-iero utilitarian tree/plant e.g. pommiero (apple tree)	-ifere bearing, producing or yielding e.g. conifere (coniferous), carbonifere (carboniferous)	-a/ente/-iente one who does e.g. studente (student)
-astro 1. inferior form e.g. Poetastro (bad poet) 2. step-relation e.g. patrastro (stepfather)	-ina substance composed of e.g. aquamarina (aquamarine)	-ific making or causing e.g. specific (specific)	-a/entia/-ientia state or quality of e.g. tolerentia (tolerence)
-ata contents of e.g. coclearata (a spoonful)	-ismo 1. practice of e.g. despotismo (despotism) 2. doctrine of e.g. socialismo (socialism) 3. being characteristic of e.g. Anglicismo (Anglicism) 4. abnormal medical state from excess of e.g. alcoholismo (alcoholism)	-in of or relating to e.g. canin (canine) taurin (bull pen)	-ation/-ition action or result of e.g. addition (addition)
-ato realm of office e.g. ducatu (duchy) capintanatu (captaincy)	-ista practitioner of an art, science or doctrine e.g. biologista, (biologist)	-ista pertaining to -ismo e.g. fascista (Fascist)	-ative/itive 1. tending to e.g. sedative 2. functioning of e.g. demonstrative
-eria 1. place of work/storage e.g. lactaria (dairy) 2. relating to a craft e.g. drapperia (drapery) 3. relating to behavior eg. Diaboleria (devilry)	-ita native of e.g. neapolita (Neapolitan)	-oide appearing like e.g. planetoid, mongoloid	-ator/-itor one who or that which e.g. accelerator
-ero professional suffix e.g. barbero (barber) banchero (banker)	-itate state or quality relating to e.g. fraternitate (fraternity) eternitate (eternity)	-ose having or characterised by e.g. religiose (religious), luminose (luminous)	-atori/-itori of a quality/process e.g. circulatori (circulatory)
-ese native or language of eg. Japanese (Japanese)	-ite mineral characterised by e.g. meteorite	-otic pertaining to -osis e.g. neurotic, psychotic	-atorio/-itorio place of action e.g. laboratorio (laboratory)
-essa female suffix e.g. tigressa (tigress) contessa (countess)	-itis inflammatory disease of e.g. appendicitis	-ada of prolonged action e.g. cavalcada (Cavalcade)	-atrice/-itrice woman who ... e.g. imperatrice (empress)
-eto grove of trees e.g. Pineto (pine grove) Pommeto (Apple orchard)	-oide shaped like e.g. spheroid (round)	-age action or process e.g. borage (stuffing)	-atura/-itura action or result of e.g. creatura (creature), mixture (mixture)
-etto/-etta minor or junior e.g. pachetto (a small pack) cornetto (a small cone)	-osis abnormal condition or medical process e.g. neurosis, psychosis	-eria place of action e.g. distilleria (distillery)	

A Sample of Common Nouns

COMMON NOUNS		
Populo; Homine; Femina; Infante; Patre; Matre; Fratre; Soror; Granpatre; Granmatre; Oncle; Amita; Nepote; Nepta; Occupation; Medico/a; Maestro/a; Policiero/a; Advocato; Corpore; Capite; Capillatura; Facies; Oculo; Naso; Bucca; Aure; Collo; Gorga; Spatula; Bracio; Mano; Digito de mano; Pectore; Nube; Gambo; Pede; Ambiente; Terra/terreno; Oceano/mar; Monte/montania; Collina/altura; Laco/laguna; Fluvio; Riviera; Silva/foreste; Campo; Ferrovia; Station de ferrovia; Boteca/magazin; Taverna/bireria; Hotel; Domo/Casa; Salon; Sede; Camera a mangiar; Tabula; Cocina; Nutrimento; Carne; Fructo; vegetal; Productos lactari; Biberage/bibita; Caffe; The; Succo; Furno; Lava-plattos; Refrigerator Furchetta; Cultello; Coclear;	people man woman child father mother brother sister grandfather grandmother uncle aunt nephew niece occupation doctor teacher policeman/woman lawyer/barrister body head hair (head of) face eye nose mouth ear neck throat shoulder arm hand finger chest leg foot environment land/terrain ocean/sea mountain hill lake/lagoon river stream forest field road railway railway station shop tavern/bar hotel house living room chair dining room table kitchen food meat fruit vegetable dairy produce drink coffee tea juice oven sink refrigerator fork knife spoon	Studio; Computer; Penna/pluma; Stilo (de graphite); Papiro; Regula; Camera a dormir; Lecto; Guardrobe; Camera de banio; Toilette; Cupa de banio; Ducha; Sapon; Brossa de dentes; Pectine; Brossa; Rasario; Cisorios; Cosmeticos; Vestimentos; Cappello; Camisa; Blusa; Pantalones; Roba; Gonna; Calceata; Calcea; Calceo/scarpa; Pantofla; Tempore; Pluvia; Nube; Gelo; Vento; Sol; Luna; Mundo; Tempore; Anno; Saison; Ver/primavera; Estate; Autumno; Hiberno; Mense; Januario; Februario; Martio; April; Maio; Junio; Julio; Augusto; Septembre; Octobre; Novembre; Decembre; Septimana; Dominica; Lunedì; Martedì; Mercuridi; Jovedì; Venerdi; Sabbato; Die; Matino; Postmeridie; Vespere; Nocte;

Adjectives

The ADJECTIVES of Interlingua display no strict auxiliary uniformity, but they do terminate most frequently in the vowel **e**, or the consonants **l**, **n**, **r** & **c**. They form *no gender or number* agreements or any other inflections.

The POSITIONING of adjectives is as flexible as possible; provided they are ADJACENT to the NOUN, they may be placed before, after or even on both sides (no rule says otherwise), but as a general rule, adjectives are conventionally placed afterwards, especially if the adjective is a long word, or expresses a *peculiar* quality & are placed before the noun if the adjective is a short word and expresses an *essential* quality.

Every adjective has a potential PRONOMINAL APPLICATION e.g.

John trovava tote su stilos colorante excepte le rubie.
John found all his colour pencils except the red.

Interlingua takes the Romance auxiliary system to illustrate COMPARISON, whereby COMPARATIVES are formed with the adverbs **plus** & **minus** (more & less), and SUPERLATIVES are formed with the compound **le plus** & **le minus** (*the most & the least*). There are a number of residual, irregular comparatives and superlatives, which retain the more original Neo-Latin **-ior** or **-jor** *comparative* and **-ime** or **-issime** *superlative* suffixes.

AUXILIARY				
ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE		SUPERLATIVE	
Multe; <i>many/much</i> plure; <i>several</i>	Plus;	more	Le plus; [Plurime;	the most <i>the most</i>]
Pauc; <i>little</i>	Minus;	less	Le minus; [Minime;	the least <i>the least</i>]
Bon; <i>good</i> Mal; <i>bad</i>	Plus bon; Minus bon; Plus mal; Minus mal;	<i>more good</i> <i>less good</i> <i>more bad</i> <i>less bad</i>	Le plus bon; Le minus bon; Le plus mal; Le minus mal;	<i>the most good</i> <i>the least good</i> <i>the most bad</i> <i>the least bad</i>
Magne; <i>great</i> Parve; <i>small</i>	Plus magne; Minus magne; Plus parve; Minus parve;	<i>more great</i> <i>less great</i> <i>more small</i> <i>less small</i>	Le plus magne; Le minus magne; Le plus parve; Le minus parve;	<i>the most great</i> <i>the least great</i> <i>the most small</i> <i>the least small</i>
Alte; <i>high</i> Basse; <i>low</i>	Plus alte; Minus alte; Plus basse; Minus basse;	<i>more high</i> <i>less high</i> <i>more low</i> <i>less low</i>	Le plus alte; Le minus alte; Le plus basse; Le minus basse;	<i>the most high</i> <i>the least high</i> <i>the most low</i> <i>the least low</i>
IRREGULAR				
ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE		SUPERLATIVE	
Bon; <i>good</i> Mal; <i>bad</i>	Melior; Pejor;	<i>better</i> <i>worse</i>	Optime; Pessime;	<i>best</i> <i>worst</i>
Magne; <i>great</i> Parve; <i>small</i>	Major; Minor;	<i>greater</i> <i>smaller</i>	Maxime; Minime;	<i>greatest</i> <i>smallest</i>
Super; <i>above (adv.)</i> Infra; <i>below (adv.)</i>	Superior; Inferior;	<i>higher</i> <i>lower</i>	Supreme; [Infime;	<i>highest</i> <i>lowest</i>]
Intra; <i>inside (adv.)</i> Extra; <i>outside (adv.)</i>	Interior; Exterior;	<i>inner</i> <i>outer</i>	Intime; Extreme;	<i>innermost</i> <i>outermost</i>
Ultra; <i>Beyond (adv.)</i> Post; <i>behind (adv.)</i>	Uterior; Posterior;	<i>further</i> <i>later</i>	Ultime; [Postreme;	<i>furthest/final</i> <i>last</i>]

Prefixes & Suffixes

PREFIXES & SUFFIXES FROM ADJECTIVES TO FORM:-		
NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	VERBS
-a <i>readily converts certain derived adjectives into nouns e.g. characteristic (adj.) = caractheristica (n. - a trait), electronic (adj.) = electronica (n. - the field of electronics.)</i>	-ior / -jor <i>comparative suffix to demonstrate an increase e.g. superior (higher), major (greater)</i>	-ar <i>1. to make use of or apply e.g. vulnerar (to wound) 2. to render or make e.g. siccar (to dry)</i>
-essa <i>state or quality of e.g. politessa (politeness)</i>	-issime <i>superlative suffix e.g. fortissime (bravest)</i>	-ificar <i>to make, render or make into e.g. amplificiar (amplify)</i>
-ia <i>state or quality of e.g. efficacia (effectiveness), zeloseia (jealousy)</i>	ADVERBS	-isar <i>to alter/render in a specific way e.g. americanisar (Americanize)</i>
-ismo <i>1. state or quality of e.g. brutalismo (brutalism) 2. doctrine or practice concerned with e.g. socialismo (socialism) 3. characteristic of a people or language e.g. germanism (Germanism)</i>	-issimo <i>superlative suffix e.g. fortissimo (most bravely)</i>	FROM VERBS TO ADJECTIVES
-ista <i>follower of a doctrine or practice e.g. socialista (socialist)</i>	-mente <i>readily converts any adjective into an adverb (equivalent to the English -ly) e.g. natural (adj.) = naturalmente (adv. - naturally)</i>	-abile -ibile <i>that which can be done e.g. legibile (legible)</i>
-itate <i>state or quality of e.g. regularitate (regularity)</i>	-o <i>readily converts certain common adjectives into nouns by substituting the adjectival terminal -e e.g. auguste (adj.) - augusto (adv.), alte (adj. - high) - alto (adv. - top)</i>	-a/ente/-iente <i>state of being e.g. abundante (abundant)</i>
-itude <i>state or quality of e.g. certitude (certainty)</i>		-ative/itive <i>1. tending to e.g. sedative 2. functioning of e.g. demonstrative</i>

SUPERLATIVES may also freely be formed by adding the suffix **-issime** to adjectives, (after dropping any terminal vowel **-e** should they have one) e.g.

Belle – *beautiful* = bellissime – *most beautiful*
Clar – *clear* = clarissime – *clearest*

Superlatives can also be formed by adding adverbs such as:- **extrememente** (extremely), **terribilmente** (terribly), **emphaticamente** (emphatically) or even **superlativamente** (superlatively) etc. before the adjective.

Comparatives of SIMILARITIES are formed with: **tanto ... como ...** (as ... as ...) or **si ... como ...** (as ... as ...) e.g.

Ille es tanto utile como un potto chocolate de the.
He is as useful as a chocolate teapot.

Si lontano como le oculo pote vider ibi es terreno ric e fertile.
As far as the eye can see there is rich and fertile land.

Comparatives of DISPARITIES are formed with: ... **que** (than) e.g.

Le Ferrari es plus rapide que le Mercedes.
The Ferrari is faster than the Mercedes.

Luke es tanto fidel como Mary, sed *ambes* es plus fidel que Peter al causa.
Luke is as loyal as Mary, but both are more loyal than Peter to the cause.

NB. The adjective **ambe** (both) becomes **ambes** when deployed in pronominal use.

A Sample of Common Adjectives

COMMON ADJECTIVES			
Active;	<i>active</i>	Mesurate;	<i>measured</i>
Adequate;	<i>adequate</i>	Miserabile;	<i>miserable</i>
Omne/tote;	all	Mobile;	<i>mobile</i>
Approximative;	<i>approximate</i>	Stricte/limitate;	<i>narrow</i>
Automatic;	<i>automatic</i>	National;	<i>national</i>
Mal;	bad	Natural;	<i>natural</i>
Barbaric;	<i>barbaric</i>	Nove;	new
Belle;	<i>beautiful</i>	Necun;	neither
Negre;	<i>black</i>	Ruitose/Strepitose;	<i>noisy</i>
Blau;	<i>blue</i>	Del Norde/[boreal];	<i>northern</i>
Ambe/s;	both	Obliviose;	<i>oblivious</i>
Brillante;	<i>bright</i>	Obvie/evidente;	<i>obvious</i>
Rupte;	<i>broken</i>	Vetere/ancien;	old
Brutal;	<i>brutal</i>	Sol/unic;	only
Occupate;	<i>busy</i>	Orange;	<i>orange</i>
Calme/tranquille;	<i>calm/tranquil</i>	Ordinari;	<i>ordinary</i>
Incostose;	<i>cheap</i>	Otnate;	<i>ornate</i>
Classic;	<i>Classical</i>	Pallide;	<i>pale</i>
Frigide;	cold	Rosate;	<i>pink</i>
Correcte;	correct	Jocose;	<i>playful</i>
Carmesin;	<i>crimson</i>	Professional;	<i>professional</i>
Torte/prave;	<i>crooked</i>	Purpura;	<i>purple</i>
Curvate;	<i>curved</i>	Rapide;	<i>quick</i>
Periculose;	<i>dangerous</i>	Silentiose/quiete;	<i>quiet</i>
Tenebrose/obscur;	<i>dark</i>	Rubie;	<i>red</i>
Grave/profunde;	<i>deep</i>	Redundante;	<i>redundant</i>
Depresse;	<i>depressed</i>	Regular;	<i>regular</i>
Dextere;	<i>dexterous</i>	Aspere/rude/rustic;	<i>rough</i>
Difficile;	<i>difficult</i>	Circular/rotunde;	<i>round</i>
sic;	<i>dry</i>	Triste;	<i>sad</i>
Enoiose/obtuse;	<i>dull</i>	Salve/secur;	<i>safe</i>
Omne/tote;	each	Scarletine;	<i>scarlet</i>
Antique/Matutinal;	<i>early</i>	Egotistic;	<i>selfish</i>
Oriental;	<i>eastern</i>	Sensibile/delicate;	<i>sensitive</i>
Facile;	<i>easy</i>	Seriose/serie;	<i>serious</i>
Bastante;	<i>enough</i>	Pauco/profunde/legier;	<i>shallow</i>
Par/regular;	even	Acute/affilate;	<i>sharp</i>
Mal/maligne;	<i>evil</i>	Breve/Curte;	<i>short</i>
Excellente;	<i>excellent</i>	Simplice/facile;	<i>simple</i>
Agitate;	<i>excited</i>	Gracile/svelte/tenu;	<i>slender/slim/thin</i>
Costose/car;	<i>expensive</i>	Lente;	<i>slow</i>
Rapide/veloce;	<i>fast</i>	Sociabile/affabile;	<i>sociable</i>
Corpulente;	<i>fat</i>	Del Sud [Austral];	<i>southern</i>
Fresc;	<i>fresh</i>	Parve/minute;	<i>small</i>
Comic/humuristic;	<i>funny</i>	Lisie/unite;	<i>smooth</i>
Generose;	<i>generous</i>	Tante;	<i>so much</i>
Amabile/suave;	<i>gentle</i>	Special;	<i>special</i>
Lustrose;	<i>glossy</i>	Recte;	<i>straight</i>
Bon;	good	Estranie;	<i>strange</i>
Gothic;	<i>Gothic</i>	Forte;	<i>strong</i>
Verde;	<i>green</i>	Stupide;	<i>stupid</i>
Gris;	<i>grey</i>	Sufficiente;	sufficient
Felice/contente;	happy	Symmetric;	<i>symmetrical</i>
Pesante;	<i>heavy</i>	Alte/grande;	<i>tall</i>
Alte/elevate;	<i>high</i>	Terribile;	<i>terrible</i>
Calide;	hot	Fatigate/lasse;	<i>tired</i>
Immobil;	<i>immobile</i>	Troppe;	<i>too much/much</i>
Inactive;	<i>inactive</i>	Turchese;	<i>turquoise</i>
Ledite;	<i>injured</i>	Utile/practic;	<i>useful</i>
Insufficiente;	<i>insufficient</i>	Futile/ineffective;	<i>useless</i>
Intelligente;	<i>intelligent</i>	Violette;	<i>violet</i>
International;	<i>international</i>	Calorose/tepid;	<i>warm</i>
Irregular;	<i>irregular</i>	Debile;	<i>weak</i>
Grande;	large	Ric/opulente;	<i>wealthy</i>
Retardate/tardive;	<i>late</i>	Del west/occidental;	<i>western</i>
Clar;	<i>light (tone)</i>	Humide/moliate;	<i>wet</i>
Legier/leve;	<i>light (weight)</i>	Blanc/albe;	<i>white</i>
Pauc/parve;	little	Large/vaste;	<i>wide</i>
Local;	<i>local</i>	Meraviliöse;	<i>wonderful</i>
Alte/forte/ruitose;	<i>loud</i>	Feritos;	<i>wounded</i>
Basse/vulgar;	<i>low</i>	False/incorrecte;	wrong
Manual;	<i>manual</i>	Jalne;	<i>yellow</i>
		Juvene;	young

Adverbs

As in English, ADVERBS in Interlingua include PRIMARY & DERIVED forms, also there are a number of adverbial phrases.

PRIMARY ADVERBS are non-derived forms, exist independently in the dictionary and express *by way of being* “*such*” without referring to an adjective.

PRIMARY ADVERBS		
Circa; <i>about</i> In alto; <i>above</i> Postea; <i>after</i> Postea/post/pois; <i>afterwards</i> De novo/[bis]; <i>again</i> Retro/passate; <i>ago</i> Quasi; <i>almost</i> Jam; <i>already</i> Anque/etiam; <i>also</i> Semper/sempre; <i>always</i> Como; <i>as</i> [In fine; <i>at last</i>] Foras/via; <i>away</i> A retro/retro; <i>backwards</i> Proque/perque; <i>because</i> Antea; <i>before</i> In basso/infra; <i>below</i> De plus; <i>besides</i> Optime/le melior; <i>best</i> A basso; <i>downwards</i> Durante; <i>during</i> Al est; <i>eastward/s</i> Altere; <i>else</i> Alibi; <i>elsewhere</i> Satis de; <i>enough</i> In toto/[toto]; <i>entirely</i> Etiam/mesmo; <i>even</i> Unquam/jamais; <i>ever</i> Rapidemente; <i>fast*</i> In avantē; <i>forward/s</i> Hic; here Intra; <i>inside</i> Minus; <i>less</i> Interim/intertanto; <i>meanwhile/time</i> Plural; <i>more</i> Ni/nec; <i>neither</i> Al nord; <i>northward/s</i> No/non; no/not Al nord; <i>northward/s</i> Nunc/ora; <i>now</i> Nusquam; <i>nowhere</i> Lontano/via; <i>off</i> Sovente/[saepe]; <i>often</i> Super/sur; <i>on</i> Solo/solmente; <i>only</i>	Avante; <i>onward/s</i> Alias; <i>otherwise</i> Extra/foras; <i>outside</i> Forsan; <i>perhaps/maybe</i> Recentemente/[nuper]; <i>recently/lately</i> In securitate*; <i>safely</i> Rarmente; <i>seldom*</i> Lateralmente; <i>sideways</i> Postea; <i>since</i> Lentemente; <i>slow*</i> Assi/talmente/[sic]; <i>so</i> Alicun vices; <i>sometimes</i> Aliquanto/Alique; <i>somewhat</i> Tosto/Proximente; <i>soon</i> Al Sud; <i>southward/s</i> Subito; <i>suddenly/at once</i> Alora/postea/[tunc]; <i>then</i> Ibi/ilac; there Dunque/ergo; <i>therefore</i> Pro isto/in iste modo; <i>thereby</i> Assi/si/[sic/ita]; <i>thus</i> Hodie; <i>today</i> Deman/[cras]; <i>tomorrow</i> Troppo/tamben; <i>too</i> Troppo/[nimis]; <i>too much</i> Dextero; <i>to the right</i> Sinistro; <i>to the left</i> Usque; <i>until</i> In alto; <i>upwards</i> Multo/[valde]; <i>very</i> Ben/[bene]; <i>well</i> Al west; <i>westward/s</i> Quando; <i>when</i> De ubi; <i>whence</i> Ubi; <i>where/w/abouts</i> Viste que/ma; <i>whereas</i> Per le qual; <i>whereby</i> Quo; <i>wherefore</i> A qual punto; <i>whereupon</i> Foras; <i>without (outside)</i> Pejo; <i>worse</i> Pessime/le pejor; <i>worst</i> Si [sic]; yes Heri; <i>yesterday</i> Jam; <i>yet</i>	
* Denotes the language in which the primary form is found, if not in translation		

DERIVED ADVERBS are adaptations of adjectives which express *by way of being* “*such adjective*.” Derivation is as follows.

REGULAR DERIVATION, deploys the suffix **-mente** (equivalent to the english adverbial suffix -ly). When two adverbs are listed to pertain to one clause, only the last needs the **-mente** suffix. e.g.

Forte e clarmente – loudly and clearly
Breve e dolcemente – shortly and sweetly

If the adjective ends in a **c**, an **a** is inserted before the **-mente**.

A Sample of Regularly Derived Adverbs

REGULARLY DERIVED ADVERBS		
Activemente; <i>actively</i> Adequatamente; <i>adequately</i> Alternativamente; <i>alternatively</i> Approximatamente; <i>approximately</i> Automaticamente; <i>automatically</i> Brevemente; <i>briefly</i> Clarmente; <i>clearly</i> Profundemente; <i>deeply</i> Facilmente; <i>easily</i> Integrementē; <i>entirely</i> Specialmente; <i>especially</i> Evidentemente; <i>evidently</i> Exactamente; <i>exactly</i> Extrememente; <i>extremely</i> Primarimente; <i>firstly</i> Flagrantemente; <i>flagrantly</i> Delicatamente; <i>gently</i> Grandemente; <i>greatly</i> Intermittentemente; <i>intermittently</i>		Localmente; <i>locally</i> Naturalmente; <i>naturally</i> Necessarimente; <i>necessarily</i> Obviemente; <i>obviously</i> Rarmente; <i>occasionally</i> Patentemente; <i>overtly</i> Professionalmente; <i>professionally</i> Profundemente; <i>profoundly</i> Presto/rapidemente; <i>quickly</i> Quietemente; <i>quietly</i> Remarcabilemente <i>remarkably</i> Seriermente; <i>seriously</i> Simplemente; <i>simply</i> Lentemente; <i>slowly</i> Forte/solidemente; <i>strongly</i> Satis/bastante; <i>sufficiently</i> Tenuemente; <i>tenuously</i> Terribilmente; <i>terribly</i> Stupendemente; <i>wonderfully</i>

Irregularly Derived Adverbs

The 1st IRREGULAR DERIVATION is a series of adverbs which retain an identical form of the adjective, they function rather like primary adverbs. The 2nd IRREGULAR DERIVATION pertains to the principal comparatives **melior** & **pejor** (better & worse), which drop their terminal **-r**. The 3rd IRREGULAR DERIVATION is almost as regular as the **-mente** form; as many adjectives terminate in an **-e** suffix, (including superlatives with the **-issime** suffix), the adjectival **-e** is exchanged for an adverbial **-o** suffix. Most **-e** suffix adjectives may also form adverbs the regular way.

IRREGULARLY DERIVED ADVERBS		
1st IRREGULAR DERIVATION <i>(No change from Adjective i.e. Serve as Primary Adverbs)</i>		
Mal [male]; badly Bastante; enough Longe; far		Tarde; late Forte; strongly
2nd IRREGULAR DERIVATION <i>(The Following Comparatives Drop Terminal -r)</i>		
(Melior adj.) Melio; Better (adv.)		(Pejor adj.) Pejo; worse (adv.)
3rd IRREGULAR DERIVATION <i>(Adjectival Terminal -e Exchanged for Adverbial terminal -o)</i>		
Quanto; as much as Certo; certainly In toto/toto; entirely/all Expresso; expressly Justo; just/justly		Mesmo; Likewise Presto; quickly Tanto; so much Subito; suddenly Multo; very much/greatly

POSITIONING; adverbs precede what they modify. The adverb **non** (not) precedes both the verbs and pronouns it modifies. e.g.

Io non te crede! - I do not believe you!
Illa non me lo dice – She does not tell me that.

Adverbial COMPARATIVES, as with adjectival ones, use **plus** & **minus** (more & less), & **le plus** & **le minus** (most & least).

Plus interessammente (more interestingly)
le plus interessammente (most interestingly)

Verbs

The VERBS of Interlingua demonstrate extensive auxiliary simplification; they form no gender or number agreement, so conjugate more closely to English than their original Neo-Latin/Romance source forms do (although English verbs, having no infinitive conjugation, require the auxiliary preposition *to*, to form the infinitive mood). English speakers should note however, that this does not bring Interlingua verbs into identical formations to those of English, there are a number of key differences to learn.

The infinitive form expresses *to “such verb”* in itself, without adding the preposition *to*. eg. (using the infinitive **facer** (to do))

Io non sape que **facer** – *I don't know what to do.*
Io es **vader** a Oxford Strata – *I am going (lit. to go) to Oxford Street*

The English applications of the PRESENT PARTICIPLE (-ing) differ considerably from those of Interlingua's equivalent. Where English (-ing) is used in the PRESENT INDICATIVE MOOD it is exchanged for Interlingua's UNIVERSAL PRESENT* e.g.

Rapidemente tu **apprende*** Interlingua
You **are learning** Interlingua quickly (lit. Rapidly you **learn*** Interlingua)

Note the UNIVERSAL PRESENT should not be perceived as *the infinitive*, even if “*you learn*” carries an infinitive resonance where “*you are learning*” seems more *in the present* in English usage. To form such infinitives, one would specifically use the INFINITIVE. In forming the GERUND (*verbal noun*), (which takes the *present participle* (-ing) in English) it is substituted by the *infinitive* e.g.

*Vider es **creder** – seeing is believing (lit. to see is to believe)*
Estate e le **viver** es facile – *Summertime and the living (lit. to live) is easy*

Gerund takes the infinitive in all forms. Interlingua *only deploys* its present participle **-nte** to form VERBAL ADJECTIVES, such as found in English using the present participle (*ing*) e.g.

Interlingua es un lingua **vivente** – *Interlingua is a living language*
Cyprinos solo propaga in aqua **currente** – *Carp only breed in running water*

Interlingua also has a large number of IRREGULAR VERBAL ADJECTIVES derived from the PAST PERFECT TENSE.

IRREGULAR VERBAL ADJECTIVES	
PAST PARTICIPLE	IRREGULAR VERBAL ADJECTIVE
Findite <i>split</i> Docite <i>learned</i> Benedicite <i>blessed</i>	Fisse <i>split</i> Docte <i>learned</i> Benedice <i>blessed</i>

Also note the applications of the UNIVERSAL PRESENT in the varying persons (it carries no personal inflection).

Io **parla** Interlingua – *I **speak** Interlingua*
Fabio **parla** Interlingua – Fabio **speakS** Interlingua

Such is expressed with the same Interlingua verb **IMMUTABLE TO PERSON**, which is important to remember when seeking to translate English sentences for the **SINGULAR 3rd PERSON**.

The Verbal Conjugations

Each verb in Interlingua terminates in one of 3 infinitive suffixes; **-ar, -er** & **-ir**. All verbs thus conjugate identically with the corresponding example in the conjugation tables below:-

VERBAL CONJUGATIONS	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE (Uses Past Participle)
INFINITIVE MOOD	Crear <i>to create</i> Vider <i>to see</i> Audir <i>to hear</i>	Esser create <i>to be created</i> Esser vidite <i>to be seen</i> Esser audite <i>to be heard</i>
IMPERATIVE MOOD	Crea! <i>Create!</i> Vide! <i>See!</i> Audi! <i>Hear!</i>	Esse create! <i>Be created!</i> Esse vidite! <i>Be seen!</i> Esse audite! <i>Be heard!</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD		ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
PRESENT TENSE	PARTICIPLE	Creante <i>creating</i> Vidente <i>seeing</i> Audiente <i>hearing</i>	Essente create <i>being created</i> Essente vidite <i>being seen</i> Essente audite <i>being heard</i>
	UNIVERSAL PRESENT	Io crea <i>I create</i> Io vide <i>I see</i> Io audi <i>I hear</i>	Io es create <i>I am created</i> Io es vidite <i>I am seen</i> Io es audite <i>I am heard</i>
PAST TENSE	PARTICIPLE	Create <i>created</i> Vidite <i>seen</i> Audite <i>heard</i>	Create <i>created</i> Vidite <i>seen</i> Audite <i>heard</i>
	IMPERFECT	Io creava <i>I created</i> Io videva <i>I saw</i> Io audiva <i>I heard</i>	Io esseva create <i>I was created</i> Io esseva vidite <i>I was seen</i> Io esseva audite <i>I was heard</i>
	PERFECT	Io ha create <i>I have created</i> Io ha vidite <i>I have seen</i> Io ha audite <i>I have heard</i>	Io ha essite create <i>I have been created</i> Io ha essite vidite <i>I have been seen</i> Io ha essite audite <i>I have been heard</i>
	PLUPERFECT	Io habeva create <i>I had created</i> Io habeva vidite <i>I had seen</i> Io habeva audite <i>I had heard</i>	Io habeva essite create <i>I had been created</i> Io habeva essite vidite <i>I had been seen</i> Io habeva essite audite <i>I had been heard</i>
FUTURE TENSE	UNIVERSAL PRESENT	Io creara <i>I will create</i> Io videra <i>I will see</i> Io audira <i>I will hear</i>	Io essera create <i>I will be created</i> Io essera vidite <i>I will be seen</i> Io essera audite <i>I will be heard</i>
	PERFECT	Io habera create <i>I will have created</i> Io habera vidite <i>I will have seen</i> Io habera audite <i>I will have heard</i>	Io habera essite create <i>I will have been created</i> Io habera essite vidite <i>I will have been seen</i> Io habera essite audite <i>I will have been heard</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD		ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
PRESENT TENSE	UNIVERSAL PRESENT	Io crearea <i>I would create</i> Io viderea <i>I would see</i> Io audirea <i>I would hear</i>	Io esserea create <i>I would be created</i> Io esserea vidite <i>I would be seen</i> Io esserea audite <i>I would be heard</i>
PAST TENSE	PERFECT	Io haberea create <i>I would have created</i> Io haberea vidite <i>I would have seen</i> Io haberea audite <i>I would have heard</i>	Io haberea essite create <i>I would have been created</i> Io haberea essite vidite <i>I would have been seen</i> Io haberea essite audite <i>I would have been heard</i>

The CONJUGATION table overleaf, demonstrates conjugations and many simple formations of Interlingua verbs. As in English, it is clear that AUXILIARY VERBS (which are also regularly conjugated) are used to form various COMPOUND TENSES. It also demonstrates that some common verbs are CONTRACTED.

COMMONLY CONTRACTED VERBS			
INFINITIVE		CONTRACTION	
Esser	<i>to be</i>	Es / [son (pl.)]	is/am / [are (pl.)]
Haber	<i>to have</i>	Ha	have
Vader	<i>to go</i>	Va	to go/go/go!

Interlingua's infinitive conjugation obviates the need for a preposition for the INFINITIVE MOOD wherever one is *to do such verb*, however, PREPOSITIONS are used in certain cases.

When the infinitive is used to represent a goal either *after an adjective** or *verbal construction# a* (to) is used additionally.

Interlingua es facile* a apprender – *Interlingua is easy to learn*
Nos aspira# a realisar nostre ideales – *We strive to realise our goals*

When using constructions which contain *in order to*; the preposition **pro** (for) is used additionally.

Ille veniva pro querelar – *He came (in order) to complain*

Finally, when following a verb or adjective pertaining to the following verb, the preposition **de** (of) is used additionally.

Io es felice de revider vos – *I am happy (of) to see you again*

One application of the infinitive from English is not supported by Interlingua convention, and the universal present is used instead.

I want him to go – Io vole que ille vade (lit. *I want that he goes*)

The infinitive is also used in general instructions, as with the translation of the English present participle. e.g.

Non fumar! - No smoking! (lit. *Not to smoke!*)
Tener se al sinistra – Keep to the left (lit. *To keep to the left*)

The IMPERATIVE functions like the UNIVERSAL PRESENT, but without a subject. e.g.

Ama tu vicino como te mesme – *love thy neighbour as thyself*

Note the difference between the IMPERFECT & the PERFECT PAST TENSE is that the perfect is formed with auxiliary verbs. The SUBJUNCTIVE* is used to form conditional clauses such as

Si io esseva tu io apprenderea* Interlingua
If I was you I would learn* Interlingua

QUESTIONS formed by VERBAL INTERROGATIVES are formed simply by altering word order, placing the verb before the subject.

Ille ha venite – *He has come* = Ha ille venite? - *Has he come?*
Tu cocera prandio – *You will cook lunch*
= Cocera tu prandio? – *Will you cook lunch?* (lit. *Will cook you lunch?*)

A Sample of Common Verbs

COMMON VERBS (IN THE INFINITIVE MOOD)			
Accelerar;	<i>to accelerate</i>	Inquirer;	<i>to ask/enquire</i>
Acceptar;	<i>to accept</i>	Inseniar;	<i>to teach</i>
Accider;	<i>to happen</i>	Instruer;	<i>to instruct</i>
Accrescer;	<i>to raise</i>	Inviar;	<i>to send</i>
Acquirer;	<i>to acquire</i>	Jocar;	<i>to play</i>
Adorar;	<i>to love/adore</i>	Junger;	<i>to join</i>
Ager;	<i>to act</i>	Juvar;	<i>to help</i>
Amar;	<i>to like/love</i>	Laborar;	<i>to work</i>
Ambular;	<i>to walk</i>	Lacrimar;	<i>to cry/weep</i>
Aperir;	<i>to open</i>	Leger;	<i>to read</i>
Appellar;	<i>to call</i>	Mercar;	<i>to deal/trade</i>
Apportar;	<i>to bring</i>	Monstrar;	<i>to show</i>
Apprender;	<i>to learn</i>	Morir;	<i>to die</i>
Arrangier;	<i>to arrange</i>	Mundar;	<i>to clean</i>
Arrestar;	<i>to stop</i>	Narrar;	<i>to tell</i>
Assassinar;	<i>to murder</i>	Oblidar;	<i>to forget</i>
Assemblar;	<i>to gather</i>	Obtener;	<i>to obtain/get</i>
Assister;	<i>to assist</i>	Oler;	<i>to smell</i> (a scent)
Attender;	<i>to wait</i>	Pagar;	<i>to pay</i>
Ascoltar;	<i>to listen</i>	Parlar;	<i>to speak</i>
Audir;	<i>to hear</i>	Partir;	<i>to leave/depart</i>
Basiar;	<i>to kiss</i>	Pensar;	<i>to think</i>
Biber;	<i>to drink</i>	Perder;	<i>to lose</i>
Brillar;	<i>to shine</i>	Plenar;	<i>to fill</i>
Bullir;	<i>to boil</i>	Portar;	<i>to carry/wear</i>
Cargar;	<i>to load</i>	Poter;	<i>to be able to</i>
Celar;	<i>to hide</i>	Probar;	<i>to test</i>
Celebrar;	<i>to celebrate/praise</i>	Putrer;	<i>to rot</i>
Cessar;	<i>to cease</i>	Querelar;	<i>to complain</i>
Clamar;	<i>to shout</i>	Reciper;	<i>to receive/get</i>
Cocer;	<i>to cook</i>	Recognoscer;	<i>to recognise</i>
Cognoscer;	<i>to know (someone)</i>	Rememorar;	<i>to remember</i>
Collider;	<i>to crash/collide</i>	Render;	<i>to make/alter</i>
Comburer;	<i>to burn/combust</i>	Replenar;	<i>to refill</i>
Commenciar;	<i>to begin</i>	Reposar;	<i>to rest</i>
Commerciar;	<i>to deal/sell</i>	Reptar;	<i>to creep</i>
Compler;	<i>to complete</i>	Requirer;	<i>to need</i>
Complir;	<i>to accomplish</i>	Responder;	<i>to reply/respond</i>
Comprender;	<i>to understand</i>	Revider;	<i>to see again</i>
Concordar;	<i>to agree</i>	Robar;	<i>to rob/steal</i>
Conducer;	<i>to drive</i>	Rotar;	<i>to turn</i>
Conjecturar;	<i>to guess</i>	Rumper;	<i>to break</i>
Construer;	<i>to construct</i>	Saltar;	<i>to jump</i>
Credere;	<i>to believe</i>	Salvar;	<i>to save</i>
Currer;	<i>to run</i>	Sanar;	<i>to cure/heal</i>
Dar;	<i>to give</i>	Sanguinar;	<i>to bleed</i>
Deber;	<i>to owe/be obliged</i>	Saper;	<i>to know</i>
Decider;	<i>to decide</i>	Satisfacer;	<i>to satisfy</i>
Delectar;	<i>to enjoy</i>	Scander;	<i>to climb</i>
Demandar;	<i>to ask/demand</i>	Scriber;	<i>to write</i>
Desirar;	<i>to desire/want</i>	Semblar;	<i>to seem</i>
Diriger;	<i>to direct/manage</i>	Sentir;	<i>to feel</i>
Dormir;	<i>to sleep</i>	Servir;	<i>to serve</i>
Emer;	<i>to buy</i>	Sperar;	<i>to hope</i>
Errar;	<i>to err/slip</i>	Sternutar;	<i>to sneeze</i>
Es & Esser;	<i>to be</i>	Sufferer;	<i>to suffer</i>
Eveliar;	<i>to wake</i>	Studiar;	<i>to study</i>
Excavar;	<i>to dig</i>	Supponer;	<i>to suppose</i>
Experir;	<i>to experience/try</i>	Surrider;	<i>to smile</i>
Explicar;	<i>to explain</i>	Tanger;	<i>to touch</i>
Fabricar;	<i>to make/fabricate</i>	Tener;	<i>to hold</i>
Facer;	<i>to do/make</i>	Torquer;	<i>to twist</i>
Fugir;	<i>to fly</i>	Triumphar;	<i>to triumph/win</i>
Fumar;	<i>to smoke</i>	Trovar;	<i>to find</i>
Fusilar;	<i>to shoot</i>	Usar;	<i>to use</i>
Ganiar;	<i>to earn/gain</i>	Va & Vader;	<i>to go</i>
Gelar;	<i>to freeze</i>	Vender;	<i>to sell</i>
Guidar;	<i>to drive/guide</i>	Venir;	<i>to come</i>
Gustar;	<i>to taste</i>	Viagiar;	<i>to travel</i>
Ha & Haber;	<i>to have</i>	Vider;	<i>to see</i>
Illuminar;	<i>to light/illuminate</i>	Viver;	<i>to live</i>
Infringer;	<i>to break/infringe</i>	Voler;	<i>to want</i>
Ingagiar;	<i>to hire</i>	Vulnerar;	<i>to wound</i>

Word Building with Interlingua

COMPOUND WORDS			
GENERAL	TECHNICAL		
	PREFIXES		
ad- towards, to & into e.g. advantage, adjudge	a- not or without	endo- within e.g. endogamose (within marriage)	pan- including all or universal e.g. panarchia (universal rule)
ante- before in time or space e.g. antenatal	aero- pertaining to the air	ento- within or inside e.g. 1. both or on both sides 2. around or about	para- 1. besides 2. amiss, faulty or wrong eg. paradoxe 3. resembling
anti- opposed to or against e.g. antisocial	amphi- 1. both or on both sides 2. around or about	epi- on or upon e.g. epitapho ("on-tomb")	peri- around or about e.g. perimetro (perimeter)
auto- self achieving e.g. Automatic, autobiography	ana- again	equi- on or upon e.g. epitapho ("on-tomb")	photo- light e.g. photographia (photography)
circum- about or around e.g. circumnavigar	apo- 1. off or away 2. formed off/related to	ex- without or outside e.g. exogame (out of marriage)	proto- first, or primitive e.g. prototipo (prototype)
co- joint or fellow e.g. cooperation	archi- arch e.g. Archiepiscopo (archbishop) archidarwinista (arch-Darwinist)	hyper- over, beyond or too much e.g. hypercritic (hypercritical)	pseudo- false e.g. pseudonymo (pseudonym)
con- with, together or jointly e.g. confidential	cata- 1. down or downwards 2. against or reflected	hypo- 1. below or under e.g. hyperdermic 2. to a lower degree e.g. hypertrophia (hypertrophy) 3. [chem.] low oxidation or a low position in a series of compounds	radio- combining radio e.g. radiotherapia (radiotherapy)
contra- against or opposing e.g. contradictori	dia- 1. through 2. away	hetero- other or different e.g. heteroracial	syn- with, together or alike eg. synchrone
dis- 1. divided e.g. disrumper (disrupt) 2. contrary to e.g. disgusto (distaste)	dys- bad, badly, not well e.g. dyspepsia (indigestion)	tele- far off e.g. telescopio (telescope)	tele- far off e.g. telescopio (telescope)
ecto- outside or external e.g. ectoderma (outer-skin)	electro- combining electricity	homo- same e.g. homolithic (of the same stone)	SUFFIXES
ex- former or out of e.g. ex-convicto (ex-convict) exclusion (out of grouping/enclosure)	en- in or into e.g. endemia (endemic)	homeo- like or similar e.g. Homeopathic	-icida a killer e.g. infanticida
extra- 1. outside of or beyond e.g. extraordinari, (beyond the ordinary) 2. additionally or very e.g. extra-fin (extra-fine)	post- after e.g. postscripto (postscript)	hydro- combining water e.g. hydroelectric	-icidio process of killing e.g. infanticidio
gran- grand or great e.g. granpatre (grandfather), granamita (great aunt)	pre- before e.g. preconception	iso- combining equality e.g. Isostatic	-omane mad e.g. megalomane
in- 1. in or into e.g. incapsular (incapsulate) 2. not or lacking such e.g. inaction	pro- in favour of e.g. Pro-vita (pro-life)	macro- large-scale e.g. macroscopic	-ometro measuring instrument e.g. cardiometro
inter- between or among e.g. international	re- repeating e.g. revider (to see again)	meta- 1. behind 2. beyond or higher 3. after 4. [chem.]	-ographo writing or recording instrument e.g. cardiographo
intra-/ intro inside or within (antonym of extra) e.g. Introducer, intravenose (intravenous)	retro- backward e.g. retrospecto (retrospect)	micro- small-scale e.g. microscopie	-ologo expert e.g. geologo (geologist)
non- no e.g. non-existentia (non-existence)	sub- below e.g. subnormal	neo- new or modern e.g. neonato (new born)	-ophile lover of e.g. bibliophile (book lover)
per- by e.g. Perenne (perennial)	super- above eg. supernatural	omni- all or every e.g. omnivore	-ophobe fearer of e.g. technophobe
	trans- across e.g. transistor	palaeo- ancient or old e.g. Palaeozoic	-oscopto instrument of inspection e.g. microscopo
	ultra- beyond e.g. Ultrasonic		
	vice- in the place of e.g. vicerege (vice-sovereign = viceroy)		

Numerals

NUMERALS						
CARDINAL		ORDINAL (-e = adj. -o = adv.)		FRACTIONAL		MULTIPLE (-e = adj. -o = adv.)
0	zero	1 ^{me}	prime/o	1	un integre	simple/o
1	un	2 ^{nde}	secunde/o	1/2	un medie	duple/o
2	duo	3 ^{ise}	tertie/o	1/3	un tertio	triple/o
3	tres	4 ^{ie}	quarte/o	1/4	un quarto	quadruple/o
4	quatro	5 ^{ie}	quinte/o	1/5	un quinto	quintuple/o
5	cinque	6 ^{ie}	sexe/o	1/6	un sexto	sextuple/o
6	sex	7 ^{me}	septime/o	1/7	un septimo	septuple/o
7	septe	8 ^{ve}	octave/o	1/8	un octavo	octuple/o
8	octo	9 ^{ne}	none/o	1/9	un nono	nonuple/o
9	nove	10 ^{me}	decime/o	1/10	un decimo	decuple/o
10	dece	20 ^{me}	vintese/o	1/20	un vinto	vintuple/o
20	vinti	30 ^{me}	trentese/o	1/30	un trento	trentuple/o
30	trenta	40 ^{me}	quarantesime	1/40	un quaranto	quantuple/o
40	quaranta	50 ^{me}	cinquantesime/o	1/50	un cinquanto	cinquantuple/o
50	cinquanta	60 ^{me}	sexantesime/o	1/60	un sextanto	sextantuple/o
60	sexanta	70 ^{me}	septantesime/o	1/70	un septanto	septantuple/o
70	septanta	80 ^{me}	octantesime/o	1/80	un octanto	octantuple/o
80	octanta	90 ^{me}	novantesime/o	1/90	un novanto	novantuple/o
90	novanta					
100 – cento – centesime – centesimo – centuple 1,000 – mille – millesime – millesime parte 1,000,000 – million – millionesime – millionesime parte 1,000,000,000 – millionardo – millionardesime – millionardesime parte 1,000,000,000,000 – billion -billionesime – billionesime parte 1,000,000,000,000,000 -billionardo – billionardesime – billionardesime parte 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 – trillion – trillionsime – trillionsime parte 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 – trillionardo – trillionardesime – etc. 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 -quatrillion -quatrillionsime – etc. 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 – quadrillionardo -quatrillionardesime 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 – quintillion -quintillionsime 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 – quintillionardo – etc.						

The NUMERALS of Interlingua are constructed by simply reading the figures as their position would qualify them, and are written as read by simply hyphenating the figures as spoken.

11 = dece-un, 77 = septanta-septe, 1120 = mille-cento-vinti

The use of the word **e** (and) may be added, but not necessarily. Note plural hundreds or thousands etc. are given the plural.

8349 = octo-milles tres-centos e quaranta-nove

DATES are preferably read in the cardinal and formatted as:-

le 12 (dece-un) de novembre – the twelfth of November.


The TIME OF DAY is formed as follows:-

Il es un (hora); a un (hora) – It is one (o'clock); at one (o'clock)
Il es tres (horas); a tres (horas) – It is three (o'clock) at three (o'clock)
Dece (horas) e quarte – Quarter past ten (lit. Ten and (a) quarter)
Dece (horas) minus quarte – Quarter to ten (lit. Ten less (a) quarter)
Dece (horas) e medie – Half past ten (lit. Ten and (a) half)
Dece (horas) e vinti (minutas) – Twenty past ten (lit. Ten and twenty)
Dece (horas) minus vinti-cinque (minutas) Twenty-five to ten

COLLECTIVE NUMERALS add the suffix **-ena** to the cardinal & ADVERBIAL NUMERALS add **-mente** to the ordinal.

Dozena = set of twelve, centenas = hundreds, decenas = tens

Useful Phrases

USEFUL PHRASES			
Pardono me, io non parla Italiano sed io pote parla Interlingua pote tu comprende me? Io pote comprende vos. Permitte me de presentar me. Io es felice de facer vostre cognoscentia. Pardona me; Io non comprende; Io es sojornar pro duo septemanas; Io parti durante Lunedi;		<i>I'm sorry, I don't speak Italian but I can speak Interlingua can you understand me? I can understand you. Allow me to introduce myself. I'm pleased to make your acquaintance. I'm sorry; I don't understand. I am staying for two weeks. I leave on Monday.</i>	
GREETINGS & OTHER COMMON EXPRESSIONS			
Salute! Holla! Hallo! Excusa me! Nulle causa Non del toto! Per favor; Multe gratias; A revider! Adeo!/Vale! De accordo?/O.K.? Confabula tosto! Mi Deo! Al Diabolo!/Damna!	<i>Hi! (greeting) Hello! (call attention) Hello! (on telephone) Excuse me Don't mention it Not at all! Please Thanks a lot See (you) again! Goodbye! All right?/O.K.? Chat soon! My God! Damn!</i>	Bon matino; Bon die; Bon meredie; Bon vespere; Bon nocte; Bon Fortuna; Bon appetito; Bon viage; Qual suprisa! Exacto! De facto! Car Jane; Fidelmente nostre; Sincermente tue;	<i>Good morning Good day Good afternoon Good evening Good night Good luck Enjoy your meal Enjoy your journey What a surprise! Exactly! Indeed! Dear Jane Yours faithfully Yours sincerely</i>
Gratias pro toto; Gratias nonobstante; Qual belle tempore! Qual un die terribile! Como suave tu es vestite hodie! Io ha perditte mi bagage!		<i>Thanks for everything Thanks anyway What beautiful weather! What a terrible day! How smartly you're dressed today! I have lost my luggage</i>	
COMMON QUESTIONS & ANSWERS			
Como sta vos/tu? Como va vos? Que etate ha vos? Ubi es John? Qui es ille/a?	<i>How are you? How do you do? How old are you? Where is John? Who is that?</i>	Multe ben, gratias; Io es un pauc fatigate; Io ha ... annos; Mi nomine es ... Io es appellate ... Ha vos le tempore per favore? Excusa me, Io non portar mi horologio; Pardono; que diceva vos? Pote tu deriger me al station ferroviaria per favor? Quo vade tu nunc? Ha tu videva mi passaporto?	<i>very well thanks I am a little tired I am ... years old (lit. I have ... years) My name is ... I am called ... Have you the time please? Sorry, I'm not wearing my watch Pardon me; what did you say? Could you direct me to the railway station please? Where are you going now? Have you seen my passport?</i>
<div> la Interlingua de IALA</div> <div>CAMPANIA de INTERLINGUA 2007 <i>Parla al Mundo – Speak to the World</i> <i>Please See Resources for Further Learning</i></div>			