



# SUMMARY OF INTERLINGUA GRAMMATICAL FORMS

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(with some supplemental material)

(This summary is not a complete statement of Interlingua grammar and usage.)

0. [SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION.](#)
1. [ARTICLES.](#)
2. [NOUNS.](#)
3. [ADJECTIVES.](#)
4. [ADVERBS.](#)
5. [PRONOUNS.](#)
6. [VERBS.](#)
7. [CALENDAR.](#)
8. [NUMBERS.](#)
9. [GRAMMATICAL WORDS.](#)
10. [WORD BUILDING.](#)

## *Spelling and Pronunciation*

Interlingua is written with the conventional twenty-six letters of the Latin alphabet without diacritical or accent marks. Proper names and unassimilated foreign words may have letters with diacritical or accent marks and retain their foreign pronunciation.

In general, pronunciation is "continental," similar to that in western Europe. However, sounds are somewhat fluid within types and may be influenced in part by

neighboring sounds and by the native habits of speakers. The emphasis in speech is for comprehension, not meticulous exactness of enunciation. Vowel sounds (and letters) are generally pure and coincide mostly with Romance pronunciation (although written **u** is not pronounced as the sound represented by the single letter in French *lune*.) English speakers, in particular, must take care not to obscure the pronunciation of unstressed vowels.

The following letters agree with the normal English pronunciation: **b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, ph, qu, v, w, z.**

**c** before **e, i, y** is pronounced like *ts*; otherwise (as also **ch**) like *k*.

**g** like *g* in *good* (like *z* in *azure* in the suffix **-age**).

**h** as in English (or optionally silent for some speakers), except silent after **r** and **t**.

**j** like *z* in *azure*. (Some speakers pronounce as *g* in *gem* or *y* in *yes*.)

**r** will vary somewhat according to the native habits of speakers, but speakers of some dialects of English must take care not to elide it after vowels.

**s** generally unvoiced, but voiced or unvoiced between vowels (**ss** unvoiced between vowels).

**t** as in English; **ti** before vowels varies somewhat among speakers but often as *tsy* unless stressed or preceded by **s**.

**x** generally as in English.

**y** unstressed before vowels as *y* in *yes*; otherwise as **i**.

Vowels in diphthongs retain their independent sound values, except that unstressed **i** and **u** become semiconsonants before following vowels.

Stressed **e** and **i** are separated by a syllable break from a following **a, e, o**. Double consonants merge in pronunciation.

A main stress accent falls normally on the vowel before the last consonant (except that the plural ending does not change the stress from the singular form).

Adjectives and nouns ending in **-le, -ne,** and **-re** preceded by a vowel have the stress on the antepenultimate syllable. The stress falls on the syllable preceding the suffix in words formed with the suffixes **-ic, -ica, -ico, -ida, -ide, -ido, -ima, -ime, -imo, -ula, -ule, -ulo, -uple,** and **-ulo**. Variations from stress rules are marked in dictionaries. (See also the section on verbs, below.)

Stress regularity should not be exaggerated. Understandability is the principal concern. Stress is not random, but the Interlingua word is the same whether it is pronounced, for example, *kil**O**metro* or *kilom**E**tro*, according to speakers' native habits.

Within a sentence, proper names are capitalized but not derivatives from them. Punctuation marks and their values are generally those of English but need not obey absolute rules as long as they follow the rhythms of the spoken sentence and the sense is clear.

## Collateral Orthography

There is an allowed collateral orthography, which is employed by some users (although only occasionally used):

1. Double letters representing a single consonant sound are replaced by the single consonant letter, except for *ss*, which is kept doubled to preserve the sound. (*cc* before *e*, *i*, *y* does not represent a single consonant sound.)
2. Vowel *y* > *i*
3. *ph* > *f*
4. *ch* representing the sound of *k* is retained only before *e* and *i*; elsewhere it is replaced by *c*.
5. For silent *h*, *rh* > *r* and *th* > *t*.
6. *J* replaces *g* and *gi* to represent the sound of *z* in *azure*.
7. Suffix *-age* (and terminal sound group *-age* when it is not a suffix) is replaced by *-aje*. Suffix *-isar* is replaced by *-izar* (and *z* appears in its derivatives).
8. Final *e* is dropped after *t* preceded by a vowel except in words which have the stress on the antepenultimate syllable. Likewise for final *e* after *n*, *l*, and *r* when these are shortened collateral spellings under item 1. above. (Present tense and imperative verb forms are not affected by this rule.)

## Articles

*Le* is the definite article, *the*, and is invariable. It does not change (when used as an article; see below) for number or gender and is generally used as in English, with some variations, such as that it is not omitted with abstract nouns representing the entire class, species, etc. It need not be omitted with titles preceding proper names (except in direct address).

*Un* is the indirect article, *a(n)*, and also is invariable. It is identical with the numeral *un*, 'one'. (When used as a numeral, *un* sometimes appears in the plural form *unes* in certain vocabulary expressions such as *le unes le alteres*, 'one another, each other, etc'.')

A preceding preposition *a* or *de* fuses with an immediately following definite article into the forms *al* or *del*. Both articles have the possibility of pronominal use, and in such instances can be pluralized as *les* and *unes* (the latter often being rendered as 'some'). In pronominal use, the articles can make a distinction between male and female (not grammatical gender) as *le/la* and *uno/una*, all of which have plural forms. The definite article has a neuter pronominal form *lo* which occurs

especially in the expression *lo que*, 'that which, what'. (It has a rarely used plural *los* in this construction.)

### *Nouns*

Nouns are recognized by the function they perform in a sentence rather than by a specific set of endings. There is no grammatical gender, although some nouns can indicate a difference of natural sex. (If a noun ending in *o* specifically indicates a male being, the ending *a* can indicate the female, and vice versa.) There are no distinct case forms.

The plural is formed by the addition of *s* after a vowel and *es* after a consonant. (Final *c* changes to *ch* before the plural marker *es* in order to preserve the pronunciation.) Unassimilated foreign words may retain their foreign plurals. Formation of the plural does not affect accentuation.

Nouns function generally as in English. Note, however, that the widespread English trait of nouns being used extensively as adjectives or attributives before other nouns does not occur in Interlingua. (Nevertheless, proper nouns used as adjectives remain unmodified and are preceded by the nouns they qualify, e.g., 'Roentgen rays', *radios Röntgen*; 'Geiger counter(s)', *contator(es) Geiger*).

### *Adjectives*

Although adjectives most commonly end in *e*, *c*, *l*, *n*, or *r*, these final letters are not conclusively indicative that a word is an adjective, which can only be determined by the function it performs in a sentence or, at times, by a suffix which happens to occur with no other part of speech.

Adjectives do not have inflection, nor do they agree with the nouns they modify. Adjectives may either precede or follow a noun. The latter position is more frequent. "Adjectives preceding a noun tend to suggest that what they express is an essential feature of the noun concept and not merely a feature distinguishing the present representative of the noun concept from others." [p. 13, §33] However, brief adjectives such as *bon*, *parve*, *alte*, etc., may precede their nouns as a matter of rhythm or personal preference.

The adverbs *plus* (for the comparative) and *minus*, together with the article *le* (for the superlative) form degrees of comparison. (See below for a few irregular

alternative comparisons.) A so-called absolute superlative (*very, most, etc.*) is expressible with the suffix *-issime*.

When the sense allows, adjectives can be used as nouns or pronouns, in which case they can be pluralized and/or take the article.

### Alternative Comparisons

<i>POSITIVE</i>	<i>COMPARATIVE</i>	<i>SUPERLATIVE</i>
parve	plus parve, minor	le plus parve, le minor, minime
small	smaller/lesser	smallest/least
magne	plus magne, major	le plus magne, le major, maxime
great	greater	greatest
bon ( <i>adj</i> )	plus bon, melior	le plus bon, le melior, optime
ben ( <i>adv</i> )	plus ben, melio	le plus ben, le melio, optimo
good/well	better	best
mal ( <i>adj</i> )	plus mal, pejor	le plus mal, le pejor, pessime
mal ( <i>adv</i> )	plus mal, pejo	le plus mal, le pejo, pessimo
bad(ly)	worse	worst

### *Adverbs*

Adverbs may be either primary or derived; there are also adverbial phrases. Primary adverbs are dictionary items and require no grammatical remarks. Adverbs derived from adjectives are formed with the suffix *-mente* (*-amente* after a final *c*) appended to the full form of the adjectives. The functions of adverbs are largely those of English adverbs.

A few adverbs which seem to be derived irregularly from adjectives (such as *bon/ben*) can be treated as primary adverbs, in that they do not serve for

additional adverbial derivations. However, regular derivation (such as *bonmente* = *ben*) is still possible.

Regular comparison of adverbs is the same as that of adjectives. Adjectives in *-issime* can form corresponding adverbs in *-issimo*.

Adverbs (except those indicating a certain determined time) usually precede the words they modify. (Longer adverbs may follow, for emphasis or style.) When an adverb or adverbial phrase modifies a clause or sentence as a whole, it appears in initial or final position or is set off by commas. When an adverb (especially *non*) and a non-subject pronoun both precede a verb, the pronoun is closer to the verb. The adverb *non* precedes the verb it modifies.

*An* and *esque* are interrogative particles which have no immediate counterparts in English and which convert a simple declarative sentence into a question. They should not both be used in a single text.

### *Pronouns*

Personal pronoun table:

	SUBJ	OBJ PREP	OBJ	REFL	POSS ADJ	POSS PRON
1p sg	io	.....	me.....		mi	mie
2p sg	tu	.....	te.....		tu	tue
3p sg m	ille.....		le	se	su	sue
3p sg f	illa.....		la	se	su	sue
3p sg n	illo, il.....		lo	se	su	sue
1p pl	nos.....				nostre.....	
2p pl	vos.....				vostre.....	
3p pl m	illes.....		les	se	lor	lore
3p pl f	illas.....		las	se	lor	lore
3p pl n	illos.....		los	se	lor	lore
	on		uno.....			

[NOTE: usage of the second person singular pronoun *tu* and its forms varies. Some users employ it merely as a singular form without connotation of familiarity, and some users employ it particularly as a familiar form, extending *vos* and its forms to both singular and plural.]

*cuje* : "whose"

*qui* : "who, whom" only for persons and only as a subject or after prepositions

*que* : (primarily) relative pronoun

**qual** : relative adjective (can be pronominalized with **le** and then pluralized: **le qual** and **le quales**)

(Relative pronouns are not elided in Interlingua as they sometimes are in English.)

**il** : an unstressed third person singular neuter form for use as a grammatical subject (sometimes elided)

**ella** : a collateral (now rarely used) form for **illa**

In the plural, **illes** does not necessarily indicate a plurality of masculine beings.

Possessive pronouns are often used with **le** : *Illo es le mie.* = *It is mine.*

Reflexive constructions are primarily of the type in which the object of the verb happens to be logically identical with the subject. ... Reflexive constructions are also used to express passive ideas when there is no agent involved.

...

Second-case personal and reflexive pronouns (except in prepositional constructions) precede the simple tense forms of the verb but follow the participles, imperative forms, and the infinitive.

[*Interlingua Grammar* p. 25, §§67-69]

"In a combination of two pronouns, one personal and the other reflexive, the latter precedes."

Demonstratives are adjectives which can be used as pronouns. **Iste**, *this*, is the demonstrative of proximity. **Ille**, *that*, is the demonstrative of remoteness.

## Verbs

### Conjugation

<b>model:</b>	<b>-ar</b>	<b>-er</b>	<b>-ir</b>
<b>INFINITIVE</b>	crear	vider	audir
<b>PRESENT PARTICIPLE</b>	creante	vidente	audiente
<b>PAST PARTICIPLE</b>	create	vidite	audite
<b>IMPERATIVE</b>	crea!	vide!	audi!
<b>PRESENT</b>	crea	vide	audi
<b>PAST</b>	creava	videva	audiva
<b>PRESENT PERFECT</b>	ha create	ha vidite	ha audite
<b>PAST PERFECT</b>	haveva create	haveva vidite	haveva audite

<b>FUTURE</b>	creara	videra	audira
<b>FUTURE PERFECT</b>	habera create	habera vidite	habera audite
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	crearea	viderea	audirea
<b>CONDITIONAL PERFECT</b>	haberea create	haberea vidite	haberea audite

In the future tense, the *a* ending receives the word stress; in the conditional, the *e* of the ending receives the stress. Some users employ the auxiliary verb *va* plus the infinitive to express the future, as in English.

Passives are formed from the corresponding tenses of *esser* plus past participle. Reflexive constructions can be used to express passive ideas when there is no agent involved.

There is no verbal auxiliary corresponding to English *to do* in interrogative, negative, and emphatic constructions, and there are no crystallized progressive forms.

The infinitive can be used to express general orders, prohibitions, etc.

The following alternative forms are available:

*es* = *esse* (singular/plural)

*son* = *esse* (plural)

*era* = *esseva*

*sia* = *esse* (optional irregular subjunctive or imperative)

*ha* = *habe*

*va* = *vade*

Apart from (the only occasionally used irregular) *sia*, there is no distinct subjunctive. Subjunctive or third-person imperative is often expressed by the indicative following *que*.

The infinitive [Inf.] serves as a verbal noun in place of the English gerund.

### Prepositions before Infinitives

*a* + Inf. Inf. seems to represent a goal or aim either after an adjective or a verbal construction; Inf., usually with an expressed or understood *esser*, is actually passive in meaning; after nouns or adjectives relating to quantity; with transitive verbs and their direct objects

*pro* + Inf. in order (to); purpose

<nothing> + Inf. when Inf. serves as a noun; Inf. depending on a transitive verb; after *il* + verb + noun/adjective where the Inf. can replace *il* with same meaning

<nothing> after constructions with *voler, poter, deber, soler, lassar, vader, facer*, as well  
+ Inf. as *vider, audir*, and other verbs of sense perception when they have an object  
which is at the same time the subject of the following infinitive;  
after *que* and *qual*

*de* + Inf. neutral preposition; what the subject can do itself (adjectival construction); not  
as direct object of verb

Subj.  
(accus.) + <make subordinate clause with *que*>  
Inf.  
'of ...ing' *de* + Inf.

If an infinitive can be construed as a noun or taking the place of a noun, no preposition need be used. For example, in the expression "It is difficult to walk in the sand," the infinitive is equivalent to the logical subject and hence the equivalent of a noun: "To walk in the sand is difficult," so there is no preceding preposition: [II] **es difficile vader in le arena or Vader in le arena es difficile**. If a transitive verb is followed by a dependent infinitive, as in "I plan to go to the countryside" (**Io plana vader al campania**), the idea can also be expressed more or less smoothly by a noun ("I plan a trip to the countryside"), so again, no preposition is used. Thus, a preposition does not introduce a dependent infinitive after a transitive verb.

(*Interlingua Grammar* §87, p. 31)

[NOTE: Because the source languages for Interlingua are not entirely consistent among themselves on the use of prepositions before infinitives, use or non-use of the prepositions *de* and *a* before infinitives varies somewhat in practice among speakers and writers, as long as the intended sense is clear.]

### Double-Stem Verbs

Forms derived from certain verbs come from a second or double stem, often based on the Latin supine stem.

In Interlingua the irregular second stem of verbs has nothing to do with matters of conjugation. It is a stem which occurs in certain derived nouns and adjectives and prevents these from assuming unnaturally distorted forms .... Furthermore, the "regular" type ... need not be considered "wrong" but may be used whenever it seems stylistically possible or preferable.

In active word building it will be found that the irregular second stem occasions few difficulties but often simplifies the process of derivation.

[*Interlingua Grammar* page 85, Appendix 1]

## *Calendar*

Sunday	dominica	January	januario
Monday	lunedì	February	februario
Tuesday	martedì	March	martio
Wednesday	mercoledì	April	april
Thursday	giovedì	May	maio
Friday	venerdì	June	junio
Saturday	sabato	July	julio
		August	augusto
		September	septembre
		October	octobre
		November	novembre
		December	decembre

[NOTE: For avoidance of any contemporary religious connotations for name days, one occasionally encounters the non-standard, unofficial forms *soldi* and *saturdi* for *Sunday* and *Saturday*, respectively.]

## *Numbers*

0 zero		[ordinals:]
1 un	10 dece	1me prime
2 duo	20 vinti/viginti	2nde secunde
3 tres	30 trenta	3tie tertie
4 quatro	40 quaranta	4te quarte
5 cinque	50 cinquanta	5te quinte
6 sex	60 sexanta	6te sexte
7 septe	70 septanta	7me septime
8 octo	80 octanta	8ve octave
9 nove	90 novanta	9ne none
		10me decime
		20me
	100 cento	100me
	1.000 mille	last: ultime

For other numbers, <ordinal> = <cardinal> + *-esime*  
 adverbial numerals: ordinal -e > -o or use *-mente*

*half* = *medie/medietate*

*dozen* = *dozena*

Other collective numerals are formed on the pattern of the suffix *-ena(s)* attached to the simple cardinal numbers.

cento	100
mille	1.000
million	1.000.000
milliardo	1.000.000.000
billion	1.000.000.000.000
billiardo	1.000.000.000.000.000
trillion	1.000.000.000.000.000.000
trilliardo	1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000
quadrillion	1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000
quatrilliardo	1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000
quintillion	1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000
quintilliardo	1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000

Comma for decimal point.

*-illion/-illiardo de <cosas>*

simple	simple/simplice
double	duple/duplices
triple	triple/triplice
quadruple	quadruple
quintuple	quintuple
sixfold	sextuple
sevenfold	septuple
eightfold	octuple
ninefold	nonuple
tenfold	decuple
100fold	centuple

### *Grammatical Words*

a	to; at; ( <i>bottilia a lacte</i> = bottle for milk)
ab	( <i>prep</i> ) since, from
alias	otherwise, in another manner; alias; at another time
alibi	elsewhere
ali(c)-	any-, some-
alicubi	somewhere; anywhere
alicun [sometimes <i>alcun</i> ]	some, any; a few; alicun cosa: something, anything
alicuno [sometimes <i>alcuno</i> ]	someone, somebody; anyone, anybody
aliquando	sometime; at any time
aliquanto	somewhat, to some degree
alique	( <i>pron</i> ) something, anything; ( <i>adv</i> ) somewhat
alora	then; in that case, consequently
alto	top; in alto: up; upwards; upstairs; on top
ambe	( <i>adj</i> ) both; ambes: ( <i>pron</i> ) both
an	( <i>interr part</i> ) --; an il habe le libro?: does he have the book?; ( <i>conj</i> ) whether
ancora	( <i>adv</i> ) still, yet; ( <i>interj</i> ) encore
anque	also, too; anque io: me too; non solo ... ma anque: not only ... but also
ante	( <i>prep</i> ) before, in front of; earlier than; above; ( <i>adv</i> ) before, ahead; earlier; forward; ante que: before
ante-heri	day before yesterday
a pena	hardly, scarcely
apud	near, with, at, by
assatis	( <i>adv</i> ) enough; rather, fairly, quite
assi	thus, so; assi ... como: as ... as
avante	before, in front, ahead; forward
basso	bottom; a basso: down, downward; in basso: down, below, downward; downstairs
bastante	( <i>adj</i> ) enough, sufficient; ( <i>adv</i> ) enough, sufficiently
ben que	although
bis	twice; encore
cata	( <i>adj</i> ) each; cata uno: each (one)
causa	cause; a causa de: because of
certo	certainly
circa	around, about; approximately

como	how; as, like; como si: as though, as if
comocunque	however, in whatever way
con	with, together with; by means of
concernente	concerning
contra	( <i>prep</i> ) opposite, facing; against; ( <i>adv</i> ) opposite, facing; on the contrary
cuje	whose
-cunque	-ever
de	from, since; of, belonging to; made of; with, by means of; de (+ <i>inf</i> ): to; ( <i>bottilia de lacte</i> = bottle [quantity] of milk)
deman	tomorrow; deman matino: tomorrow morning; deman vespere: tomorrow night
depost	( <i>adv</i> ) afterwards, later; ( <i>prep</i> ) after, since; depost que: since, from the time that
desde	( <i>prep</i> ) since, from
dum	while, as long as; until; provided that, if only
dunque	therefore
durante	during; durante que: while, whilst
e	and; e ... e: both ... and
ecce	lo!, see!, behold!; here is, here are
ergo	therefore, accordingly, consequently, then, ergo
esque	( <i>interr part</i> ) esque ille ha le libro?: does he have the book?
et cetera, etc.	and so forth, and so on, et cetera, etc.
etiam	also, likewise, too; even, even yet, yet; non solmente ... sed etiam: not only ... but also
ex	out of, from
excepte	except, excepting
extra	( <i>adv</i> ) without, on the outside; besides, in addition, extra; ( <i>prep</i> ) outside of, without, beyond; except, excepting; besides, in addition to
foras	( <i>adv</i> ) out of doors, outside, out; from without; ( <i>prep</i> ) beyond, except; foras de: outside of, without; foras de se: beside oneself
forsan	perhaps, maybe
gratis	gratis, free of charge
haber	to have; il ha: there is, there are
heri	yesterday

hic	here; de hic a (un hora): (an hour) from now; usque (a) hic: up to here, thus far; up to now, hitherto; hic juncte: herewith
hodie	today
ibi	there
ibidem	in the same place; ibidem; ibid.; ib.
idem	the same (thing); idem; id.
igitur	( <i>adv/conj</i> ) then, therefore, thereupon
il	( <i>impers pron</i> ) it; il ha/habeva: there is(are)/was(were)
illa	she, her
illac	there
ille	he, it; him; that, the former
illes	they; them
illo	it
in	in, into
infra	( <i>adv</i> ) below, underneath, beneath; ( <i>prep</i> ) below, under, beneath
insimul	together
inter	between, among
interim	meanwhile, in the meantime
intertanto	meanwhile, in the meantime
intra	( <i>adv/prep</i> ) within
intro	inwardly, internally, on the inside, in
io	I
ipse	myself, yourself, himself, etc.; hodie ipse: this very day
iste	this, the latter
ita	thus, so; just so, yes; and so, consequently; accordingly
jam	already, at once, right away; just now, a moment ago; indeed, surely; non ... jam: no longer
jammais	ever, at any time; non ... jammais: never; jammais!: never!
justo	just, exactly; justo nunc, justo ora: just now, right now
juxta	( <i>adv</i> ) near, near by; ( <i>prep</i> ) near, near to, next to
la	her
le	( <i>art</i> ) the
le	( <i>pron</i> ) him
les	them
lo	it; lo que: that which, what

loco	place; in loco de: instead of; in su loco: instead
longe	far; away, far away; de longe: from afar, from a distance
lontan	distant, far-off
lor	their
lore	their
ma	but; no solo ... ma anque: not only ... but also
malgrado	in spite of
maniera	manner, way; de manera que: so that
me	me
melio	(adv) better; tanto melio: so much the better
melior	(adj) better; le melior: the best
mesme	same; myself, yourself, himself, etc. (as in "the king himself")
mesmo	likewise; even; hodie memso: this very day; ora mesmo: right now
mi	my
mie	mine
minus	less; minus; a minus que: unless; al minus: at least; totos minus ille: all but him; le minus: the least
multo	very; much
nam	for
nemo	no one, nobody
ni	neither, no, also not
nihil, nil	nothing
nimie	(adj) too much, too many
nimis	(adv) too, too much
no	(adv) no
non	not; no; si non: if not; except; unless it be
nondum	not yet
nonne	(interr part) is it not?; il es ver, nonne?: it is true, isn't it?
nonobstante	(prep) despite, in spite of; (adv) nevertheless
nos	us, we
nostre	our, ours
nulle	(adj) not any, no; null, worthless, without legal force
nullemente	in no way, not at all
nunc	now
nunquam	never
nusquam	nowhere

o	or; o ... o: either ... or
olim	once, formerly; at a future time, sometime (in the future)
omne	( <i>adj</i> ) all; each, every; de omne mano: from every hand; de omne latere: from every side; in omne caso: in any case; omne cosa: everything; omnes: ( <i>pron</i> ) all
on	one
ora	now
parte	part; a parte: apart, aside; in parte: in part; del parte de: on the part of; de parte a parte: through and through; in nulle parte: nowhere
passato	ago
pauc	( <i>adj</i> ) little, not much; few; un pauc (de): a little; pauc a pauc: little by little; in pauc: shortly, before long
pauco	( <i>adv</i> ) little
per	through; during, throughout; by, through, by means of; per
perque	( <i>adv/conj</i> ) why; because
plus	more; plus; le plus: the most; de plus: furthermore, besides; de plus in plus: more and more; in plus: furthermore, in addition, also; al plus: at best; plus o minus: more or less; non ... plus: no more; no longer
pois	( <i>adv</i> ) afterwards, thereafter; ( <i>conj</i> ) for; pois que: since, as, because
post	( <i>adv</i> ) behind, back, backwards; afterwards, after; ( <i>prep</i> ) behind; after; post que: since, because
postea	afterwards, thereafter
postquam	( <i>conj</i> ) after; as soon as
potius	rather, sooner
presso	( <i>adv/prep</i> ) near, close; a presso de: at the home of; in care of; with, among
presto	presto, quickly, quick as a wink
preter	( <i>adv</i> ) past, beyond; ( <i>prep</i> ) past, along, alongside of; beyond; except, excepting; in addition to
pridem	long ago
pro	for, in favor of; in exchange for, in place of; pro (+ <i>inf</i> ): (in order) to
proque	( <i>adv/conj</i> ) why; because
qual	which; what; le qual: which; that; who
qualcunque	any, whatever
quando	( <i>adv/conj</i> ) when
quandocunque	whenever
quante	( <i>adj</i> ) how much, how many

quanto	( <i>adv</i> ) as much as; as far as; quanto ... tanto: the ... the; quanto a: as for
quare	wherefore, why
quasi	almost, nearly; in a certain sense, in a way; quasi que: as if
que	( <i>interr pron</i> ) what; ( <i>rel pron</i> ) who, whom, which, that
que	( <i>conj</i> ) 1. that; 2. than
qui	who, whom; de qui: whose
quia	because, for
quicumque	whoever, whomever, whosoever
quo	( <i>adv</i> ) whither, where; wherefore; ( <i>conj</i> ) so that, in order that
re	about, concerning
retro	back, backwards; ago; a retro: backwards
salvo	save, but, but for; salvo que: save that, but that
satis	enough; rather, somewhat; esser satis: to be enough; haber satis: to have enough; satis de (tempore, etc.): enough (time, etc.)
se	( <i>refl pron</i> ) himself; herself; itself; themselves
secundo	( <i>prep</i> ) (following) after; along, by; according to; secundo que: according as
sed	but
semper	always
si	( <i>adv</i> ) thus, so; yes; si ... como: as ... as
si	( <i>conj</i> ) if; whether; si non: if not; except, unless it be
sia	be, may be, let there be; sia ... sia: be (it) ... or be (it); whether ... or; qual que sia: whatever, whatsoever
sin	( <i>prep</i> ) without
sol	( <i>adj</i> ) sole, alone, only; viver sol: to live alone; sentir se sol: to feel lonesome, lonely
solo	( <i>adv</i> ) only, merely; non solo ... ma anque: not only ... but also
su	his, her, its
sub	( <i>prep</i> ) under, below, beneath
subinde	immediately after, just after, forthwith; repeatedly, frequently, often, from time to time
subito	suddenly, unexpectedly
subtus	( <i>adv</i> ) below, beneath, underneath
sue	his, hers, its
super	( <i>prep</i> ) on, upon; on top of; over, above; about, concerning, on; ( <i>adv</i> ) above, on top; super toto: above all
supra	( <i>prep</i> ) above, over; ( <i>adv</i> ) on the top, above

sur	on, upon; on top of
tal	such, such a; tal e tal: such and such
talmente	(adv) so; un libro talmente belle: so beautiful a book, such a beautiful book
tamen	yet, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding
tante	(adj) so much, so many; tante per cento: so much per hundred, percentage; tante ... como: as much, as many ... as
tanto	(adv) so, so much; tanto ... como: as much ... as; in tanto que: inasmuch as; tanto plus ... que: all the more ... that; quanto ... tanto: the ... the
tarde	(adv) late; plus tarde: later; later on; al plus tarde: at the latest
te	you, thee; yourself, thyself
tosto	presently, soon, promptly; plus tosto: rather, sooner; si tosto que: as soon as
tote	(adj) all; every, each; tote le (homines): all (men); totes: all, everyone; de tote (le) corde: wholeheartedly; tote (le) duo: both
totevia	yet, still, nevertheless
toto	(n) all, everything; le toto: the whole; super toto: above all; ante toto: before all; post toto: after all; del toto: at all; in toto: entirely, wholly, in toto
toto	(adv) all, quite, wholly
trans	across, over, beyond, on the farther side of
troppo	too, too much; troppo (de) (libros, etc.): too many (books, etc.); troppo (de) (aqua, etc.): too much (water, etc.); de troppo: superfluous, in the way, de trop
tu	your, thy
tue	yours, thine
tunc	then
ubi	(adv) where; (conj) where; when; as soon as; wherewith; in which; a ubi: where, whither; de ubi: from where, whence
ubicunque	wherever
ubique	everywhere; anywhere, wheresoever, wherever
ultra	(adv) on the other side, beyond, farther; (prep) on the farther side of; beyond, past; besides; ultra illo: besides, moreover; ultra que: aside from the fact that
un	a, an; le un le altere: one another, each other; le unes les alteres: one another, each other
uno	(indef pron) one
unquam	ever, at any time

usquam	somewhere
usque	( <i>prep</i> ) (all the way up) to, up to; till, until; usque nunc: up to now
verso	towards, to
via	( <i>adv</i> ) away; off; via!: go away!, begone!; ( <i>prep</i> ) by way of, via
vice	( <i>n</i> ) turn, stead; time (as in "three times"); alicun vices: sometimes; un vice: once; on one occasion; formerly; un vice que: once, once that; in vice de: instead of; a vices: at times; altere vice: a second time; plure vices: several times, repeatedly
viste	considering; viste que: considering that
vix	<i>adv</i> 1. with difficulty; 2. hardly, scarcely, barely
voluntarie	willingly, readily, gladly, with pleasure
vos	you; yourself, yourselves
vostre	your, yours
ya	( <i>adv</i> ) indeed, certainly, of course; ya (io lo crede): (I) do (believe it)

## ***Word Building***

### **Nouns derived from Nouns**

-ada	1. 'product made from ...'; 2. 'series of ...'
-age	( <i>pronun.</i> -aje) 'collection of ...' ( <i>NOTE:</i> -agi- before -a- or -o- of additional suffix)
-alia	'worthless collection of ...'
-ano	1. 'native, citizen, or inhabitant of ...'; 2. 'language of ...'; 3. 'adherent or follower of ...' ( <i>fem.</i> -ana in senses 1,3) ( <i>NOTE:</i> used with names of places and persons. In the case of place names not ending in -a or -o as also of all names of persons, the euphonic variant -iano is to be preferred.)
-ario	I. 'person concerned with or characterized by ...'; II. 1. 'collection of ...'; 2. 'place containing ...'
-astro	1. 'inferior or worthless ...'; 2. 'related through remarriage of a parent' ( <i>fem.</i> -astra)
-ata	'contents of or quantity contained in one ...'
-ato	'function, status, rank, jurisdiction, period of office, or territory of a ...'
-eria	( <i>pronun.</i> -ería) 1. 'place where ... is made, worked, kept, or sold'; 2. 'art, craft, trade, or practice of working with ...'; 3. 'behavior of a ... or like that of a ...'
-ero	'one who works with or deals in ...'
-ese	1. 'native, citizen, or inhabitant of ...'; 2. 'language of ...'
-essa	1. 'female ...'; 2. 'wife of a ...'

-eto	'grove of ... trees'
-etto, -etta	'little, small, or minor ...'
-ia	( <i>pronun.</i> -'ia) 'country, province, or region of the ...s, or named for' ( <i>NOTE:</i> used with names of peoples and persons.)
-ia	( <i>pronun.</i> -'ia) 1. 'state, quality, status, or jurisdiction of (a, an) ...' 2. 'art, science, or practice, also profession, establishment, etc. of (a, an) ...' ( <i>NOTE:</i> used mostly with compounds.)
-ica	'science or study of the ...'
-ico	'one skilled in the art or science of ...'
-iera	1. 'that which contains, covers, or protects ...'; 2. 'field, mine, quarry, etc. where ... grows or is found'
-iero	'tree, bush, plant, etc. bearing or producing ...'
-il	'place where ...s are kept' ( <i>NOTE:</i> used with names of animals.)
-ina	'substance made from, characterizing, related to, etc. ...' ( <i>NOTE:</i> used mostly as technical [chemical] suffix.)
-ismo	1. 'state or practice of being a ...'; 2. [Med.] 'abnormal condition resulting from excess of ...'; 3. 'doctrine or practice of, or concerned with ...'; 4. 'something characteristic of ..., or of the language of ...'
-ista	1. 'one who practices the art or science of ...'; 2. 'adherent of the doctrine of...'
-ita	1. 'inhabitant, citizen, or native of ...'; 2. 'member, adherent, or partisan of ...'
-ite	'rock or other mineral containing ..., resembling ..., characterized by ..., related to ...' ( <i>NOTE:</i> used mostly in technical [mineralogical] terms.)
-itis	'inflammatory disease of the ...' ( <i>NOTE:</i> used with names of parts of the body, chiefly in technical [medical] terms.)
-oide	'something like, or shaped like ...'
-osis	'abnormal or diseased condition, state, or process of the ..., caused by ..., characterized by ..., etc.' ( <i>NOTE:</i> used chiefly in technical [medical] words.)

### Adjectives derived from Nouns

-al	'pertaining to ..., characteristic of ..., etc.'
-an	'pertaining to ...'; esp. 'native of ...' ( <i>NOTE:</i> used with names of places and persons. In the case of place names not ending in -a or -o as also of all names of persons, the euphonic variant <i>-ian</i> is to be preferred.)
-ari	'pertaining to ..., consisting of ..., etc.'
-ate	'having a ... or ...s'
-esc	1. 'like, similar to, or characteristic of a ...'; 2. 'in the manner or style of ...'
-ese	'pertaining to'; esp. 'native to ..., of ...' ( <i>NOTE:</i> used with names of places.)
-ic	'of, pertaining to ..., characterized by ...'
-ifere	'bearing, producing, yielding'

-ific	'making, causing ...'
-in	'of, pertaining to, etc., ...' ( <i>NOTE</i> : used particularly with names of animals.)
-ista	pertaining to ...ism or ...ists' ( <i>NOTE</i> : not distinct from nouns in apposition.)
-oide	'like ..., shaped like ...' ( <i>NOTE</i> : used chiefly in technical term.)
-ose	'having, abounding in ..., characterized by' ( <i>NOTE</i> : -ion plus -ose > -iose.)
-otic	'pertaining to ...osis'

### Verbs derived from Nouns and Adjectives

-ar	1. 'to make use of ....; to apply, give, etc. ...'; 2. 'to render ..., to make ..., etc.'
-ificar	'to make, render ...; to convert into ...'
-isar	1. 'to make into ...'; 2. 'to apply ...; to make use (of the principles) of ..., etc.'; 3. 'to render ..., to make'

### Nouns derived from Adjectives

-essa	'state or quality of being ...'
-ia	( <i>pronun.</i> -'ia) 'state or quality of being ...' ( <i>NOTE</i> : used chiefly with adjectives in -nte.)
-ia	( <i>pronun.</i> -'ía) 'state or quality of being ...' ( <i>NOTE</i> : used chiefly with technical compounds.)
-ismo	1. 'state or quality of being ...'; 2. 'doctrine or practice concerned with what is ...'; 3. 'something characteristic of the ... people or of their language'
-ista	'adherent of the doctrine or practice concerned with what is ...'
-itate	'state or quality of being ...' ( <i>NOTE</i> : synonym of -itude, but preferred when the base is already a derivative.)
-itude	'state or quality of being ...'

### Adjectives derived from Adjectives

-ette	'somewhat ...; pretty ...'
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### Derivations from Verbs

-ada	( <i>n</i> ) 'continued or prolonged action of ...ing'
-age	( <i>n</i> ) 'action or process of ...ing'
-eria	( <i>n</i> ) 1. 'place where ... is done'; 2. 'art, craft, trade, or practice of ...ing; also: the product of such work'
-amento (-ar), -imento (-er, -ir)	( <i>n</i> ) 'action or result of ...ing'

-ante (-ar), -ente (-er), iente (-ir)	( <i>adj</i> ) '...ing, that ...s' ( <i>NOTE</i> : identical with present participle.)
-ante (-ar), -ente (-er), - iente (-ir)	( <i>n</i> ) 'one who or that which is ...ing or ...s'
-antia (-ar), -entia (-er), -ientia (-ir)	( <i>n</i> ) 'state or quality of ...ing'
-abile (-ar), -ibile (-er, - ir)	( <i>adj</i> ) 'that can be ...ed; that is worthy to be ...ed'
-ation (-ar), -ition (-er, - ir)	( <i>n</i> ) 'action or result of ...ing'
-ative (-ar), -itive (-er, - ir)	( <i>adj</i> ) 1. 'tending to ...'; 2. 'having the function of ...ing'
-ator (-ar), -itor (-er, -ir)	( <i>n</i> ) 'one who, or that which ...s'
-atori (-ar), -itori (-er, - ir)	( <i>adj</i> ) 'pertaining to, or serving for, the action of ...ing'
-atorio (-ar), -itorio (-er, -ir)	( <i>n</i> ) 'place where, installation or instrument with which ...ing is done'
-atrice (-ar), -itrice (-er, -ir)	( <i>n</i> ) 'a woman who ...s'
-atura (-ar), -itura (-er, - ir)	( <i>n</i> ) 'action or result of ...ing'
-ate (-ar), -ite (-er, -ir)	( <i>adj</i> ) 1. '...ed, being ...ed'; 2. '...ed, having ...ed' ( <i>NOTE</i> : identical with the past participle.)

### **General Prefixes**

ad-	( <i>v</i> ) 'to, toward, into' ( <i>NOTE</i> : by extension, 'change into, increase of intensity, etc.'.)
ante-	( <i>n, adj, v</i> ) 'preceding in time or space'
anti-	( <i>n, adj</i> ) opposed to, against; opposite' ( <i>NOTE</i> : ant- before 'h' and vowels.)
auto-	( <i>n, adj</i> ) 'self' ( <i>NOTE</i> : aut- before vowels.)
circum-	( <i>adj, v</i> ) 'about, around'
co-	( <i>n, adj</i> ) 'joint, fellow'
con-	( <i>n, adj, v</i> ) 'with, together, jointly, mutually' ( <i>NOTE</i> : 'n-' mutates under certain conditions.)
contra-	( <i>n, v</i> ) 'against, opposing; counter or contrary to'
dis-	( <i>n, adj, v</i> ) 1. 'apart, separately; divided, scattered'; 2. 'not ..., contrary or opposite of'
ex-	( <i>n</i> ) 'former'
extra-	1. ( <i>n, adj, v</i> ) 'outside; outside the scope of'; 2. ( <i>adj</i> ) 'highly, unusually, very'
gran-	(in names of kinship) 'grand-, great-' ( <i>NOTE</i> : for further reduplication, the prefix 'pro-' is available.)
in-	I. ( <i>v</i> ) 'in, into'; II. ( <i>n, adj</i> ) 'not ...; lacking; lack of' ( <i>NOTE</i> : 'n-' mutates under certain conditions.)

inter-	( <i>n, adj, v</i> ) 'between, among'
intra-	( <i>adj</i> ) 'inside, within'
intro-	( <i>v</i> ) 'inwards, to the inside'
mis-	( <i>v</i> ) 'badly, wrongly'
non-	( <i>n, adj</i> ) 'not ..., lack or absence of'
per-	( <i>v</i> ) 1. 'through, throughout'; 2. 'thoroughly, extremely, very'
post-	( <i>n, adj, v</i> ) 'behind, after in time, location, or order'
pre-	( <i>n, adj, v</i> ) 'before in time, position, or rank'
pro-	1. ( <i>n, adj</i> ) 'in favor of, on the side of'; 2. ( <i>v</i> ) 'forward, forth'
re-	( <i>v</i> ) 1. 'back, backwards'; 2. 'again'
retro-	( <i>v</i> ) 'back, backwards'
sub-	( <i>n, adj, v</i> ) 1. 'under, underneath'; 2. 'subordinate; subdivision of'; 3. 'slightly, slight' (NOTE: 'b-' mutates under certain conditions.)
super-	( <i>n, adj, v</i> ) 1. 'over, above'; 2. 'very; excessively, too much'
trans-	( <i>n, adj, v</i> ) 1. 'beyond, across; surpassing' 2. 'though, across'
ultra-	( <i>n, adj, v</i> ) 'beyond'
vice-	( <i>n</i> ) 'one who takes the place of'

### **Technical Prefixes (modifying nouns and adjectives)**

a-	'not ...; without ...; lacking ...' (NOTE: an- before 'h' and vowels.)
amphi-	1. 'both, on both sides'; 2. 'around, about'
ana-	'again'
apo-	1. 'off, away'; 2. [Chem.] 'formed from, related to'
cata-	1. 'down, downwards'; 2. 'against, reflected' (NOTE: cat- before 'h' and vowels.)
dia-	1. 'through'; 2. 'away, apart' (NOTE: di- before vowels.)
dys-	'bad, badly, not well'
ecto-	'outside, external' (NOTE: ect- before vowels.)
en-	'in, into' (NOTE: em- before, 'b', 'm', 'p', 'ph'.)
endo-	'within' (NOTE: end- before vowels.)
ento-	'within, inside' (NOTE: ent- before vowels.)
epi-	'on, upon' (NOTE: ep- before 'h' and vowels.)
exo-	'without, outside' (NOTE: ex- before vowels.)
hyper-	'over; beyond; too much'
hypo-	1. 'below, beneath, under'; 2. 'to a lower degree; somewhat'; 3. [Chem.] 'indicating a lower state of oxidation, or a lower position in a series of compounds'
meta-	1. 'behind'; 2. 'beyond, transcending, higher'; 3. 'after, subsequent to' (NOTE: met- before 'h' and vowels.)

para-	1. 'besides, alongside'; 2. 'amiss, faulty, wrong'; 3. 'resembling; modification of' ( <i>NOTE</i> : par- before 'h' and vowels.)
peri-	'around, about'
syn-	'with, together; alike' ( <i>NOTE</i> : syl- before 'l'; sym- before 'b', 'm', 'p', and 'ph'.)

(*NOTE*: the Interlingua Grammar, pp.78ff [§161], lists a number of affixes, many derived from Greek (a few from Latin), which may also be used in word building and which are similar to their use in English and many of the west European languages, especially in technical and scientific compounds.)