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INTERLINGUE FOR BEGINNERS



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INTERLINGUE FOR BEGINNERS

LESSON 1.

1. Interlingue is phonetic, that is to say, after studying the few rules of pronunciation given below you can read any text without difficulty. At the same time these rules allow us to write the words in a recognisable way.

2. The following consonants are pronounced just as in English — b d f h k l m n p r t v w y. The letter "r" should however be trilled and must always be pronounced.

3. The letters "c" and "g" have two sounds. Before "e" and "i", "c" is "ts", elsewhere "k". Before "e" and "i", "g" is pronounced as in the middle of our word "vision"; elsewhere as in "go"; "j" is also as in "vision".

4. "Qu" is always "koo"; "z" is "dz"; "zz" is "ts" and "x" is "ks"; "ch" and "sh" are as English "sh". The letter "s" between two vowels is like our "z", elsewhere as in "say". In order to preserve this sharp sound between two vowels we double the "s", e.g., "possibil".

5. At the end of words in the combinations "tia", "tie", "tion" the "t" sound is followed by "s", e.g., 1



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"national" (natseeonahl) unless an "s" precedes, e.g. "question".

6. Each vowel has two sounds, a short and a long. These are heard in the following series: "pat", "pet", "pit", "pot", "put" and "barn", "bane", "bean", "bone", "boon". There are in Interlingue the following diphthongs: "au" (as in "cows"), "ay" (as in "high"), and "ey" (as in "they"). Other combinations of vowels must be pronounced separately.

7. Vowels are short in unstressed syllables and when followed by two consonants. All other vowels are long; if however the second consonant is "r" or "l" a preceding stressed vowel is long. Hence the first vowels in these words are long: — "pur", "robe", "blu", "fibre", "table" and short in these: — "calm", "old", "potte", "flagga".

8. The stress is on the vowel preceding the last consonant. The endings "-bil", "-ic", "-im", "-ul", "-um", "-men" and the plural "-es" however do not take a stress. Unusual stresses are marked, e.g., "société", "armé".

9. Read these words carefully after studying the above mentioned rules. Most of the words in this lesson will be known to you from their similarity to English: —

special (spehtseeAhl), musica (mOOzica), long, militari, normal, present, rigid, station, sto-

mac, organisation, papere, parte, expert, impulse, lettre, machine, metalle, agreabil, dangere.

Do not forget to sound the final "c".

10. Vocabulary.

li	the	un	a	es	is, are
de	of, from	lune	moon	blanc	white
bocca	mouth	apert	open	tren	train
leer	to read	dulci	sweet		

11. "De li" and "a li" are usually abbreviated to "del" and "al", e.g.

Li patre del puer vadet al dom (The boy's father went to the house).

Note how we express the possessive by the use of "del".

12. Read aloud and translate.

Li lune es blanc. Li bocca del mann es apert.
Un electric tren es rapid. Leer es un plesura.
Un fertil region. Libertá es dulci. Li actres-sa es famosi.

LESSON 2.

1. Nouns that end in a vowel add "s" to form the plural, those that end in a consonant add "-es". Long words in "-ium" add "-s".

Li serpente, li serpentes. Li structura, li struc-

turas. Li circul, li circules. Li person, li persones. Li vocabularium, li vocabulariums.

2. There is one exception to the rule given above. Words in "-c" and "-g" add only "-s" in order to preserve the hard sounds.

Li plug (plough), li plugs. Li flanc (side), li flancs.

3. Adjectives normally come before the noun but they can be placed after if so desired.

Un nigri cate (a black cat).

Un lingue universal (a universal language).

Li table es solid.

4. It is sometimes necessary for euphonic reasons to add a vowel at the end of a root. We use an "-e" for general purposes. This is usually regarded as more specifically applicable to nouns; for adjectives we add "-i" (compare English "easy", "stringy"). These endings are frequently optional though there is a tendency to standardisation. In some cases the endings are really necessary.

Un povri fémina (a poor woman).

Li nocte es obscur (the night is dark).

Harmonie es un facte.

5. Adjectives, of course, do not normally take the plural "-s" unless they are used without nouns.

Maria have li verdis e Rosa have li bluis (Mary

has the green ones and Rose has the blue ones).

6. Adverbs are formed from adjectives by the addition of the suffix "-men"; the final "-i" can be retained if it helps the pronunciation.

Nationalmen (nationally), rigidmen (rigidly).

In many cases however the adjective itself can be used.

Li fémina lude bon (or bonmen), (the woman plays well)

7. Vocabulary.

bell	beautiful	grand	big	mult	much, many
flore	flower	porta	wears	puella	girl
strade	street	vade	go, goes	atacca	attacks

8. Exercise.

Li tigre attacca violentmen. Li puella vade delicatmen along li strade. Li dictionariums es important. Li fémina porta un gay blu robe. Li mann have mult moné. Bell flores es un grand plesura.

LESSON 3.

1. The personal pronouns are

Yo	tu	il	ella	it	noi	vu	ili
I	thou	he	she	it	we	you	they

2. As the object of a verb the following forms are used

Me te le la it nos vos les
Yo ama la (I love her), ella ama me (she loves me).

3. These forms can also be used for the indirect object :

Il da me li lettre (he gives me the letter).

If both the direct and indirect objects are pronouns, the latter comes first.

Il da me it (he gives it to me).

4. After a preposition we use the object forms except for the third person, when "se" is used.

Yo lava me I wash myself
Il lava se He washes himself
Noi lava nos We wash ourselves

5. The possessives are :

Mi tu(i) su ; nor (or nostri) vor (or vostri) lor.

Note that "su" means "his", "her" or "its".

Lor paccage es apert.

6. Some common prepositions are :

ante before (time) inter between a at

circa	around	trans	across	pos	after
avan	before (place)	in	in	sur	on
súper	above	sub	under		
tra	through	che	by, at		

7. The feminine is indicated in three ways :

a) by using a different word

púer	boy	puella	girl
bove	ox	vacca	cow

b) by the suffix "-essa" :

poete	poetessa	leon	leonesa
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c) by the ending "a". In this case we indicate the masculine by "-o" and the neutral by "-e":

Simie,	simia,	simio.	monkey
--------	--------	--------	--------

8. Vocabulary :

nu	now	logia	live	ma	but
diversi	various	fratre	brother	sostra	sister
mundo	world	fabrica	factory	san	well
					healthy

9. Exercise :

Il da me li orange privatmèn. It es nu complet.
Generalmen li aere es humid in li region u yo logia.
Mi fratre es un director de un fabrica, ma mi sostra es in un laboratoria. Nor movement have mult membres in diversi partes del monde.

LESSON 4.

1. The infinitive ends in "-r".

amar to love decidir to decide finir to finish

If we cut off the "-r" we are left with the present stem. You will notice that this ends in one of three vowels.

2. This present stem is used for the present tense and applies to all persons and both numbers.

Yo ama, tu ama, il ama, etc. I love, etc.

3. The past tense is formed by adding "-t" to the present stem.

Yo decidet ella lavat noi finit

4. The future is formed by the auxiliary "va" and the conditional by "völl".

Ili va ataccar (They will attack)

Ella va dar me li libre (She will give me the book).
Il vell venir si il ne vell esser malad
(He would come if he were not sick).

5. The past participle is the same as the past tense, e.g., "amat", "decidet", "finit". The present participle is formed by adding "-nt" to the present stem. In the case of verbs whose root ends in "-i" however "ent" is added, e.g., "amant", "decident", "finient".

6. The verb "to have" is "haver" but as an auxiliary

this is shortened to "har" :

Vu havet un cane. You had a dog.

Yo ha scrit un articul I have written an article
pri apes. about bees.

Ella hat vestit se an- She had dressed before
te que su amica venit. her friend came.

Noi vell har protestat We would have protested
contra li prohibition, against the prohibition.

7. The passive is formed in the same way as in English.

Note however that the present tense of "esser" is "es".

It es productet de carbon.

It is produced from coal.

8. Other auxiliaries are shown below. Note that "mey" is invariable.

Ella mey venir She may come.

Tu volet parlar con me. You wished to speak to me.

Noi deve insister. We must insist.

Vu posse partiprender. You can take part.

9. The present stem is used as the imperative. A politer form consists of the word "ples" plus the infinitive.

Veni (or) Ples venir. Come

10. The participles can be used as adjectives, or by adding "-e", "-a" or "-o" as nouns.

Li amat filio
 Li amant matre
 Li amanto vole besar
 su amanta

The beloved son
 The loving mother
 The lover wishes to
 kiss his beloved

11. Vocabulary.

deman to-morrow	hodie to-day	yer	
sempre always	que that	nov	yesterday
porta door	regul rule	evenir	now
			to happen

12. Exercise.

Probabilmen il va venir deman. Yo ha sempre regretat que yo nequande respondet a su lettre. Noi discussot lor desires relatent li selection de un nov secretario. Un serviente del guvernament guidat nos tra li porta. Ples observar li regules.

LESSON 5.

1. There are many derivatives formed from verbs and when we have learned how to form these we shall have a greatly increased vocabulary at our disposal. These derivatives are formed either from the present stem or the perfect stem.

2. To the present stem are added the suffixes "-bil", "-da", and "-ment".

3. The suffix "-bil" expresses possibility. Verbs in "-er" add "-ibil".

navigar	to navigate	navigabil
notar	to note	notabil
audir	to hear	audibil
picter	to paint	pictibil

4. The suffix "-da" expresses activity in duration; verbs in "-er" add "-ida".

leer	to read	leida	reading
babillar	to chatter	babillada	gossip

5. The suffix "-ment" expresses the concrete result of an action.

mover, movement. armar, armament. assortir, assortment.

Note that verbs in "-er" with a vowel preceding lose the "-e".

arguer, argument.

6. The perfect stem is found by what is known as the "Rule of de Wahl". We cut off the "-r" of infinitive or "-er" from verbs ending in this way. Then :

- If we are left with a vowel, add "-t".
- If we are left with a "-d" or "-r" change this letter to "-s".
- In all other cases what we have left is the perfect stem. To the perfect stem are added the suffixes "-ion", "-iv", "-ura", "-or", "-ori".

7. These rules are seen in the following examples :

administrar	administrat-ión, -iv, -or, -ori
decider	decis-ión, -iv
carrer (to run)	curs-iv
instructor	instruct-ión, -iv, -or, -ori
crear	creat-ura, -ión, -iv, -or, -ori

8. The suffix "-ión" expresses action or the place of the action.

separar, separation	observar, observation
divider, division	prohibir, prohibition
posir (to put, place), position	

9. The suffix "-ura" denotes the concrete result of the action.

pictor, pictura	mixter, mixtura
plerer, plerura	rupter (to break), ruptura
dictar (to dictate), dictatura (dictatorship)	

10. The suffix "-iv" forms adjectives with the meaning "that which is".

decorar, decorativ	adherer, adhesiv
afirmar, afirmativ	prohibir, prohibitiv

11. The noun-suffix "-ie" is often added to the present participles of static verbs to form abstract nouns indicating a state.

esser, essentie	consister, consistentie
perseverar, perseverantie	

12. It will be seen that the suffixes "-ntie", "-ión", "-ment", "-ura" shade into each other, the latter being the more concrete. English usage will nearly always see you through.

13. Exercise.

Li audition evenit in li teatro u mult persones esset. Yo opine que li navigation es un arte. Ella condannat li spírítu competitiv. Noi va competir con vos in li observantie del regules.

LESSON 6.

1. The Rule of de Wahl regularises a great number of derivatives. There are six common verbs outside the rule which have special perfect stems.

ceder to yield	cess-	seder to sit	sess-
mover to move	mot-	tener to hold	tent-
venir to come	vent-	verter to turn	vers-

Compound verbs agree :

conceder, concession. prevenir, prevention.

2. From nouns and adjectives we form verbs with the following suffixes :

-ijar	to become	old, oldijar (to grow old)
-isar		central, centralisar
-ificar to make		pace (peace), pacificar (to pacify)

-ear movement, flamme (flame), flammear
repetition (to be in flames)

3. We sometimes resort to direct derivation by simply adding "-ar". There are five cases where we do this.

- a) to indicate "provide with" :
arme (arm, military) ; armar (to arm)
- b) with instruments :
scrue (screw) ; scruvar (to screw)
- c) bodily function :
lacrine (tear) ; lacrimar (to weep)
- d) with persons in executive positions :
judico (judge) ; judicar (to judge)
- e) with adjectives, "to make" :
sicc (dry) ; siccar (to dry)

4. Adjectives are formed from nouns by the use of the affixes "-al", "-ari", "-ic" and "-in". Those have a very similar meaning ; "-ari" is frequently used instead of "-al" when an "-l" occurs in the root. Examples :

nation, national ; regul, regulari ; nase,
nasal ; manu (hand), manual ; ornament, orna-
mental.

5. The suffix "-in" is used in a general way as in
14 "mare" (sea), "marin" or to indicate "made of", "aure"

(gold), "aurin". Example :

un aurin anelle, a gold ring.

6. The suffix "-ic" is added to many words of Greek origin, but those which end in "-ma" add "-tic".

angel, angelic ; barbare (barbarian), barbaric ;
problema, problematic.

7. There are some other adjectival endings with special meanings :

-osi	rich in	pore, porosi
-at	provided with	barbe (beard), barbat (bearded)
-atri	similar	spongie, spongiatri (sponge-like)
-esc	in the manner of	roman, romanesce
-an	belonging to	America, american
-esi	geographical	Anglia (England), anglasi (English)
-aci	inclined to (added to verbs)	creder (to believe), credaci (credulous)

Note that "-an" and "-esi" can be used as nouns in the forms "-ane", "-ese", e.g., "francese" (French person), "francesa" (Frenchwoman), etc.

8. The final "-e" must be retained if it is required to preserve the soft sound of "c" and "g", e.g., "chagge", "changeur".

9. Vocabulary.

durant	while	tre	very	presc	almost
omni	all	passar	to pass	chascun	each,
					every
astonar	to astonish	semane	week	escutar	to
					listen

10. Exercise.

Lor vivaci amica es un finlandesa. Vor insistentie completmen astona me. Su tre feminin qualitas charma omni escutantes. Ili desira li nationalisation de omni industries. Noi sedet tra presc tri sessiones, durant li passat semane.

LESSON 7.

1. The numbers are :

un, du, tri, quar, quin, six, sett, ott, nin, deci, 11 deciun, 12 decidu, etc., 20 duanti, 30 trianti, etc., 100 cent, 1000 mill, 1,000,000 million.

2. Unesim, prim first duesim, secund second
 triesim, ters third un duesim one half
 tri quaresimes three quarters
 un vez once du vez twice

3. The negative is formed by using "ne" before the verb. In accordance with widespread usage double negatives may be used.

Yo ne ama la. Noi ne ha I do not love her. We
 videt li post-officie. did not see the Post Of.
 It (no) esset videt ne- not seen anywhere
 quande

4. Questions are asked by prefixing the word "esque" to the sentence or by using a specific interrogative, e.g. :

Esque vu posse exchan- gear li libre ?	Can you change the book?
Qui observat li heroic action ?	Who saw the heroic action ?
Quo es li nomine del dormient puella ?	What is the name of the sleeping girl ?
Qual picturas es trovat in li chambre ?	What kind of pictures are (found) in the room?
De qui es li rubi cha- pol ?	Whose is the red hat ?

5. Note that "quo" means "what" (thing) and that "qui" (who) is applied to persons only ; "quel" means "which" or "who" ; "quem" means "whom". These words can be used as relatives.

Ella dit que li mann qui She said that the man
 (or quel) auxiliat la who helped her should
 mey revenir. come back.
 Vu prendet li moné quel You took the money which
 yo mettet in li tiruore. I put in the drawer.
 Al plural form "queles" may be used if desired,
 e.g. :

Li erras quel (or que- The errors that you have
les) vu ha fat. made.

6. Note the method of forming comparatives and superlatives.

Maria es plu bell quam Mary is more beautiful
Alicia. than Alice.
Vu tene li max(im) You are holding the
odorant rose in vor sweetest smelling rose
manu. in your hand.
Yo es tam fort quam il. I am as strong as he.
Un bellissim raconta. A very lovely story.

7. "Ti" means "this", "that", "these" or "those". If really necessary we can add "ci" for "this", "these" and "ta" for "that", "those".

Tipagine es li ultim. This (that) page is the
last.
Ti-ci flore es blu ma This flower is blue, but
ti-ta es rubi. that one is red.

As a noun we use "to".

To es li max grand That (this) is the
monte in ti region, biggest mountain in this
region.

8. Vocabulary.

on	one, you	hem	home	ponte	bridge
dextri	right	levul	left	poc	a little
18 poy	then	ear	to go	pom	apple

tal that kind of tant such bestie animal
solmen only

9. Exercise.

Esque ti via ne ducte a vostri hem? Yes, ma on
deve prender un litt ponte, quel sta un poc a dextri
o poy ear a levul. Qui es li puer qui parlat? Tal
besties es dangerousi. Nequando yo ha videt tant rub-
issim pomes. Esque vu have settanti quin annus?
No, yo have solmen settanti tri.

LESSON 8.

1. We have seen that nouns can be formed from the participles of verbs, e.g. "viagear" (to travel), "viageante" (traveller). This indicates an action at the time. For more habitual or professional action we use "-or" or "-ero" added to the perfect stem.

administrar,	administrator	navigar,	navigator
pictor,	pictor	molinar,	molinero

This suffix indicates an instrument too, e.g., "acumulator".

2. The suffix "-ist" corresponds to a follower of a system, dogma, idea or person.

social, socialist; Deo (God), deist; lingue, linguist.

3. Other personal suffixes are:

-ard	bad, dangerous	mentie(lie), mentiard(liar)
-ario	dignity, office	mission-ario, comission-ario
-astre	poor quality	poetastre, musicastro
-on	personal	- spiar (to spy), spion (spy)
	quality	old, cldon (old man)

4. Other prefixes are :

des-	contrary	desagreabil, desbell (ugly)
in-	negation	incert, inchast
mis-	false, defective	misaventura, miscalcular
re-	back, again	readmisser, reorganisar

5. Other suffixes are :

-ach	contemptuous	dom (house), domach(hovel)
-ade	series, contents	arca, arcade ; boccade (mouthful)
-age	collective	folie (leaf), foliage
	something made	lane (wool), lanage
-allia	collective (disorder)	antiqui (old), antiquallia (lumber)
-arium	scientific collection	aquarium, vocabulary
-atu	dignity (executive)	consulatu
-ello	young of	bove (ox), bovello (calf)
-en	collective	decen (a ten), centen
-eria	place of work	potte, potteria (place)
-erie	business, goods	potteria (goods)
	method of acting	bigott, bigotterie

-esse	state, quality	yun (young), yunesse (youth)
-ette	diminutiv instrument	domette (little house), tener (to hold), tenette (handle)
-ia	place, land	baron, baronia (barony) ; german, Germania
-id	adjective and	timor (to fear), timid,
-ore	abstract nouns from verbs	timore (fear)
-ie	abstract noun	elegant, elegantie ; modest, modestie
-iera	place of cultivation	carbon (coal), carboniera coalmine)
-iere	utensil	lacte (milk), lactiere (milk-jug)
-iero	holder	candeliero (candlestick)
-ita	quality	regularita, acidita
-ite	collection (people)	homanite
-ori	intention	preparar, preparatori
-uore	instrument, utensil	lavuore (wash-basin)

SPECIMENS OF INTERLINGUE

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Pos mult annus de exploration e studie li proble-
ma de un lingue international auxiliari ha definitiv-
men esset soluet quande in 1922 Edgar de Wahl, pro-
fessor de mathematica e fisica, publicat su sistema,
Occidental, nu nominat Interlingue. It have li avan-
tage esser regulari e natural e pro que it usa li max-
conosset paroles e formes, it es li max-facil por tis
queles besona un mundlingue. It es li quintessentie
del european lingues e talmen have un grandissim cul-
tural valore.

GRAMMATICAL OR FREQUENT WORDS

(or with deficient internationality)

a : to	ancor : still, yet
admaxim : at most	ante : before
adminim : at least	antey : formerly
adver : indeed	apen : scarcely
al = a li	apu : by, beside
alcú : anywhere	avan : before
alcun : some	benque : though
alor : then	bentost : soon
alqui : somebody	ca : if
alquo : something	chascun : every
altri : other	che : at, by
anc : also, too	ci : here

circa : about	infra : below
circum : around	intra : within
con : with	it : it
contra : against	ja : already
dar : give	la = acusative de ella
de : of, from, by	lass : let
del = de li	le = acusative de il
desde : since	leer : read
depyo : afterwards	les = acusative de ili
detra : behind	li : the
dir : say	ma : but
dunc : thus, so	mani : many a
durant : during	malgré : in spite of
e : and	maxim (superlative)
ear : go	me = acusative de yo
ella : she	mem : even
es : is	mey : may
esque : is it that ?	mi : my
esser : to be	min(u) : less
ex : out of, from	minim : least
extra : outside	mult : much
far : do	nam : for
for : away	ne : not
fórsan : perhaps	necos : nothing
haver (har in conjug.) :	necú : nowhere
have	nequande : never
hay : there is, (are)	nequi : nobody
il : he	nequo = necos
ili : they	ni... ni : neither... nor
in : en	no : no

noi : we	quant : how much
nor : our	quasi : in a way
nu : now, well then !	que : that
nu... nu : now... now	quel : who
o : or	quelc : some
o... o : either	qui : who
omni : all	quo : what
on : one	sam : same
partú : everywhere	sat : enough
per : by	scrir : write
ples : please	se : oneself
plu : more	secun = conform
plu... plu : the... (more)	self : self
pluri : several	sempre : always
poc : few	si : if
por : for	sin : without
porque : in order to	sive... sive : either... or
pos : after	sol : alone
poy : then	solmen : only
precipue : specially	sovente : often
presc : almost	star : stand
préter : by, past, over	strax : at once
pri = concernent	su : his, its
pro : because	sub : under
proque : because	subitmen : suddenly
proquo : why	suficient : sufficient
qual : what a	súper : over, beyond
quam : as, than	supra : above
quando : when	sur : on, upon

ta : there	tui : your
tal : such	u : where
talmen : so, thus	ultim : last
tam : as	ultra : beyond, farther
tamen : however	un : one, an
tande : then	unaltru : each other
tant : such, so much	unquande : once, some day
te = acusative de tu	va : future, il va venir
ti : this, that	vell : conditionale
ti-ci : this	ver : true
ti-ta : that	vers : against
til : till	voz : time
to : that	vi : look here
tot : all, whole	vice : instead
totmen : completely	vor : your
totvez : however	vcs : acusative de vu
tra : through	vu : you
trans : over	ya : yet, indeed
tre : very	ye : preposition indefinit
tro : too	yes : yes
tu : you	yc : I

A SHORT ENGLISH-INTERLINGUE VOCABULARY

Able, to be : posser	against : contra, apu
about : circum	air : aere
accept : acceptar	all : omnicos
afraid, to be : timer	almost : presc
after : pos	also : anc
again : denov	although : benque

always : sempre
 among : inter
 another : un altri
 arm : brasse, (mil.) arme
 ask : demandar, questionar
 away : for, absent
 bad : mal
 because : pro que
 become : devenir
 before : ante
 beside : apu
 between : inter
 big : grand
 bird : avie
 black : nigri
 blue : blu
 body : corpore
 book : libre
 boy : boy, puer
 bread : pane
 break : rupter, fracter
 bridge : ponte
 bring : aportar
 brown : brun
 busy : ocupat
 butter : buttre
 buy : comprar
 call : vocar
 calm : calm, tranquil

carry : portar
 chair : stul
 child : infante
 choose : selecter
 clean : pur, nett
 clock : horloge
 close : a, proxim, v. cluder
 clothe : vestir
 cold : frigid
 come : venir
 cook : cocinar
 cost : custar
 cover : covrir
 cut : trancar
 dark : obscur
 day : die
 dead : mort, morit
 dear : car, amat
 decide : decider
 deep : profund
 do : far
 dog : cane
 dress : vestir
 drink : trincar
 each : chascun
 ear : orel
 early : tost
 earth : terre
 easy : facil

eat : manjar
 egg : ovo
 end : fine
 enough : suficient
 enter : intrar
 equal : egal
 evening : vespere
 ever : jama
 every : (each) chascun
 eye : ocul
 fall : cader
 far : lontan
 feel : sentir
 few : poc, quelc
 fight : combatter
 fine : bell, bon
 finger : fingre
 fire : foy
 fish : pisc (-ar)
 flesh : carne
 foot : pede
 for : prep. por
 free : liber
 full : plen
 gain : ganie
 garden : jardin (-ero)
 girl : puella
 give : dar
 go : car, vader
 goodbye : adio

grass : herbe
 great : grand
 hair : capille(s)
 hard : dur
 hat : chapel
 have : haver, (aux.) har
 head : cap
 heavy : pesant
 here : ci
 high : alt
 hot : calid
 how : qualmen
 how many : quant
 if : si
 ill : malad
 in : in
 keep : tener
 knife : cultelle
 know : (facts) saver, (a person) conossr
 land : terra
 large : grand
 late : tard
 lay : posir
 lead : ducter
 learn : aprende
 leg : gambe
 letter : lettre
 light : (weight) levi, luce, accender

like : simil
little : micri, litt
live : viver
look : regarder
love : amar
man : hom
meet : incontrar
much : mult
must : deve
near : proxim
nearly : presc
necessary : necessari
never : nequando
nothing : nequo
now : nu
open : aperter
other : altri
perhaps : forsan
play : luder
poor : povri
quick : rapid
read : leer
receive : reciver
reply : responder
right : ver, just
say : dir
see : vider
seek : serchar
sell : vendar
send : inviar

short : curt, brevi
shut : cluder
sing : cantar
sir : senior
sit : seder
sleep : dorme
some : qualc
soon : bentost
speak : parlar
strike : batter
take : prender
talk : parlar
thank : mersiar
then : tando, alor
think : pensar
though : benque
through : tra
try : provar
under : sub
understand : comprendre
use : usa
wait : atender
want : besonar
wash : lavar (se)
what : quo
where : u
which : quel
who : qui, quel
with : con
yes : yes

