

Parla Interlingua! – un manual de conversation

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Version in interlingua

English version

Parla interlingua!

Un presentation

Duo columnas?

Si – il es intentional. Il ha duo intentiones.

- Tu pote tote le tempore vider e comparar le texto de tu lingua materno con le texto correspondente in interlingua. In iste maniera tu plus facilmente nota que on pote exprimer se in manieras diferente. Un traduction nunquam corresponde al lingua original parola pro parola.
- Le autores intende presentar iste curso in plure linguas national e conservar le lingua original (interlingua) in cata edition.

Contento

Capitulos

- [Consilios del studio](#)
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- [Como operar Vokabel? Consilios](#)

Consilios de studio

Contento

On apprende per exercitio

Speak interlingua!

A presentation

Two columns?

Yes – it is intentional. There are two intentions

- You can all the time see and compare the text of your mother tongue with the corresponding text in interlingua. In this manner you will easily note that one can express the same thing in different ways. A translation word for word never corresponds to the source language.
- The authors intend to publish this course in several national languages and keep the original language (Interlingua) without changes.

Content

Chapters

- How to study
- Introduction to the program Vokabel
- Reading exercises
- The simple grammar
- Pronunciation
- Word formation (a key to understanding interlingua)
- How to work with Vokabel

How to study

One learns by practice

On pote apprendere un lingua in plure manieras. Qua infantes nos apprendere per imitar adultos. Nos audi, parla, lege, scribe e exerce.

“Exercitio face le maestro” es un vetule expression. Ma exerce quando tu es fatigate? - il pote esser tediose e penose e allora on non es effective. Le pensatas vola in altere directiones.

Cognoscentias es plus facile a pilar si tu es reposate e pote concentrar te. Plure curte periodos es plus effective que pauc longe. Varia tu methodos de exercitio frequentemente.

Alcun consilios practice plus:

Coperi le columnas alternativemente e divina le correcte texto in le altere columna.

Un altere suggestion es a applicar alcun crampettas al paginas al quales tu sovente vole retornar, p. ex. al grammatica e al dictionarios.

Interlingua es multo facile a apprendere

Tu in realitate pote apprendere a leger e scribere multo in un septimana proque tu recognosce plure parolas e non es obligate a pensar a detalios del grammatica.

Face un habitude a modificar tu methodos cata vice tu dedica tempore a studios. Curte visitas inter le lectiones al grammatica, le numerales e tu notationes es utile. Percurre previe lectiones. Admonitiones confirma lo que tu ha apprendite.

Usa tempore improductive

Audi tu mp3reproductor quando tu face promenadas con tu can, quando tu conduce tu auto o viage con autobus.

Tu devenira sorprendite de toto lo que tu ha succedite apprendere in duo septimanas!

Vokabel – programma pro exercitios

Retro

Tu debe accostumar te a usar iste programma quando tu labora con tu computator. Illo ha plure ingredientes utile e le plus dominante es a exerce e controlar tu progresso.

Il ha bon notas explicative in connection con

One can learn a language in many different ways. Children learn by imitating adults. We listen, speak, read, write and do exercises.

“Practice makes perfect” is an old saying. But practising when tired? This can be tedious and you don’t learn much. Your thoughts fly in other directions.

Knowledge is easier to attain if you are interested, have had adequate rest and you are able to concentrate. Exercise in many short periods is more rewarding than few long periods. Change method of exercise often.

Some other ways of practising:

Cover a column, one after another. and try to say the covered text aloud.

Another suggestion: Put paper-clips on pages you frequently visit, e. g. the grammar and dictionary and the answers.

Interlingua is easily learned

You may actually learn to read and write a lot in a week, as you will recognise many words and do not need to be occupied with a lot of grammar.

Make a habit of doing various things each time you sit down to study. Scan over the lessons, the vocabulary and your notes and the lessons that you have already completed. Repetitions reinforce that which you have learned.

Use idle time

Listen to the mp3player when you are walking your dog, when you drive your car or travel by bus.

You will be astonished at how much you have learnt in two weeks!

Vokabel – exercise program

You are recommended to use this program while you are at your computer. It has several useful elements. One important use is to check your progress.

It has explanatory notes in connection with

le programma.
Illo nunc existe in versiones interlingua,
svedese, angese e espaniol. Intra le mesme
modulo.

the program.
It is now available in Interlingua, Swedish,
English and Spanish versions within the same
module.

Lecciones a leger

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Lessons to read

Introductions
At home
Family
Meals
Greetings
The human body
Medical service
Shopping
Date and time
Bank and Post Office
Computer
Feelings and Emotions
Debate and Discussion
Sport
Countryside
Outdoors
Traffic
Travel

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Presentation

- Bon die, mi nomine es John e io ha dece-octo annos.
- Bon die, mi nomine es Lina. De ubi veni tu?
- Io vive in Stockholm. E tu?
- In Oslo, Norvegia.

Presentation/Introducing oneself

- Good morning/afternoon, my name is John and I am 18 years old
- Good morning/afternoon, my name is Lina. Where are you from?
- I live in Stockholm. And you?
- In Oslo, Norway.

Illes comencia parlar del curso in interlingua.

- Crede tu que illo es difficile?
- No, facile, io crede.
- Il ha plure parolas que io jam cognosce.

They begin talking about the Interlingua course.

- Do you think it is difficult?
- No, easy, I think.
- There are many words which I already recognize.

- Esque tu parla angese?
- No, solamente un poco germano.
- Permite me presentar mi patre. Ille es un ingeniero.
- E io, mi matre, qui es un infirmera.
- Vamos tosto incontrar de novo.
De accordo.
- Do you speak English?
No, only a little German.
- Let me introduce my father. He is an engineer.
- And I, my mother, who is a nurse.
- Let's meet again soon.
Yes, OK

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In casa

Nos habita un casa.

Il ha casas private pro un o duo familias.

Ma anque edificios con apartamentos locative.

Un casa ha tecto, muros e solo.

Illo pote anque haber plure etages e cellario.

Le etage (spatio) infra le tecto es nominate mansarda.

Inter salas de dormir, cocina, salon es parietes.

Inter le etages es scalas.

WC e camera de banio.

Dipensa pro guardar comestibiles.

Foras le casa es un jardin.

Ibi se trova arbores, arbustos e altere plantas.

Calefaction electric non es costumari in certe paisas.

Mobiles commun es sedes (sedias), tabulas, lectos.

Le solos pote haber carpettas (tapetes).

Le fenestras ha cortinas.

Un cocina moderne pote haber equipamento que facilita le labor. Un furno es indispensable e anque aspirator de pulvere e lavator.

Un estraniero sovente non sape le nomines de detalios in un casa in le nove lingua.

Exemplos es: prisa de currente mural e valvula de aqua.

Aqua calde/calide e frigide.

Le tension del rete electric es 230 volt.

Al porta es un cassa postal (cassa de letteras).

At home

We live in a house.

There are private houses for one or two families.

There are also blocks of flats with apartments to rent.

A house has a roof, walls and a floor.

It may also have many floors and a cellar.

The space below the roof is called the attic.

Between the bedrooms, kitchen and sitting room are the (inner) walls.

Between the floors are stairs.

WC and bathroom.

The pantry (larder) is for storing food.

Outside the house is a garden.

There are trees, bushes and other plants.

Electric heating is not common in some countries.

Common pieces of furniture are chairs, tables and beds.

The floors may have carpets.

The windows have curtains.

A modern kitchen may have labour-saving devices. A cooker is necessary and usually a vacuum cleaner and a washing machine.

A foreigner often doesn't know the names of household equipment in the new language.

For example: wall socket, tap.

Hot and cold water.

The electricity voltage is 230 volts.

At the front door is a mailbox (letterbox).

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Familia

Matre e patre es le parentes
Granpatre e granmatre
Nos es apparentate
Tu ha un fratre e un soror
Mi fratre e io es geminis
(monozygotic/bizygote)
Le relationes intra familias es sovente
difficile a describer in linguas estranie
Patre/matre affin
Cosino/cosina
Cosino/a secundari
Filio/fratre affin
Amita
Il ha plure ceremonias familial
Fidantiate
Nuptias * Marriage * Matrimonio
Interramento * inhumation * sepultura *
funeral
Fossa * tumba * sepulcro
Cassa de morto
Baptismo infantil
Ecclesia
Ecclesiastic, profan * secular
Prestre
Divorcio
Illes es nunc (al presente) divorciate
Vidua, viduo
Matrastra, matraastro, filiastro, filiastra
Conviventia

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Mangiar

Le repastos del die es nominate:
Jentaculo
Prandio
Cena o Dinar
Pone la tabula pro duo personas, per favor
Platto, furca, cultello e coclear
Pro biberage vitro es necessari
On besonia coclear pro le suppa
Scandinavos require sovente pan, butyro,
caseo e haringo
In restaurantes on ha menu o lista de plattos
In illo pote esser listate:

The family

Mother and father are the parents
Grandfather and grandmother
We are related
You have a brother and a sister
My brother and I are (identical/non-identical)
twins
The relationships within families are often
difficult to describe in a foreign language
Father in law/Mother in law
Cousin, male or female
Second cousin
Son in law/Brother in law
Aunt
There are many family celebrations
Engaged
Wedding * Marriage
Funeral

Grave, tomb
Coffin
Baptism
Church
Religious, profane* secular
Priest, clergyman, vicar
Divorce
They are divorced now
Widow, widower
Stepmother, stepfather, stepson, stepdaughter
Living together, Common-law marriage

Meals

The daily meals are called:
Breakfast
Lunch
Dinner
Lay the table for two people, please
Plate, fork, knife and spoon
Glasses are required/necessary for drinks
One needs a spoon for soup
Scandinavians often want bread, butter,
cheese and herring
In restaurants one has a menu or list of dishes
In it may be listed:

prime piatto (entrée)
platto principal
dessert
Lista de vinos e altere biberages como bira e
aperitivos alcoholic
Le servitor principal recipe le ordine del
hospites
Le chef de cocina es un multo importante
persona
Alcun exemplos de plattos principal:
Suppa de pisce/de carne
Rostito de vitello
Beefsteak con cibolla
Verduras, Legumines
Lactuca
Tomate
Cucumbre
Caule flor
Alteres:
patatas frite
porco
salsicia
homaro, cambaro
gelato
Gratias pro un dinar deliciose e eccellente!
Per favor, da le chef nostre salutationes e
admiration.

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Salutationes

Bon matino
Bon die
Bon vespere
Bon nocte
Dormi ben
Benvenite, Sia benvenite
Pardono! Excusa me!

Cortesia, (Politessa)

Ecce, si il vos place, per favor, preca, vole
ben
Gratias!
Mille gratias!
Multo obligate!
Presentar (introducer) se

Entrees/Starters
Main course dishes
desserts
Wine list and other drinks such as beer and
aperitives (alcoholic beverages)
The head waiter takes the guests' order
The chef is a very important person
Some examples of main dishes:
Fish/meat soup/broth
Roast veal
Roast beef with onions
Vegetables
Lettuce
Tomato
Cucumber
Cauliflower
Other:
french fries
pork
sausages
lobster, crayfish
ice cream
Thank you for a delicious and excellent
dinner! –Our compliments to the Chef.

Greetings

Good morning
Good morning/afternoon, (Good day)
Good evening
Good night
Sleep well
Welcome
Sorry! Excuse me!

Courtesy (Politeness)

There you are/ Please
Thank you!
Thank you so much!
Thank you very much!
To introduce oneself

In mail (letteras)

Car Gustav, (on sovente usa comma e non signo de exclamation)

Car amicos,

Senior/Seniora/Senioretta J C

Nilsson/Estimate Sr/Sra/Srta JC Nilsson,

Hol(l)a! Ciao!

Salutes amical! Salutes cordial! (a amicos)

Mi optime salutes! (plus formal e anque a personas non cognoscite)

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In mail (Correspondence)

Dear Gustav,

Dear Friends,

Dear Mr/Mrs/Ms/Miss J C Nilsson

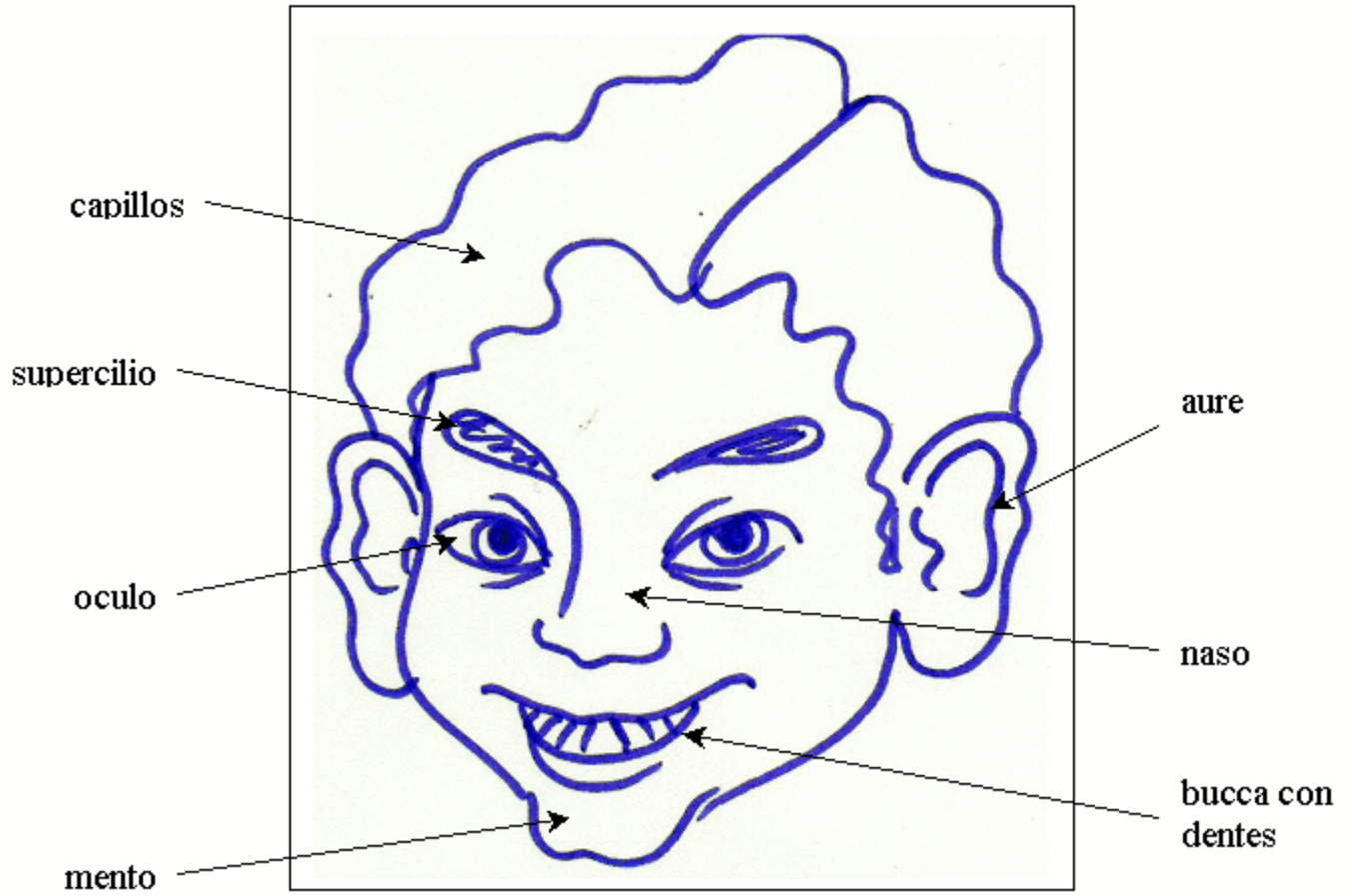
Hello!, Hi!, Ciao!

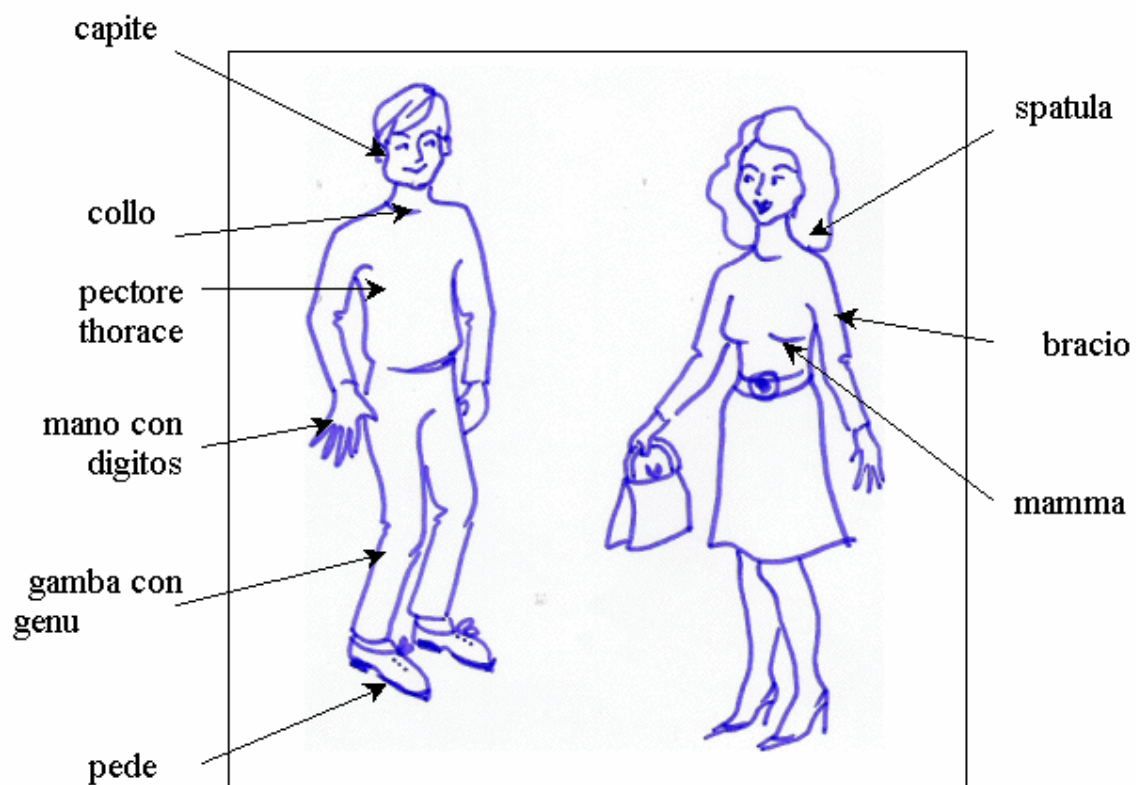
Best wishes, Kind regards (to friends)

Yours sincerely...(more formal and also to persons that one does not know well.)

Picturas del corpore human.

Le corpore human





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Le corpore human

Capite * Testa
 Capillos
 Vertice
 Oculo
 Supercilio
 Aure
 Naso
 Bucca
 Maxilla
 Mandibula
 Dente
 Lingua
 Labio
 Gena
 Mento
 Barba
 Mustachio
 Corpore
 Torso

The human body

Head
 Hair
 Top (top of head)
 Eye
 Eyebrow
 Ear
 Nose
 Mouth
 Jaw
 Mandible/Jaw
 Tooth
 Tongue
 Lip
 Cheek
 Chin
 Beard
 Moustache
 Body
 Torso

Collo	Neck
Spatula	Shoulder
Humero	Shoulder
Antebraccio	Forearm
Mano	Hand
Digito	Finger
Pollice	Thumb
Dorso	Back
Pectore * Thorace	Breast
Mamma	Mamma
Culo	Buttocks, bottom
Penis	Penis
Phallo	Phallus
Scroto	Scrotum
Cunno	Vulva
Gamba	Leg
Osso	Bone
Femore	Thigh
Genu	Knee
Parte inferior del gamba	Shin
Pede	Foot
Entranas	Inner organs * innards
Cerebro	Brain
Corde	Heart
Sanguine	Blood
Nervo	Nerve
Gorga	Throat
Pulmon	Lung
Ventricolo	Ventricle
Intestino	Intestine
Hepate	Liver
Ren	Kidney
Splen	Spleen
Vesica urinari	Bladder
Ovario	Ovary
Utero	Womb
Prostata	Prostate

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Servicio medical

Telephono de urgentia
 Le numero es 112
 Il es un accidente de traffico
 Un casa es in flammis
 Io es malade
 Ubi es un hospital?
 Dentista in servicio

Medical service

Emergency telephone
 The number is 112
 It is a road accident
 A house is on fire
 I am ill
 Where is there a hospital?
 Dentist on call

Invia un ambulancia
Tres personas es vulnerate
Io ha mal de gurgite
Io ha dolor de capite
Vos es un medico?
No, io es un infirmera
Le physiotherapeuta venira
Probabilmente appendicitis
Tu besonia nove berillos
Fractura de gamba
Le pharmacista lege le recepta
Ille ha permission de maladia
Le reception del clinica
Anesthesia * Narcose
Nulle symptommas evidente

Send an ambulance
Three people are injured
My throat hurts
I have a headache
Are you a doctor (physician)?
No, I am a nurse
The physiotherapist will come
Probably appendicitis
You need new glasses
Broken leg
The pharmacist is reading the prescription
He is on sick-leave
The reception at the clinic
Anesthesia
No evident symptoms

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Shopping * Comprare in botecas

Monstra * vetrina
Quanto costa (isto)?
Accepta vos carta(s) de credito?
Monstra me alcun camisas, per favor
Grandor XL
Ubi es le cabina de essayage?
Gratias, io revenira
Pantalones in color gris
VAT * Taxa de valor adjungite
Productos alimentari * victualias
Carne & pisce
Bibitas * bibituras * liquores
Productos lactee
Quincalieria
Magazin
Un situla de plastico
No, illo es troppo grande
Flores e legumines
Placia de mercato
Commercio de libros * libreria
Calceo * scarpa
Botta
Calcea
Un numero minor

Shopping

Showcase, shop window
How much is this?
Do you accept credit cards?
Show me some shirts, please
Size XL
Where is the changing room?
Thank you, I'll be back
Grey trousers / pants
VAT is included
Food
Meat & Fish
Beverages / drinks
Dairy products
Hardware store
Warehouse
A plastic bucket
No, it's too big
Flowers and vegetables
Market place / Market square
Bookstore
Shoe
Boot
Sock, stocking
One size smaller

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Data e Tempore

Il es necessari a saper le nomines del saisonses

Date and Time

It is necessary to know the names of the

del anno, le menses e le dies del septimana.
Illos es listate hic: primavera, estate,
autumno, hiberno

Le menses: Januario, Februarius, Martius, Aprilis,
Maius, Junius, Julius, Augustus, Septembris,
Octobris, Novembris, Decembris

Le dies del septimana: lunedi, martedi,
mercuridi, jovedi, venerdi, sabbato, dominica

Hic alcun exemplos de expressiones re
tempore:

Ante (prep) – Ante tempore decidite

Post (prep) – Post Natal

Antea (adv) – Antea io habitava in Berlin

Postea (adv) – Postea ille ha morite

Le anno passate

Le proxime autumnus

Durante le hiberno

Cata venerdi

Omne secunde die

Fin del septimana

Festa

Antemeridie e postmeridie

Matino, vespere e nocte

Heri, hodie, deman

Nunc – immediate

Jam heri

- Io facera lo postdeman

- Isto significa normalmente “nunquam”

- No, face lo nunc – immediate!

- Que hora es?

- Vinti minutas post cinque (05: 20 o 17:20)

- Dece-duo minutas ante cinque (04:40 o
16:40)

Horologio e campana

Le anno bissextil ha 366 dies

Equinoctio primaveral

Equinoctio autumnal

Le solstitio hibernal

Natal, Pascha e Pentecoste

seasons, the months and the days of the week.
They are listed here: spring, summer, autumn,
winter.

The months: January, February, March, April,
May, June, July, August, September, October,
November, December

The days of the week: Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
Sunday

Here are some examples of time expressions:

Before – Before a given time

After – After Christmas

Formerly – Formerly I lived in Berlin (= I
used to live in Berlin)

Afterwards, later – Later he died (~~has died~~)

Last year

Next autumn (fall)

During the winter

Every Friday

Every other day

Weekend

(Religious) festival, Public holiday

Morning and afternoon

Morning, evening and night

Yesterday, today, tomorrow

Now – immediately

Already yesterday (as in “I already did it
yesterday”)

- I will do it the day after tomorrow

- This normally means “never”

- No, do it at once!

- What time is it?

- Twenty (minutes) past five

- Twelve minutes to five

Clock and bell

A leap-year has 366 days

Spring equinox

Autumnal equinox

Midwinter (the shortest day of the year)

Christmas, Easter and Whitsun

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Banca e Posta

Le posta es aperte ma le banca es claudite nunc.

Bon, io voleva comprar timbros postal e enveloppes.

Anque registrar un lettera.

Timbros obliterate es interessante solmente pro collectores.

Tales es appellate philatelistas.

Monetas es le notas bancari e le pecias de moneta.

Moneta pote esser le stato financiari de qualcuno in general. "Illa ha multo moneta"

Io ha imprestate moneta del banca. Un impresto de amortisation.

Io ha prestate moneta a un amico.

Ille me debe moneta.

Le usage de cartas de credito ha augmentate.

Sovente plus confortabile que pagar cash.

Pagar con cheque non plus es commun.

Comprar acciones o obligationes?

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Computator

Le terminologia de iste campo non es fixate.

Illo es multo influite del anglese (americano).

Signos de interrogation es inserite ubi praxis non es secur.

Mi computator ha un systema operative moderne.

Le connection a Internet es sovente per banda large.

Un message per posta (normal o per Internet) es normalmente nominate "lettera"

Le parola "littera" es usate pro un signo typographic.

Files contine information in ordine systematic.

Claveros ha alphabetos differente dependente del lingua.

Bank and Post Office

The post office is open but the bank is now closed.

Fine, I wanted to buy postage-stamps and envelopes.

Also to register a letter.

Used stamps are only interesting for collectors.

Such people are called philatelists.

"Monetas" (plural) refers to banknotes and coins.

"Moneta" (uncountable, as in 'money') refers to a person's financial state in general: "She has a lot of money".

I have borrowed money from the bank. A loan to be paid off by instalments.

I have lent money to a friend.

He owes me money.

The use of credit cards has increased.

Usually/often more convenient than paying cash.

Paying by cheque/check is not common.

To buy shares or bonds?

Computer

The terminology in this field isn't settled. It is highly influenced by English (American).

Question marks are inserted where praxis is uncertain.

My computer has a modern operating system.

The internet connection is often via broadband.

A message (by post or by internet) is normally called "lettera"

The word "littera" (letter) is used for typographical symbols.

Files contain information systematically arranged.

The keyboard has different alphabets according to language.

Le terminos upload e download es in interlingua cargar e descargar (?)
Disco dur, copia (duplicato), memoria interne.
email
Catalogo

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Emotiones

Il pote tractar se de un exhortation
O un advertimento
Attention!
Move te un poco!
Veni hic!
Resta ibi! * Resta la!
Il es periculose
Via!
Guarda te!
Sia plus attente!
Pardona me! * Excusa me!
Relenta!
Io vole ben accompaniar

Desira tu remaner in casa?
Tu es impertinente
Tu esseva indignate
Io ha exaggerte lo
Stupiditates!
Io refusa
Va al diablo!
Diablo!
Io rebatte
Vamos reconciliar nos

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Debatto/Discussion

Tu ha un opponente e tu pote tener le debatto in forma scripte o oral.
On besonia saper le terminologia quando on es parte in un discussion o debatto.
Le un parte pone argumentos pro su proposition.
Tu pote forsan consentir o refusar lo.
Tu insiste de provas e exhorta tu opponente a presentar tales.
Le opponente confessa que su argumentos es

The terms 'upload' and 'download' are "cargar" och "descargar" in Interlingua
Hard disc, copy, internal memory.

email
Directory

Feelings/Emotions

It might be an instruction
Or a warning
Watch out! Careful!
Move a little, please!
Come here!
Stay where you are! Stay there!
It is dangerous
Go away!
Be careful!
Watch what you are doing!
Sorry!* Excuse me!
Slow down!
I would be happy to come along too (take part)
Would you prefer to stay at home?
You are impudent / rude
You got angry
I have exaggerated this
Nonsense!
I refuse (to)
Go to hell!
Damn!
I will fight back / retaliate
Let's make up

Debate/Discussion

You have an opponent and you may hold the debate in written or oral form.
One needs to know the terminology when participating in a discussion or debate.
One of the participants produces arguments supporting his proposition.
You may agree or disagree.
You insist upon evidence and challenge your opponent to show some.
The opponent admits that the arguments are

debile.

A vices debattos termina in “attacco ad hominem” (un expression in latino). Il es un attacco non re le cosa ma al persona.

Ille admitte que le attacco non esseva correcte.

Un assertion non deveni plus ver proque illo es frequentemente repetite.

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Sport

Curso

Pista * carriera

Qual branca del sport preferere tu?

Io es assatis habile in natation

Ma non salto de testa artistic

Stafetta

Le calculo de punctos de tennis es bizarre

Tennis de tabula

Campo sportive

Olympiade es arrangiate cata quarte anno

Cavalcada * equitation

Yachting * navigation a vela

Football, handball

Percurso de golf

Lanceamento de javelotto, discos

Hockey super glacie

Sportivo/sportiva * Sportisto/Sportista

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Campania

In le campania on sovente ha agricultura

In plure pais es anque silvicultura * foresteria es importante

Un fermero ha plure animales domestic:

stallion, cavalla, pullo

tauro, vacca, vitello

ariete, ove, agno

capro, capra, capretto

verre e porca

gallo, gallina, gallinetta

Un grande boveria al ferma

Stercore bovin es usate pro fertilisation de

weak.

Sometimes debates end in “attacco ad hominem” (a Latin expression). It is a personal attack (not concerning the subject but the person).

He admits that the attack was not fair.

A statement will not be made truer by frequent repeating.

Sport

Run*Running

Race track

Which type of sport do you prefer?

I am pretty good at swimming

But not at diving

Relay race

The points system in tennis is curious

Table tennis

Sports ground

The Olympic games are arranged every fourth year

Riding

Yachting, Sailing

Football*Soccer, handball

Golf site

Throwing javelin *~~spear~~, discus

Ice hockey

Sportsman, Sportswoman

Countryside

In the countryside agriculture is common

In many countries forestry is also important.

A farmer has several kinds of domestic animals (livestock):

stallion, mare, foal

bull, cow, calf

ram, sheep, lamb

billy-goat, goat, kid

boar and sow

rooster (cockerel), hen, chicken

A big cowshed on the farm

Cow dung is used to fertilize fields

agros
Tritico * frumento
Secale e avena
P_alea e feno
Mare e laco
Costa e litore
Fluvia e riviera
Rivo
Marisco * maremma * palude
Foreste * Bosco * Silva
Arbore e arbusto
Arbore foliose e conifera
Querco e fago e betula
Insectos e araneas
Muscas e mosquitos
Papilion e coleoptero
Fungo, musco, lichen
Myrtillos e vaccinios
Fragas e frambeses
Patatas, carotas e cibollas

Wheat
Rye and oats
Straw and hay
Sea (Ocean) and lake
Coast and shore*beach
River
Brook, small stream
Marsh* bog
Forest (and woodlands)
Tree and bush
Broadleaf tree and coniferous tree
Oak and beech and birch
Insects and spiders
Flies and mosquitos (gnats and midges)
Butterflies and beetles
Mushrooms, moss, lichen
Blueberries and (lingonberry (am. cowberry))
Strawberries and raspberries
Potatoes, carrots and onions

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Al aere libere

Le qual ama tu plus - zoologia o botanica?
Ambes (Tote duo)! Io non pote seliger.
Nos trova (incontra) animales salvage e plantas interessante.
Inter aves nos ha vidite cornice e pica ma nulle aquila o hirundine
Musco, lichen e fungo pertine anque al botanica ma interessa me minus.
In jardinos on debe tonder le gazon.
Plantas commun in un jardino es tulipa e rosa.
Nos debe anque mencionar alcun parve animales como papilion, coleoptero (scarabeo), musca e mosquito.
Aranea e coclea (cochlea) non pertine al insectos.
Pisces nata in lacos e mares. Per exemplo salmon e squalo.

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Traffico

Outdoors

Which do you like best - zoology or botany?
Both of them. I cannot decide.
We find wild animals and interesting plants.

Among birds we have seen crows and magpies but no eagles or swallows.
Moss, lichen and fungi also pertain to botany but are of minor interest to me.
In gardens one ought to mow the lawn.
Common plants in a garden are tulip and rose.

We should also mention some small animals like butterfly, beetle, fly and mosquito (gnat).

Spiders and snails are not insects.

Fishes swim in lakes and seas e.g. salmon and shark.

Traffic

Auto(mobile)
Camion * auto de carga
Le omnibus * bus es sovente plenate
Grande Britannia non ha traffico de dextera
Il manca de parcamentos
Ha tu permissio de conducir?
On conduce le auto con le volante
Pedal de freno e de accoplamento
Le ignition es defectuose
Le indicadores de direction functiona
Strata principal ha derecto de precedentia
Controlo de velocitate e sobrietate
Lumine de traffico
Le barca de motor marcha a 7 nodos
Le barca a velas torna sterbordo
Le barca de motor ha obligation de ceder le passage
Millia marin * nautic 1852 m
Amarage secur
Ancora – nota le accento in interlingua
Aeroporto
Aeroplano * avion
Atterrage
Registration
Controlo de passa-portos
Acto de pirateria

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Viages

Al aeroporto * aerodromo
Sala de partitas/arrivatas
Sala de attender
Pilota
Steward/Stewardessa de avion
Non fumar
Le traino per Roma ha justo partite.
Tote le compartimentos esseva occupate
Al qual platteforma veni le traino de Amsterdam?
Vos ha tres valises
Billet pro Berlin con wagon lectos, per favor.

Le viage del nave dura 9 horas
Io non ha mal del mar
Debe io cambiar autobus?
Ubi es le halto de autobuses?
Le conductores de autobuses exopera
Ubi pote io locar un auto?

Car
Lorry, truck (US English)
The bus is often full
In Great Britain they do not drive on the right
There are not many/enough parking places
Have you got a driver's licence?
One steers the car by with the steering wheel
Brake pedal and clutch
The ignition is faulty
The direction indictators are working
Vehicles on main streets have right of way
Speeding and breathalyser checks
Traffic lights
The speed of the motor-boat is 7 knots
The sailing boat (yacht) turns to starboard
The motor-boat has to give way

Nautical mile
Safe mooring
Anchor
Airport
Airplane * Aircraft
Landing
Check-in
Passport control
Hijacking

Travel

At the airport
Departure/arrival hall
Waiting room
Pilot
Steward/Stewardess
No smoking
The train to Rome has just departed
All compartments were occupied
At which platform will the train from Amsterdam arrive?
You have three suitcases
A ticket to Berlin with, sleeper carriage please
The voyage will take 9 hours
I don't get seasick
Do I have to change bus?
Where is the bus stop/bus terminal?
The bus drivers are on strike
Where can I rent a car?

Io es pressate
Io non ama viagiari, prefere remaner in casa.

I am in a hurry
I don't like traveling – I prefer to stay at home

Contento

Le grammatica facile

Breve grammatica / Short grammar

Published with permission of Societate Svedese pro Interlingua ex
le libro Svensk-interlingua ordbok, ISBN 91-631-2571-4

The numbers are to indicate that there are only 12 basic rules.

- 1 un** one (indefinite article, always of the same form). *Un libro* one book, *un porta* one door.
le is the definite article (in some languages as Swedish with an ending) *le libro*, *le femina*, *le casa*, *le libros*.
- 2 -s /-es** are plural endings. **-s** es usate post vocales: *un auto*, *multe autos*: a car, many cars. **-es** is used after consonants: *un nation*, *Le Nationes Unite*: The United Nations.
- 3 Adjectives** are not declined. *Un bon libro*. A good book. *Bon libros*. Good books. *Un femina intelligente*. An intelligent woman. *Feminas intelligente*. Intelligent women.

Adjectives are normally placed after the noun, but short ones e common may be put before.
- 4 -mente** is the ending of the **adverb** (words which answer questions When? Where? How) *Un auto rapide*. A speedy car. *Le auto va rapidemente*. The car runs rapidly. After **-ic** write **-amente**. *Practicamente*.
- 5 plus** = more, **le plus** = most. These words express **comparative** and **superlative**, which in English normally have the endings **-er** and **-est**. *Grande*: big, *plus grande*: bigger, *le plus grande*, the biggest. *Un avion vola plus rapidemente que un ave*: An aircraft flies faster than a bird.

Pronouns

6 Personal		7 Possessive	
Subjective form		Objective form	
<i>io</i>	I	<i>me</i>	me <i>mi</i> my
<i>tu</i>	you	<i>te</i>	you <i>tu</i> your
<i>ille</i>	he	<i>le</i>	him <i>su</i> his
<i>illa</i>	she	<i>la</i>	her <i>su</i> her
<i>illo</i>	it	<i>lo</i>	it <i>su</i> its
<i>nos</i>	we	<i>nos</i>	us <i>nostre</i> our
<i>vos</i>	you	<i>vos</i>	you <i>vostre</i> your
<i>illes</i>	they (masc.)	<i>les</i>	them <i>lor</i> their
<i>illas</i>	they (fem.)	<i>las</i>	them <i>lor</i> their
<i>illos</i>	they (neutr.)	<i>los</i>	them <i>lor</i> their
<i>on</i>	one	<i>se</i>	oneself (personal indefinite)

After prepositions *me* and *te* is used, in other cases always the subjective form.

8 Relative

qui [ki] who

que [ke] which

le qual (in sing.) which (one)

le quales (*in plur.*) *which (ones)*
 lo que *that, which*
 cuje *whose*

9 Words for questions - Interrogatives

Esque starts a question that can be responded with 'si' o 'no'. *Esque tu vide mi nove auto?*
 Alternativamente: *Vide tu mi nove auto?*

Qui? who , Question concerning person(s).

Que? what, which, Question concerning thing(s).

Qual? what? which? What sort of? Question concerning quality and characteristics.
Qual libro vole vos leger? Un libro interessante.
 What sort of book do you prefer to read? *An interesting book.*

Quando? when? Question concerning time.
Quando arriva le traino? When does the train arrive?

Como? how? Question concerning action, manner etc. *Como parla ille? How does he speak?*

Ubi? Where? *Ubi habita vos? Where do you live?*

Proque? Why? Question concerning cause. *que?*
Proque plora le infante? Why is the child crying?

Quanto? How much? Question concerning quantity.
Quanto costa un camera pro un nocte? How much is a room for one night?

Quante...? How many...?
Quante personas vide tu? How many people do you see?

10 Verbs

		a-verbo		e-verbo		i-verbo	
-r	Infinitive	<i>parlar</i>	speak	<i>vider</i>	see	<i>audir</i>	hear
-	Present	<i>parla</i>	speak(s)	<i>vide</i>	see(s)	<i>audi</i>	hear(s)
-	Imperative	<i>parla!</i>	speak!	<i>vide!</i>	see!	<i>audi!</i>	hear!
-va	Imperfect	<i>parlava</i>	spoke	<i>videva</i>	saw	<i>audiya</i>	heard
-ra	Future	<i>parlara</i>	will speak	<i>videra</i>	will see	<i>audira</i>	will hear
-rea	Conditional	<i>parlarea</i>	would speak	<i>viderea</i>	would see	<i>audirea</i>	would hear
-te	Perf. participle & supin	<i>parlate</i>	spoken	<i>vidite</i>	seen	<i>audite</i>	heard
-nte	Pres. participle	<i>parlante</i>	speaking	<i>vidente</i>	seeing	<i>audiente</i>	hearing

The following paragraph is only partly translated. It is rather easy to understand as is:

Nota que in e-verbos le 'e' es convertite a un 'i' in le forma perf participio e nota anque que in i-verbos un 'e' es inserite ante -nte.

Le multo frequente formas in presens es abbreviate per le verbos auxiliar haber: ha; esser: es; vader: va.

Como in inglese e plure altere linguas perfect e plusperfect con le verbo auxiliar **haber** (to have; have, habeva: had) + le **-te-forma**. Ha (habeva) parlate: has (had) spoken. **PASSIVE** es formate con alcun forma de **esser** + **-te-forma**. le libro es vendite: the book is **being** sold. ...eseva vendite (was **being** sold), ...ha essite vendite (...has been sold). **Sia** es un forma conjunctive de **esser**, que anque es usate como imperativo. Sia felice! Be happy!

11 Numerals

1 un	9 novem	60 sexanta	1985 mille novem centos
2 duo	10 dece	70 septanta	octanta-cinque
3 tres	11 dece-un	80 octanta	1e prime 7e septime
4 quatro	20 vinti	90 novanta	2e secunde 8e octave
5 cinque	21 vinti-un	100 cento	3e tertie 9e none
6 sex	30 trenta	238 duo centos	4e quarte 10e decime
7 septe	40 quaranta	trenta-octo	5e quinte 11e dece-prime
8 octo	50 cinquanta	1000 mille	6e sexte 20e vintesimo

8347 octo milles tres centos quaranta-septe.

10.987.654.321 dece miliardos novem centos octanta-septe milliones sex centos cinquanta-quatro milles tres centos vinti-un.

Decimals: 34,798 trenta-quatro comma septe novem octo.

12 Le ordine de parolas es generalmente subjecto – predicato – objecto. *Un autor scribe libros.* An author writes books. *Proque tote gente romanophone lege interlingua sin hesitation si illes non incontra deviationes inusual – on pone anque in interlingua pronomines personal como objectos ante presente, imperfecto, futuro e formas contitional del verbo.* Tu vide nostre amica. Tu la vide. *You see our friend, You see her.*

[Contento](#)

Pronunciation

Interlingua ha un pronunciation simple e logic

On parla simplemente como on scribe. norvegiano, inglese e le majoritate del linguas es multo plus difficile a pronunciar pro un comenciante.

Quando un bulgaro e un svedese parla interlingua le differentia non es plus grande que quando un inglese e americano parla inglese.

Nulle litteras special de nationes differente

Interlingua ha le mesme litteras como in inglese. Isto significa que le majoritate de

Pronunciation

Interlingua has a simple and logical pronunciation

One speaks as one writes, quite simply. Norwegian, English and most languages are much more difficult to pronounce for a beginner.

When a Bulgarian and a Norwegian speak Interlingua the talking will not be more different than an Englishman and an American speaking English.

No special letters from different countries

Interlingua has the same letters as in English. That means that most keyboards for

claviers pro computadores e telephons in le occidente es conforme.

Orthographia e pronunciation es in certe casos conservate si le lingua de origine es multo propagate: *cognac, nonchalance*

Nove parolas anglese propagate non es necessari a cambiar. Le pronunciation es libere. Totes comprehendera.

hallo, okey, all right, on, off, television, radio

Le vocales (a e i o u y)

Quando accentuate illes es semilonge, alteremente curte

o como in *cosa*

u como in *Russia*

y pronunciate como [i]

ma como [j] si un vocal seque, *Yugoslavia*

Le Consonantes (le altere characteres)

es pronunciate como plure altere linguas con alcun remarcas:

c como [k], *Canada* ma como [ts] ante e, i och y, *cento*

ch plus frequentemente como [k], *echo* ma a vices como [sh], *chocolate*

j plus frequentemente como [dj], *jury* ma a vices como [sch], *jalousie*

g pronunciate como [g], *general* ma in le fin de parolas como **-age** [dj], *corage*

ph pronunciate [f], *physica*

qu pronunciate como [kw] in *qualitate, question* e como [k] in *que* e *qui*

r forte e "rolante" pronunciation

t pronunciate [t], *telephono* ma como [ts] in, *conferentia*

th pronunciate [t], *theoria*

z pronunciate sonante [s], *zebra*

Regulas de accentuation

Normalmente al vocal ante le ultime consonante

cantar, canta, cantava

Nota! Le accentuation es non influite de desinentias final

doctor, doctores, historia

Accentua le vocal. Accentua le vocal ante le

computers and telephones in the West are similar.

Spelling and pronunciation may in some cases be preserved from the original language if the word is common: *cognac, nonchalance*

New words from English which are in common use do not have to be replaced.

Everyone will understand them.

Pronunciation is optional. *hallo, okay, all right, on, off, television, radio*

The vowels (a e i o u y)

When stressed they are half-long, otherwise short

o as in 'short'

u as in 'you'

y pronounced [ee]

but [y] if followed by a vowel, *Yugoslavia*

The consonants (the other letters)

are pronounced as in most languages with the following exceptions:

c is usually pronounced [k], as in *Canada* but as [ts] before e, i and y, *cento*

ch usually [k], as in *echo* but sometimes [sh], *chocolate*

j usually [j], as in *jury* but sometimes as in the softer French [j], *jalousie*

g usually [g], as in 'green', but as in 'bridge' in words ending with **-age**, *corage*

ph pronounced [f] (as in English), *physica*

qu pronounced [kw] in *quality, question* and [k] in *que* and *qui*

r a strong rolling [r] as in Scottish pronunciation

t as [t], *telephono* but as [ts], *conferentia*,

th pronounced [t], *theoria*

z is pronounced voiced [s], *zebra*

Accentuation rules

Normally on the vowel before the last consonant

cantar, canta, cantava

Note! The stress is not influenced by word endings

doctor, doctores, historia, historic

Put stress on the vowel. Stress the vowel

penultime consonante si le parola termina a

-le, -ne, -re *fácilē, nōmine, tēmpore*
-ic, -ica, -ico *tēchnic, tēchnica, tēchnico*
-ide, -ido *tīmide, acido*
-ula, -ulo *regula, angula*
-ime, -imo *ultime*

Contento

Formation de parolas

Con permission de **Ingvar Stenström**:
Formation de parolas in Interlingua
(Societate Svedese pro Interlingua 1999)
ISBN 91-971940-4-2 .

Iste parte es multo importante pro
comprender le signification del parolas
international. Tu sera surprindite e felice de
comprension augmentate in tu lingua
materne!

I. Prefixos con exemplos in interlingua

ab-, abs- (ante *c* e *t*, **a-** ante *v*): *ab-rupte*
abs-tinentia; *a-verter*

ad- a como in: *ad-vocato* *Ad-* es normalmente
assimilate al consonante sequente que es
duplicate: *at-traher*, *al-luder*

con-

1. un junction: *con-spiration*; ante *b* e *p* **com-**:
com-poner ante *l* **col-**: *col-laborar*; ante *r*
cor-: *cor-recte* juste, correcte; ante *h* e vocal
co-, como in participation e fraternitate:
co-hereditario, *co-idealista*

2. amplificante: *cor-roder*

de-: *de-struer*

dis-

1. opposito: *dis-harmonic*
2. in pecias: *dis-tribuer*, *dispersar*, *divulgar*

ex- *ex-porto*; ante consonante sonante **e-**:
e-migrar; ante *f* **ef-**: *ef-flue-ntia*

before the penultime consonant if the word
ends with

-le, -ne, -re *fácilē, nōmine, tēmpore*
-ic, -ica, -ico *tēchnic, tēchnica, tēchnico*
-ide, -ido *tīmide, acido*
-ula, -ulo *regula, angula*
-ime, -imo *ultime*

How words are formed

With permission from **Ingvar Stenström**:
Formation de parolas in Interlingua
(Societate Svedese pro Interlingua 1999)
ISBN 91-971940-4-2 .

This chapter is important for understanding
the significance of the international words.
You will be surprised and pleased by the
increased understanding of your own mother
tongue!

I. Prefixes with examples from Interlingua

ab- from, (**abs-** before *c* and *t*, **a-** before *v*):
ab-rupte abrupt; *abs-tinentia* abstinence; *a-verter* turn away
from. (avert)

ad- to, at: *ad-vocato* “called to”. *Ad-* is
normally assimilated to the following
consonant, which is then duplicated: *at-traher*
attract, *al-luder*

con-

1. with, together: *con-spiration*; before *b* and
p **com-**: *com-poner* compose; before *l* **col-**:
col-laborar; before *r* **cor-**: *cor-recte*; before *h*
and vowels **co-**, as in participation and
friendship: *co-hereditario*, *co-idealista*

2. reinforcing: *cor-roder* corrode.

de- *de-struer* destroy.

dis-

1. opposite: *dis-harmonic*
2. in pieces: *dis-tribuer*, *dispersar*, *divulgar*

ex-: out of *ex-porto*; before sounding
consonant **e-**: *e-migrar*; before *f* **ef-**:
ef-flue-ntia.

extra- foras: *extra-terr-estre*.

extro- verso le exterior: *extro-vertite*

in-

1. opposito: *in-official*, *in-san* malade.

2. entrar in: *in-vader*

inter-: *inter-stellar* inter le stellas.

intra-: *intra-cellul-ar*.

intro- direction in: *intro-duction*

mis- erronee: *mis-usar*, *mis-conduct*

per- a transverso, completamente: *per-forar*.

post-: *post-ludio*.

pre- ante: *pre-historic*

pro- avante: *pro-ducer*.

re-: *re-flecter*

retro-: *retro-spectivo* vider cosa previe

sub-: *sub-marin*

super- över: *super-natur-al*

II. Suffixos

1. Derivation del radice

-abile (-ibile a verbos de -ir, -er)

1. possibile a *: *form-a-bile*, *aud-i-bile*.

2. digne de *: *honor-a-bile*

-ada

1. action continuae: *cavalc-ada*.

2. producto: *limon-ada*.

3. serie: *colonn-ada*

-age

1. collection: *foli-age*

2. action: *ancor-age*

-al termination commun de adjectivos:

centr-al, *natur-al*; post parolas de -l le

variante **-ar**: *regul-ar*, *popul-ar* es usate.

-alia collection non organisate, *ferr-alia*, *papir-alia*

-ano, -iano

1. adherente a: *luther-ano*,

2. citatano: *itali-ano*.

-ar formation de verbos: *telephon-ar*, *arm-ar*

-ari pertinente a: *legend-ari*, *revolution-ari*.

-ario

1. de character o empleo nominate persona:

extra- outside: *extra-terr-estre*

extro- outwards: *extro-vertite*

in-

1. opposite: *in-official* "ex officio", *in-san* ill.

2. enter in: *in.vader* invade.

inter- between: *inter-stellar* between the stars.

intra- inside, within: *intra-cellul-ar*.

intro- in, inwards: *intro-duction*.

mis- error: *mis-usar*, *miscoduct*.

per- through, across, completely: *per-forar* boring through (perforate).

post- after: *post-ludio* afterplay. In contrast to prelude

pre- before: *pre-historic*

pro- forward: *pro-ducer*.

re- back (again): *re-flecter*. reflect

retro- back (backwards): *retro-gradar* retrograde

sub- under: *sub-marin*.

super- over: *super-natur-al*.

II. Suffixes

1. Derivation from the stem (root).

-abile (-ibile by verbs on -ir, -er)

1. which may: *form-a-bile* formable, *aud-i-bile*.

2. worthy of: *honor-a-bile*

-ada

1. continued activity: *cavalc-ada* riding.

2. product: *limon-ada*

3. series: *colonn-ada* row of columns.

-age

1. collection: *foli-age* leaves (*folio* leaf).

2. action: *ancor-age*.

-al common ending of adjectives: *centr-al*,

natur-al; after words on -l the following form is used **-ar**: *regul-ar*, *popul-ar*.

-alia junk or organised collection, *ferr-alia* iron, *ferr-alia* waste of iron, *papir-alia* waste of paper.

-ano, -iano

1. member of adherent to: *luther-ano*,

2. inhabitant, citizen: *itali-ano*.

-ar forming verbs: *telephon-ar*, *arm-ar*.

-ari pertaining to: *legend-ari*, *revolution-ari*.

-ario

1. from position or kind of work of a person:

biblio-thec-ario, secret-ario.

2. collection: *herb-ario, vocabul-ario*;
synonymo grec **-theca**: *carto-theca, disco-theca.*

-astr/o,-a

1. minusprecio: *poetastro*, mal poeta,
medic-astro, charlatan.

2. *filio, fili-astro.*

-ata quantitate: *bucc-ata, bucca* plenate.

-ato officio: *consul-ato, celib-ato, professor-ato.*

-eria loco o interprisă: *barb-er-ia, lact-er-ia*,
anque tracto de character e
manifestationes, *diabol-eria*

-ero persona professional:
instrument-ero, vitr-ero.

-esc similaritate: *gigante, gigant-esc*

-ese inhabitante in: *chin-ese.*

-essa

1. stato, proprietate: *polit-essa, trist-essa.*

2. formation feminin: *baron-essa, cont-essa, tigr-essa.*

-ett- diminutiv: *opera-oper-etta, clarino-clarin-etto, disco-disch-etto, belleparve e belle, bell-ette*

-ia

1. stato, condition: *felice-felic-ia.*

2. con presens participio, qualitate:
tolerant-ia, different-ia, existent-ia.

-ia como le previe ma plus sovente i
combinationes technic in parolas grec
(scientias e maladias): *geolog-ia, anatom-ia, epileps-ia, diphther-ia, pneumon-ia*;
jurisdiction: *abbate-abbat-ia, monarcha-monarch-ia.*

-ic similaritate, proprietate: *phantast-ic, electr-ic, plast-ic* (plus sovente a parolas grec).

-ide *tim-ide.*

-iera recipiente, loco pro: *sucro, sucr-iera .*

-iero arbore portante o producente:
amandola, amandol-iero

-ificar facer a: *rect-i-ficar*

-il adj.: *vir-il.*

-in deducente de: *femina, femin-in, crystall-in*

biblio-thec-ario, secret-ario.

2. collection: *herb-ario, vocabul-ario*;
hellenic synonym **-theca**: *carto-theca, disco-theca.*

-astr/o,-a

1. depreciation, derogation: *poetastro* bad
poet, *medic-astro* charlatan quack.

2. stepson, stepchild: *fili-astro.*

-ata quantitate: *bucca* mouth, *bucc-ata* a
mouthfull.

-ato position, office: *consul-ato, celib-ato, professor-ato.*

-eria shop and business: *barb-er-ia*
barbershop, *lact-er-ia* dairy, even indicating
character and other manifestations,
diabol-eria.

-ero one working with, professionally:
instrument-ero, vitr-ero glazier.

-esc similarity: *gigante* giant, *gigant-esc.*

-ese inhabitant in: *chin-ese.*

-essa

1. state: *polit-essa* politeness *trist-essa.*

2. feminine form: *baron-essa, cont-essa, tigr-essa.*

-ett- diminutive: *opera-oper-etta, clarino-clarin-etto, disco-disch-etto, belle beautiful, bell-ette.*

-ia

1. state, condition: *felice-felic-ia* happy,
joyful, happiness, joy.

2. with present participle, quality: *tolerant-ia, different-ia, existent-ia.*

-ia as above but mostly about technical
matters in combination with Greek words,
(science and disease): *geolog-ia, anatom-ia, epileps-ia, diphther-ia, pneumon-ia*;
jurisprudentia: *abbate-abbat-ia, monarcha-monarch-ia.*

-ic similarity, property: *phantast-ic, electr-ic, plast-ic* (mainly in greek words).

-ide *tim-ide* shy, anxious.

-iera container, receptacle: *sucro* sugar,
sucr-iera sugar bowl

-iero tree, carrying or producing: *amandola*
almond, *amandol-iero*, almond tree

-ificar make to: *rect-i-ficar* correct.

-il adj.: *vir-il* masculin.

-in derived from: *femina* woman, *femin-in*

de crystallo.

-isar facer a: *modern-is-ar*, *pulver-is-ar*;
anque manipulation technic: *galvan-is-ar*,
electr-is-ar.

-ismo direction, tendentia: *national-ismo*,
social-ismo.

-ista

1. adherente de un -ism: *social-ista*.
2. artiano o tecnico: *pian-ista*, *machin-ista*.
Anque usage in senso como adjectivo:
tendentias inflation-ista

-itate

1. qualitate: *national-itate*, *regular-itate*,
qual-itate, *inflammabil-itate*, *formal-itate*.
2. synonymo: **-itude**: *certe*, *cert-itude*,
lat-itude, *long-itude*

-mento 1. action (duration curte e le
resultato):
exper-i-mento, *fund-a-mento*, *lance-a-mento*.

-nde/o: *examin-a-ndo*

-or stato: *rig-or*

-ose ric de: *muscul-ose*, *volumin-ose*.

2. Derivation de perfect participio.

-ion le action o le resultado de illo:
organis-at-ion, *ventil-at-ion*, *construc-t-ion*,
innov-at-ion.

-ive assi agente, resultante in: *decor-at-ive*,
defin-it-ive, *explo-s-ive*,
produc-t-ive, *tent-at-ive*.

-or actor: *administr-at-or*, *cur-at-or*, *aud-it-or*,
separ-at-or, *transform-at-or*.

-ori pertinente a un actio o actor: *oblig-at-ori*,
trans-it-ori

-orio loco ubi on face: *labor-at-orio*,
san-at-orio, *aud-it-orio*.

-ura resultado, action concrete: *sign-at-ura*,
sculp-t-ura, *scrip-t-ura*.

[Initio del curso](#) [Supplementos](#)

Como operar Vokabel? Consilios

Contento

Si le programma Vokabel non es livrate in tu
material recipite illo es facile a descargar ab

female, *crystall-in* from crystal.

-isar make to: *modern-is-ar*, *pulver-is-ar*; also
technical treatment: *galvan-is-ar*, *electr-is-ar*.

-ismo direction, tendency: *national-ismo*,
social-ismo.

-ista

1. adherent of an -ism: *social-ista*.
2. artis, technician: *pian-ista*, *machin-ista*.
Also used as an adjective: *tendentias
inflation-ista*

-itate

1. quality: *national-itate*, *regular-itate*,
qual-itate, *inflammabil-itate*, *formal-itate*.
2. synonym: **-itude**: *certe* sure, *cert-itude*,
lat-itude, *long-itude*.

-mento 1. short activity and its result:
exper-i-mento, *fund-a-mento*, *lance-a-mento*.

-nde/o *examin-a-ndo*

-or state: *rig-or* rigidity.

-ose plenty of: *muscul-ose*, *volumin-ose*.

2. Derivation from perfect participle.

-ion the action or its result:
organis-at-ion, *ventil-at-ion*, *construc-t-ion*,
innov-at-ion.

-ive acting thus, resulting in: *decor-at-ive*,
defin-it-ive, *explo-s-ive*, *produc-t-ive*,
tent-at-ive.

-or performer of the act: *administr-at-or*,
cur-at-or, *aud-it-or*, *separ-at-or*,
transform-at-or.

-ori pertaining to an action or the actor:
oblig-at-ori, *trans-it-ori*.

-orio location ~~where~~ in which the action takes
place: *labor-at-orio*, *san-at-orio*, *aud-it-orio*.

-ura product of activity, concrete result
produced: *sign-at-ura*, *sculp-t-ura*, *scrip-t-ura*

How to use Vokabel?

If the Vokabel program is not delivered with
your material it is easy to get it free from

www.pekspro.com Gratuite.

Vokabel es un programma pro exercitios de parolas e curte phrases. Intra le mesme, singule programma on pote ajustar lo a operar in anglese, espaniol, interlingua e svedese. Anque le texto de Adjuta (Help text) es livrate in iste quatro linguas

Como cambiar lingua in Vokabel?

Io presume que Vokabel nunc aperi in interlingua e tu vole cambiar a anglese

- Selige **Utensiles** in le menu general
- Selige **Configurations**
- Selige **Avantiate**
- Selige **Cambia lingua** in le rectangulo
- Selige **English** in le parve tabella – **OK**
- **Restarta** Vokabel e illo labora nunc in Anglese

Usage

Il es recommandabile a leger le texto in Adjuta proque Vokabel ha plure possibilitates a facilitar tu apprension de parolas e phrases. Illo es anque amusante.

Files e lor formato

Vokabel labora con le formato gls que es un formato multo simple. On pote aperir un tal file in un redactor de texto si on commanda "txt".

On pote facilmente converter un gls-file intra Vokabel a formato texto si on marca tote le columnas e copia le contento. Postea on pote "inglutinar" le copia in le redactor de texto.

www.pekspro.com

Vokabel is a program for teaching yourself words and short phrases. Within one and the same program you can switch between the following languages: English, Spanish, Interlingua and Swedish. Help texts are also provided in these four languages.

How do you change language in Vokabel?

If Vokabel is opened in Interlingua and you intend to switch to English.

- Select **Utensiles** in the main menu
- Select **Configurations**
- Select **Avantiate**
- Select **Cambia lingua** within the rectangle
- Select **English** in the small table - **OK**
- **Restarta** – Vokabel will now run in English

Use

You are advised to read the text in Adjuta (Help) because Vokabel has many ways of facilitating the training of words and phrases. - It is also fun.

Files and formats

Vokabel uses the format gls which is quite simple. You can open such a file in a text editor by choosing "txt".

You can easily convert a gls file to text by opening the file in Vokabel, all columns and copying the content. Then you can paste it into a text editor.

