

# Interlingua

a prime vista

per

Alexander Gode





## FOUR BASIC BOOKS FOR ONE BASIC LANGUAGE

*Interlingua* is a pattern language, derived from elements existing in the Western community of languages. It provides a standard for the comparative study of linguistics and offers great practical assistance for the teacher of modern foreign languages. The *Interlingua* vocabulary is systematically derived from the related languages of Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, English, German and Russian.

### **Interlingua-English Dictionary**

Prepared by the research staff of the International Auxiliary Language Association.

*Under the direction of Alexander Gode*

These 27,000 words make up a liberal all-purpose vocabulary, including abundant selections from the terminologies of many special fields, including scientific and medical.

lxiv, 418 pp., \$10.00

### **Interlingua: A Grammar of the International Language**

x, 118 pp., \$5.00

*Alexander Gode and Hugh E. Blair*

### **Interlingua a prime vista (Interlingua at Sight)**

*Alexander Gode, Illustrated by E. Cirlin*

A simplified pictorial guide to learning the vocabulary and grammar of Interlingua. 88 pp., \$2.00

### **A Concise English-Interlingua Dictionary**

*Woodruff W. Bryne*

Including 6,800 basic vocabulary words. 84 pp., \$2.75

Frederick Ungar Publishing Co.

250 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003



PRONUNCIATION DE INTERLINGUA CON EXEMPLOS IN VARIE LINGUAS NATIONAL

		Exemplos in Interlingua	Anglese	Espaniol	Francese	Germano	Italiano	Portugese
		<u>adaptar</u> , <u>banana</u> , <u>ballada</u>	father	mano	bas	Vater	alba	mapa
		<u>barba</u> , <u>problema</u> , <u>brutal</u>	boat	también	bas	bald	alba	bamba
	(1) Ante e, i, y	<u>circa</u> , <u>cecitate</u> , <u>cyclo</u>	*hats *circle	*tse-tsé *santo	*tzigane *civil	*zirca *Hass	*pazzo *peso	*tsé-tsé *civil
	(2) In altere casos	<u>crise</u> , <u>cacto</u> , <u>sceptic</u>	case	caso	cas	kalt	campo	caso
	ch (1) Normalmente	<u>chaos</u> , <u>chimia</u> , <u>echo</u>	chrome	cromo	chrome	Chrom	cromo	cromo
	(2) In casos special	(a) <u>chassar</u> , <u>chal</u> , <u>China</u> (b) <u>chocolate</u> , <u>chec</u> , <u>Chile</u>	shame *chocolate *shame	haxix *chocolate *haxix	chocolat *tchèque *chocolat	Schokolade *Tscheche *Schokolade	sciogliere *cioccolata *sciogliere	chave *tcheco *chave
		<u>dedicar</u> , <u>dodecahedro</u> , <u>sed</u>	dull	grande	donc	dumm	grande	dando
		<u>penetrar</u> , <u>evo</u> , <u>leger</u> <u>pendente</u> , <u>excepte</u> , <u>mental</u>	they met	peso hermano	égal bref	ewig ernst	cece ceffo	êle ê
		<u>falsificar</u> , <u>inferno</u> , <u>caffaina</u>	fall	fuego	bref	fein	fresco	fogo
	(1) Ante e, i, y	<u>agitar</u> , <u>geminar</u> , <u>gentil</u>	*great *gin *sabotage	*angulo *cónyuge	*grand *djinn *jeune	*gross *Jiu-Jitsu *Garage	*gonna *gelo	*gas *djim *garagem
	(2) In le suffixo -age	<u>bagage</u> , <u>cordage</u> , <u>montage</u>	sabotage		jeune	Garage		garagem
	(3) In altere casos	<u>agglomerar</u> , <u>gala</u> , <u>ganglion</u>	great	angulo	grand	gross	gonna	gas
		<u>hesitar</u> , <u>inhalar</u> , <u>dodecahedro</u>	hat	*hopo *hasta	*haine *homme	Hut	ha	homem
		<u>ni</u> , <u>unir</u> , <u>densitate</u>	machine	cima	finir	wir	vita	mira
		<u>jardin</u> , <u>jocar</u> , <u>Johanna</u>	*yet *gin *sabotage	*ya *cónyuge	*crayon *djinn *jeune	*jung *Jiu-Jitsu *Garage	*yankee *giudice	*iaque *djim *jovem
		<u>kilogramma</u> , <u>karma</u> , <u>kaliu</u>	kin	kilo	kepi	kein	kodak	quilo
		<u>lateral</u> , <u>labile</u> , <u>melior</u>	long	largo	long	lang	libro	lindo
		<u>mano</u> , <u>amar</u> , <u>mystic</u>	man	más	mon	mehr	chromo	mas
		<u>nove</u> , <u>interessante</u> , <u>sonio</u>	now	no	non	nun	non	novo
		<u>cocer</u> , <u>notar</u> , <u>sono</u> <u>corriger</u> , <u>nostre</u> , <u>vortice</u>	note north	foto por	photo donner	oben fort	milione troppo	hoje forte

		<u>polo</u> , <u>apte</u> , <u>comprender</u>	pie	pie	pie	Pol	per	pé
	ph	<u>graphic</u> , <u>phosphoro</u> , <u>phenol</u>	photo	foto	photo	Photo	fotografo	foto
	qu	(1) Normalmente (2) in "que" e "qui"	queer *queer *kin	quando *cuando *querer	quoi *quoi *qui	quer *quer *kein	quivi *quivi *chi	quando *quando *que
	r	<u>reformar</u> , <u>mineral</u> , <u>presente</u>	row	cara	rien	rein	fare	ornar
	s	(1) Normalmente (2) Inter vocales	so *so *rose	si *si *mismo	si *si *maison	es *si *so	si *si *rosa	si *si *rosa
	t	(1) Normalmente (2) In "-tia" e "-tion"	time *time *hats *circle	tiempo *tiempo *tse-tsé *presion	temps *temps *tzigane *nation	tot *Nation *Impression	vita *vita *pazzo *sessione	tempo *tempo *tsé-tsé *nacional
	th	<u>theoria</u> , <u>rhythmo</u> , <u>pathologia</u>	Thames	tiempo	théorie	Theorie	vita	teoria
	u	<u>futuro</u> , <u>pur</u> , <u>luna</u>	flute	Uruguay	vous	Mut	tubo	usual
	v	<u>vaso</u> , <u>viver</u> , <u>avante</u>	vase	cava	vase	Vase	vaso	vaso
	w	<u>kilowatt</u> , <u>wolfram</u> , <u>wagon</u>	vase	cava	vase	Vase	vaso	vaso
	x	<u>ex</u> , <u>lexico</u> , <u>oxygeno</u>	six	sexo	vexer	Alex	xenophobia	fixo
	y	(1) Normalmente (2) Ante vocales	machine yet	crisantemo ya	cycle crayon	Zypresse Yorck	ciclo yankee	ciclo yachting
	z	<u>zoologia</u> , <u>zelo</u> , <u>Zacharia</u>	haze	mismo	gazon	Hase	rosa	zero

Notas: (1) In diphthongos le duo vocales retene lor pronunciation individual: e-urope-o, ka-iser, etc. -- (2) Le pronunciation de parolas estranie non es assimilate in Interlingua: nonchalance remane francese, bridge anglese, kaiser german, etc.

\*) Variantes equalmente correcte.

Le accentuation in interlingua coincide in principio con le accentuation del linguas national. Le grande majoritate del casos se gruppa in le sequente tres categorias de exemplos.

Categoria I: uni'r, infe'rno, genti'l, kilogra'mma, falsifica'r, me'dio, etc. -- In general le accento resta super le vocal precedente le ultime consonante. (Le finales -s e -m non conta in iste regula: infe'rnos, me'dios; etiam a'tlas, mi'nus, a'lbum, ura'nium.)

Categoria II: fra'gile, o'rdine, no'mine, a'ere, etc. -- Parolas con le finales -le, -ne, -re precedite per un vocal ha le accento super le antepenultime syllaba.

Categoria III: po'pulo, scienti'fic, ni'tide, scro'fula, etc. -- Parolas con le suffixos -ic, -ide, -ulo (e le derivate formas -ico, -ica, -ido, -ula) ha le accento super le vocal precedente.







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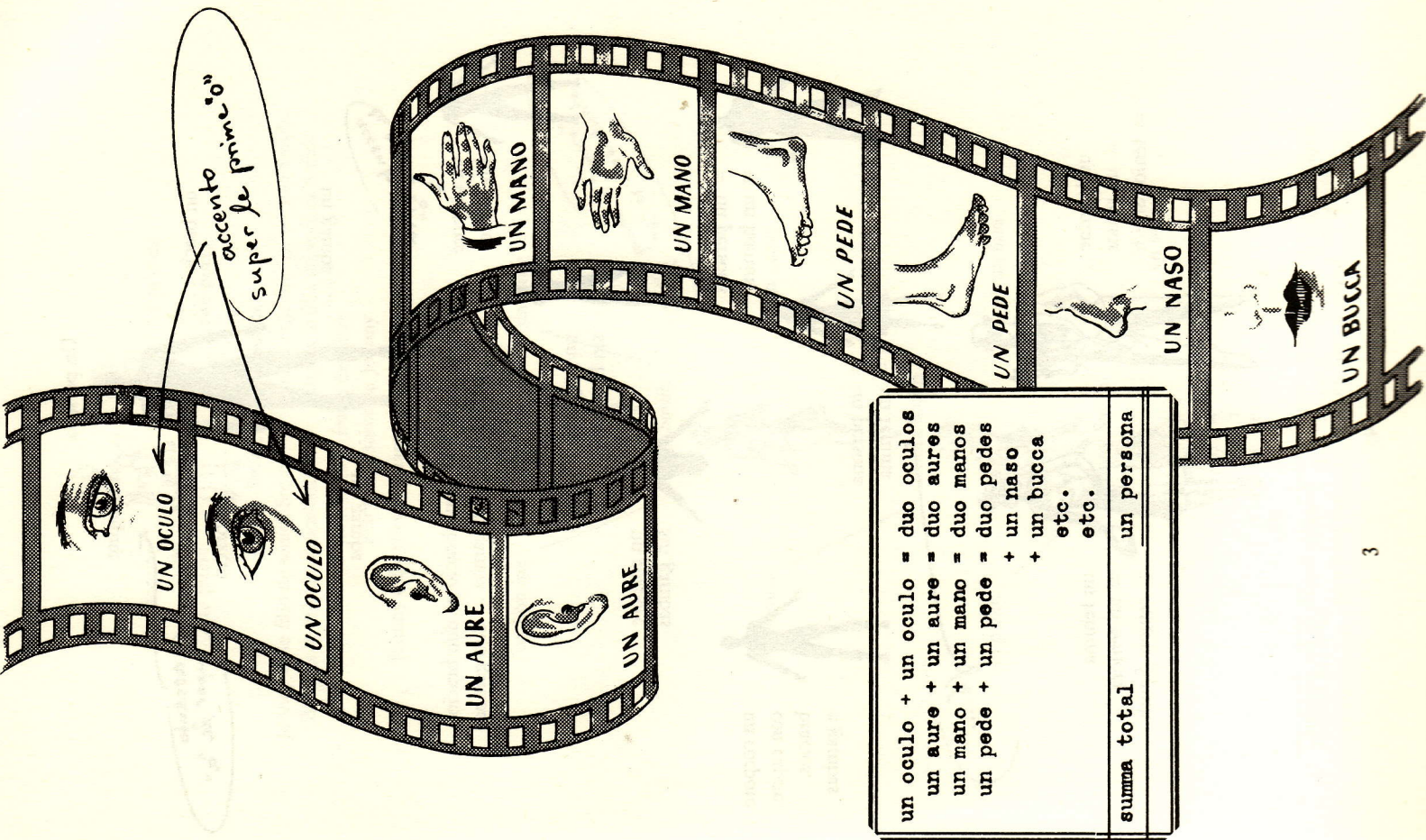
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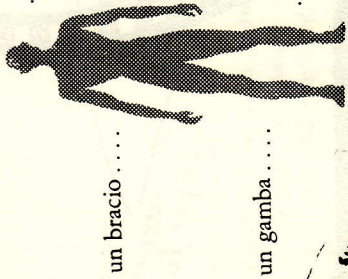
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Un persona



un braccio . . . . .

. . . . . un capite

. . . . . un braccio

un gamba . . . . .

. . . . . un gamba

accento super la "a"  
la prima "a"



un corpore  
sin capite

un braccio + un braccio = duo bracios  
un gamba + un gamba = duo gambas



un corpore  
sin bracios



un corpore  
sin gambas



= un persona  
= un homine



= un persona  
= un femina



un corpore  
con capite,  
bracios,  
e gambas



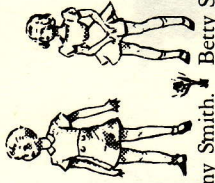
un homine  
= un senior  
= senior Smith



un femina  
= un seniora  
= seniora Smith

fe ...

Le nomine  
de  
iste puero  
es  
Johnny Smith,  
Bety Smith.

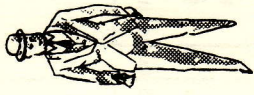


Johnny es le filio de senior Smith.  
Bety es le filia de seniora Smith.

Johnny es le fratre de Bety.  
Bety es le soror de Johnny.

Johnny e Bety es le infantes de senior e seniora Smith.

un homine



senior Smith

un patre

in "puero" e "puera"  
"a" es accentuate

un femina



seniora Smith

un matre

un puero



Johnny Smith

un filio

un puera



Bety Smith

un filia

Senior Smith es un persona.  
Senior e seniora Smith es duo personas.

Seniora Smith es un persona.  
Senior e seniora Smith es duo personas.

quattro personas

le familia Smith

un familia



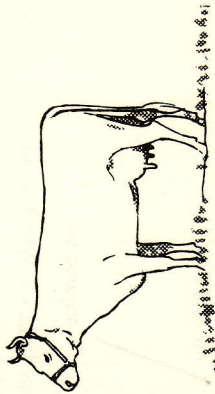
Ah! Un tauro!



Si, si, un tauro.  
Le tauro es nigre.  
Iste tauro es un tauro nigre.

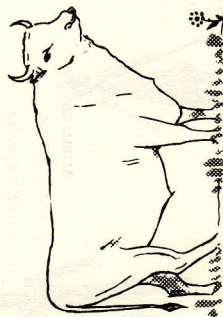
nigre

Oh! Un vacca!



Si, si, un vacca.  
Le vacca es blanc.  
Iste vacca es un vacca blanc.

Iste tauro non es nigre.  
Iste tauro es blanc.

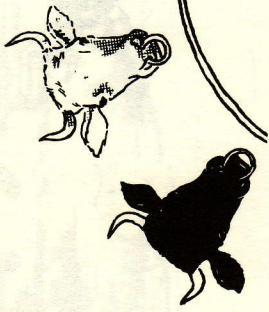


blanc



Iste vacca non es blanc.  
Iste vacca es nigre.

Un del tauros e un del vaccas es blanc como le nive.  
Le altere tauro e le altere vacca es nigre como le nocte.



Un tauro nigre e un tauro blanc.  
Duo tauros nigre? — No!  
Duo tauros blanc? — No!  
Le un es nigre e le altere es blanc.



Le tauro nigre ama le vacca blanc.

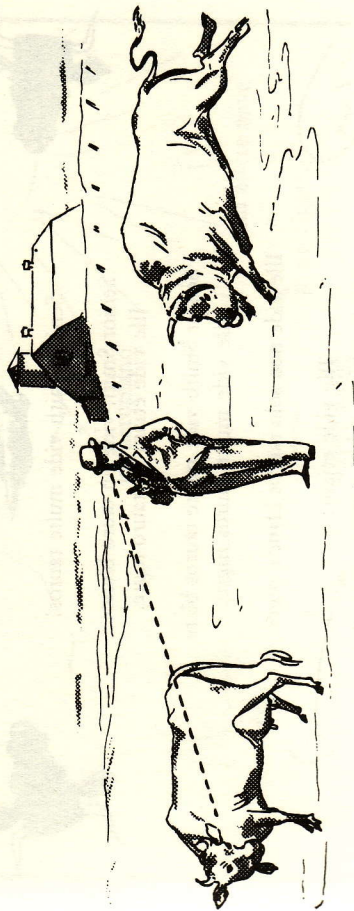


Un vacca nigre e un vacca blanc.  
Duo vaccas nigre? — No!  
Duo vaccas blanc? — No!  
Le un es nigre e le altere es blanc.



Le tauro blanc ama le vacca nigre.

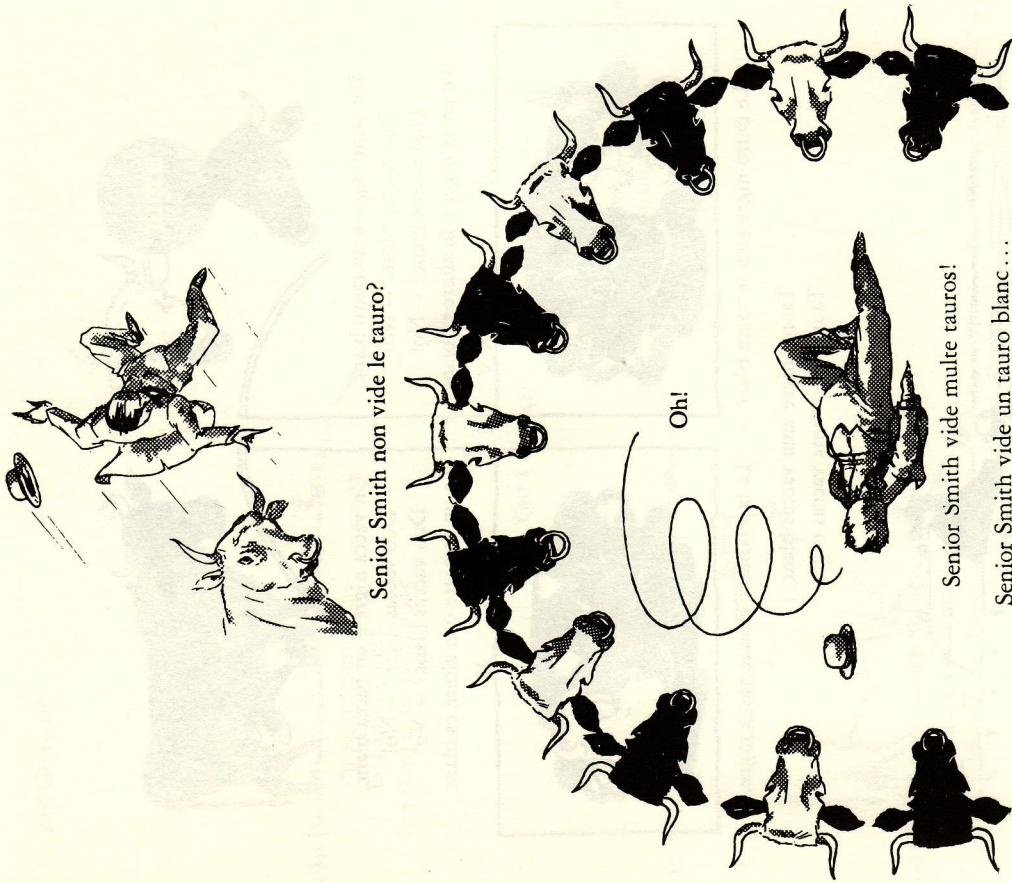
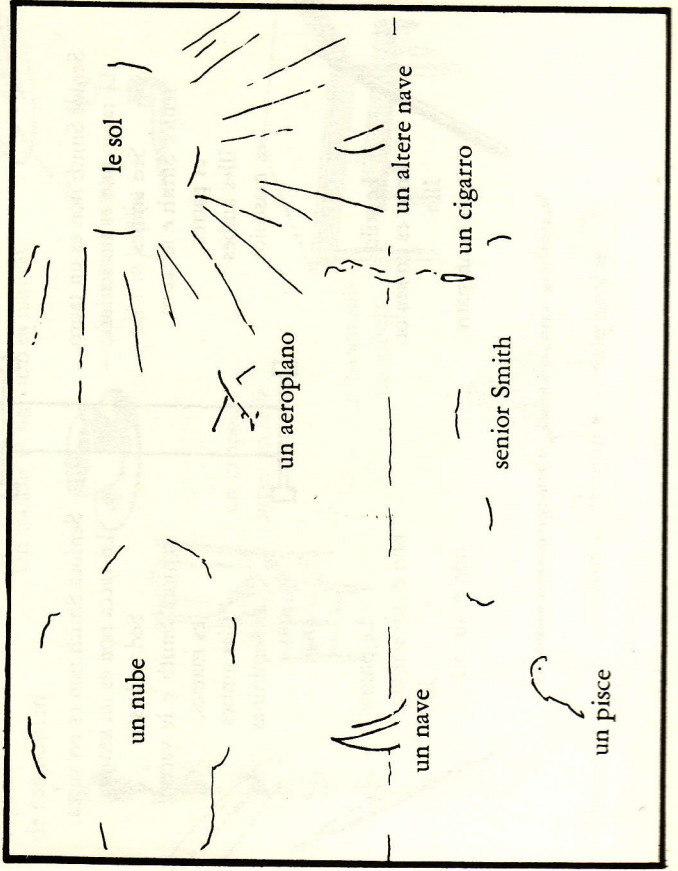
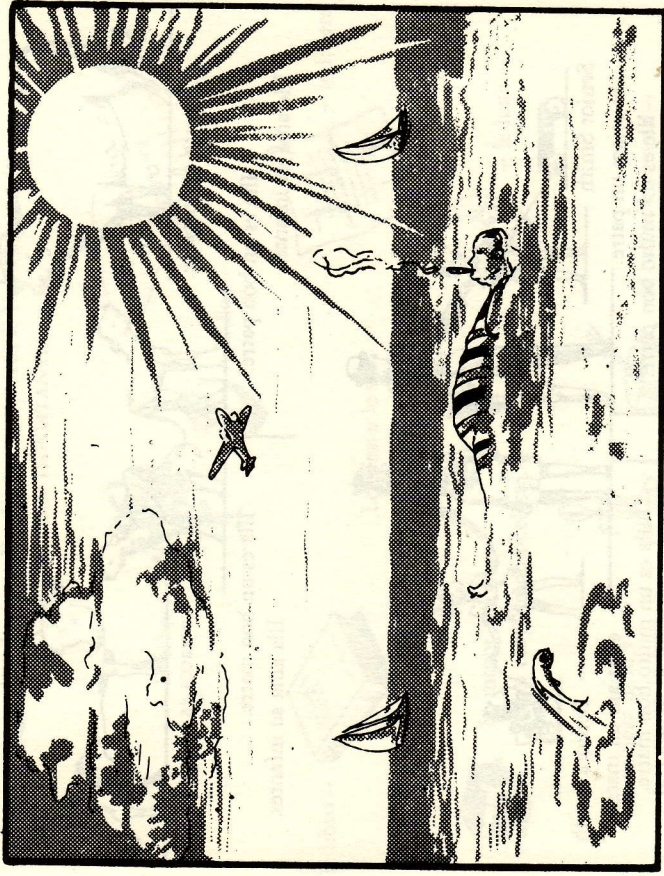
Tauros nigre ama vaccas blanc.  
Tauros blanc ama vaccas nigre.



Senior Smith vide un vacca.  
Iste vacca es un vacca blanc.

Senior Smith non vide le tauro.  
Iste tauro es un tauro furiose.





Senior Smith non vide le tauro?

Oh!

Senior Smith vide multe tauros!

Senior Smith vide un tauro blanc...  
Ille vide etiam un tauro nigre.

Senior Smith vide multe tauros blanc.  
Ille vide multe tauros nigre.

Ille vide non solo tauros blanc e nigre...

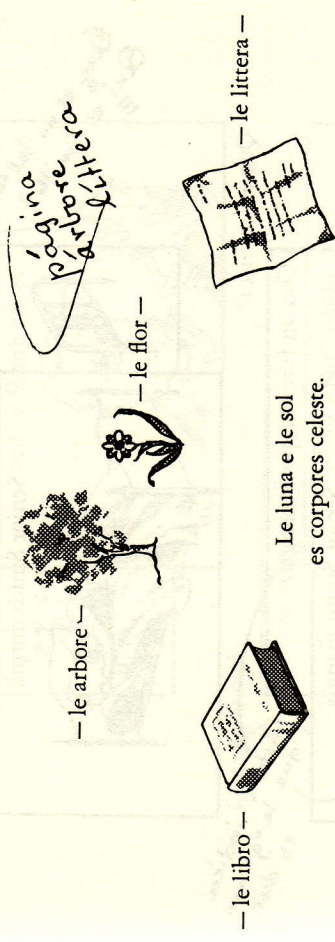
releve

Ille vide etiam:  
tauros rubie — rubie como le sanguine;  
tauros blau — blau como le celo;  
tauros verde — verde como Irlanda...

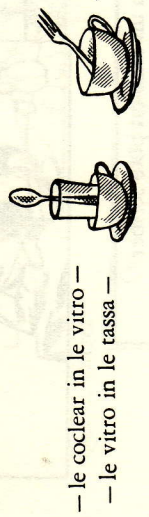
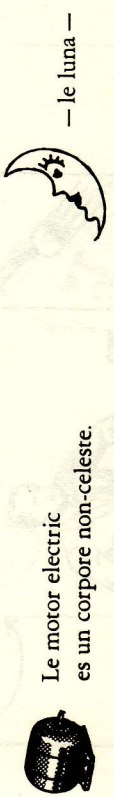
Senior Smith vide omne tauros possibile  
e multes que es impossibile.



UN PAGINA DE ILLUSTRACIONES E DE REMARCAS  
SIN IMPORTANTIA.

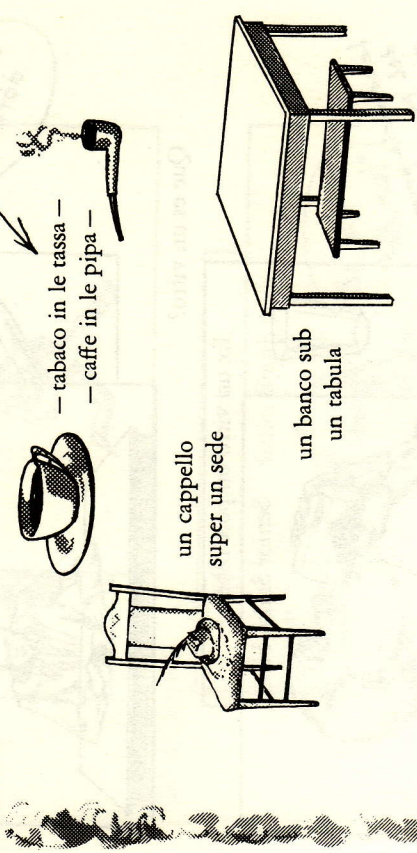


Le luna e le sol  
es corpores celeste.

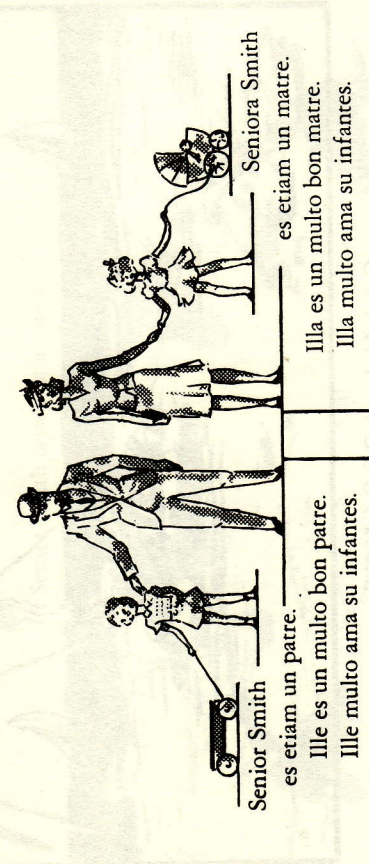
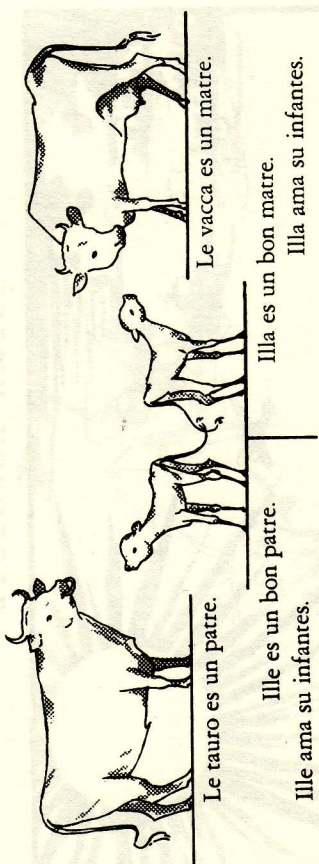


Un furca in un tassa es absurde.  
Un coclear in un vitro es natural.

vapores  
de combustion

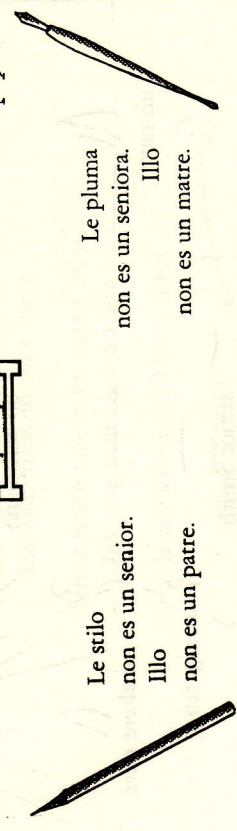


Le homine in le automobile non es senior Smith.



Senior Smith non es un tauro.  
Le tauro non es un senior.  
Sed ambes,  
senior Smith e le tauro,  
es patres.  
Illes ambes  
es masculos.

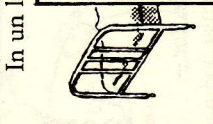
Seniora Smith non es un vacca.  
Le vacca non es un seniora.  
Sed ambes,  
seniora Smith e le vacca,  
es matres.  
Illas ambes  
es femininas.



Stilos e plumas es ni patres ni matres.  
Illos  
es utensiles. (le melior accentuation  
es: u-tén-si-les)

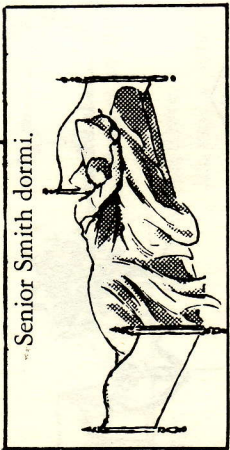


Que es un lecto?



In un lecto on pote dormir.

Senior Smith dormi.



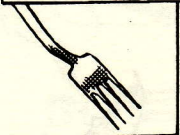
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
0

On conta numeros.

Senior Smith conta.

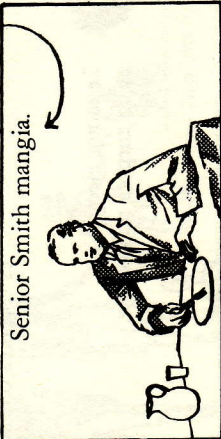


Que es un furca?



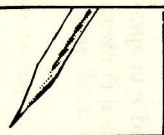
Con un furca on pote mangiar.

Senior Smith mangia.



*questa le indica  
che se dur...*

Que es un stilo?



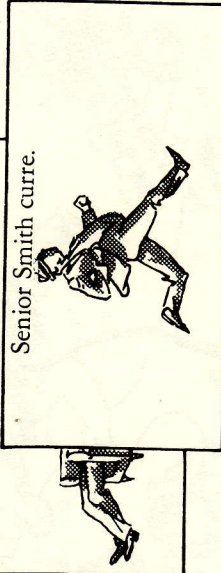
Con un stilo on pote scribe.

Senior Smith scribe.

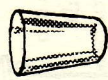


On curte con le gambas.

Senior Smith curte.



Que es un vitro?



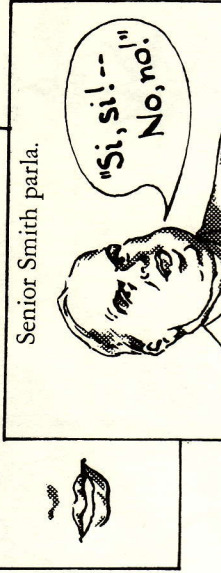
Ex un vitro on pote biber.

Senior Smith bibe.



On parla con le bucca.

Senior Smith parla.



*Que es un lecto?  
Senior Smith?*

*dormir  
dormi*

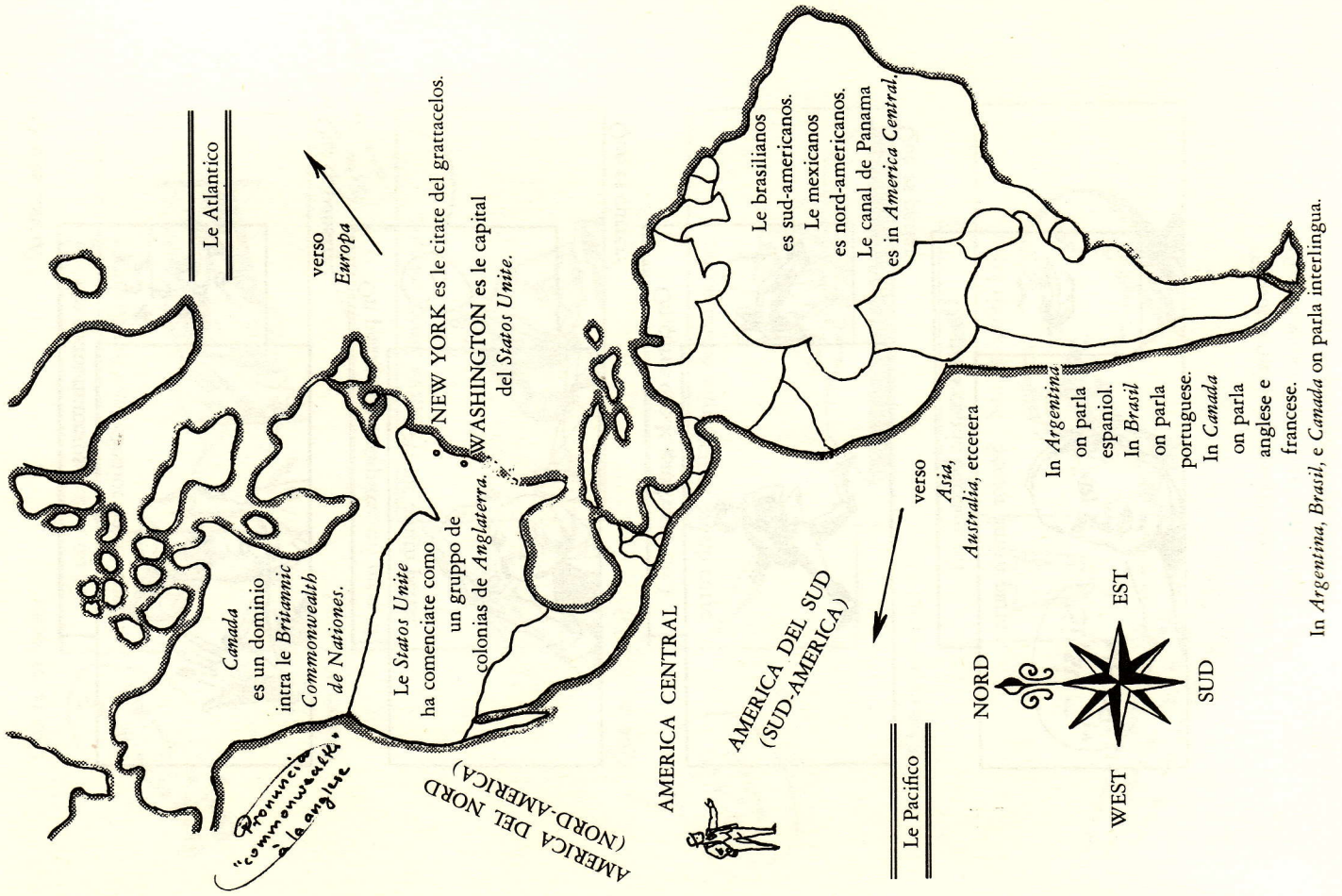
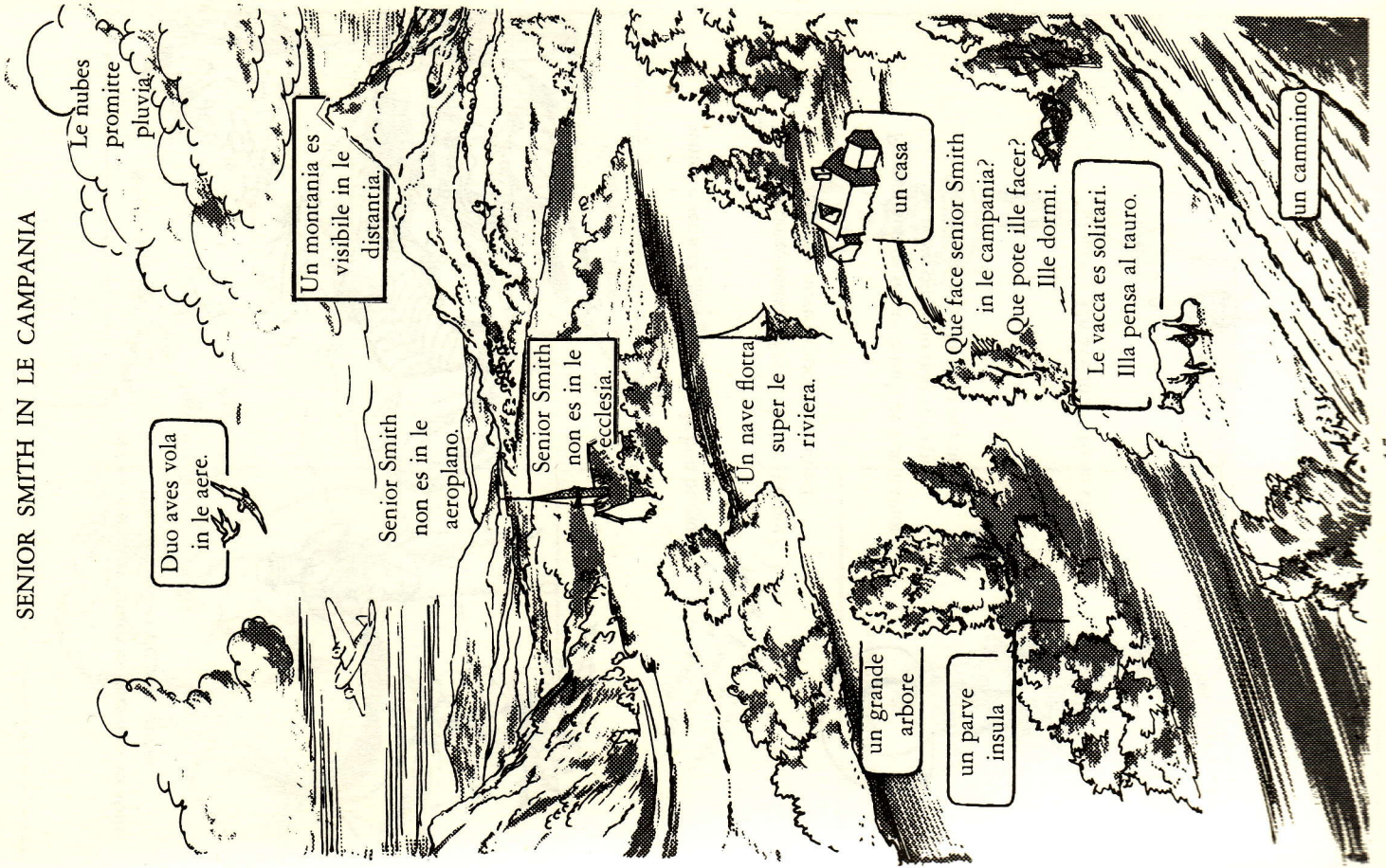
*Le correcte pronunciation  
del parola "no" es un perfect  
rime del parola "sio."*

"Senior Smith, ama vos mangiar?" —  
"Si," dice senior Smith, "io ama mangiar,  
sed io prefere biber."

"Senior Smith, ama vos pensar?" —  
"Si," dice senior Smith, "io ama pensar,  
sed io prefere parlar."



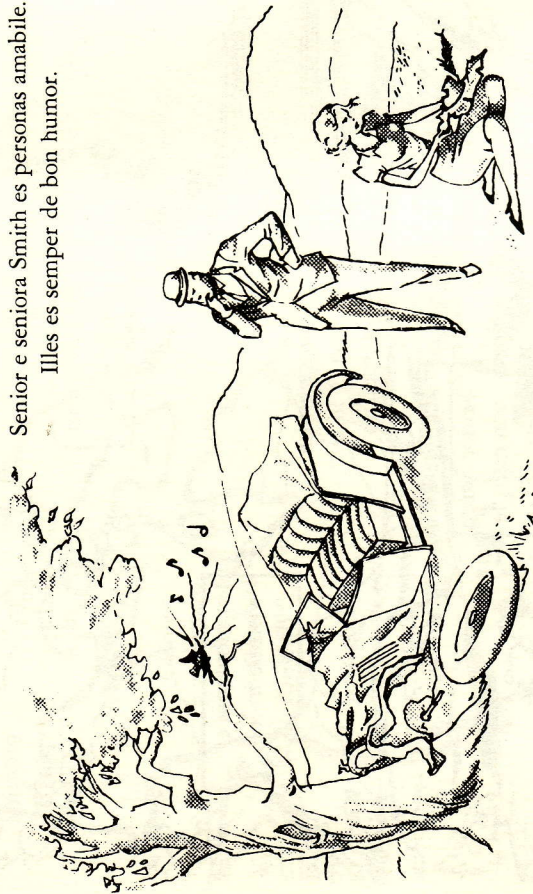
SENIOR SMITH IN LE CAMPANIA



In Argentina, Brasil, e Canada on parla interlingua.



Senior e seniora Smith es personas amabile.  
Illes es semper de bon humor.

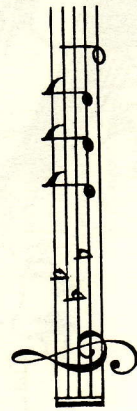


In iste momento  
senior e seniora Smith non es de bon humor.

Proque non es seniora Smith de bon humor?  
Proque su nove cappello es kaputt.

Proque non es senior Smith de bon humor?  
Su nove cappello non es kaputt.  
Proque alora es ille de mal humor?

Un ave in le arbore canta.



Isto es un famosse  
melodia.  
Vas lo cognosce?

Seniora Smith non canta.  
Eriam senior Smith non canta.

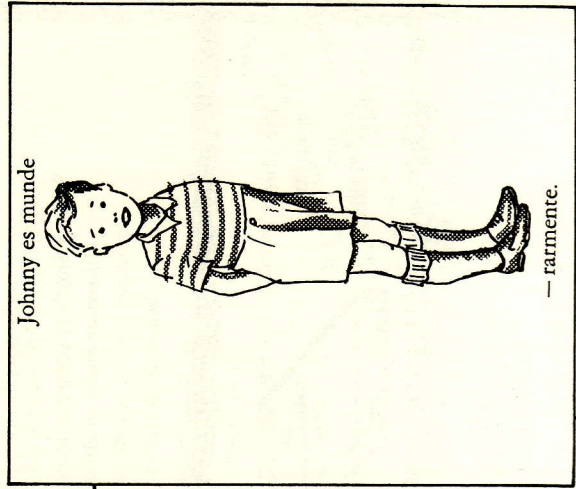


Ubi es Johnny?

Johnny!!  
Johnny!!

Johnny es in le barril.

Johnny es terribile: Johnny es un puero.



Johnny es munde

— rarmente.



Frequentemente —

Johnny es immunde.