

# Lecton duo / Lesson two



Il es matino. Peter se evelia e regarda su horologio. Es septe horas. Ille non pote dormir. Ille prende un libro. Peter ha multe libros, proque ille ama leger. Le libros ha multe colores: rubie, verde, nigre, blau, jalne. Peter jace in le

lecto. Ille non audi que sra. Myles aperi le porta.

“Bon matino.” “Bon matino, matre!” Peter se leva ab le lecto e vade a in le cocina. Hic ille vide Marilyn. Le catto non se move, e Peter susurra: “Marilyn, dormi tu?” No, Marilyn non dormi. Illo salta verso Peter. “Ha tu fame?” Marilyn dice miau. Si, illo ha fame. Peter da Marilyn mangiar. Nunc Ann veni. “Da tu Marilyn mangiar, Peter?” “Si.” Illes joca con le catto. “Jentaculo!” matre dice. Peter e Ann hasta. Illes anque ha fame. Patre e matre bibe coffe. “Que vole vos biber?” matre demanda. “Io vole con placer biber the,” Ann responde. “Vole tu anque biber the, Peter?” “No, matre, io vole con placer biber lacte.” E nunc le tote familia jenta. ■

## Vocabulario / Vocabulary

**il:** there  
**matino:** morning  
**evaliar se:** to wake up  
**reguardar:** to watch, to regard  
**horologio:** clock  
**septe:** seven  
**hora:** hour  
**es septe horas:** it is seven o'clock  
**ille:** he  
**non:** not  
**poter:** to be able to  
**dormir:** to sleep  
**prender:** to take  
**libro:** book  
**multe:** many  
**proque:** because (and: why)  
**color:** colour  
**rubie:** red  
**verde:** green  
**blau:** blue  
**jalne [zjalne]:** yellow

**jacer [zjatser]:** to lay  
**lecto:** bed  
**jentaculo [zjentakolo]:** breakfast  
**hastar:** to hurry up  
**biber:** to drink  
**caffe:** coffee  
**que [ke]:** what  
**voler:** to will, shall  
**vos:** you (plural)  
**audir:** to hear  
**que [ke]:** that  
**aperir:** to open  
**porta:** gate  
**levar se:** to get up or to rise  
**ab:** from  
**vader:** to walk, to go  
**a in:** into  
**vider:** to see  
**mover se:** to move  
**susurrar:** to whisper  
**tu:** you (singular)

**no:** no  
**saltar:** to jump  
**verso:** against, in the direction of  
**haber fame:** to be hungry  
**dicer:** to say  
**si:** yes  
**dar:** to give  
**mangiar [manzjar]:** to eat  
**nunc:** now  
**venir:** to come  
**demandar:** to ask  
**io:** I  
**con placer:** gladly, with pleasure  
**the:** tea  
**responder:** to answer, to respond  
**lacte:** milk  
**jentar [zjentar]:** to eat breakfast

## Grammatica

- ▶ Verbs with “se”: In infinitive, place “se” after the verb. In other cases before the verb: *Peter ama mover se.* (Peter likes to move). *Peter se move.* Peter moves.
- ▶ The plural of a noun is formed by adding -s if the word ends in a vowel and -es if the

word ends in a consonant: *un libro, le libro, libros, le libros* (a book, the book, books, the books) / *un magazin, le magazin, magazines, le magazines* (a magazine, the magazine, magazines, the magazines). The plural ending does not change the pronunciation.

- ▶ Adjectives are not changed according to

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plural tense: *un libro jalne, duo libros jalne* (one yellow book, two yellow books).

- ▶ *Non* stands before the word it negates: *no, patre non bibe the* (No, father does not drink tea).
- ▶ The personal pronouns are: *io, tu, ille, illa, illo, nos, vos, illes, illas, illos* (I, you, he, she, it / that, we, you, they). ■

## Problema

Answer these questions in interlingua:



Es isto (= this) un libro?



Es isto un tabula?



Es isto un sedia?



Es isto un confortabile?



Que es isto?



Que es isto?



Que es isto?



Es isto un lecto?



Es isto un littera?



Que es isto? ■