

COMPLETE MANUAL OF THE AUXILIARY LANGUAGE

IDO

Revised by L. DE BEAUFRONT

In conformity with the decisions of the Ido Academy

IDO - LINGUO INTERNACIONA DI LA DELEGITARO

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Preface to the Second Edition

It is a pleasure to add my good wishes for the success of this second edition of the excellent 'Manual'. I seem to read increasingly often today (but only in England) that English is becoming the international language. I have travelled a good deal in Europe, and I deny that English is within any measurable distance of becoming an International Language. I have rarely met a foreigner who could converse reasonably in English on any serious subject unless he had lived for some years in England. Apart from the irritating irregularities of English grammar, English pronunciation is the great stumbling block, and seems to have been specially designed to confound the foreigner - perhaps as a defence for our island home! Some time back I listened to a broadcast in English by Mons. Jacques Rueff, the eminent French monetary expert. M. Rueff spoke fluently; but although monetary theory is a hobby of mine, and I am familiar with the accent of the Frenchman's English, in every sentence that M. Rueff spoke, at least one word entirely baffled me. If M. Rueff had spent on Ido only a fiftieth of the time that he has evidently spent on learning English, he could have made himself more intelligible to me.

Just a word on pronunciation. It is commonly said that the English are not good at learning foreign languages. This is untrue. The reason why the foreigner can generally recognise the Englishman from his accent is that we have been badly taught. From earliest days our textbooks have given as a model for the sound of the continental vowels the phrase: 'Pa may we go too', in which the second and fourth vowels are quite wrong. Unfortunately also, British Idists copied this model in their textbooks, and whereas perhaps some Britons do not mind if their accent in French betrays their nationality, the sole aim of Ido is to supply one auxiliary language for all nations, and it is essential that we all pronounce the language alike. I therefore suggest that in English Ido textbooks, we use the English model for vowel pronunciation: 'Pa there we saw you', and we shall then be able to meet continental Idists with a brave face.

London, 3 April 1973
Henry Meulen

The Value of Ido

The study of an auxiliary planned language such as Ido (reformed Esperanto) gives us a clear insight into the structure of our own and foreign languages. With no exceptions in its grammatical structure, it provides a clear and logical basis of comparative language study and serves as the best key and introduction to any foreign language. Ido can be said to be the key to French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish as well as to many words of Latin origin and to the grammar of our own language showing us the foundation of all linguistic development, having eliminated archaic forms and the many exceptions with which ethnic languages are overburdened.

The Ido Movement

Ido Societies can be found in many towns and countries throughout the world. Through Ido they provide a rapid passport to friends and contacts throughout the world - No language problems!

Why not get in touch with your national society for further details? A list of books on and in Ido will be sent on request.

PRELIMINARY LESSON ON PRONUNCIATION

THE ALPHABET.

The ordinary English alphabet of 26 letters is used, without accents or other marks. Spelling is phonetic, but the values of certain letters differ from the English values. Roughly, the consonants are sounded as in English, the vowels as in German, Italian or French.

THE CONSONANTS

The consonants **b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, w, x, z** are pronounced as in English, except that **x** keeps the *ks* sound even initially.

c=*ts* as in *tsetse*.

g=*g* in *get* (never as in *gem*).

h is always sounded.

j is sounded as in French, that is like *s* in *vision*.

r is trilled or clearly pronounced.

s is always sharp, as in *a house* (never like *z*, as in *to house*).

ch as in *church*.

qu as in *queen*.

sh as in *shall*. A hyphen is used in compound words to show that each letter keeps its own sound, as *chashundo*, « hunting-dog ».

y is always a consonant, like the *y* in *yes*. Hence *mayo* is *mah-yo*, not *may-o*.

THE VOWELS

The Vowels are **a, e, i, o, u** and are sounded as in the words *father, veil, machine, soul, rule*. The southern English tendency to diphthongize the vowels, especially those in *veil, soul* should be avoided; they should be single sounds as sung on a single note. Listen how a foreigner or a Scotchman pronounces them.

There are two *diphthongs* in Ido, **au** and **eu**. Give each half of the diphthong the sound it would have if standing alone, only making the *u* shorter and weaker. Thus, *au* is pronounced *ah-oo* (something like the *ow* in *cow*); *eu* is pronounced *eh-oo*.

THE ACCENT

The Accent or stress of voice falls (1) on the last syllable of the infinitive (*-âr, -îr, -ôr*);

(2) on the last syllable but one of other words.

(3) But in polysyllabic roots, *i* and *u* immediately before a vowel cannot receive the stress.

E.g.: (1) *amâr, kredîr, finôr*; (2) *amâta, kredîta, finôta, esperêble, facînda, jôyo, boâo, muzêo, herôo, dîo, dûo*;

(3) *fôlio, lîlio, mêntio, Itâlia, akadêmio, melôdio, âquo, lînguo, pôtuo, rêvuo*.

MANUSCRIPT.

The written forms of certain letters differ slightly in different countries. In international correspondence it is then advisable to choose these forms that most resemble the italic printed letters, especially in the case of capitals; e.g. the small *e*, *g*, *x*, the capital *C*, *F*, *J*, *T*, *S*. With regard to figures, the same rule holds. In a nutshell, *write clearly and avoid flourishes.*

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISE

Ka vu ja lernas la nova linguo

Kah voo zhah lâirnahs lah nôhvah lêengwoh

internaciona? Me komencis studiar ol ante

eentairnahtsiôhnah? meh kohmêntsees stodeâhr ohl âhnteh

kelka dii, e me trovas, ke ol esas vere

kêlkah dêe-ee, eh meh trôhvahs, keh ohl êhsahs vêhreh

tre facila. Omna-die me lektas texto dum

treh fahtsêelah. ômna-dêe-eh meh lêktahs têkstoh doom

un horo; me sempre lektas laute. Ka vu

oon hôhro; meh sêmpreh lêktahs lôuteh. Ka voo

komprenas to?

komprêhnahs toh?

THE GRAMMAR OF IDO

LESSON I.

ARTICLE.

The definite article (*the*) is **la**. There is no indefinite article (*a* or *an*):
patr-ulo, *a father*; **la patr-ulo**, *the father*.

NOUN.

The noun ends in **-o** in the singular; in **-i** in the plural:
frat-ulo, *brother*; **frat-uli**, *brothers*.
la frat-ino, *the sister*; **la frat-ini**, *the sisters*.

ADJECTIVE.

The adjective ends in **-a** (singular and plural):
bon-a, *good*; **long-a**, *long*.
bona patrulo, **bona patruli**.

VERB.

The present infinitive of verbs ends in **-ar** (bearing the accent or stress of voice):
kred-ar, *to believe*; **don-ar**, *to give*.

The present tense ends in **-as**:

me kred-as, *I believe*. **me don-as**, *I give*.

The past infinitive ends in **-ir** (accented):

kred-ir, *to have believed*. **don-ir**, *to have given*.

The past tense ends in **-is**:

me kred-is, *I believed*, *I have believed*.

me don-is, *I gave*, *I have given*.

QUESTIONS.

Questions are asked by beginning the sentence with **kad**:

Kad vu kredas? *Do you believe?*

Kad vu komprenis? *Did you understand?* (= *Question you understood.*)

If there is a word like *who*, *where*, etc., **kad** is not used:

Ube vu lojas? *Where do you live?*

NEGATION.

The word **ne**, *not*, is always placed *before* the verb or word it modifies:

Il ne esas, *He is not.*

DO, DID.

The English auxiliaries, *do*, *did*, are not translated:

Do you come? (= *Question you come*), *He does not say* (= *He not says*),

Kad vu venas?

Il ne dicas.

Did you speak? (= *Question you spoke*), *They did not go* (= *They not went*),

Kad vu parolis?

Li ne iris.

AFFIXES.

Gender is usually left unmarked in Ido, as is often the case in English:

filio, *child*. **sekretario**, *secretary*. **kuzo**, *cousin*.

When necessary, the suffix **-ul** marks masculine, **-in** feminine:

fili-ul-o, *son*; **fili-in-o**, *daughter*.

kuz-ul-o, *male cousin*; **kuz-in-o**, *female cousin*.

doktor-ul-o, *man doctor*, **doktor-in-o**, *woman doctor*.

When necessary, the prefix **ge-** marks common gender (both sexes together):

ge-patri, *parents*.

ge-avi, *grandparents*.

ge-filii, *children, sons and daughters*.

A few words are of one gender only:

viro, *man*. **matro**, *mother*. **amazono**, *amazon*. **damo**, *married lady*.

The suffix **-id** denotes *offspring*: **Izrael-id-o**, *Israelite*.

bo- = *-in-law*: **bo-patrulo**, *father-in-law*.*

ELISION.

In the following words the final **d** is part of the root; it may be dropped before a consonant. But the elision is not compulsory; those who prefer to use either form only may do so:

ka, kad, question word. **e, ed,** *and*.

a, ad, *to*. **o, od,** *or*.

KARA AMIKO,

Ka vu ja lernas la nova linguo internaciona? Me komencis studiar ol kelka dii ante nun, e me trovas, ke ol esas vere tre facila. Omna-die me lektas texto dum un horo; me sempre lektas laute. Pose me facas kurta traduko e fine me skribas letro en la nova linguo. Ka vu komprenas to?

Kun kordiala saluto,

Vua amiko,

B.

* For Reference List of affixes see the section 'Grammatical Terminations and Affixes'.

LESSON II.

COMPARISON.

Adjectives are compared by:

plu . . kam, *more . . than.* **tam . . . kam,** *as . . . as.*

min . . kam, *less . . than.* **ne tam . . . kam** *not so . . . as.*

maxim . . de, *most . . . of.* **tre,** *very.*

minim . . de, *least . . . of.*

E.g. : **Me esas tam richa kam il,** *I am as rich as he (is).*

El esas plu granda kam me, *She is taller than I (am).*

Ol esas la maxim bela de omni, *It is the finest of all.*

Il esas tre brava, *He is very brave.*

Kam is used in making comparisons, even where English does not use *than*:

Me preferas ico kam ito, *I prefer this to that.*

Translate *as good as possible* and similar phrases thus:

maxim bona posibla.

ADVERBS of manner are formed from adjectives by changing **-a** into **-e**:

bon-a, *good* ; **bon-e**, *well*. **fin-a**, *final* ; **fin-e**, *finally*.

They are compared like adjectives:

Il lektas plu bone, *He reads better*.

PRONOUNS.

The personal pronouns are:

Sing. : **me**, *I, me*. **il**, *he, him*.

tu, *thou, thee*. **el**, *she, her*.

vu, *you* (speaking to one person). **ol**, *it*.

Plur. : **ni**, *we, us*. **vi**, *you* (more than one person). ;**li**, *they, them*.

When necessary, the gender of *they, them* may be indicated by using the fuller forms: **ili** for the masculine, **eli** for the feminine, and **oli** for the future. And similarly in the singular **lu** is the common gender form of **il**, **el**, **ol**, corresponding to **li** in the plural; it is convenient in such sentences as: *If the reader desires fuller details, let him or her (lu) turn to page so-and-so.*

on, *one, they, people*:

E.g. : **on dicez quon on volas**, *Let people say what they like.*

The reflexive pronoun is **su**, *himself, herself, itself, themselves* (third person only):

Il lavas su, *He washes himself.*

Li lavas su, *They wash themselves.*

But: **Me lavas me**, *I wash myself.*

VERB.

The future tense ends in **-os**; the conditional in **-us**; the imperative ends in **-ez**:

Me esos, *I shall be.*

El vidus, *she would see.*

Venez hike! *Come here!*

AFFIXES.

-er, one who habitually does something, amateur:

fum-ero, *smoker*. **voyaj-ero**, *traveller*.

This suffix is also used for animals or things characterized by an habitual action:

rept-ero, *reptile*. **remork-ero**, *tug (-boat)*.

-ist, one whose profession has to do with:

art-isto, *artist*. **fotograf-isto**, *professional photographer*.

dent-isto, *dentist*. (Cp. **fotograf-ero**, *amateur photographer*.)

The suffix **-ist** also indicates an adherent of a party or school of thought:

social-isto, *socialist*. **ideal-isto**, *idealist*.

-ism, system, doctrine, party:

social-ismo, *socialism*. **Katolik-ismo**, *Catholicism*.

-an, member of a community, country, town or body:

societ-ano, *society member*. **Paris-ano**, *Parisian*.

Kanad-ano, *Canadian*. **partis-ano**, *partisan*.

-ier, who or what bears or is characterized by:

pom-iero, *apple-tree*. **roz-iero**, *rose-bush*.

million-iero, *millionaire*.

Also, in a few words, *holder*:

plum-iero, *pen-holder*. **sigar-iero**, *cigar-holder*.

LA VOYAJO.

Me arivis en la staciono. La veturo haltis. Portisto advenis. "Ube vu iras?" il questionis. "Me iras a Paris." me respondis. - "Ka vu havas vua bilieto?" - "No!" - "Venez komprar ol en la kontoro." Me pagis la veturisto.

Me donis ad il drinko-pekunio. "Hastez!" klamis la portisto. La treno departos sen vu." - "On devas vendar la bilieti plu rapide! Me volus komprar jurnalno. Ube esas la jurnal-vendeyo? Me perdis mea monetuyo: Ho no!" Esas tri kloki. La treno departas. Mea kofro esas en la pako-vagono. Til la rivido!

LESSON III.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

mea, *my, mine*. **nia**, *our, ours*.

tua, *thy, thine*. **via**, *your, yours* (belonging to more than one).

vua, *your, yours* (belonging to one person). **lia**, *their, theirs*.

lua, *his, her, hers, its*. **sua**, *his own, her own, its own, their own*.

When necessary use:

ilua, *his*; **ilia**, *their* (belonging to men).

elua, *her, hers*; **elia**, *their* (belonging to women).

olua, *its*; **olia**, *their* (belonging to things).

Me vizitis mea dentisto, *I went to see my dentist*.

Il vizitis lua (sua) matro, *He visited his (his own) mother*.

El perdis ilua parapluvo, *She lost his umbrella*.

Li admiris sua chapeli, *They admired their (own) hats*.

Ili admiris elia chapeli, *They (the men) admired their (the women's) hats*.

A possessive pronoun always implies the definite article; thus **mea amiko** is *my friend, the friend I spoke of*, while *a friend of mine* is translated **amiko di me**.

AFFIXES:

-eri, *establishment where something is made or done*.

rafin-erio, *refinery*. **chapel-erio**, *hat factory*.

distil-erio, *distillery*.

-il, *instrument*:

plug-ilo, *plough*. **fotograf-ilo**, *camera*.

pekt-ilo, *comb*.

Many special names of instruments exist, e.g., **klefo**, *key*, **martelo**, *hammer*; from these verbs can be formed by compounding them with the root **-ag** *to do, act*: e.g., **klef-agar**, *to lock*, **martel-agar**, *to hammer*.

-ey, *place (room) devoted to some object or action*:

kaval-eyo (*horse-*)*stable*. **preg-eyo**, *oratory*.

tomb-eyo, *cemetery*. **koqu-eyo**, *kitchen*.

dorm-eyo, *dormitory*. **vit-eyo**, *vineyard*.

lern-eyo, *school-room*.

As the meaning of this suffix is rather wide, special words are to be used where the sense requires them: *e.g.*, **universitato**, **skolo**, etc., for **lerneyo**; **katedralo**, **kirko**, etc., for **preg-eyo**.

-uy, *receptacle*:

ink-uyo, *inkwell*. **kafe-uyo**, *coffee-box*.

sigar-uyo, *cigar-box*. **te-uyo**, *tea-caddy*.

NOTE.: *coffee-pot*, *tea-pot* are **kafe-krucho**, **te-krucho**.

-i, *domain or sphere of action*:

duk-io, *duchy*. **komt-io**, *county*.

episkop-io, *bishopric*.

-ed, *the full of, amount corresponding to*:

bok-edo, *mouthful*. **pinch-edo**, *pinch*.

glut-edo, *gulp*.

CONVERSATION.

Good morning! Bona matino!

Good day! Bona jorno!

How are you? Quale vu standas?

Very well. Tre bone.

Thank you! Me dankas!

Are you tired? Kad vu esas fatigita?

Not at all! Tote ne!

Yes, a little. Yes, kelkete.

No, sir. No, sioro.

If you please. Me pregas.

I am hungry. Me hungras.

Are you thirsty? Kad vu durstas?

Give me a glass. Donez ad me glaso.

A cup of tea.	Taso de teo.
Do you want...?	Kad vu deziras...?
I don't mind.	Me ne objeonas.
It does not matter.	Ne importas.

LESSON IV.

INTERROGATIVE AND RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Qua (singular), *who, what, which* (person); **quo** (singular), *what, which* (thing); **qui** (plural), *who, what, which*:

Qua esas ibe? *Who is there?*

La viro qua parolis, *The man who spoke.*

Quo eventis? *What happened?*

Qui parolis? *Who (plural) spoke?*

La viri qui parolis, *The men who spoke.*

La acidenti qui eventis, *The accidents that took place.*

Qua is also used as an adjective:

Qua viro parolis? *Which man spoke?*

ACCUSATIVE.

Qua, quo, qui, when they are the object of a verb and placed *before the subject*, take the accusative (-n):

La viro quan vu vidis, *The man whom you saw.*

Quin vu vidas? *Whom (plural) do you see?*

Quon il dicis? *What did he say?*

Me ne audis quon il dicis, *I did not hear what he said.*

PLURAL PRONOUNS.

The adjective is invariable; but when used without a noun, it becomes a noun itself, and takes the plural, if necessary:

Blanka hundi, nigra kavali, *White dogs, black horses.*

La blanki, e la nigri, *The whites and the blacks.*

Il manjis sua pomi, el manjis sui, *He ate his apples, she ate hers.*

DERIVATION.

The adjective in **-a** forms a noun in **-o** *having the same sense*:

bon-a, *good*; **bon-o**, *good one, good man*.

acesor-a, *accessory*; **acesor-o**, *an accessory*.

Or, *vice versa*:

or-o, *gold*; **or-a**, *golden, made of gold*.

AFFIXES.

-al forms adjectives meaning "belonging to" or "relating to":

univers-ala, *universal*. **racion-ala**, *rational*.

-oz means "full of," "containing", "rich in":

por-oza, *porous*. **sabl-oza**, *sandy*.

kuraj-oza, *courageous*. **fam-oza**, *famous*.

-em means "inclined to":

babel-ema, *talkative*. **oci-ema**, *lazy*.

labor-ema, *industrious*.

-ik means "sick of," "suffering from":

ftizi-iko, *consumptive*. **artrit-iko**, *arthritic*.

alkohol-iko, *alcoholic patient*.

-atr means "like," "similar to," "-ish":

sponj-atra, *spongy*. **har-atra**, *hair-like*.

verd-atra, *greenish*.

-e means "having the appearance or colour of":

viol-ea, *violet (-coloured)*. **musea**, *mouse-coloured*.

roz-ea, *rozy, pink*.

CONVERSATION.

Give me a fork,	Donez a me forketo.
I have no spoon,	Me ne havas kuliero.
This knife is not sharp,	Ta kultelo ne esas akuta.
Pass me the salt,	Pasigez a me la salo.
May I trouble you for the bread?	Kad vu voluntus pasigar la pano?
Bring me a bottle of stout,	Ad-portez a me botelo de nigra biro.
Will you have a glass of ale?	Kad vu deziras glaso de flava biro?
I only drink water,	Me drinkas nur aquo.

Are you a teetotaler?	Kad vu esas anti-alkoholisto?
Will you have some salad?	Kad vu deziras salado?
Here is a fine lettuce,	Yen bela latugo.
Do you take oil and vinegar?	Kad vu prenas oleo e vinagro?
Here are the pepper and salt,	Yen la pipro e salo.

LESSON V.

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

The Demonstrative Pronoun (this, these; that, those) is **ita**, shortened to **ta**, where euphony permits:

Kad ita esas vua libro? *Is this your book?*

Ta libri esas mea, *Those books are mine.*

When quite necessary to distinguish between "this," "that," use **ica** (or **ca**) for *this*, and **ita** (or **ta**) for *that*:

Ica esas bona, ita esas mala, *This one is good, that one is bad.*

When it means "this thing," "that thing," use **to** (or **ito, co, ico**):

Quo esas to? *What is this?*

Ico esas libro, ito esas plumo, *This (thing) is a book, that (thing) is a pen.*

"That which," "what" is translated *to quo* when used in the most general sense of "that thing or matter which." When some definite thing is referred to, use **ta qua**, "the one that," (plural: **ti qui**).

To quon me dicas esas...

What I say is -

Yen omnaspeca frukti, prenez ti quin vu preferas,

Here are all kinds of fruit, take those you like best.

When distinction of gender is necessary, **il-**, **el-**, **ol-** may be prefixed to these or any other pronouns, except naturally the personal pronouns themselves:

Ilti facis ol ed elti regardis,

Those (men) did it, and these (women) looked on.

La matro di mea amiko, elqua...

My friend's mother, who -

La matro di mea amiko, ilqua...

The mother of my friend, who -

POSSESSIVE.

Instead of *whose*, Ido uses *of whom*, *of which*, **di qua**:

La autoro, pri la libro di qua me parolis,

The author whose book I spoke of (literally, the author concerning the book of whom I spoke).

The pronoun **lo**, analogously to *co*, *to*, *quo*, refers to an indeterminate object - to a fact rather than a thing:

Prenez ica pomo, me volas lo,

Take this apple, I desire it (= I desire you to do so; me volas ol would mean I desire it (the apple).)

Lo is also used with adjectives to mark the indeterminate sense:

Lo bona, lo vera, lo bela,

The Good, the True, the Beautiful.

AFFIXES.

para-, warding off:

para-suno, *parasol*. **para-vento**, *wind-screen*,.

para-pluvo, *umbrella*.

par-, completion of action:

par-lektar, *to peruse, read through*.

par-drinkar, *to drink up*.

par-kurar, *to make the circuit of*.

par-lernar, *to learn thoroughly*.

-esk, *dorm-eskar, to fall asleep*. **irac-eskar**, *to grow angry*.

sid-eskar, *to sit down*.

With noun roots, **-esk** means *to become, to turn*:

vir-eskar, *to become a man, reach man's estate*.

pal-eskar, *to grow pale*.

When added to the passive participle of a transitive verb, it has the same sense:

vid-at-eskar, *to become visible*.

-ad, *repetition, frequency*:

dansar, *to dance*; **danso**, *a dance*;

dans-ado, *dancing*.

-ig, with a verbal root, means *"to cause to"*:

dorm-igar, *to send to sleep*;

with a non-verbal root, it means *"to make, cause to be (such and such)"*:

bel-igar, *to beautify*.

-iz, *to cover, supply, provide with*:

arm-izar, *to arm (provide with weapons)*.

limit-izar, *to limit (fix a limit to)*.

adres-izar, *to address (write address on)*.

When necessary, the sense *"coat, cover with"* may be rendered clearer by prefixing **sur** (= *on*):

sur-or-izar, *to gild, plate with gold*.

-if, *to produce, generate, secrete*:

flor-ifar, *to blossom*. **sudor-ifar**, *to perspire*.

sang-ifar, *to bleed, lose blood*.

CONVERSATION.

I want to pack this up,	Me volas pakigar ico.
Give me some brown paper,	Donez a me pak-papero.
I want some string,	Me bezonas kordeto.
Have you any sealing wax?	Kad vu havas siglovaxo?
I can give you some paste,	Me povas donar a vu gluo.
That will do,	To konvenos.
Where is the pastebottle?	Ube esas la botelo de gluo?
Here it is,	Yen olu.
There is no brush in it,	Ne esas pinselo en ol.
Here is the brush,	Yen la pinselo.
Now I want a label,	Nun me deziras etiketo.
A gummed label,	Gumizita etiketo
I haven't a gummed one,	Me ne havas un gumizita.
Will this one do?	Kad ica konvenos?
Yes, thanks,	Yes, danko.

LESSON VI.

NUMERALS.

The *cardinal numbers* are:

un 1 **sep** 7

du 2 **ok** 8

tri 3 **non** 9

quar 4 **dek** 10

kin 5 **cent** 100

sis 6 **mil** 1000

milion 1,000,000

bilion 1,000,000,000,000

From these all others are formed, the adjectival **-a** being used to show multiplication and the conjunction **e** to show addition. Thus:

dek e un, 11 (*ten plus one*).

dek e du, 12 (*ten plus two*).

dek e sis, 16 (*ten plus six*).

dek e non, 19 (*ten plus nine*).

dua- dek, 20 (*twice ten*).

dua- dek- e- un, 21 (*twice ten plus one*).

tria- dek- e- quar, 34.

quara- dek- e- kin, 45.

kina- dek- e- sis, 56.

cent- e- sepa- dek- e- ok, 178.

mil- e- sisa- dek- e- sis, 1066.

mil- e- nona- cent- e- dua- dek- e- tri, 1923.

As in English, numbers may be given out, *e.g.*, when dictating, by naming the digits only. The name of the digit 0 is **zero**. The last two numbers given would then be:

un zero sis sis, 1066.

un non du tri, 1923.

Ordinals are formed by the suffix **-esm**:

unesma, 1st **centesma**, 100th.

duesma, 2nd **milesma**, 1000th.

triesma, 3rd **dekeduesma**, 12th.

dekesma, 10th.

omna duesma dio, every second day.

Cardinals and ordinals can be used as nouns or adverbs by adding **-o** or **-e**:

uno, a unit **trio**, a trio

duo, a couple **dekeduo**, a dozen.

un-esmo, the first one **une**, in one manner.

dek-esmo, the tenth **unesme**, firstly.

Fractions are formed by the suffix **-im**:

du-imo, a half.

quar-imo, a quarter.

dek-imo, a tenth part.

cent-imo, a hundredth.

du triimi, two-thirds.

sep okimi, seven-eighths.

Multiples are formed by the suffix **-opl**:

du-opl-a, double. **cent-opl-a**, hundredfold.

(**mult-opl-a**, manifold.)

Distributives are formed by the suffix **-op**:

quar-op-e, in fours, four at a time.

(**pok-op-e**, little by little. **vort-op-e**, word for word.)

The word *times* in counting is translated **foye**:

three times, **tri-foye**. once, **un-foye**.

a hundred times, **cent-foye**. twice, **du-foye**.

When used as prefixes the numbers have special forms (except 3):

mono-, **bi-**, **tri-**, **quadri-**, **quinqua-**, **sexa-**, **septua-**, **okto-**, **nona-**.

E.g. : **mono-plano**, **bi-plano**, **tri-folio**, **quadri-pedo**, etc.

PARTICIPLES.

The present participle active ends in **-anta**:

vid-anta, seeing.

The past participle passive ends in **-ita**:

vid-ita, seen.

These are the two chiefly needed; there are six altogether, the vowels **-a-**, **-i-**, **-o-** being used exactly as in the indicative and infinitive to form a present, a past, and a future participle, both in the active and in the passive.

This gives us the complete set:

pres. **vid-anta**, seeing; act.

vid-ata, being seen; pass.

past **vid-inta**, having seen; act.

vid-ita, seen; pass.

fut. **vid-onta**, *about to see*; act.

vid-ota, *about to be seen*; pass.

CONVERSATION.

How old are you?	Quante vu evas?
I am ten (years old),	Me evas dek (yari),
She was thirty (years old).	El evis triadek.
When I was seven.	Kande me evis sep.
He is aged (of age).	Il esas ev-oza (grand-eva).
The aged gentleman.	La evoza sior-ulo.
I am forty years of age.	Mea evo esas quaradek yari.
The baby was five months old.	La infanteto evis kin monati.

LESSON VII.

The Perfect Tenses of the verb are formed by means of the suffix **-ab**, placed after the root and before the grammatical ending:

Me parol-ab-is, *I had spoken.*

Il fin-ab-os, *He will have finished.*

El en-fal-ab-us, *She would have fallen in.*

Fin-ab-ez, kande me arivos, *Have finished when I (shall) arrive.*

For the Present Perfect the ordinary *Past* is used:

The Progressive Forms (I am speaking, I was speaking) may be translated literally: but most languages find the simple forms of the verb sufficient, so that these are to be preferred in Ido:

Me parolas, *I speak, I am speaking.*

Me parolis, *I spoke, I was speaking, I have spoken.*

Me parolos, *I shall speak, I shall be speaking.*

Me parolus, *I should (or would) speak, I should be speaking.*

The future participle in **-onta** translates the English "to be about to," "to be going to":

Me esas parol-onta, *I am going to speak.*

Il esis parol-onta, *He was about to speak.*

Kelka homi esas sempre o manjanta, o quik manjonta, o jus manjinta, *some people are always either having a meal, or just going to have one, or just having had one.*

The Emphatic Forms are translated by the Ido simple forms reinforced by the adverb ya, indeed:

Me ya askoltas, *I do listen, I am listening.*

Me skribis ya, *I did write.*

Me atencis ya, *I was attending.*

Venez ya, *Do come!*

AFFIXES.

dis-, separation, dissemination:

dis-donar, *to distribute (by hand)*. **dis-sekar**, *to dissect*.

dis-sendar, *distribute (by letter)*.

des-, the contrary (of any action, quality, etc.):

des-honoro, *dishonour*. **des-plezar**, *to displease*.

des-facila, *difficult*. **des-espero**, *despair*.

des-pruvar, *to disprove*.

ne-, really an adverb meaning "not," is much used as a prefix to indicate negation. It differs widely from **des-**, which marks the "direct opposite." There is all the difference in the world between a piece of evidence that does not prove a charge (**atesto ne-pruvanta**) and one that disproves it (**atesto des-pruvanta**):

vole o ne-vole, *willy-nilly*.

sen-, a preposition meaning "without," is also used as a prefix having the value of the English *-less*:

sen-viva, *lifeless*. **sen-hara**, *hairless*.

mi-, half:

mi-horo, *half-an-hour*. **mi-apertita**, *half-open, ajar*.

mis-, wrongly, amiss:

mis-lektar, *to misread*.

mis-pozar, *to misplace*. (Note the verb **egarar**, *to mislay*).

-ach-, pejorative, giving a bad sense:

popul-acho, *populace*. **rid-achar**, *to guffaw*.

skrib-achar, *to scrawl*.

CONVERSATION.

You look pale,

Vu aspektas pala.

Are you unwell?

Kad vu esas ne-sana?

I have a cold,

Me havas kataro.

I have caught cold,

Me prenis kataro.

Don't stand in the draught,

Ne restez en la aer-fluo.

Send for the doctor,

Querigez la mediko.

Are you often ill?	Kad vu esas ofte malada?
No, very seldom.	No, tre rare.
I don't remember being ill since I was a child,	Me ne memoras esir malada, depos mea infanteso.
Last year I had a cold in the head,	Lasta-yare, me havis nazkataro.
I had to stay at home for two days,	Me mustis restar en la domo dum du dii.
But I did not go to bed,	Ma me ne restis en la lito.

LESSON VIII.

THE PASSIVE VOICE

THE PASSIVE VOICE is formed with the verb "to be" followed by passive participle:

La puero esas am-ata, *The boy is loved.*

La puero esis am-ata, *The boy was loved.*

La puero esos am-ata, *The boy will be loved.*

The Perfect Tenses are formed with the suffix -ab-:

La puero esabis amata, *The boy had been loved.*

La puero esabos amata, *The boy will have been loved.*

All these forms can be contracted by adding the verb "to be" directly to the root:

La puero am-esas, *The boy is loved.*

It is, however, advisable not to contract the **-ab-** forms as they are clumsy and hard to follow in conversation.

Thus **La puero esabos amata** is to be preferred to *La puero amesabos*.

The present participle passive is most used, but the others are occasionally required. For example, the past perfect passive can be translated with the help of the past participle:

La puero esis amita, *The boy had been loved* (literally, *was a was-loved-person*.)

The future in **-ota** is used in the same way as **-onta** is in the active voice, to translate "*about to be,*" "*going to be*":

Ol esas fac-ota, *It is about to be done.*

La letro esas skrib-ota, *The letter is going to be written.*

The contracted passive is useful in sentences like the following:

Ica vorto uzesas rare, *This word is seldom used.*

It is frequently neater and clearer to avoid the passive by using the pronoun **on**, *one, they, people*, with the active:

On trovas diamanti en India, *Diamonds are found in India.*

The preposition *by* after a passive verb is always translated by **da**:

Ol esas recevita da li, *It has been received by them.*

The preposition *of* (possessive and genitive case) is **di**; *from* is **de**.

This is Peter's book, received by Paul from John.

Ita esas la libro di Petro recevita da Paulo de Johano.

The reception of the President of the French Republic by the King of England.

La acepto di la Prezidanto di la Franca Republiko da la Rejo di Anglia.

Like other adjectives, the participles can be changed into nouns of the same sense by changing the final **-a** into **-o** or **-i**:

La parol-ant-o esas la urb-estr-o,

The man-now-speaking is the mayor.

La kant-ant-o esas yun-in-o,

The person now singing is a young lady.

La disput-ant-i aceptis arbitro,

The contending parties accepted arbitration.

La bat-at-o kriis, ma la bat-ant-o duris sua bat-ado,

The one-who-was-being-beaten cried, but the one-who-was-beating continued his beating.

La regn-at-i expresas granda kontenteso pri la agi di sua regn-ant-i,

The subjects (=those governed) express great satisfaction with the acts of their rulers.

They can also form adverbs of manner by changing **-a** into **-e**:

Ni progresas aston-ant-e,

We are progressing astonishingly (wonderfully).

AFFIXES.

-et forms diminutives, marking smallness and changing the idea of the root:

domo, house; **dom-eto**, cottage.

rivero, river; **river-eto**, brook.

kantar, to sing; **kant-etar**, to hum.

ridar, to laugh; **rid-etar**, to smile.

It also serves to form pet-names:

matro, mother; **matr-eto** *mamma*.

Johano, John; **Johan-eto**, Johnny, Jack.

-eg- forms augmentatives (the opposite of diminutives), denoting largeness with a change in the idea of the root:

dom-ego, mansion.

pluvo, rain; **pluv-ego**, downpour.

arki- denotes pre-eminence:

arki-episkopo, archbishop. **arki-anjelo**, archangel.

arki-duko, archduke. **arki-fripono**, arch rogue.

-estr-, head of, chief of:

urb-estro, mayor. **nav-estro**, ship's master.

polic-estro, chief constable.

The two following affixes should be grouped with the participle **-ot-** "about to be."

-ind-, worthy to be ...:

estim-inda, estimable. **am-inda**, lovable.

kred-inda, credible.

-end-, that must be ..., is to be ...:

lekt-enda, that must be read.

me havas nulo skribenda,

I have nothing to write (that must be written).

Thus, a problem to be solved (**solvenda**) is possibly not about to be solved (**solvota**) nor even worthy of solution (**solvinda**).

-es- forms nouns having the sense "state, condition, quality":

san-esar, *to be healthy*; **san-eso**, *health*.

avar-eso, *avarice*.

bel-eso, *beauty*.

qual-eso, *quality*.

konstrukt-eso, *(state of) construction*.

[compare **konstrukto**, *(act of) construction*.]

konvert-eso, *conversion (act of being converted)*.

okup-eso, *state of being busy, occupation*.

CONVERSATION.

What is your name?	Quale vu nomesas?
I am called John,	Me nomesas Johano.
Where do you come from?	De ube vu venas?
What is your father's name?	Quale nomesas vua patro?
Where were you born?	Ube vu naskis?
I was born in London.	Me naskis en London.
When were you born?	Kande vu naskis?
I was born in 1897.	Me naskis en mil e oka-cent e nona-dek e sep.
Where do you live?	Ube vu habitas?
I live at the sea-side.	Me habitas an la mar-bordo.

LESSON IX.

PREPOSITIONS.

Each preposition has a well-defined meaning, and (like all words in the International Language) must be used only when the sense clearly requires it; e.g.:

I bought it of him, becomes: *I bought it from him*.

Me kompris ol de il.

He cut himself with his knife, becomes: *by means of his knife*, **Il sekis su per sua kultelo.**

The preposition **ye**, however, has no definite meaning, and is only to be used when no other preposition will do:

Ye la duesma (di) marto,

On the 2nd of March.

Il kaptis la kavalo ye la kolo per lazo,

He caught the horse by the neck with a lasso.

Me doloras ye la kapo,

I have head-ache (= I ache at the head).

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are followed by whatever mood and tense are logically required:

(a) **Se vu esus malada,**

If you were (should be) ill.

(b) **Se vu esos malada,**

If you are (will be) ill.

(c) **Imperez, ke il venez,**

Order him to come (imperative).

(d) **Restez til ke il venos,**

Stay until he comes (will come).

(e) **Kande il departos, dicez ad il...**

When he leaves (= will depart), tell him -

(f) **Segun ke me esos fatigita o ne, me iros kun vu,**

According as I am (shall be) tired or not, I will go with you.

(g) **Preparez chambro, pro la kazo se il venus,**

Prepare a room in case he comes (should come).

(h) **En la kazo ke il venos, en-duktez il,**

In case he comes (will come), show him in.

Conjunctions are often formed from prepositions by adding **ke**:

pro, because of (prep.); **pro ke**, because (conj.)

por, for, in order to (prep.); **por ke**, in order that (conj.)

dum, during (prep.); **dum ke**, while (conj.)

de-pos, since (prep.); **de-pos ke**, since (conj.)

til, as far as, till (prep.); **til ke**, till until (conj.)

The prepositions (without **ke**) are used before a noun, pronoun, or infinitive; the conjunctions before a verb (except the infinitive):

De-pos mea mariajo, *Since my marriage.*

De-pos ke me esis mariajata, Since I got married.

AFFIXES.

pre-, fore-, pre-, ante-:

pre-dicar, to foretell, predict.

pre-avo, great-grandfather. [Compare **pos-nepoto**, great-grandson.]

pre-datizar, ante-date.

prim-, primitive:

prim-avi, forefathers.

retro-, back:

retro-venar, to return, come back.

retro-irar, to return, go back.

retro-sendar, to return, send back.

ri-, again:

ri-dicar, to repeat, say again.

ri-polisar, to repolish.

Retro is used as an adverb; the adverb corresponding to **ri-** is **itere, again.**

-iv forms adjectives signifying "able to", "capable of doing":

instrukt-iva, instructive. responsiva, responsible.

sugest-iva, suggestive.

-ebl, forms adjectives signifying "that can be", "capable of being", *-able*:

kred-ebla, credible. lekt-ebla, legible.

ne-sond-ebla, unfathomable.

-ari denotes the indirect object (with *to* expressed or understood) of verb:

legac-ario, (person to whom something is bequeathed).

CONVERSATION.

Do you like travelling?

Ka vu prizas voyajado?

I seldom travel.

Me rare voyajas.

It is too expensive.

Ol esas tro kustoza.

Not so much as formerly.

Ne tam multe kam olim.

Do you think so, really?

Ka vu tale opinionas, vere?

According to my experience.

Segun mea experienco.

Have you visited France or Germany?

Ka vu vizitis Francia o Germania?

No, I don't know French or German.

No, me ne savas la Franca nek la

Germana.

They are so hard to master.

Li esas tante desfacile aquirebla.

It is to be hoped that everyone will soon learn
Ido.

Espereble, omnu balde lernos Ido.

LESSON X.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

The following, though belonging to the vocabulary, are mentioned here on account of their very frequent use:
ula, ulu, ulo = *some* (indeterminate quality).

Ula is an adjective:

ula libro, *some book*.

Ulu is a pronoun:

ulu dicis, *someone (a certain person) said*.

Ulo is a noun (*thing*):

ulo mankas, *something is wanting*.

Irga, irgu, irgo, (used in the same way as **ula, ulu, ulo**) = *any whatever*:

irgo konvenos, *anything whatever will do*.

Kelka, kelko, = *some* (an indeterminate number or quantity):

kelka homi, *some men*.

donez ad me kelko, *give me some (quantity of it)*.

Note the difference between **kelka** and **poka**; **kelka** means *some, a certain amount, a few* (opposed to **nula**, *none*); **poka** means *some, but little, few* (opposed to **multa**, *much*).

Omna, omnu, omno, *all, every*:

omna homi, *all men*.

Plural **omni**, *all*:

omni dicis, *they all said*.

omnu kantis, *everyone sang*.

omno esas hike, *everything is here*.

Altra, altru, altro, *other*:

altra foyo, *another time*.

altru parolos, *someone else will speak*.

altro montros, ke ..., *another thing will show that ...*

Nula, nulu, nulo, *none, nobody, nothing* (the opposite of **ulu**, etc.).

Singla, *single, each*.

singla karti, *single cards*.

li venis single, *they came singly*.

dek centimi po singla, *a penny apiece*.

The difference between **omna** and **singla** is slight, but clear; **omna** means *every* (collectively), while **singla** means *each* (distributively):

Omnu parolis, singlu en sua linguo.

Everyone spoke, each in his own language.

Observe that *each other* can be translated **ula la altra** (in the plural **uni la altri**) when the prefix **inter-** is unsuitable:

Amez uni la altra,

Love one another.

Li interparolis longe,

They talked together (with each other) long.

Li donis donaci uni a l'altri,

They gave each other gifts (gave gifts each to the others).

AFFIXES.

-aj with a verbal root, marks the object of the action expressed by the verb (transitive or mixed):

manj-ajo, *food* (what is eaten).

drink-ajo, *drink* (what is drunk).

chanj-ajo, *thing changed*.

With an intransitive verb it marks the subject of the action:

result-ajo, *result* (what results).

rest-ajo, *rest* (what remains).

With a non-verbal root, it signifies a thing made of a certain matter, or possessing a certain quality:

lan-ajo, *woollen article* **bel-ajo**, *beauty, beautiful thing*.

mol-ajo, *soft part*.

By extension it expresses "act of ...":

amik-ajo, *friendly act*. **infant-ajo**, *childish prank*.

-ur marks the concrete result of the action expressed by the verb:

pikt-uro, *a painting*.

imit-uro, *an imitation* (made). (Compare **imit-ajo**, the thing imitated).

imprim-uro, *printed work, letterpress*.

fotograf-uro, *a photograph* (picture).

-ar, collection of:

hom-aro, *mankind*. **vort-aro**, *vocabulary*.

"One of a mass" is expressed by **-un**:

grel-uno, *a hailstone*.

Where the elements are pieces, rather than individuals, use **peco**:

sukro-peco, *lump of sugar*.

ex-, *ex-*, former:

ex-konsulo, *ex-consul*. **ex-oficiro**, *ex-officer*.

-um is an indefinite suffix with no fixed meaning. Consult the dictionary for words in which it occurs:

mond-umo, *The World, smart society*.

foli-umar, *to thumb, turn over the leaves of*.

kol-umo, *(shirt-) collar*.

nuk-umo, *neck-flap*.

CONVERSATION.

Are you a chess-player?

Ka vu esas shak-ludero?

I used to know the moves.

Olim me savis la stroki.

I have forgotten the names of the men.

Me obliiis la nomi di la peci.

I couldn't even castle right.

Me ne povus mem roquar korekte.

Should you prefer to go out and enjoy the fresh air?

Ka vu preferus ekirar e juar la fresha aero?

Yes, indeed; the rain is over.

Yes, certe; la pluvo cesis.

Very well; we'll take our umbrellas, in case it begins again.

Bone; ni prenos nia parapluvi, kaze ke ol rikomencus.

If you are cold, we won't stay long.

Se vu sentos vu kolda, ni ne restos longatempe.

English Idioms and Ido

LESSON XI.

POSSESSIVE CASE.

(1) The English possessive case has to be turned round, and translated by the preposition *di*:
The father's dog (= the dog of the father),

La hundo di la patrulo.

The mothers' meeting (= the meeting of the mothers),

La asemblo di la patrini.

A mothers' meeting (= a meeting of mothers),

Asemblo di patrini.

A beggar's revenge (= the revenge of a beggar),

Venjo di mendikisto.

(2) With prepositions *to* and *at*, the possessive case is translated by *che*:

She lives at her uncle's (house),

El lojas che sua onklulo.

He went to his tailor's (shop),

Il iris che sua talioro.

(3) The possessive case was formerly used with all nouns. We still find traces of it in expressions like *an hour's walk*, where there is no real possession, and the preposition *de* is to be used:

Un horo de marchio, or: marchio de (or, dum) un horo.

(4) A few expressions where the possessive case is found can be rendered by simpler forms:

at arm's length, ye brakio-disto.

for mercy's sake, pro kompato.

a hair's breadth, har-dikeso.

today's news, la cadiala novaji.

for form's sake, por la formo.

(5) Another form of possessive is the adjectival noun:

a railway carriage = fer-voyala vagono.

or better, **vagono di fervoyo.**

the park gate = la parkala pordego.

or better, **la pordego di la parko.**

POSSESSIVE = THAT.

The possessive case at the end of a sentence often has to be translated by the pronoun *that*:

He said his writing was better than his brother's (= than that of his brother),

Il dicis ke lua skribajo esas plu bona, kam ta di lua fratulo.

She liked her sister's best (= that of her sister),

El maxim prizis ta di sua fratino.

It is as good as my grandfather's (= as that of my grandfather),

Ol esas tam bona, kam ta di mea avulo.

It is the old man's (= that of the old man),

Ol esas ta di la oldulo,

or: It belongs *to the old man,*

Ol apartenas a la oldulo.

PARTITIVE ARTICLE.

When the indefinite adjectives *some, anya, an*, they are not to be translated:

The children have some bread, La infanti havas pano.

Did he get any money? Kad il recevis pekunio?

He wrote without any ink. Il skribis sen inko.

In such cases the word *some* or *any* could easily be left out.

Did he get any money? etc.

If the word *some* or *any* cannot be left out, then it is an adjective or a pronoun, and must be translated:

Whether he got any or not, I don't know,

Kad il recevis kelka o ne, me ne savas.

APPARENT PLURAL.

Note the following and all similar:

bellows, sufilo. contents, kontenajo.

breeches, pantalono. dregs, lizo.

scissors, cizo. alms, almono or almoni.

tongs, tenalio. means, moyeno or moyeni.

billiards, biliardo. news, novajo or novaji.

Some nouns of quantity remain singular in English when preceded by a number; they should, of course, be plural in Ido:

They had three brace of partridges and six dozen oysters,

Li havis tri pari [de] perdriki e sis dekedui [de] ostri.

LESSON XII.

HOW TO TRANSLATE "THAT".

- (1) If it joins two sentences, use **ke**.
- (2) If it means *who, whom, which*, use **qua** as subject, **quan** as object (if before the verb).
- (3) If it means *that (person)*, use **ita, ta**.
- (4) If it means *that thing*, use **ito, to**.
- (5) If it means *that kind of*, use **tala**.
- (6) If it means *in order that*, use **por ke** (with imperative).

E.g.-

(1) *I see that you are here*, **me vidas, ke vu esas hike**.

(Joins sentences "I see", "you are here".)

(2) *The cat that was here*, **La kato, qua esis hike**.

The dog that you saw, **La hundo, quan vu vidis**.

(3) *That man is too old*, **Ita (or ta) viro esas tro olda**.

(4) *That is no use*, **Ito (or to) ne utilesas**.

(5) *That person! Well, I never!*

Tala persono! ne-kredebla!

(6) *I tell you now, that you may be prepared,*

Me dicas ol a vu nun, por ke vu esez preparita (or pronta).

THAT SHOULD NEVER BE OMITTED.

The word *that* is very often omitted in English, but should NEVER be omitted in Ido:

(1) *The book I gave you (= the book that (or which) I gave you).*

La libro quan me donis a vu.

(In this case *that* is the pronoun.)

(2) *I think he will come (= I think that he will come).*

Me opinionas, ke il venos.

(In this case *that* is the conjunction.)

It is generally omitted in English after verbs like *to think, to hope, to wish, to believe*.

It is impossible to pay too much attention to this rule, as the correct use of the word **ke** is the key to a good international style for English-speaking students.

OTHER WORDS OMITTED.

All other words omitted in English have to be inserted in Ido:

It was he mentioned the fact (= he who mentioned).

Il esas ta qua mencionis la fakto.

He knew the man we were speaking of (= of whom we were speaking).

Il konocis la viro pri qua ni parolis.

Do what he will (= let him do ...), he cannot ...

Il facez quon il volas, il ne povas ...

If a man was great while living (= while he was living).

Se homo esis famoza, dum ke il vivis.

He gave the boy a penny (= a penny to the boy)

Il donis dek centimi a la puero.

Show it me (= show it to me)

Montrez ol a me.

WHOSE, OF WHICH.

Whose and of which are translated di qua (or di qui):

The boy whose book I saw (= the boy of whom I saw the book).

La puero di qua me vidis la libro.

The sword which Hector gave Ajax was that on whose point Ajax fell.

La glavo quan Hektor donis ad Ajax, esis ta sur la pinto di qua Ajax falis.

The books, the binding of which you liked.

La libri di qui vu prizis la binduro.

INFINITIVE CLAUSE.

Another case in which *that* as a conjunction (=ke) should be used is the infinitive clause:

I want you to come, Me volas, ke vu venez.

He ordered them to go away, Il imperis, ke li de-irez.

It will be noticed that such phrases occur most frequently with verbs of *command* and *desire*.

LESSON XIII.

How to translate “WHAT”.

(a) If it means *that which*, use **to quo** or **to quon**, according to sense:

(1) *What is here is good (= That which is here is good).*

To quo esas hike, esas bona.

(In this sentence *which* is the subject of *is*.)

(2) *What you say is right (= that, which you say, is right).*

To quon vu dicas, esas justa.

(Here *which* is the object of *you say*.)

NOTE.- In the correlation **to quo**, or **to quon**, the **to** can be omitted after a verb:

I heard what he said, Me audis quon il dicis.

I know what they are, Me savas quo li esas.

(b) If it is a question and means *what thing*, use **quo** or **quon**:

What is it? Quo esas?

What is the matter? Quo eventas?

What do you want? (= you want what thing? you subject, what object, placed before the verb).

Quon vu volas?

(c) As an adjective, use **qua**, **quan**:

What carriage? Qua veturo?

What day? **Qua dio?**

(d) As an exclamation, use **quo!**

What! is it true! **Quo, ka vera?**

(e) Followed by *a*, translate *what* by **quala**:

What a wind! **Quala vento!**

Indefinite Adjectives and Pronouns.

Some, any. See Lessons X. and XI.

No before a noun of quantity = *not* before the verb:

Me ne havas pano.

No before a noun of individuality = *not one*: **nula**:

No man will say, **Nula homo dicos.**

Either (= the one or the other):

Either of them will do (= one or other will suit).

Una od altra konvenos.

[*Either .. or* is a conjunction, **sive .. sive.**]

Neither (= nor one nor the other):

Neither door was open,

Nek una nek la altra pordo esis apertita.

Few = **poka.**

A few = **kelka.**

Several = **plura.**

Many, much = **multa** (*too many, much =* **tro multa**).

Such meaning "quality" = **tala.**

" " meaning *those* = **ti.**

Such as we are, **Tala, quala ni esas.**

Such as like it, **Ti, qui prizas ol.**

All meaning *everything* = **omno.**

" " meaning *everybody* = **omni.**

All I have said, **Omno, quon me dicis.**

All were there, **Omni asistis.**

All trouble, all efforts, **Omna peno, omna esforcis.**

All the, meaning *the whole* = **la tota.**

All the town was ablaze, **La tota urbo flagris.**

Each other = **una altra.**

One another = **una altra** (or verb commencing by **inter-**)

They loved each other,

Li amis una altra.

They loved one another,

Li amis una altra (or: **inter-amis**).

They took each other's hats,

Li prenis la una la chapelo di la altra.

Not anything, Nothing = **ne .. ulo** or **nulo.**

Not anyone, no one, none = **ne .. ulu** or **nulu.**

One is translated by **un** as a number, **una** as an adjective showing unity, **unu** as a pronoun of person:

One and one make two,

Un ed un facas du.

The One Holy Church,

La Una Santa Eklezio.

The one said this, the other said that,

Unu dicis ico, la altru dicis ito.

One after demonstratives (this one, that one, the other one), and after adjectives (a young one, a good one) is omitted:

This one said this, that one said that, and the other one said the other thing,

Ica dicis ico, ita dicis ito, e la altra dicis la altro.

The little one was tired,

La puereto esis fatigita.

One, after an adjective, is often translated by a repetition of the noun:

She had a doll, and a beautiful one too,

El havis pupeo, vere bela pupeo.

The ones as a pronoun = uni:

The ones were long, the others were short,

Uni esis longa, l'altri esis kurta.

Ones, after an adjective is not translated:

Give me two small ones, Donez a me du mikra.

Self.- The pronoun self is translated by ipsa:

Who was there? Only myself,

Qua esis ibe? Nur me ipsa.

When myself, himself etc. are used after the simple pronoun (I myself, she herself etc.), or after a noun (the king himself), translate the simple pronoun or noun, and add ipsa as separate word:

They themselves told me, Li ipsa dicis to a me.

She saw it herself, El ipsa vidis ol.

She saw the thing itself, El vidis la kozo ipsa.

It will be noticed that the word ipsa should be placed next to the word it refers to.

Self as a noun is translated by persono.

My whole self, mea tota persono.

LESSON XIV.

How to translate "SHALL".

(1) If it is a simple future, use -os:

I shall be here tomorrow, me esos hike morgo.

(2) If it means "duty", use devar or the imperative:

He shall do it, Il devas facar lo.

Thou shalt not bear false witness, Tu ne false atestez.

How to translate "WILL".

(1) If it is a simple future, use **-os**:

*He will write to you, **Il skribos a vu.***

(2) If it means "emphasis", use **ya** with future:

*I will do it, **me ya facos lo.***

(3) If it means *to be willing, to be so good*, use **voluntar**:

*Will you do me a favour? **Ka vu voluntas facar favoro a me?***

(4) As a frequentative, it is not translated (except by a periphrase or by **-ad-**):

Sometimes he will look in of an evening,

Kelka-foye il venas vizitar ni en la vespero

(or, **Eventas kelka-foye ke il venas vizitar ni ..**

or, **Il vizitadas ni vespere).**

How to translate "SHOULD".

(1) If it is a simple conditional, use **-us**:

I should be glad to have it,

Me esus felica havar ol (or, **se me havus ol).**

(2) If it means *ought*, use **devas**:

*You should write to them, **Vu devas skribar a li.***

When really conditional, **devus** not **devas** is used. Compare "You ought (**devas**) to do it if you can" and "you ought (**devus**) to do it if you could."

(3) At the beginning of the sentence, use **se** with future:

*Should you require my services, **Se vu bezonos mea servi.***

How to translate "WOULD".

(1) If it is a simple conditional, use **-us**:

*He would not forget it, **Il ne oblivius ol.***

(2) If it means "insistence", use **volis** (= *did want*):

I tried to stop him, but he would do it,

Me probis haltigar il, ma il volis facar ol.

(3) If it means "habit", use **-ad-**:

She would sit on that little chair,

El sidadis sur ta stuleto.

(4) In the phrase *would that*, use either **se nur** with conditional or **Deo volez ke** with imperative:

Would that peace reigned everywhere!

Deo volez ke paco omna-loke regnez!

How to translate "MAY".

(1) If it means *perhaps*, use **forsan**:

It may rain, **Forsan pluvos.**

It may be so, **Forsan esas tale.**

(2) If it means "permission", use **darfar** or a periphrase:

May I come in?

Ka me darfas en-venar?

You may not do it (= you are not allowed to do it),

Vu ne darfas facar ol.

(The same sentence: "*you may not do it*", meaning "*perhaps you won't do it*", would be **forsan vu ne facos ol.**

How to translate "MUST".

(1) With a personal subject, use the personal verb **mustar**:

I must go, **Me mustas departar.**

(2) When the subject cannot, or need not, be expressed use the impersonal verb **oportar**:

We must go now, **Oportas departar nun.**

(3) Sometimes an adjective in **-end** suffices:

A book that must be read, **Libro lektenda.**

Frequentative Form - The word *used to*, when it really means "a habit", is translated by affix **-ad-**

We used to walk up and down for hours,

Ni iradis e venadis dum hori.

Change of Tense

(1) In Ido tenses do not govern each other:

I thought it was raining (= I thought that it is raining = "It is raining", I thought).

Me pensis, ke pluvus.

He found she was tired (= He found that she is tired - at the time he found it).

Il trovis, ke el esas fatigita.

(2) The English present perfect with date is translated by present tense and the word *since*.

I have known it these four days (= I know it from four days),

Me savas lo de quar dii.

I have been here two months, **Me esas hike de du monati.**

I had been in Rome a week when I received your letter (= I was in Rome from a week ...),

Me esis en Roma de un semano, kande me recevis vua letro.

(3) The English preterite with *for* equals a past tense with **dum**.

I was there for two months (= during two months).

Me esis ibe dum du monati.

She used it for one year,

El uzis ol dum un yaro.

Tagged Questions and the like.

The following examples will explain better than any rule how to translate sentences of the sort: *Are you tired?* **Ka vu esas fatigita?**

I am not tired, **Me ne esas fatigita.**

You are tired, aren't you? **Vu esas fatigita, ka ne?**

You aren't tired, are you? **Vu ne esas fatigita, ka yes?**

I am not tired; are you? **Me ne esas fatigita; ka vu (esas)?**

I am tired; aren't you? **Me esas fatigita; ka vu ne (esas)?**

He is tired, isn't he? **Il esas fatigita, ka ne?**

He isn't tired, is he? **Il ne esas fatigita, ka yes?**

I have finished; have you? **Me (ja) finis; ka vu (anke)?**

I have! **Me anke!**

Has he? **Kad il (anke)?**

He hasn't. **Il ne.**

You'll come, won't you? **Vu venos, ka ne?**

She won't come; will you? **El ne volas venar; ka vu volas?**

I don't know, I am sure, **Me tote ne savas**

Oh! do! please!, Ho, yes! (venez) me pregas!

LESSON XV.

How to translate the English -ING.

The English termination *-ing* seldom is a real present participle that can be translated by **-anta**. The following rules cover most cases:

(1) Use **-anta** only if the word in *-ing* is a true verbal adjective, qualifying a noun:

A crying child, **Krianta infanto.**

A gratifying result, **Kontentiganta rezulto.**

In the above, the adjective in *-ing* can be replaced by a verb, with *who* or *which*:

a child who cries,

a result which gratifies.

(2) In most cases, *-ing* is merely a noun of action, *i.e.*, a word expressing an action:

to beat, a beating.

to brush, a brushing.

to institute, instituting.

Such nouns are rendered by the simple termination **-o**, which, when the root is a verb, precisely means action:

bat-ar, bat-o.

bros-ar, bros-o.

instituc-ar, instituc-o.

If it is intended to convey an idea of particular duration, use the affix **-ado**:

To dance, **dans-ar;**

A dance, **dans-o;**

Dancing, **dans-ado.**

Young people are fond of dancing, **La yuni prizas dansado.**

Angling is a pleasant pastime,

(Angel-) peskado esas agreabla tempo-pasigivo.

Constant travelling is bad for the nerves,

La sempra voyajado nocas la nervi.

In the last two examples, the simple form **pesko, vojajo**, would mean *catching a fish* (not *catching fish*), and a *journey* (not *travelling*).

(3) At the beginning of a sentence or clause, the word in *-ing* should be translated by **-ante**, if it could be or is preceded by a preposition or conjunction like *while, in, on*:

Replying to your letter (= in reply to your letter),

Respondante a vua letro.

On coming in, I saw her,

En-irante, me vidis el.

I spoke to him standing (= while standing),

Stacante, me parolis ad il.

Taking his hat, he went out,

Prenante lua chapelo, il ek-iris.

If the word in *-ing* is the auxiliary *to have*, then the past participle of the second verb must be used:

Having spoken thus, he sat down,

Tale parolante, il sideskis.

Having been in the place, I know it,

Esinte en la loko, me konocas ol, or: Pro ke me esis ...

(4) After a preposition, the word in *-ing* is the equivalent of an infinitive, as English prepositions, except *to*, govern the participle:

Before going away (= before to-go-away),

Ante departar.

After speaking (= after to-have-spoken),

Pos parolir.

Instead of writing (= instead of to-write),

Vice skribar.

After answering her letter.

Pos respondir ad elua letro.

Note.- *While* is a conjunction (*during* being the corresponding preposition):

While running, they fell down,

Dum ke li kuris (or, dum lia kuro), li falis.

(5) A large number of cases cannot be classified under any of the above heads, but a few examples will suffice:

(a) *Angry for being disturbed (= angry because one disturbed him),*

Iracanta pro ke on trublis il.

(b) *Particular ways of doing things (= to do things),*

Specala manieri facar kozi.

(c) *He was far from appreciating her good qualities (= he certainly did not value highly her good qualities),*

Il certe ne alte prizis elua bona qualesi.

or: *He was far from an appreciation of her good qualities,*

Il esis for prizar elua bona qualesi.

(d) *He agreed with her in liking sweets (= he agreed with her in that thing, that they two liked sweets),*

Il akordis kun el en to, ke li du prizis sukraji,

or: **Il akordis kun el en prizar sukraji.**

(e) *I can't help loving the child (= I cannot not love the child),*

Me ne povas ne amar la infanto.

(f) *They hindered him from running,*

Li impedis, ke il kurez.

(g) *She intended coming yesterday (= she intended to come),*

El intencis venar hiere.

(h) *Out of hearing (= not able-to-be-reached by a call),*

Ne-atingebla per voko.

or: **Exter voko** (*out of call*),

or: **Ja ne-vokebla** (*= already not callable*),

(i) *A boarding-house, gasteyo.*

An eating-house, restorerio.

A dining-room, manjo-chambro.

A walking-stick, promen-bastono.

A sitting-room, saloneto.

A swimming-bath, nateyo.

A writing-table, skribo-tablo.

A drawing-pencil, desegno-krayono.

A camping outfit, acesori di kamp(ad)o.

(6) If the word in *-ing* is the subject of a verb, use either the infinitive or the noun form:

Smoking is bad for the health,

Fumar esas mala por la saneso.

(7) If the word in *-ing* is preceded by *to be*, see Lesson VII, "Progressive Form":

I am calling you, Me vokas vu.

LESSON XVI.

List of Prepositions.

De, *from, since, of* (in quantities):

unu de li, *one of them.*

de-pos, *since, after.*

di, *of* (possession and genitive).

da, *by* (authorship or after passive verb).

a, ad, *to* (direction, object, intention):

pensar a, *to turn one's thoughts to, think of.*

amo a Deo, *love of God.*

irar a..., *to go to -*

aden, *into.*

adsur, *on to.*

en, *in.*

ek, *out of* (with motion, choice, material).

vazo ek oro, *a vase of gold.*

irar ek la chambro, *to go out of the room.*

exter, *outside* (without motion).
sur, *on*.
super, *above*.
sub, *under* (with or without motion).
infre di, *at the bottom or foot of, below*.
inter, *between, among*.
tra, *through* (in crossing only).
cis, *this side of*.
trans, *the other side of, across* (with or without motion).
preter, *beyond, leaving behind*.
lor, *at the time of*.
ante, *before* (in time).
pos, *after* (in time).
avan, *in front of, before* (in space).
dop, *behind, after* (in space).
koram, *in the presence of*.
che, *at, to* (the house).
apud, *next to, by, beside*.
an, *on, at* (contiguity):
an la tablo, *at table*.
an Seine, *on the Seine*.
cirkum, *around, about* (place, time, quantity, etc.)
kontre, *against*.
pro, *because, on account of*.
por, *for, in view of, in order to*.
per, *by means of, through*.
pri, *concerning, of, about, relating to, on*.
kun, *with* (in company with).
sen, *without* (privation).
ultre, *beyond, in addition to*.
proxim, *near, close to* (not touching).
po, *for, at the price of, in exchange for*.
dum, *during*.
til, *till* (prep.) *as far as*.
til la pordo, *as far as the door*.
malgre, *in spite of, notwithstanding*.
vice, *instead of, in the place of*.
segun, *according to*.
alonge, *along*.
vers, *towards*.
ye, *at* (indefinite preposition).

Final Prepositions.

Prepositions must always be placed *before* a noun or pronoun:

This is the book he spoke of (= of which he spoke),

Yen la libro, pri qua il parolis.

What are you talking about (= about what ...)?

Pri quo vu parolis?

It is frequently possible to combine a final preposition with its verb, or to form a phrase:

This is the stick he came with (= which he brought),

Yen la bastono, quan il ad-portis.

The doctor was sent for (= one caused-to-be-fetched),

On quer-ig-is la mediko.

The bag he came for (= which he fetched),

La sako, quan il queris.

This will do to go on with (= at the beginning),

Ico konvenos en la komenco.

The boat had not been intended to be lived in,

La batelo ne esis destinita por habitado.

The church had not been preached on for many years,

On ne predikabis en la kirko dum multa yari.

Prepositions as Adverbs.

A word which is a preposition, if before a noun or pronoun, may be an adverb, if alone:

Near the brook, Proxim la rivereto.

The brook ran near, La rivereto fluis proxime.

All Ido prepositions can be changed into adverbs by the addition of an **-e**:

dum, *during*; **dume**, *meanwhile*.

lor, *at the time of*; **lore**, *then*.

pos, *after*; **pose**, *afterwards*.

ante, *before*; **antee**, *previously*.

kontre, *against*; **kontree**, *on the other hand, contrariwise*.

As adjectives, **antea** means *previous*, **posa**, *subsequent*, **kontrea**, *opposing*.

(**Extere**, **interne**, are used in place of **ene**, **eke**.)

Sense According to Place.

Some prepositions are used as adverbs in English with a different sense:

About an *hour*, **Cirkum un horo**.

They ran about, Li kuris hike ed ibe.

On *the bell*, **Sur la klosho**.

They rang on, Li sonigadis.

Over *the way*, **Trans la voyo**,

The storm was over, La sturmo esis finita (o: esabis).

Up *a tree*, **Supre di arboro**.

The door is shut up, La pordo esas tote klozita.

Turn round the horse, Turnez cirkum la kavalo.

Turn the horse round, Turnez la kavalo.

Prepositions as Verbs.

Prepositions in English, are often used with the full meaning of a verb, the verb accompanying them having

only the value of an adverb:

To walk in, ride in, creep in, run in, float in (= to enter by walking, riding, creeping, running, floating),

En-irar marchante, vehante, reptante, kurante, flotacante.

I wind about and in and out,

Me sinuifas, en-iras, ek-iras.

He was trudging through the woods, up hill and down dale.

Il pene tra-iris boski, acensis kolini, decensis vali.

It was blown off into the dirt.

Ol esis de-portata da la vento aden la fango.

The consequence of this peculiar use is that an intransitive verb can (apparently) take a direct object:

Will you row me to the bridge?

Ka vu voluntas rem-vehigar me a la ponto?

The child will cry her eyes out,

La infantino ruinos sua okuli per lakrimi.

Kiss away her tears,

Sikigez elua lakrimi per kiso.

He was argued into allowing the fact,

Il esis obligata per argumenti aceptar la fakto.

Adjectives are also used in the same way:

They walked themselves dry,

Li per marcho sikigis su.

LESSON XVII.

Passive Voice translated by “on”.

When the speaker does not want to name, or does not know, the author of an action, he states it in the passive voice in English:

The father is loved.

In Ido, the indefinite pronoun is used:

On amas la patrulo.

This avoids such passive constructions as:

He was not told the whole truth,

On ne dicis ad il la tota verajo.

Sometimes, instead of the passive voice, a pronoun is used in English; the pronoun *we* is used when the speaker wants to associate himself with the statement:

We are all mortal.

Ni omna esas mortiva.

But when the statement applies to everybody, **on** should be used:

When we hear hear but one bell, we hear but one sound,

Kande on audas nur un klosho, on audas nur un sono.

The same is true of the pronouns *they*, *you* and the expressions *people*, *somebody*:

They manage those things better in America,

On administras ta kozi plu bone en Amerika.

You cannot eat your cake and have it,

On ne povas manjar sua kuko e konservar ol.

People say it is their own fault,

On dicas, ke ol esas lia propra kulpo.

A man is not always lucky,

On ne sempre esas fortuneza.

Preposition before Infinitive.

Any preposition can be used before an infinitive, as the infinitive is the equivalent of a noun:

Loko por studiar (= loko por studio).

A place for studying (= a place for study).

Sen dormar, *without sleep.*

Ante departar, *before starting.*

Ante parto, *before departure.*

Sen parolir, *without having spoken.*

Preposition *to* is not translated if it is part of the infinitive:

I want to come, **me volas venar.**

If it means *in order to*, use **por**:

He wrote to come, **Il skribis por venar.**

If you could use the form in *-ing* with nearly the same sense, the **por** is not necessary:

To be or not to be (= being or not being), **Esar o ne esar.**

After an adjective, preposition *to* means neither *in order to* nor an infinitive:

Easy to learn (= easily learnable), **Facile lernebla.**

Difficult to understand, **Desfacile komprenebla.**

They have only themselves to blame, **Li ipsa esas sola blaminda.**

For the infinitive clause, "*I want you to come,*" etc., see Lesson XII

Impersonal Verbs.

Verbs like *to rain*, *to snow*, *to hail* have no real subject; therefore the English pronoun *it* is not translated:

It rains. **Pluvas.**

It snowed. **Nivis.**

It is going to hail. **Esas balde grelonta.**

(See also Lesson XX.)

The same is true when the pronoun *it* does not refer to anything:

It is you. **Esas vu.**

"I am cold"

Translate such phrases by means of **sentar**, *to feel*, used reflexively:

Me sentas me kolda.

Vu sentos vu tro varma.

"There is, there are"

These are simply translated by the verb *to be*, the real subject being the word that follows:

There is a hill outside the town,

Esas kolino exter la urbo.

There are twelve hens in the cage

Esas dek-e-du hanini en la kajo.

But when *there is* points to a person or thing, use **yen**:

There he is (= There he comes!) **Yen il venas!**

Time of Day.

An hour is **horo**, but time by the clock is expressed by **kloko, kloki**:

What time is it? **Qua kloko esas?**

It is two o'clock, **Esas du kloki.**

At half-past two, **Ye du kloki e duimo.**

Always reckon quarters and minutes *from* the last hour, not *to* the next one:

A quarter to eight,

Sep kloki e tri quarimi, or Sep kloki quaradek-e-kin minuti.

Twenty to ten (= 9.40). **Non kloki quaradek.**

Continental timetables, etc., reckon up to 24 o'clock (midnight):

Twelve noon, **Dek-e-du kloki.**

One p.m., **Dek-e-tri kloki.**

Arithmetic.

The words *plus, minus, multiplied by, divided by*, are translated **plus, minus, per, sur**:

$2+3-1$, **du plus tri minus un.**

$4 \times 2=8$, **quar per du facas ok.**

$9/3=3$, **non sur tri facas tri.**

Days, Months, etc.

The names of the days of the week are (*no capitals*, except at head of sentence, etc.):

Sundio, lundio, mardio, merkurdio, jovdio, venerdio, saturdio.

The names of the months are (*capitals as above*):

Januaro, februaro, marto, aprilo, mayo, junio, julio, agosto, septembro, oktobro, novembro, decembro.

The names of the seasons are:

Printempo, somero, autuno, vintro.

The international hotel custom is followed in naming the chief meals:

Breakfast, dejuneto.

Lunch, dejuno.

Dinner, dineo.

Supper, supeo.

The corresponding verbs are: **dinear, supear**, etc:

Dates.

In dating, begin with the day, end with the year.

Sept. 12th, 1914, **12-ma septembro 1914.**

LESSON XVIII.

List of Principal Conjunctions.

ed (e), *and*.

od (o), *or*.

od ... od, *either ... or*.

nek, *nor*.

nek ... nek, *neither ... nor*.

or, *now* (in argument).

nam, *for* (= *because*).

do, *then, so* (= *therefore*).

ma, *but*.

tamen, *however, nevertheless, yet*.

yen, *here is, here are*.

lore ... lore, *now ... then*.

ka(d), (question word) *whether*.

ke, *that*.

se, *if*.

sive .. sive, *whether ... whether*.

se ne, *if not*.

se ... nur, nur se, *provided that*.

ecepte se, *unless*.

quale se, *as though*.

quankam, *although*.

pro quo? *why?*

por quo, *what for?*

de kande, *as soon as, since when*.

por ne, *lest* (with infinitive).

Compound Conjunctions.

In addition to the conjunctions formed from prepositions by adding **ke** (see [Lesson IX.](#)), many can be formed from adverbs in the same way:

tale ke, *so that, in such a way that.*

tante ke, *so much that.*

tam longe ke, *as long as.*

kaze ke, *in case.*

kondicione ke, *on condition that.*

unfoye ke, *once (that).*

omnafoye ke, *each time (that).*

tam ofte ke, *as often as.*

time ke, *for fear that.*

tante plu ... ke, *all the more ... that.*

quante plu ... tante plu, *the more ... the more.*

quante min ... tante min, *the less ... the less.*

tante plu bone ke, *all the better ... because.*

A few examples will help to understand the value of the most difficult, and show how many others not given above can be formed. The general rule is that **every word means one definite idea**, to form the exact equivalent of any English phrase consisting of two or more words that have often lost their original meaning:

se means *if*,

nur means *only*,

se nur (=if only) is translated *provided that*.

de means *from*,

kande means *when*,

de kande is translated *since when? or how long?*

pro means *on account of*,

quo means *what thing*,

pro quo is translated *why?*

quik means *immediately*,

kande means *when*,

quik kande is translated *as soon as*.

pro means *immediately*,

to means *that (thing)*,

pro to is translated *that's why*.

quante means *so much*,

min means *less*,

tante means *thus much*,

quante min ... tante min is translated *the less ... the less*.

E.g.-

Quante min me manjas, tante min me drinkas,

(How-much less I eat, thus-much less I drink,)

The less I eat, the less I drink.

De kande vu lojas hike? me lojas hike de un monato,

(From when you are-living here? I am-living here from one month,)

How long have you lived here? I have lived here one month.

De kande il arivis...

(From when he arrived).

As soon as he arrived...

Apene il arivis, kande el klozis la pordo,

(Hardly he arrived, when she shut the door,)

He no sooner arrived than she closed the door.

And.

Very often, between an imperative and an infinitive, *and* cannot be translated by **ed**:

Take care and behave yourself, Take care that you behave yourself,

Sorgez ke vu kondutas bone.

Be careful and see that he does it,

Sorge atencez ke il facas ol.

Be sure and come, Fail not to come

Ne faliez venar.

As.

The word *as* conveys so many different ideas, that several examples of its use are necessary:

He came in as I spoke (= while I spoke),

Il en-venis dum ke me parolis.

It happened as I told you (= in the way in which I told you),

Lo eventis, quale me pre-dicis a vu.

They were as like as two peas (comparison),

Li esis tam simila kam du pizi,

or: **Li tam similesis una a l'altra kam du pizi.**

Great as he is, he is not infallible (= although he is great),

Quankam il esas granda, il esas eroriva.

Much as I regret it ... (= however much...),

Irge quante me regretas ol...

Such as have anything to say... (= those who),

Ti, qui havas ulo dicenda...

It's pluck as does it (= which causes success),

Audaco esas to, quo sucesigas.

As you are angry, you should not speak (= because you are angry),

Pro ke vu iracas, vu devas silencar.

Kom and Quale.

These both translate *as*, or *like*, but while **kom** implies identity, **quale** only marks resemblance:

Il esis aceptata kom rejo,

He was received like a king (and he was a king).

Il esis aceptata quale rejo,

He was received like a king (though he was not a king).

Il aparis quale Hamlet,

He appeared as Hamlet (in the character of H.)

Me ne parolas kom experto.

I do not speak as an expert.

(As one who was an expert would.)

Nor.

At the beginning of a sentence or clause, *nor* means: *and not*:

Nor was he tired,

Ed il ne esis fatigita.

Nor ... either is translated nek ... anke:

I am not tired, nor he either,

Me ne esas fatigita, nek il anke.

LESSON XIX.

List of Principal Adverbs.

maxim(e), *most*.

minim(e), *least*.

pluse, *further, moreover*.

maxim ... posible, *most ... possible*.

- **maxim granda posible**, *the greatest possible*.

minim ... posible, *least ... possible*.

tam ... kam posible, *as ... as possible*.

admaxime, *at the most*.

adminime, *at least*.

proxime, *approximately, near*.

kelke, *a little*.

poke, *little*.

sat(e), *enough*.

tro, *too (much)*.

sam-tempe, *at the same time*.

nul-tempe, *never*.

sempre, *always*.

kune, *together*.

nun, *now; ago = before now*, **ante nun**.

olim, *once upon a time, formerly*.

frue, *early*.
tarde, *late*.
erste, *only = no earlier than*.
ca-die (hodie), *today*.
hiere, *yesterday*.
morge, *tomorrow*.
ca-vespere, *this evening*.
pre-hiere, *the day before yesterday*.
pos-morge, *the day after tomorrow*.
jus, *just (in the past)*.
quik, *at once, immediately*.
ankore, *still*.
ja, *already*.
ne ... ja, *not yet*.
interne, *inside*.
extere, *outside*.
supre, *up, upstairs*.
infre, *down, below*.
avane, *in front*.
dope, *behind*.
retro, *backwards*.
dextre, *on the right*.
sinistre, *on the left*.
fore, *far away*.
cirkume, *around*.
forsan, *perhaps*.
komprenende, *of course*.
mem, *even; still (with comparative)*.
ya, *indeed*.
nur, *only*.
precipue, *chiefly*.
aparte, *apart, separately*.
itere, *anew, afresh, again*.
okazione (di), *apropos (of)*.
oportune, *by the way, by the bye*.

But.

The word *but* can be (1) a conjunction, joining two statements; (2) a preposition, before a noun or a pronoun in the objective case in English; (3) an adverb, explaining a verb, an adjective, or another adverb; (4) a pronoun, subject of a verb; (5) a verb; expressing an action; (6) a noun, expressing a thing done:

(1) *I like peas, but I do not like beans,*

Me prizas pizi, ma me ne prizas fazeoli.

(2) *All but him liked it,*

Omni ecepte il prizis ol.

(3) *I had but one friend,*

Me havis nur un amiko.

(4) *There is no one but loves her,*

Nulu esas qua ne amas el.

(5,6) *But me no buts,*
Ne opozez a me kontre-dici.

Ever.

The word *ever* may mean (1) *all time, always*; (2) *at any time*:

(1) *The Maple-leaf for ever,*

La acer-folio por sempre.

I shall love you for ever,

Me amos vu sempre, sempre.

(2) *If he ever comes, ...*

Se il ul-tempe venos, ...

Ever, in compound words like *whenever, wherever, whoever*, is translated **irge, irga**, etc.:

Do whatever you like,

Facez irgo quon vu volas.

Whatever might be his anger, ...

Irga quala (or, quanta) esas ilua iraco...

Whoever they may be, ...

Irge qui li esas, ...

Whenever I hear the birds singing, ...

Irga kande me audas la uceli kantar...

Whichever is here, ...

Irga qua esas hike,

Give me anything whatever,

Donez a me irgo.

Let it be ever so small,

Irge quante mikra ol esos, ...

We have bought ever such a tiny cottage,

Ni kompris tote mikra rurdometo.

Just.

The word *just* can be (1) an adjective meaning *correct*, translated **justa**; (2) an adjective meaning *righteous*, translated **yusta**; (3) an adverb meaning *the moment now coming*, translated **quik**; (5) an adverb meaning *exactly*, translated **exakte, juste**:

(1) *He made a very just remark,*

Il facis tre justa remarko.

(2) *Be just and fear not,*

Esez yusta e ne timez.

(3) *She has just come,*

El jus arivis.

(4) *She is just coming,*

El esas nun venanta (quik venonta).

I will just do it, and then I am ready,

Me quik facos lo, e lore me esos pronta.

(5) *It's just the thing I want,*

Ol esas juste to quon me deziras.

Both.

Both, as a pronoun, is translated *we two, they two, the two*: as an adverb, *at the same time together*; or, in many cases, by the use of *also*:

They both went to the station,

Li du iris a la staciono.

We were both agreed,

Ni du konkordis.

Both the men were drunk,

Omna du viri esis ebria.

Both I and my brother think so,

Me ed anke mea frato opinionis tale.

All the tourists were both hungry and thirsty.

Omna turisti sam-tempe hungris e durstis.

The address was both on the paper and on the envelope,

La adreso esis sur la papero ed anke sur la kuverto.

LESSON XX.

Order of Words.

Generally speaking, the English order of words is the clearest, since English, having few inflexions, has to arrange its words logically, subject, verb, object:

Me amas il, *I love him.*

The adjective (if there is only one, and not too long) is better placed before the noun:

Longa voyo, *A long way.*

(**Voyo longa** would, of course, also be correct).

Adverbs are also normally placed before the word they modify:

Il vere dicis, ke il tote komprenas.

The adverbs **ne** and **tre** must always be placed before their word:

Me tre amas il, *I like him very much.*

Ne tote, *Not entirely (= not quite).*

Tote ne, *entirely not (= not at all).*

Accusative.

Any noun, adjective, or pronoun can be made an accusative, but only when it is the direct object of a verb and placed before the subject. This is done by adding an **-n**:

A fine story, he told me! **Bela rakonton il facis a me!**

It was they that I called **Lin me vokis.**

The pronouns **il**, **el**, **ol**, are abbreviations for **ilu**, **elu**, **olu**, and their accusatives would be **ilun**, **elun**, **olun**:

Elun me tante amis! *She it was whom I loved so!*

But the accusative is not necessary, if the object is preceded by the subject:

Me li vidis,

I saw them (= I saw them).

Compound Words.

Nouns can be united as in English to do away with a preposition:

A tea-cup (= a cup for tea), te-taso (= taso por teo).

A steam-ship, vapor-navo.

The -o- between the words depends on the euphony:

skribo-tablo or **skrib-tablo**,

but **tablo-tuko** (not **tabl-tuko**).

The hyphen is often better inserted:

fervoyo-vagono (rather than **fervoyovagono**).

When the compound is formed with adjectives or adverbs, it may be useful to write the termination:

English-speaking people, Angle-parolanti.

Sky-blue, Ciel-blua.

Sunburnt, Sun-brulita.

A dark-eyed, curly-headed little boy,

Nigr-okula loklo-hara pueruleto.

Compound words formed with prepositions take the preposition first and remain in the same order as in English:

sub-tera, *subterranean*.

Such compound words do not require the usual affixes, as the relation is expressed by the preposition:

nacion-al-a, *national*.

inter-nacion-a, *international*.

Again

natur-al-a *natural*.

super-natur-a *supernatural*.

In compound words formed by a preposition and a verb, care should be taken not to let the compound form alter the object of the verb. For instance:

Me vidas la stoni di la fundo tra la aquo,

I see the stones at the bottom through the water.

becomes as a compound:

Me tra-vidas la stoni di la fundo, en la aquo (not: **me travidas la aquo**).

The adjective **travidebla**, therefore, cannot mean *transparent*; it only applies to the stones, and means *visible through* (the water). (The word *transparent* is **diafana: Stoni travidebla tra diafana aquo**).

Mixed Verbs. - Many verbs, in the L.I. as in English, can be transitive or intransitive:

Mea laboro komencas, duras, cesas (intransitive);

Me komencas, duras, cesas mea laboro or **laborar** (transitive).

Impersonal Verbs. - The following are used without a subject, and are followed by an infinitive:

oportas = *it is necessary*.

importas = *it is important*.

konvenas = *it is convenient*.

decas = *it is proper*.

suficas = *it is sufficient*.

Oportas levar ni frue morge,

It is necessary to raise ourselves early tomorrow (= We must get up early tomorrow).

Other impersonal verbs can be formed by the use of **esar** with an adjective:

Esas utila vakuigar la barelo,

It is useful to empty the barrel.

Derivation

The logical relation of words must be strictly adhered to in derivation. We cannot, for example, derive the verb *to address*, from the noun *address*, except by means of the affix **-iz**, *to cover with*:

adres-o, adres-iz-ar.

We cannot derive the verb *to brush*, from *brush*; the root is the verb of action, **brozar**, and the noun **broso** can only mean the act of brushing; *a brush* requires the affix of instrument **-il**: **broz-il-o**.

But in addition to the affixes that can only be affixes, many roots are used as affixes, forming then a kind of compound word. Thus the root **ag-** of the verb meaning *to act, do, wield*, is used with many names of instruments, when it was necessary to take the instrument as the first root; e.g. we say *a hammer, to hammer*, the second being evidently derived from the first. We therefore have to use the root **-agar** to play the part of an affix:

Martel-o, martel-agar, or martel-uzar.

This verb, meaning *to hammer*, is a transitive verb, that can be followed by an object.

Il martel-agis la pikturo *He hammered (at) the picture.*

In the same way we have:

klef-agar, *to lock*;

buton-agar, *to button*;

fren-agar, *to apply the brake*;

pedal-agar, *to pedal*.

Titles of Courtesy.

In addressing noble persons, etc., the word **Sinior(ul)o** (or **Siniorino**) is used, and if necessary followed by the name of the dignity:

Sinioro Rejo, me humile pregas...

Sinioro Episkopo di London.

Siniorino Komto (*The Countess...*)

Yes, Sinioro, Yes, your Honor, your Worship.

Elision.

The final **a** of **la** and of adjectives, particularly derived adjectives in **-al**, may be dropped when no confusion in sense can arise

il parolis a l'infanto.

la nacional sentimento.

The accent remains on the same syllable as if the **a** was inserted.

The definite article may be contracted with certain prepositions:

dal = da la

del = de la

dil = di la

al = a la
