

# Standardization of Grammatical Particles

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In this document we investigate the eligibility and form for the Romance grammatical particles used in Interlingua. This is taken from the author's *Interlingua Grammar and Method, 2d Edition* printed and distributed by Create Space and Amazon.com. The Romance languages that we use for this investigation are French, Italian, Spanish/Portuguese, Catalan/Occitan, and Rumanian. Why these languages? Originally in 1939 Dr. Gode did a study for E. Clark Stillman, his boss, using only English, French, Italian and Spanish/Portuguese for source languages. He found only 73 eligible particles, which was not enough. They were just developing their methods, but did not know that using only three romance languages would not work. The problem was that to apply the prototype method, there needed to be more than three source languages with common ancestors to anticipate cases where one of the languages failed to have a variant for a particle, preventing a solution with three variants. Among the original six source languages, English, German, or Russian could contribute almost no particles because their particles are too dissimilar both between themselves and with the three Romance languages. The Romance languages all have two common ancestors, proto-Romance in Roman Latin popular speech, and Classical Latin. Romance particles are thus generally similar. If we are to have objective solutions by the rules of eligibility (three languages) and the prototypes, we have to have methods that anticipate, for each particle, potential accidental loss of descendants of common ancestral forms in at least one but not all source languages. That means we must have more than three languages that can contribute variants of a common ancestor to increase the probability of producing at least three eligible variants in most cases. Furthermore, requiring three for eligibility, reduces the number of prototypes unique to just two variants and minimizes regionality. So, to supplement the original three Romance languages we include two additional Romance languages: Catalan/Occitan and Rumanian<sup>1</sup>. Beyond the rule of at least three variants for eligibility and the prototypes, we will also use supplementary techniques initially described for treating cases with no common forms in connection with the general vocabulary.

So, let us look at these Romance particles and show what they are based on. In the following, Interlingua words are in bold face, "E" English, "F" French, "OF" Old French, "I" Italian, "S" Spanish, "P" Portuguese, "C" Catalan, "O" Occitan, "R" Rumanian, "L" Latin, "LL" Late Latin, "VL" Vulgar Latin. The Interlingua words are in bold face. "<" means 'descended from,' ">" means 'gives rise to'. Where the prototypic form is obvious we will not provide a further explanation.

**a prep** < L *ad* ; E **at, to**; F *à*; I *a, ad*; S *a*; P *a*; C/O *a R a, spre*

**a causa de** < L *causa*; E **because of**; F *à cause de*; I *a causa di*; S *a causa de*; P *a (por) causa de*; C/O *a causa de*; R *pentru că*

**actual. adj** < LL *actualis*; E **current, present**; F *actuel*; I *attuale*; S *actual*; P *atual*; C/O *actual* R —

**actualmente adv** < LL *actualis*; E **now, currently**; F *actuellement*; I *attualmente*; S *actualmente*; P *atualmente*; C *actualment*; R —

**al altere latere de** < L *lateris* gen. of *latus*; E **across**; F *de l'autre côté de*; I *dall'altro lato di*; E *al otro lado de*; P *do outro lado de*; C *a l'altere costat de*.

**al-** prefix < L *ali-* indicates indefiniteness in **alcun** (some), **alcuno** (someone), **alquante** (some quantity), **alquando** (some time), **alque** (something)

**alcun adj** < L *alicunus* < *aliquis* + *unus* ; E **some** F (ne) *aucun*; I *alcùno*; S *algún*; P *algum*; C *algun*

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<sup>1</sup> Stillman and Gode (1943, §46, p. 58) articulated a similar rationale for including additional languages beyond three to justify including English along with the three major Romance languages among the source languages in searching for eligible words in the general vocabulary. Later, German and Russian were added (Gode, *IED*, 1951).

**alcuno, alcunos** *pn* < L *alicunus* < *aliquis* + *unus*; E **someone, some**; F *quelqu'un*; I *alcuno, qualcuno*; S *alguien*; P *alguém*; C *algun*

**alquanto** *adv* < L *aliquanto*; E **somewhat**; F *quelque peu* I *alquanto*; S *algo, un poco*; P *quanto*; C *una mica*. I, P, E, S: **quantity**; F *quantité*; P *quantidade*; S *cuantidad* for support.

**alque** *pn* < L *aliquis*; E **something** F *quelque chose*; I *qualche cosa*; S *algo*, P *algo, alguma coisa*; C *alguna cosa/qualque cosa*. IALA, in the interest of regularity, and faced with an indeterminate solution here, chose to base the indefinite prefix on **al-** instead of **qual-**, in keeping with a regular derivational family.

**alque, alco** *adv* < L *aliquid*; E **somewhat**; F *quelque peu*; I *alquanto*, S. *algo*; P *algo*; C *una mica*

**alora** *adv* < LL *ad illa(m) hora(m)*; E **then**; F. *lors, alors*; I *allora*; S *entonces*; P *então*; C *llavors* < ant. C *laors* < L *illīs hōrus*; O *alara*

**alte** *adj* < L *altus*; E **high**; F *haut* < L *altus*; I *alto*; S *alto*; P *alto*; C *alt/O aut, naut* < L *altus*; R *înalt*

**alto** *n* < L *altus*; E **uppermost part, top**; F *haut*; I *alto*; S *alto*; P *alto*; C *dalt* < *de* + *alt/O naut*; R *înalt*

**altere** *adj/n* < L *alteru(m)* E **other**; F *autre*; I *altro*; S *otro*; P *outro* C *altre/O autre*; R *alți*

**ante** *prep/adv* < L *ante* E **before** (*prep/adv*); F *avant, devant* < LL *abante*; I *davanti, avanti*; S *ante, antes*; P *antes*; C *abans de, davant de*; O *avan*; R *înainte, înaintea*.

**antie** *adv/conj advers* < L *antius* E **rather** (*conj*); F. *plutôt*; I. *anzi*, S. *antes*; P. *antes*; C *ans (sino que)*; O *ans*

**a minus que** *conj* < L *minus*; E **unless**; F *à moins que*; I *a meno que*; S *a menos que*; P *a menos que*; R *dacă nu*.

**ancora** *adj/conj* < LL *ancoram* < *ad hanc horam*; E **still, (encore)**; F *encore*; I *ancora*; S *todavía*; P *mais*; C/O *encara/ancar*; R *înca*.

**a pena** *adv* < L *pœna* (pain); E **hardly**; F *à peine*; I *appena*; S *a penas*; P *apenas*; C/O *apenes*; R *abia*.

**aquelle** *remote dem adj* < VL *accu ille* < fusion of (*atque* + *eccu*) + *ille* or *ac* + *quelle* < *ac* + (*ec*)*cu* + *ille*; E **that**; F *ce ... la*; I *quello,-a* < (*ec*)*cu* + *ille*; S *aquel, aquella*; P *aquele, aquela*; C *aquell, aquella* O *aquel, aquella*; R *acela, acea*.

*Commentary*: I include this here because **aquelle** was not listed in the *IED* and some, who have not used sound linguistic arguments, have been reluctant to accept it, regarding it as being simply “Spanish.” (Note: together Spanish and Portuguese speakers number 657,000,000 in 33 countries). The Interlingua of Stillman and Gode had Latin **ille** as both demonstrative adjective and pronoun and as male third person pronoun ‘he,’ which occurs in no modern source language. Classical Latin lacked the definite article, and third person pronouns (*he, she it*). But it had the three-place demonstrative adjectives *hic* = ‘this’ (near speaker), *iste* ‘that’ (near person addressed), and *ille* ‘that’ (yonder) and demonstrative pronouns, in all genders, which took the functions of third person pronouns. These were inflected for gender, number, and case. French and Italian gravitated from the three-place to a two-place demonstrative system, like English’s *this* and *that*. The Romance languages have definite articles, third person pronouns and demonstrative adjectives and pronouns. Within each Romance language these are different words. How did these come to be?

To make a long story short, Romans began to prefix the demonstrative *ille* in front of nouns referring to things or persons not present but already known to the hearers. Example, “Once upon a time there was a poor farmer. *The* farmer had two cows.” Here “the” functions like a demonstrative: “*that* farmer,” the one we are discussing. For the Romans *ille* served this function. In this way, the definite articles evolved from *ille* by using the front or back syllable of *ille* (Trager, G. L. 1932) . The third person pronouns, on the other hand, were also formed from *ille, illa, and illu(d)*.

But while this was going on it was necessary for Romans to distinguish the demonstrative uses of *ille* from its uses for the definite article and the third person pronoun. Furthermore, Vulgar (Popular) Latin was an emotional language, and people tried to excite their listeners by placing dramatic emphases on their demonstrative adjectives and pronouns by preceding them by the deictic (pointing) word *ecce* (behold). In English an analogous reinforcing case exists in some dialects using the phrases ‘*this here*’ ‘*that there*’. Anyway, *ecce* was sufficient for the dialects of northern Gaul that became French although the front syllable was dropped (*ec*)*ce* as was done in Italy with (*ec*)*cu*. The other regions were influenced by a variant *eccu(m)* with (*m*) not pronounced. In the Italian peninsula the front end of *eccu* was soon dropped to *ccu* and when added to *ille*,

*ccu+ille,a* became *quello, quella*. Added to *iste* it became *questo, questa*. Added to the adverb *(h)i(c)* it became *qui* (Bourciez, 1946).

In the south of France where people spoke Occitan, in the Iberian Peninsula where Spanish, Portuguese, Gallician and Catalan are spoken an *aqu-* was added to the front of the demonstrative adjectives and pronouns to yield S. *aquel, aquella*; P. *aquele, aquela*; C. *aquell, aquella*. The challenge to linguists has been to figure out where *a-* came from. The difficulty is that there are almost no texts in the popular Latin speech up to 800 A.D. during which time Protoromance developed into the Romance languages. There are short inscriptions on tombstones and on walls of shops and brothels in Pompei. All Romans and those descended from them wrote— if they could write at all at this time—in Classical Latin. So, all the linguists can do is begin with known elements in Classical Latin, a few manuscripts in Latin that show popular features, and try to infer how they were put together to form the modern demonstrative adjectives and pronouns. A couple of theories are plausible.

One theory (Bourciez, 1946, §127, Penny, 1991, p. 129 footnote) says that the word *atque* in classical Latin also showed similar uses as *ecce* and *eccu* in some popular Roman plays. It came to compete with *ecce* and *eccu* preceding *ille, atque+ille*, and finally the *t* was assimilated to the *-que* to form *a(t)que*, and *eccu* and *aque* were then fused into a new word *accu* meaning ‘behold!’ before *i-*. Hence *accu+ille* became *aquelle,a* and from there *aquell, aquella*.

A second theory (Paden, 1998, p. 219) argues that two waves of change occurred. First *(ec)cu+ille* formed *quelle* in all southern regions of Europe, including Italy. Then after awhile this became ‘boringly routine,’ especially outside of Italy, and needed to be fortified further to regain emphasis. This is the phenomenon of “force” in linguistics. So, people drew again upon *atque* to provide that force to *quelle*. But *atque* has another form. *Atque* was used only before words beginning with a vowel. Before words beginning with a consonant, like *quelle*, the short form *ac* was used. So to reinforce *quelle* you would need to precede it by *ac* instead of *atque*: *a(c)+quelle*. The result for either theory is the forms we see today in Spain, southern France, and also in Rumania. Rumanian also has the characteristic that /kw/ of *accu+ille* or *ac+quelle* before /e/ or /i/ became /tsh/, written *ce* and *ci*. (Bourciez, 1946, §464, §491). So *\*aquelle* could become *acela*, which we see there today.

The implications for Interlingua are that **aquelle** has at least three language groups to support it, S/P, C/O, and Rumanian. Italian *quello, quella*, partly support it, and its unique failure to have *a-* can be ignored by the rule that a single language variant cannot use a characteristic unique to it to determine the prototype. French is also unique in using *ecce* instead of *eccu*, and further in creating a new form of demonstrative, using *ce* “this” plus *ci* “here” [*< Lat (ec)ce + (h)i(c)*] and *la* “there” [*< L illac*], *ce-ci* = this and *ce-la* = that. However clever this may seem, it is not as international as *aquelle*. Note that each source language had its own variant of *ecce, eccu, accu, ac* and applied it to *iste, (h)i(c), si(c)*.

We will also see that the prefix *\*accu* was applied to the proximate demonstrative *iste* and the adverb *(h)i(c)* (here) to yield **aqueste** and **aqui**. If Spanish had not dropped its use of *aqueste* in favor of *este* during the 17th century, we could easily justify using **aqueste** as the proximate demonstrative, because it parallels **aquelle** and **aqui**. It is nevertheless eligible, but because modern Spanish now uses *este, iste* is preferred. Still some Spanish dictionaries retain *aqueste, -ta, -to* in them (VOX, 1984).

**aquelle, aquella, aquello** *pn < aquelle*

**\*aqueste** *dem adj < VL accu+iste*. E. *this* F *ce, cet, cette, ces* < L *ecce+iste*; I *questo* < VL *(ec)cu+istu*; ant. S †*aquest(e)* < VL *accu+iste*, P †*aqueste*; C/O *aquest, aquesta*; R *acest*.

**\*aqueste, aquesta, aquesto** *pn < aqueste dem. adj.*

**aqui** *adv < VL accu+(h)i(c)*; E **here** F *ici* < *ecce hic*; I *qui* < *(ec)cu hic*; S/PC/OR *aqui* < VL *accu hic*; R *aci, aici* < *accu hic*, /kw/ before /e/ or /i/ becomes /tsh/, spelled as *-ce-, -ci-*

**assi** *adv < VL ac sic*; E **thus, so**; F *ainsi* < OF *ensi* < VL *in sic*; I *cosi* < VL *(ec)cu+sic*; S *asi* < VL *ac sic*; P *assim*; C *així* < VL *ac sic*; O *aisi* < VL *ac sic*; R *aşa*. Comment: The second syllable is obviously due to Latin *sic*. There is variation in the first syllable within and between the source languages. But S/P, C/O, R and the *ai-* of French *ainsi* support *assi*.

**avante** *adv/prep* < LL *ab ante*; E **before**; F *avant* < LL *ab ante* and *ante*; I *avanti*; S *avante ante, antes*; P *dianti, avante* (ahead); C/O *abans, davant/avan, avan que*; R *înainte de*.

**basse** *adj* < LL *bassu*; E **low**; F *bas*; I *basso*; S *bajo*; P *baixo*; C *baix*; O *bas*; R *jos*

**basso** *n/adv* < LL *bassu*; E **bottom/low, down**; F *bas*; I *basso*; S *bajo, fundo* P *fundo, de baixo*; C *baix*; O *bas*.

**bastante** *adj/adv* < VL *pres. part. of bastare* ‘to be enough’; E **enough, sufficient/sufficiently**; F *assez, baste*; I *abbastanza*; S *bastante*; P *bastante*; C *bastant basta*; R *suficient*

**ben que** *conj* < L *bene* and *quis*; E **although**; F *bien que*; I *benchè*; S *bien que, aunque*; P *embora, apesar de, se bem que*; C *encara que*; O *si ben*; R *cu toate că*.

**cata** *adj* < LL *cata* < Gk *κατά*; E **each, every**; F *chacun*; I *ciascuno*; S *cada* P *cada (um)*; C *cada*; O *cascun*.

**cima** *n* < L *cyma*; E **top, uppermost part, summit**; F *cime*; I *cima*; S *cima*; P *cima, cimo*; R *culme*.

**circa** *prep/adv* < L *circa*; E **near, around, approximately, about**; F *près de, près, proche*; I *circa*; S *cerca de*; P *cerca de, aproximadamente, mais ou menos, perto*; C *aproximadamente, entorn de*

**como** *adv/conj* < VL *quomo* < L *quomodo*; E 1. *how*, 2. *as*; F *comme*; I *come*; S *como*; P *como*; C/O *com*; R *cum*.

**comocunque** *adj/adv* < **como + -cunque** < L *-cumque*; E **in whatever manner**; F *de quelque manière*; I *comunque*; S *comoquiera*; P *como quer que*; C *de qualche manera*; O *de quelque manière*. Comment: Lacking an international form for *-cunque*, this word is based on Italian *comunque* and Spanish *comoquiera*.

**con** *prep* < L *cum*; E **with, by means of, having, characterized by**; F *avec*; I *con*; S *con*; P *com* C *amb*; O *com*; R *cu*.

**contra** *prep/adv* < L *contra*; E **against, contra**; F *contre*; I *contro*; S *contra*; P *contra*; C/O *contra*; R *contra*.

**cuje** *pos. pn & adj* L *cuius*; E **whose** F *de qui*; I *di chi, il cui, †cùio*; S *cuyo*; P *cujo*; C/O *de qui*.

**-cunque** *suf.* < L *-cumque* E **-ever**; F *-conque*; I *-unque*; S *-quiera*; P *-quer*; C/O *-sevòl*; R *ori-*

**de, del = de + le** < L *de*; E **of, from**; F *de*; I *di*; S *de, del*; P *de, do*; R *de*.

**deman** *adv/n* < L *de mane* E **tomorrow**; F *demain*; I *domani*; S *mañana*; P *amanhã*; C *demá*; O *deman*; R *măine*.

**de manera que** *adv* E **so that**; F *de manière que*; I *di maniera che*; S *de manera que*; P *de maneira que*.

**depuis, de post** *adv* < VL *de + postius* < L *post & postea*; E **afterwards, later; since**; F *depuis*; I *dopo*; S *después*; P *depois*; C †*despuix*; O *dempuèi*; R *după*;

**depuis que < de + pois que < de post que**; E *adv. since that, because*; *prep since, for, from the time that* F *depuis que*; I *dópo che*; S *despues que*; P *depois que*; C *des que*; O *dempuèi que*

**de retro** *adv* < L *retro*; E **back, behind, at rear, ago**; F *derrière*; I *dietro*; S *detrás*; P *atrás*; C *darrere*

**desde** *prep* < L *de ex de*; E **from (out of); since, out, away from**; F *dès* < L *de ex*; I *a partir de/dopo, da allora*; S *desde*; P *desde*; C *des de; dès*; R *din*.

**durante** *prep* < L *durante* < *pr.p. of durare*; E **during**; F *durant*; I *durante*; S *durante*; P *durante*; C/O *durant*.

**durante que** *conj* < **durante + que** E **while**; F *durant que*; I *mentre che*; S *mientras que*; P *enquanto que*; C *mentre, mentre que*;

**e** *conj* < L *et*; E **and**; F *et*; I *e*; S *y*; P *e*; C I, †*e*; O *e*; R *și*;

**e ... e** *conj* < L *et ... et*; E **both ... and**; F *et ... et*; I *e ... e*; S *y ... y*; P *e ... e*; C *i ... i*; O *e ... e*.

**ecce (ecco)** *adv* < L *ecce*; E **behold! lo! see!**; F *voici*; I *ecco*; S *he aqui*; P *eis*; C *ve't aqui*; O *vaicí*; R *îacã*;  
**ergo** *conj adv* < L *ergo*; E **therefore, ergo**; F *donc, alors*; I *dunque*; S *por eso*; P *por conseguinte*; R *de  
 acea*.

**equalmente** *adv* < *equal*; E **equally, also**; F *également*; I *ugualmente, anche*; S *igualmente, también*; P  
*igualmente, também*; C *igualmente*.

†**ex** < L *ex*; E **out of, from**; F *hors de*; I *di, da*; S *de, desde*; P *de, desde*; C *de, des de, fora de*; O *enfora*;  
 R *afara*. (*ex* is not a modern, international particle, although it is an international prefix).

**a fin de, a fin que**; E **in order to, in order that**; F *afin de; afin que*; I *al fine di, affinché*; S *a fin de, a fin  
 de que*; P *a fim de, a fim de que*; C *a fi de, a fi que*; R *cu scopul, de a*.

**fin a prep, fin que conj** < L *fine abl de finis*; E **until, until that**; F *jusqu'a*; I *fino a, finche*; S *hasta*; P *até*;  
 C *fins a, fins que*; O *fins a, fins que*; R *pînã la*. Solution by supplementary technique similar to solution  
 for **flammifero**. Use form of Italian and Catalan. Based on metaphor that action is movement along a  
 path. Motion is stopped at some end point, **fin a**. When the end point is described by a phrase with verb,  
 we use **fin que**.

**in fin** *adv* < L *in fine(m)*; E **finally, to conclude**; F *enfin*; I *infino*; S *en fin*; P *enfim*; C *a la fi*;

**foras** *adv* < L *foras*; E **out, out of**; F *hors, dehors*; I *fuori*; S *fuera*; P *fora*; C/O *fora/fors*; R *afara*; C *fora*;  
 O *fora, fors*.

**foras de** *adv* < L *foris*; E **outside of, out from**; F *au dehors de*; I *di fuori*; S *fuera de*; P *fora de*; R *afara*; C *fora  
 de*; O *fors, fors de*.

**frequentemente** *adv* < L *frequens*; E **frequently**; F *frequentment*; I *frequentemente*; S *frecuentemente*; P  
*frequëntemente*; C *frequëntment*; R *frecvență, adesea*.

**heri** *adv/n* < L *hēri*; E **yesterday**; F *hier*; I *ieri*; S *ayer*; P *ontem*; C/O *ahir/ièr*; R *ieri*.

**hodie** *adv* < L *hodĭe*; E **today**; F *aujourd'hui*; I *oggi*; S *hoy*; P *hoje*; C/O *hui/uèi*; R *astăzi*.

**il face (multe tempore)** *loc. adv*; < L *facere*; E **ago**; F *il y a, dans le passé*; I *fa*; S *hace*; P *atrás, há tempos  
 atrás*; C *fa, fa molt de temps*; O *fai*.

**il face (frigido, nive, etc.)** E **it is cold, it is snowing, etc.**; F *il fait froid*; I *fa freddo*; S *hace frijo*; P *faz frio*;  
 C *fer fred*; O *fai freg*.

**in prep/adv** < L *in*; E **in**; F *dans, en*; I *in*; S *en*; P *em*; C *en, a, amb, de, dins, dintre*; O *en*; R *în*.

**infra** *prep/adv* L *infra*; E **below**; F *au-dessous de, sous, en bas*; I *sotto, al di sotto di, giù in basso, infra,  
 fra*; S *debajo de, abajo*; P *debaixo de, abaixo de, por baixo*; C *soto*; O *jos, sota*; R *dedesubt*. Comment:  
**infra** is a word from Stillman and Gode's Latin list. It only gains support from a learned Latin word in  
 Italian. See **subto**

**in loco de** < L *locus*; E **instead of, in place of**; F *en lieu de*; I *in luogo di*; S *en lugar de*; P *em lugar de*; C  
*en lloc de*; O *aluòc de*.

**insimul** *adv* < L *simul*; E **together, ensemble**; F *ensemble*; I *insieme*; S *juntos, conjuntos*; P *juntos*; C *junts*;  
 O *amassa*;

**inter** *prep* < L *inter*; E **between, among**; F *entre, parmi*; I *fra, tra, in mezzo a*; S *entre*; P *entre*; C/O *entre*;  
 R *intre, dintre*.

**interim** *adv/n* < L *interim*; E **meanwhile, in the interim**; F *intérim, cependant; interim, intanto*; S *interin,  
 mientras, entretanto*; P *ínterim*; C *mentre; enterim*;

**intertanto** *adv* L *interim*; E **meanwhile**; F *en attendant*; I *frattanto, intanto, nel frattempo*; S *entretanto*; P  
*entretanto*; C *mentre*; R *între timp*.

**intro** *adv* < L *intro*; E **inwardly, on the inside, in**; F *vers l'intérieur*; I *dentro di*; S *dentro de*; P *dentro de*;  
 C/O *dins* < VL *de intus*;

**dentro, de intro** *prep/adv* < VL *de intro*; E *within*; F *dans* < L *de intus, en*; I *dentro, entro*; S *dentro, dentro de*; P *dentro, dentro de*; C *dins, dins de, dintre*; O *dins*.

**iste** *dem adj./pn* < VL *iste*; E *this, this (person)*; F *ce-ci, cette, †ceste*; I *questo,-a*; S *este, †aquest*; P *este*; C/O *aquest, aquesta/aqueste, aquesta*; R *ăsta, acesta*.

**jam, ja** *adv* < L *jam*; E *already, indeed*; F *déjà* < *des + ja* < L *jam*; I *già*; S *ya*; P *já*; C/O *ja*; R *deja*;

**jammais, non jammais** *adv* < L *jam + magis*; E *ever, never*; F *jamais, ne jamais*; I *giammai* (never); S *jamás* (never); P *nunca, jamais*; C *sempre, mai*; O *ne jamais*.

**joso** *adv* < VL *josu* < L *deorsum*; E **down**; OF *jus, S ayuso, yuso*; P †*juso* I *giuso*; O *jos*; R *jos*;

**la** *adv* < L *illac*; E **there**; F *là*; I *là*; S *allá*; P *lá*; C *allà*; O *lai*.

**le qual** < L *qualis*; E **that, which**; F *lequel*; I *il quale*; S *el cual*; P *o qual*; C *el qual*; O *qual*.

**loco** *n* < L *locus*; E **place**; F *lieu*; I *luogo*; S *lugar*; P *lugar*; C *lloc*; O *luóc*; R *loc*.

**longe** *adj/adv* < L *longus*; E *adj long, adv*; F *loin; long* I *lungo; lontano*; S *lejos*; P *longe*; C *lluny*; O *luènh*; R *lung*;

**longitan** *adv/adj* < L \**longitanus*; E **far off, distant**; F *adv loin, adj lointain*; I *adj lontano*; S *lejano, distante* P *distante, multo longe*; C *lluny*; O *luènh*. In derivational series with **longe**.

**lo que** *rel pn* < L *illum quis*; E **that which, what**; F *ce que*; I *ciò che*; S *lo que*; P *o que*; C *el que*.

**mais** *conj* < \**mayis* < VL \**magis*; E **but**; F *mais*; I *ma*; S *pero, mas*; P *mas*;

**malgrado** *prep/adv/ conj* < VL *malus + gratu(m)* pleasing, agreeable; E **despite, inspite of**; F *malgré*; I *malgrado*; S *a pesar de*; P *malgrado*; C/O *malgrat*.

**melio** *adv compar of manner* < L *melius*; E **better**; F *mieux*; I *meglio*; S *mejor*; P *melhor*; C *millor*; O *mêlhs*; R *mai bun*; **Tu lo face melio que io**.

**melior** *adj* < L *melior*; E **better**; F *meilleur*; I *migliore*; S *mejor*; P *melhor*; C *millor*; O *melhs*. **Tu libro es melior que le mie**.

**le melio** *adv superlative compar of manner* < L *melius*; E, **the best** F. *le mieux*; I *il meglio*; S *mejor* P *melhor* C *millor*; O *mêlhs*

**le melior** *n superlative* E **the best**; F *lella meilleur*; I *illa migliore*; S *ella mejor*; P *o/a melhor*; C *el/la millor*; O *lolla melhor*.

**mentre, mentre que** *conj* < L *dum interim*; E **while**; F *tandis que*; I *mentre*; S *mientras*; P *enquanto, na hora que, na tempo que, durante que*; C/O *mentre*; R *între timp*.

**mesme** *refl pn* < L *ipse*; E **-self**; F *même*; I *stesso, medésimo*; S *mismo*; P *mesmo*; C *mateix*; O *meteis*; Comment: This form was determined at IALA from just F, S/P and I.

**mesme** *adj adv, pn* < VL *metipsimu(s)*; E **same, myself, yourself, himself, etc.**; F *même* < *meisme* < OF *medisme, medesme* < late VL *metessim* < VL *metipsimu(s)*; I *medesimo*; S *mismo*; P *mesmo*; C *mateix*; O *meteis*; R *același*. Comment: IALA's solution, **mesme** based on FIS/P, treated *-de-* of I *medesimo* as unique and chose the plurality to determine the form. But including C and O makes \***medesme** the common prototype of all, excluding solution with *-t-* as unique to one language group. I use **mesme** but recognize **medesme** as a synonym.

**mesmo** *adv* < VL *metipsimu(s)*; E **likewise, even** (emphatically); F *même*; I *anche*; S *mismo*; P *mesmo*; C *mateix*; O *meteis*.

**minus** *adv* < L *minus*; E **minus, less**; F *moins*; I *meno*; S *menos*; P *menos*; C *menys*; O *mens*; R *minus*.

**multe** *adj, pn* < L *multus*; E **many, much**; F *beaucoup, une grande nombreux, plein*; I *molti, numerosi*; S *muchos, gran número de*; P *muitos, muito*; C *molts*; O *molt,-a*; R *mult*.

**multo** *adv* < L *multum*; E **very, much**; F *trés*; I *molto*; S *muy*; P *muito*; C/O *molt*; R *foarte*.

- necun** *adj* < L *nec unus*; E **not any**; F (*ne*) *aucun*; I *nessuno*; S *ningún*; P, *nehum*; C *ningú*; O *negun*.
- necuno** *pn* < L *nec unum*; E **no one**; F *personne*; I *nessuno*; S *ninguno*; P *ninguém*; C *ningú*; O *negun*.
- ni ... ni** *adv* < L *nec ... nec*; E **neither ... nor**; F *ni ... ni*; I *nè ... nè*; S *ni ... ni*; P *nem ... nem*; C/O *ni ... ni*.
- nihil, nil** *n* < L *nihil, nil*; E **nihil, nil, nothing**; F *rien, néant, zero*; I *niente, nulla*, S *nada*; P *nada*; C *zero*; O *niën*; R *nimic*.
- no** *adv* < L *non*; E **no** (answer to question); F *non, aucun*; I *no, non*; S *no*; P *não*; C *no*
- non** *adv* < L *non*; E **not**; F *ne ... pas*; I *non*; S *no*; P *não*; C *no; non*; R *nu*.
- nonne? non es veritate?** < L *nonne*; E *is it not (true)*; F *n'est-ce pas? I no è vero?*; S *¿no es verdad? P não é verdade?*; C *no es veritat?*; O *non es vertat?*
- nonobstante** *prep/conj* < L *obstare* (stand in the way of); E **despite, in spite of, nevertheless**; F *en dépit de, néanmoins*; I *nonostante*; S *no obstante*; P *não obstante*; C *no obstant*.
- nulle** *adj* < L *nullus*; E **null (and void, of no legal value), insignificant, without importance**; F *nul, nulle*; I *nullo, non valido*; S *nulo*; P *nulo, sem validade (legal)*; C *nul, nulla*; O *nul, nula*. Commentary: I do not find three source languages using **nulle** routinely to indicate “not any, none.” It should not be used in place of **non alcun** or **necun**.
- nunca** *adv* < L *nunquam*; E **never**; F *ne ... jamais*; I *giammai, mai*; S *nunca*; P *nunca*; C *mai*. Supplementary technique.
- o** *conj* < L *aut*; E **or**; F *ou*; I *o*; S *o*; P *ou*; C/O *o*.
- o ... o** *conj* < L *aut ... aut*; E **either ... or**; F *ou ... ou*; I *o ... o*; S *o ... o*; P *ou ... ou*; C *o ... o*.
- adj -e multe, pauc, quante, tante, mesme, certe, base, subite, juste.*
- adv -o multo, pauco, quanto, tanto, mesmo, certo, basso, subito, justo.*
- †omne** *adj* < L *omni*; E **all, every**; F *tout*; I *ogni, tot*; S *todo*; P *todo*; C *tot*;
- on** *indef pn* < L *unus*; E **one**; F *on*; I *uno*; S *uno*; P *um*; C *un*.
- ora** *adv* < L *hora(m)*; E **now**; F *maintenant*; I *ora*; S *ahora*; P *agora*; C *ara*; O *aora*.
- parve** *adj* < L *parvus*; E **small, little, parv-** < *parvitude, parvity*; F *petit*; I *†parvo, piccolo, piccino*; S *parvo, poco, pequeño*; P *pouco, pequeno*; C *parvitat*.
- passato** *adj prep adv n* < L *passatus*; E **past**; F *passé*; I *passato*; S *pasado*; P *passado*; C *passat*.
- pauc, poc** *adj/adv/pn* < L *paucus*; E **little, few, paucity**; F *peu*; I *piccolo, poco*; S *poco*; P *pouco*; C *poc*; O *pauc*.
- per** *prep* < L *per*; E **through, by**; F *par*; I *per*; S *por*; P *por*; C *per*; O *per*.
- plure** *adj* < L *plures*; E **several, (plural)**; F *plusieurs, quelques*; I *alcuni, vario*; S *varios*; P *vários, alguns*; C *alguns*; O *mantuns, quelques*
- plures** *pron* < L *plures* E. **several**; F *plusieurs*; I *alcuni*; S *varios*; P *vários, alguns*;
- plus** *prep* < L *plus*; E **more, plus**; F *plus*; I *piú*; S *más*; P *mais*; C *més*; O *plus*.
- plus tosto** *adv conj* < **plus + tosto**; E **rather, sooner, prefer**; F *plutôt*; I *piuttòsto, più tosto*; S *antes, más bien*; P *de preferência, em pouco tempo*; C *més aviat*; O *†plus tost*.
- pois** *adv/conj* < VL *\*po(ste)is* or *po(st)i(u)s* < CL *post* or *postea*; E **then, afterwards, for, since**; F *puis*; I *poi*; S *pues*; P *pois* = “since,” “therefore”; C *puix* = “since, because”; O *pois*, R *apoi*.
- pois que** *conj* < VL *\*po(ste)is* or *po(st)i(u)s* < CL *post* or *postea*; E **“since that” because, since, for**; F *puisque*; I *poiché, poi che*; S *pues que*; P *pois que, depois que*; C *puix que*, O *pois que*.

**post** *prep* < L *post*; E **behind, after**; F *derriere, apres*; I *dietro, dopo*; S *detras, después de*; P *atras de, após* < L *ad post*; C *darrera, después de*; O *derreire, ;* R *după*

**postea** < L *postea*; E **afterwards, thereafter**; F *après, ensuite*; I *dopo, poi, in seguito*; S *después, más tarde*; P *posteriormente, depois*; C *després, més tarde*; O *apuèi*.

**pot'esser** L *forsan*; E **maybe, perhaps**; F *peut-être*; I *potére essere, forse*; S *tal vez, P talvez*; C *potser*; R *poate*.

**presso** *adv/prep* < VL *\*presse* < L *pressus*; = “compressed, concise”; E **near**; F *près*; I *presso*; S *cerca de*; P *perto de*; C *prop*; O *pres, près*; R *aproape*.

**pro** *prep* < L *pro*; E **for**; F *pour*; I *per*; S *por, para*; P *por, para, C per*; R *pentru*.

**prope** *adv* < L *prope*; E **near**; F *proche*; I *presso*; S *cerca*; P *proximo (a), perto de*; C *prop*; O *prop*.

**proque** *adv/conj* E **because, why**; F *parce que pourquoi*; I *perchè*; S *por que*; P *por que*; C *perque, per què*; O *per que*; R *pentru ce*.

**proxime** *adj* < L *proxime*; E **nearest, very near**; F *prochain (a)*; I *prossimo*; S *próximo*; P *proximo (a)*; C *pròxim*; O *propdan*; R *in preajma*.

**qual** *adj/interrog pn/rel pn*; < L *qualis*; E **what, which, that, who**; F *quel*; I *quale*; S *cual*; P *qual*; C/O *qual*; R *care*.

**qualcunque** *adj* < **qual** (what, which) + *-cunque (-ever)*; E **whatever, whichever**; F *n'importe quel, quelconque*; I *qualunque*; S *cualquier*; P *qualquier*; C *qualsevol*.

**quando** *adv/conj/pn* < L *quando*; E **when**; F *quand*; I *quando*; S *cuándo, cuando*; P *quando*; C *quan*; O *can*; R *când*;

**quandocunque** *adv/conj* < **quando** + *-cunque*; E **whenever**; F *toutes les fois que, n'importe quand*; I *ogni volta che, quando*; S *cuandoquiera, cuando quiera que, en cualquier momento que*; P *a qualquer hora, toda hora que*; *não importa quando*; C *sempre que*.

**quante** *adj/interrog* < L *quantus*; E **how much/many**; F *combien* I *quanti*; S *cuántis*; P *quanto*; C/O *quant*.

**quantcunque** *adj/adv/conj* < **quant(e)** + *-cunque*. E **however much/many**; I *quantunque*;

**quasi** *adv* < L *quasi*; E **almost, nearly, quasi**; F *quasi*; I *quasi*; S *casi, cuasi*; P *quase*; C *quasi*

**que** *interrog pn/adj/rel pn/conj* < L *quid*; E **what/who, whom, which, that, what (that which)/that, than**; F *que*; I *ché, che*; S *qué, que*; P *que*; C *que*; O *qué, que*; R *care, ce, ca*.

**quecunque** < **que** + *-cunque*. E **whatever**; F *quelconque*; I *qualunque*; S *qualquier*; P *qualquer*; C *qualsevol*.

**qui** *pn* < L *quis*; E **who**. Used only for persons and only as subject or after a preposition, **a qui** (to whom), **de qui** (whose); F *qui*; I *chi*; S *quién el/la que, todo el que*; P *quem*; C/O *qui*; R *cine*

**quicunque** *pn* < L *quicumque*; E **whoever**; F *quiconque*; I *chiunque*; S *quienquiera*; P *quem quer*; C/O *qualsevol*.

**re** *n/prep* < L *re*; E **re, thing, in re/about, concerning**; F *concernant*; I *re*; S *respecto a*; P *sobre, referente a*; C *concernent*; O *pertocant*;

**retro** *adv* < L *retro*; E **back(wards), to the rear, in/to the past** F *arriere*; I *dietro, indietro*; S *atrás*; P *atras*; C *rere, enrera*; O *derreire*.

**a retro** *adv* < **a** + **retro** E **to the rear, to the back**; F *arriere*; I *indietro, rëtro, a rëtro*; S *arredro, atrás*; P *atrás*; C *endarrera, arrere*;

**de retro** *prep/adv* < **de** (from, of) + **retro** < VL *de retro*; E **behind, back of**; F *derriere*; I *dietro*; S *atrás, detrás de*; P *atrás de, por trás de*; C *darrera de, darrera*; O *derrière*; R *îndărătul*.

**salvo** *prep salvo que conj* < L *salvus*; E **except, but (for)/but that**; F *sauf (a, que, quand, si)*; I *salvo (che, le caso che)*; S *salvo, excepto*; P *salvo*; C *salv*.



**satis** *adv* < L *satis*; E **enough, rather, somewhat**; F *assez*; I *assai*; S *bastante*; P *bastante*; C *prou, bastant*; O *pro*. Also supported by **satisfacer, satisfaction, satietate, assatis**.

**secundo** *prep* < L *secundu(m)*; E **following, according to, after, along, by**; F *selon, suivant*; I *secondo*; S *según*; P *segundo*; C *segons*; O *segon*.

**semper, sempre** *adv* < L *semper*; E **always**; F *toujours*, OF *sempres*; I *sempre*; S *siempre*; P *sempre*; C *sempre*; O *sempre*.

**si** *adv* < L *sic*; E **thus, as/yes**; F *ainsi/oui*; I *cosi/si*; S *tan/si*; P *sim*; C *aixi/si*; O †*aisi/oc*.

**si** *conj* < L *sic*; E **if/ whether (si o non)**; F *si*; I *se*; S *si*; P *se*.

**sia** *vb subj*; E **be it**; F *soit*; I *sia*; S *sea*; P *seja*; C †*sia*; O †*sia, siaga*.

**sin** *prep* < L *sine*; E **without**; F *sans*; I *senza*; S *sin*; P *sem*; C *sens*; O *sens*.

**sol/solmente** *adj/adv* < L *solus, solum*; E **sole, alone/only**; F *seull/seulment*; I *solo/solamente*; S *solo/solamente*; P *só/somente*; C *soll/solament, sols*; O *soll/solament*; R *unic/numai*.

**sovente** *adv* < L *subinde*; E **frequently, often, usually**; F *souvent*; I *sovente*; S *frecuentemente*; P *frequëntemente*; C *sovint*; O *sovent*.

**sub** *prep* < L *sub*; E **under, below**; F *sous, en bas de*; I *sotto*; S *bajo, debajo de*; P *sob, debaixo de*; C/O *sota*; R *su*

**subite** *adj/subito* *adv* < L *subitus/subitum*; E **sudden/suddenly**; F *subit*; I *subito*; S *súbito*; P *súbito*; C *sobte*; O *subte*;

**subto** *loc. adv* < L *subtus*; E **below, beneath, underneath**; F *en dessous* < F *sous* < *subtus, en bas*; I *sotto* < L *subtus, giuso*; S *soto-* < L *subtus, abajo*; P *sob, abaixo*; C *sota* < L *subtus, dessota*; O *dejós, dessota*; R *dedeşubt* < L *subtus, jos*.

**super** *prep/adv* < L *super*; E **on, upon above, over, about/above, on top**; F *sur*; I *su, sopra*; S *sobre*; P *sobre*; C *sobre*; O *sor*; R *spre*.

**suso** *adv* < L *sursum, sussum*; E **above, upward, up**; F *sus, dessus, en haut*; I †*sùso*; S †*suso, asuso, de suso*; P †*suso, acima, para cima*; C *dalt, †dessús, damunt*; O *sus*; R *sus*.

**tal** *adj* < L *talis*; E **such**; F *tel*; I *tale*; S *tal*; P *tal*; C /O *tal*.

**tamben** *adv* < VL *tanto bene* < L *etiam, tam bene*; E **also**; F *aussi*; I †*tambène, anche, pure*; S *tambien*; P *também*; C *també*; O *tanben*.

**tante** *adj/tanto* *adv* < L *tantus*; E **so much, so many**; F *tant de*; I *tanto*; S *tanto*; P *tanto*; C *tant*; O *tant*.

**tosto** *adv* < L \**tostum* (to burn lightly); E **soon, promptly**; F *tôt*; I *tosto*; S †*tosto*; C *aviat, †tot*; O *tost*.

**tote** *adj* < L *totus*; E **all, every**; F *tout*; I *tutto*; S *todo*; P *todo*; C/O *tot*; R *tot*.

**toto** *adv* < L *totum*; E **all, quite, wholly**; F *tout*; I *tutto*; S *todo*; P *todo*; C/O *tot*; R *tot*.

**toto** *n* < L *totu*; E **all, everything**; F *tout*; I *tutto*; S *todo*; P *tudo*; C *tot*; R *tot*.

**totos** *n pl* < L *totus*; E **everyone, everything**; F *tous, toutes*; I *tutti*; S *todos*; P *todos*; C/O *tots*; R *toti*.

**tote le mundo** *pn* E **everybody, everyone**; F *tout le monde*; I *tutti*; S *todo el mundo*; P *todo o mundo*; C *tot el món, tothom*; O *totòm*; R *toti*.

**totevia** *adv* < **tote+via**; E **however, still, yet, nevertheless**; F *toutefois* < *tout + fois, fois* < L *vice*; I *tuttavia*; S *todavia*; P *ainda, todavia*; C *tot i això*; O *totcóp*.

(a) **traverso** *n* < L *ad transversus, ad transversum*; E **through (from side to side), across**. F *a travers*; I *attraverso*; S *a través de*; P *através*; C *a traves de* O *a través*.

**tropo** *adv* < L *troppus* < Franc. *thorp* (village, troop) E **too, too (many, much)**; F *trop*; I *troppo*; S *demasiado*; P *demais, demasiado*; C *massa*; O *tròp*.

**tunc** *adv* < L *tunc*; E **then**; F *alors, puis, donc*; I *di allora*; S *entonces*; P *então*; C *llavors, doncs*; O *donc, doncs*; R *atunci*.

**ubi** *adv* < L *ubi*; E **where**; F *où, I dove* < L *de ubi*; S *donde* < L *de unde*; P *onde*; C *on*; O *on, dont*; R *unde*.

**ubicunque** *adv/conj* < L *ubicumque*; E **wherever**; F *partout où*; I *dovunque*; S *dondequiera*; P *em qualquer lugar*; C *arreu on, a qualsevol lloc on*; O *on que*;

**ubique** *adv* < L *ubique*; E **everywhere, anywhere**; F *partout*; I *in ogni luogo, dappertutto*; S *dondequiera que*; P *não importa onde*; C *a tot arreu*; O *pertot*. By supplementary technique of using Latin word when no international word is found.

**ultra** *prep/adv* < L *ultra*; E **beyond**; F *outré*; I *oltre, ultra*; S *ultra, además de*; P *mais longe/ além*; C *més enlla de; més enlla*; O *oltra*.

**unde** *adv* < L *unde* (whence); E **where, whence**; F *où, d'où*; L *donde, da dove, dove*; S *donde*; P *onde*; C *d'on, d'alla on*; O *on, dont*; R *unde*.

**verso** *adv* < L *versu(m)*; E **towards**; F *vers*; I *verso*; S *hacia*; P *para, em direção a*; C *vers, cap a*; O *devèrs, cap a*.

**via** *prep* < L *via*; E **via, by way of**; F *via*; I *via*; S *via*; P *via*; C *via*; O *vià, R via*.

**vice** *n* < L *vice(m)*; E **time, turn**; F *fois*; I *volta*; S *vez*; P *vez*; C *vegada*; O *vetz*.

**un vice** < L *vice(m)*; E **once**; F *un fois*; I *un volta*; S *una vez*; P *uma vez*; C *una vegada*; O *una vetz*.

**in vice de** *adv* < L *vice(m)*; E **instead of**; F *au lieu de*; I *invece di*; S *en vez de*; P *em vez de*; C *en lloc de*; O *aluòc de*

**vicin** *adj/prep* E **neighboring/near**; F *voisin/voisin de*; I *vicino/vicino a*; S *vecino/vecino al, del*; P *vizinho*; C *veí, veïna*; O *vezin*

**in vista de** < L *vistus* past part. *videre*; E *in view of*; F *en vu de*; I *in vista di*; S *en vista de*; P *em vista de*; C *en vista de*; O *en vista de*.

**viste** *prep/viste que conj* < L *videre*; E **in view of, considering/considering that**; F *vu/vu que*; I *visto, visto che*; S *visto que*; P *visto que*; O *vist que*;