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 Rumanian1. 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.


\( \text{a prep} < \text{L ad} \); E \( \text{at}, \text{to} \); F \( \text{à} \); I a, ad; S a; P a; C/O a R a, spre

\( \text{a causa de} < \text{L causa} \); E \text{because of}; F \( \text{à cause de} \); I \( \text{a causa di} \); S \( \text{a causa de} \); P a (por) \( \text{causa de} \); C/O a causa de;

\( \text{R pentru că} \)

\( \text{actual. adj} < \text{LL actualis} \); E \text{current, present}; F actuel; I attuale; S actual; P attual; C/O actual R —

\( \text{actualmente adv} < \text{LL actualis} \); E \text{now, currently}; F actuellement; I attualmente; S actualmente; P actualmente; C actualmente; R —

\( \text{al altere latere de} < \text{L lateris gen. of latus}\); E \text{across}; F \( \text{de l’autre côté de} \); I dall’altro lato di; E al otro lado de; P do outro lado de; C a l’altre costat de.

\( \text{al- prefix} < \text{L ali-} \) indicates indefiniteness in \( \text{alcun} \) (some), \( \text{alicuno} \) (someone), \( \text{alquante} \) (some quantity), \( \text{alquando} \) (some time), \( \text{alque} \) (something)

\( \text{alcun adj} < \text{L alicunus} < \text{alicuis} + \text{unus} \); E \text{some} F (ne) \text{aucun}; I \text{alcino}; S algún; P algum; C algun

\( 1 \) 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).
**Commentary:** I include this here because *quelque* was not listed in the IED and some, who have not used sound linguistic arguments, have been reluctant to accept it, regarding it as 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 it had 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 (*ecce*) as was done in Italy with (*eccu*). The other regions were influenced by a variant *eccut(m)* with (*m*) not pronounced. In the Italian peninsula the front end of *eccu* was soon dropped to *ccu* and when added to *ille*,...
**aqueste, aquesta, aquesto**

In the south of France where people spoke Occitan, in the Iberian Peninsula where Spanish, Portuguese, Gallician and Catalan are spoken an *aqua-* 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 Pompeii. 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 *r* 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 /ei/ or /ii/ 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,* *quelle,* 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 *illae], *ce-ci* = this and *ce-la* = that. However clever this may seem, it is not as international as *aquelle.* Note that each source language has 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 *quelle* 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, celle, ces < L ecce+iste; I questo < VL *(ec)cu+istu;* ant. S *gaquest(e) < VL accu+iste, P *aquest(e);* 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 /ii/ 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 aixi < VL ac sic; O aisi < VL ac sic; R așa. Comment: The second syllable is obviously due to Latin *sic.* There is variation in the first syllable within and between the languages. But S/P, C/O, R and the *ai-* of French *ainsi* support *assi.*
ecce (ecco) adv < L ecce; E behold! lo! see!; F voici; I ecco; S he aquí; P eis; C ve’t aquí; O vaicí; R îacă;

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 fin 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 pînă 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, forde.

frequentemente adv < L frequens; E frequently; F frequentément; I frequentemente; S frecuentemente; P frequentemente; C frequentment; R frecvenţă, 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 hoēde; 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, nivo, etc.) E it is cold, it is snowing, etc.; F il fait froid; I fafreddo; 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 in.

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 debaxo de, abaxo de, por baixo; C sotto; 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 interim; 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 dans < VL de intus;
dentro, de into 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 ãsta, 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 gjammai (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 allà; P lá; C allà; O lài.

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, molto 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.

melo adv compar of manner < L melius; E better; F mieux; I meglio; S meyor; P melhor; C millor; O melhs; 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 melhs

le melior n superlative E the best; F le/la meilleur; I illa migliore; S ell/la mejor; P o/a melhor; C el/la millor; O lo/la 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, medéismo; 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 < meême < 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, mesma 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 *mesmes the common prototype of all, excluding solution with -t- as unique to one language group. I use mesma 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.

muito adv < L multum; E very, much; F très; 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 ningún; O negun.
necuno pn < L nec unum; E no one; F personne; I nessuno; S ninguno; P n'eu; C ningún; 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 ni; R nímic.

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 non; 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 verat?

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 null, 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.
nuncia adv < L nunquam; E never; F ne ... jamais; I giamaia, 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, mesma, certe, base, subite, juste.
adv -o multo, pauco, quanto, tanto, mesmo, certo, basso, subito, justo.
†omne adv < 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 mainenant; I ora; S agora; 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, pequeno; 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 piuttosto, più tosto; S antes, más bien; P de preferência, em pouco tempo; C más aviat; O plus tost.
pois adv/conj < VL *po(st)is or po(st)itu(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 apo.
pois que conj < VL *po(st)is or po(st)itu(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.
satis adv < L satis; E enough, rather, somewhat; F assez; I assài; S bastante; P bastante; C prou, bastant; O pro. Also supported by satisfacer, satisfaction, satiététe, assatis.

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

semper, sempre adv < L semper; E always; F toujours, OF sémper; I sempre; S siempra; 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 tais/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 si; O sia/si, 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 seul/seulment; I solo/solamente; S solo/solamente; P só/somente; C sol/solament, sols; O sol/solament; R unicum/numai.

sovente adv < L subinde; E frequently, often, usually; F souvent; I sovente; S frecuentemente; P frequentemente; 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. adj < L subitus; E below, beneath, underneath; F en dessous < F sous < subitus, en bas; I sotto < L subitus, giuso; S sotto < L subitus, abaixo; P sob, abaixo; C sota < L subitus, dessota; O dejós, dessota; R dedeu(sub) < L subitus, 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 pre.

suso adv < L sursum, sussum; E above, upward, up; F sus, dessus, en haut; I tásu; S tásusus, asusus, de susus; P tásusus, acima, para cima; C dalt, tásususus, damunt; O sus; R sus.

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

también adv < VL tanto bene< L etiam, tam bene; E also; F aussi; I támbeñe, anche, pure; S tambien; P també; C també; O tamben.

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 tósto; C aviat, tóto; O tost.

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

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

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

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

toteviia adv < tote+via; E however, still, yet, nevertheless; F outefois < tout + fois, fois < L viçe; I tuttavia; S todavià; P ainda, todavia; C tot i aixo; O totcáp.

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

troppo adv < L troppo < Franc. thorp (village, troop) E too, too (many, much); F trop; I troppo; S demasiado; P demais, demasía; C massa; O tròp.
tunc adv < L tunc; E then; F alors, puis, donc; I di allora; S entoncs; 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; 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 outre; I oltre, ultras; S ultra, ademáis de; P mais longe/ além; C més enlla de; més enlla; O outra.

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’all a 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 voisins/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;