

(1787)

The International Language "Ido."

# IDO - GUIDE

ENGLISH - IDO.

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BY

**L. DE BEAUFONT.**

*President of the French Idist Society.*

PRICE *1d.*

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and adapted by H. BRISBANE ELDON, LL.B.,  
President of the British Idiatic Society. Text  
of the language and all further information  
obtained from the Secretary of the British  
Idiatic Society, J. WARREN BAXTER, Limes Grove,  
London, S.E. 13.

1917.



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bore the aspect of a tower of Babel."—(Captain Péron.)

(Continued on p. 3 cover).

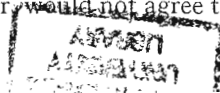
USE  
2.3 ✓  
**WHAT IS IDO?**

It is the neutral auxiliary language resulting from the selection and labours of the *Delegation*.

*The Delegation for the Adoption of an Auxiliary International Language* was a body of persons delegated (from 1901 to 1907) by 310 societies or congresses of all countries to examine the numerous projects or systems of an international artificial language and to adopt the best. It had received, moreover, the approval of 1,250 members of academies and universities. This Delegation elected a committee of men fully competent on the matter, who, in October, 1907, after a long and impartial examination of all the known systems, adopted *Esperanto* with certain modifications. "The International Language of the Delegation," or "Ido," is therefore *Esperanto* simplified, made more regular, more euphonious and more complete.

The reforms made in *Esperanto* accord with the criticisms and requirements of 20 years' experience. Many Esperantists have welcomed them with enthusiasm, even if others have preferred to retain in their language regrettable defects and omissions. May time restore little by little a union whose rupture was not caused by the Idists!

Although he has several times publicly renounced all proprietary interest in respect of the language, Dr. Zamenhof, a Russian doctor, would not agree to



allow the *Delegation* to retain the name of *Esperanto* in connection with the reform, even with a distinctive epithet. It was therefore necessary to call the language "*Ido*," a pseudonym under which it had been submitted with a view to later utilization. *Ido* is formed from an *Esperanto* suffix meaning "descendant, off-spring of."

The internationality of the constituent elements, appreciably greater in *Ido* than in *Esperanto*, give to it 91 *per cent.* of French roots, 83 *per cent.* of Italian roots, 79 *per cent.* of Spanish and English roots, 75 *per cent.* of Swedish roots, 65 *per cent.* of German roots, 52 *per cent.* of Russian roots.

*Ido* possesses a practical and essential quality which places it beyond comparison. It can be immediately understood *without any previous study* by the aid of a dictionary alone. It is only necessary to search in this little book for the elements which are unknown (even the grammatical endings), all of which are to be found alphabetically arranged in order to understand the letter or *Ido* text addressed to you.. As it has rejected the 6 accented letters of *Esperanto* which necessitated a special casting and separate founts, *Ido* can be printed everywhere and written with all machines.

Its technical vocabularies are in complete agreement with the international words of science. This point is of capital importance for the use of the auxiliary language by the learned.

*Ido* has abolished the obligatory accusative of *Esperanto* which is not in the least necessary, as is proved by the languages of Roman origin and English, and German also, not only in the plural, but also in the singular for the feminine and the neuter where accusative and nominative are identical. As in English, the adjective is invariable in *Ido*.

Its pronunciation is pleasant and harmonious, like that of Italian. Its grammar has been reduced to the minimum compatible with exact expression of thoughts. Further, *Ido* can be learnt with ease and thoroughly in a few weeks. This has been abundantly established by experience.

*Ido* includes at the outbreak of the war more than 200 groups or societies, 17 reviews or newspapers serving its cause in different countries, adaptations in more than 15 languages.

*Ido* has obtained the adherence of *The International Order of Good Templars* (Temperance Society, 700,000 members), of *The Centro Nacional de Ingenieros* (Buenos Ayres), of *L'Institut Finsen* (Copenhagen), of the *Bourse du Travail* of Turin, of the *Swedish Export Society*, of the *Statistical Office of the City of Stockholm*, of the *Colonia-Club* of Paris, etc.

## Pronunciation.

The pronunciation of *Ido* is so simple that it is not necessary to set it out in detail, but the following observations should be noted:—

1. All letters must be pronounced, and except as otherwise indicated below, as in English. There are no silent letters.

2. The vowels *a, e, i, o, u* are sounded like *ah, eh, ee, oh, oo*, but not quite so broad as usually heard in English. The pronunciation is the continental sound. The two diphthongs *au* and *eu* should be pronounced *ah-oo* and *eh-oo*, with the *oo* short. *Au* is almost like "ow" in "cow."

3. **C** is pronounced as *ts* in *tsetse*. Ex.: *Caro* (Czar) *tsah-roh*.

4. **G** is pronounced as *g* in *gun* (not as in *gin*).

5. **H** must always be sounded.

6. **J** as "s" in *pleasure*.

7. **R** should be clearly pronounced—slightly trilled.

8. **S** like *s* in *mouse* (not *s* in *rose*).

9. **Ch** as in *church*.

10. **Sh** as in *shawl*.

11. **Gn** as in *dignity*. Ex.: *digneso*.

12. **Gu** as in *guava*, not as in *guest*. Ex.: *lin-gwal* (*lin-gwal*).

13. **Qu** as in *queen*.

14. **X** is *ks* always as in *extra*, not as in example.

15. Other letters as in English.

The accent is placed on the last syllable but one: *Deo, shuo, pia, donas, tirez, patri, fenestri*, but the infinitive ending of the verb takes the accent, *amar, venor, diktor*. In case of roots of more than one syllable the finals *ia, ie, ii*, and *io* and *ua, ue, ui* and *uo* are not regarded as syllables and consequently the accent follows the rule thus: *kas pia, radie, filii, misterio, industrio, aqua, sexue, lingue, venuo*.

## Synopsis of the Grammar.

The reader who wishes to make good use of the words and phrases of the *Ido Guide* and the grammatical facility of the language, is advised to read carefully the synopsis of the grammar which follows:—

-o indicates the noun in the singular: **bov-o** (an) *ox*.

-i indicates the plural: **bov-i** (some) *oxen*: **ni**, *we, us*.

-a indicates the adjective (both singular and plural): **ta bela bovo**, *that fine ox*: **Ta bela bovi**, *those fine oxen*.

-e indicates the derived adverb, that is to say, formed from another word: **bon-e**, *well* (from *bona*, *good*): **nokt-e**, *at night* (from *nokt-o*, *night*).

-as indicates the present tense: **me, tu, ni, es-as**<sup>1</sup>, *I am, you are, we are*: **Tu venas**, *you come*.

-is indicates the past tense: **il(u) es-is**, *he was, he has been*: **Vu ven-is**, *You have come, you came*.

-os indicates the future tense: **el(u) es-os**, *she will be*: **ili ven-os**, *they will come*.

(1) In *Ido* the endings of the verb remain the same in each tense.

**-us** indicates the conditional tense : **eli es-us**, *they (fem.) would be* : **vi** (to several) **ven-us**, *you would come*.

**-ez** indicates the imperative : **es-ez**, *be* : **ven-ez**, *come*.

**-ar** indicates the present infinitive : **es-ar**, *to be* : **ven-ar**, *to come*.

**-ant** indicates the present participle : a noun if followed by **o** : an adjective if followed by **a** : an adverb if followed by **e** : Ex. **parol-ant-o**, *speaker*, the person who is speaking : **la kato dorm-ant-a**, *the sleeping cat*, the cat which is asleep : **parol-ant-e** in speaking, when speaking.<sup>2</sup>

**-ir** indicates the past infinitive. Ex. : **esir**, *to have been* : **ven-ir**, *to have come*.

**-int** indicates the past participle : noun with **o**, adjective with **a**, adverb with **e**. Ex. : **La mort-int-o**, *the dead* : **la soldato mort-int-a**, *the dead soldier* : **ven-int-e pos me il**, *having come after me*, he.<sup>3</sup>

**-or** indicates the future infinitive (which is used when the idea is future). Ex. : **Il esperas sucesor**, *He hopes to succeed*.<sup>4</sup>

**-ont** indicates the future participle : noun with **o**, adjective with **a**, adverb with **e**. Ex. : **La ven-ont-i**, *Those who are to come* : **La personi lekt-ont-a la verko**, *The persons who are about to read the work* : **depart-ont-a**, *being about to depart*, being on the point of departing.<sup>5</sup>

**-ab** indicates a past time : **me manj-ab-is**, *I had eaten* : **me manj-ab-os**, *I will have eaten* : **me manj-ab-us**, *I would have eaten*.

(2) Observe that **a** is the vowel characteristic of the present tense in *Ido*: **-as**, **-ar**, **-ant**.

(3) **i** is the vowel characteristic of the past: **-is**, **-ir**, **-int**, as **a** is that of the present : **-as**, **-ar**, **-ant**.

(4) The idea is quite rightly future (then why use the present?) which could be rendered "*He hopes that he will succeed*."

(5) **o** marks the future: **-os**, **-or**, **-ont** as **a** marks the present and **i** the past.

**Personal and possessive pronouns**.—*Me*, I, me : *tu*, thou, you (familiar) : *vu*, you (to one) ; *lu*, he, she, him, her, it (without gender) : *il(u)*, he, him : *el(u)*, she, her : *ol(u)*, it : *su*, himself, herself, itself, themselves (reflexive) : *ni*, we, us : *vi*, you (to several) : *li*, they, them (without gender) : *ili*, they, them (masc.) : *eli*, they, them (fem.) : *oli*, they, them (neuter) : *Mea*, my : *tua*, thy, etc. : *La sua*, his, her, their own : *la sui*, their own, etc.

**Demonstrative pronouns**.—(*I*)*ta*, this, that, these, those : (*I*)*ca*, this, that these, those : (*I*)*ti*, these, those : (*I*)*ci*, these, those : (*I*)*to*, this one, that one : (*I*)*co*, this one, that one.

**Relative pronouns**.—*Qua*, who, which (sing.) : *qui*, who, which (plural) : *qua-n*, whom, which : *qui-n*, whom, which : *quo*, *quo-n*, what, which : *ta qua*, he who : *ta qua-n*, he whom : *ti qui*, they who : *ti qui-n*, they whom : *to quo*, that which : *to quo-n*, that which.

**Elision**.—When neither any ambiguity nor accumulation of consonants can arise, the **a** of the adjective and the article may be omitted. **Di la**, **de la**, **da la** can then become **di l'**, **de l'**, **da l'**, or **dil**, **del**, **dal**.

## IDO - GUIDE.

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| <p>1. In what part of the body do you feel the pain?</p> <p>2. In the head.</p> <p>3. In the throat.</p> <p>4. In the chest.</p> <p>5. In the stomach.</p> <p>6. In the belly.</p> <p>7. In the back.</p> <p>8. In the loins.</p> <p>9. In the right hand, left.</p> <p>10. In the leg.</p> <p>11. In the right knee, left.</p> <p>12. In the ankle.</p> <p>13. In the wrist.</p> <p>14. In the foot.</p> <p>15. In this finger.</p> <p>16. In all the fingers of the hand, in all the toes of the right foot, left.</p> <p>17. In this tooth.</p> <p>18. In the right eye, left.</p> <p>19. In both eyes.</p> <p>20. In the bladder.</p> <p>21. In the right ear, left.</p> <p>22. In both ears.</p> <p>23. In the neck: in front, at the back, on the right, on the left.</p> <p>24. On the right side, left.</p> | <p>De qua parto dil korpo<br/>vu sufras?</p> <p>De la kapo.</p> <p>De la guturo.</p> <p>De la pektoro.</p> <p>De la stomako.</p> <p>De la ventro.</p> <p>De la dorso.</p> <p>De la lumbi.</p> <p>De la manuo dextra,<br/>sinistra.</p> <p>De la gambo.</p> <p>De la genuo dextra, sinis-<br/>tra.</p> <p>De la maleolo.</p> <p>De la karmo.</p> <p>De la pedo.</p> <p>De ca fingro.</p> <p>De omna fingri di la<br/>manuo, di la pedo<br/>dextra, sinistra.</p> <p>De ica dento.</p> <p>De l'okulo dextra, sinis-<br/>tra.</p> <p>De la du okuli.</p> <p>De la veziko.</p> <p>De l'orelo dextra, sinistra.</p> <p>Del du oreli.</p> <p>De la kolo: avane, dope:<br/>dextre, sinistre.</p> <p>De la flanko, dextra,<br/>sinistra.</p> |
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|---|--|
| <p>25. In the tonsils.</p> <p>26. In the larynx.</p> <p>27. In the pharynx.</p> <p>28. Open your mouth.</p> <p>29. More still (wider).</p> <p>30. Show me your tongue (Let me see your tongue).</p> <p>31. Show with your finger exactly the point where you feel the pain.</p> <p>32. Have you suffered from that a long time?</p> <p>33. Yes, rather a long time, a very long time.</p> <p>34. No, only since the day before yesterday, a few hours.</p> <p>35. I have always suffered from it, from my childhood.</p> <p>36. That is not serious; don't alarm yourself.</p> <p>37. Have I not some heart trouble? I am out of breath for nothing and breathe with difficulty.</p> <p>38. You have neither a heart trouble nor a lung complaint. I have sounded you very carefully.</p> <p>39. But I sleep very badly; I am feverish and cough a great deal, mostly during the night.</p> <p>40. Your pulse is normal, only a little nervous.</p> | <p>De la tonsili.</p> <p>De la laringo.</p> <p>De la faringo.</p> <p>Apertez la boko.</p> <p>Plu multe.</p> <p>Montrez a me vua lango.</p> <p>Montrez per la fingro<br/>juste la punto ube<br/>vu sufras.</p> <p>Kad de to vu sufras de<br/>tempo longa?</p> <p>Yes, de tempo pasable,<br/>tre longe.</p> <p>No, nur de pre-hiere, de<br/>kelka hori.</p> <p>Me sempre sufris de olu,<br/>depos mea infanteso.</p> <p>To ne esas grava; ne<br/>desquietesez.</p> <p>Kad me ne esas malada<br/>del kordio?</p> <p>Me anhelas pro nulo a<br/>respiras desfacile.</p> <p>Vu esas malada nek del<br/>kordio, nek de la pul-<br/>moni: me auskultis<br/>vu tre sorgoze.</p> <p>Ma me dormas tre male:<br/>me febras a me tre<br/>tusas precipue dum<br/>la nokto.</p> <p>Vua pulsado esas nor-<br/>mala, nur kelke ner-<br/>voza.</p> |
|---|--|

41. You are only very fatigued; that is overstrain, which will pass away with rest. Vu esas nur tre fatigita ; to esas surmeneso qua pasos per repozo.
42. That is slight bronchitis, from which you will be free in 8, 10 days. But you should remain in bed. To esas bronkito negrava, de qua vu liberesos pos ok, dek dii. Ma vu devas restar en la lito.
43. I spit blood, probably I have an injury (a lesion) in a lung. Me sputas sango ; kred- eble me havas lezuro en pulmono.
44. I admit that, the sounding points to a slight lesion in the left lung. But, believe me, that is quite curable if you will properly follow my prescriptions. Have, therefore, full confidence. Me lo konfesas, l'auskulto indikas mikra lezuro en la pulmono sinistra. Ma, kredez me, to esas tre reme- diebla, se vu bone obedios mea pre- skripti. Havez dokon- fido plena.
45. I am very constipated ; I think I need a purgative. Me esas tre konstipata ; me pensas ke me bezonas purgo.
46. I have had diarrhoea a few days. I fear dysentery. Me diareas de kelka dii ; me timas disenterio.
47. It is enteritis. Take good care not to depart from the course of treatment I have laid down for you. If not, you will greatly complicate your condition. Esas enterito. Atencez bone ne eskartar de la rejimo quan me impozas a vu. Se ne, vu komplikus grande vua stando.
48. Do your bowels act regularly ? Ka vu fekifas reguloze ?

49. Yes, doctor. But for some time my digestion has not been very good. In the morning I vomit bile and slimy matter. Yesterday I did not keep my dinner down. Would it not be well for me to take an emetic ? Yes, doktoro. Ma, de kelka tempo me ne digestas bone. Matine, me vomas bilo e muki. Hiere ves- pere, me ne konser- vis mea dineo. Kad me ne agus bone, se me uzus vomigivo ?
50. I will tell you what you should do. Let me examine you a little. Me dicos a vu to quon vu devos facar. Lasez me examenar vu kelke.
51. Does it pain you when I press here ? Kad vu sufras, kande me presas hike ?
52. No, doctor. No, doktoro.
53. And there ? Ed ibe ?
54. Have you ever had hepatic colic ? Kad vu ne havis ultempe hepatal koliki ?
55. Renal colic ? Renal koliki ?
56. No, but for some time I have felt a sort of dull pain on the edge of the liver. No, ma de kelka tempo me sentas quaza doloro neakuta sur la latero dil hepato.
- Stretcher Bearers  
and Wounded.**
57. Still one over there. Ankore un ibe-fore.
58. He is coming round. Il rikonceskas.
59. Do not be afraid, my man, we are friends. Ne pavorez, karo, ni esas amiki.
60. Could you help yourself a little ? We would cause you less pain. Kad tu povas helpar tu kelke ? Ni min dolo- rigus tu.
61. Are you carrying me far ? I am in such great pain. Kad vu transportas me fore ? Me tante sufras.

**Kamilsti e  
Vundito.**

62. No, the vehicle is quite close and the station (or the ambulance) is a short distance from here.
63. Do not be anxious. You have no longer anything to fear.
64. Try to go to sleep.

**In an Ambulance or a Hospital.**

65. Where is he wounded ?
66. In the skull, in the forehead, in . . . . .
67. Is that serious ?
68. Yes, very serious, mortal.
69. I am very doubtful whether we will save him.
70. He will not last longer than one or two days, a few hours.
71. Nothing can save him. His family should be informed.
72. Give him everything he asks for.
73. His right shoulder has been quite shattered by pieces of shell.
74. Nose, cheeks, lips, chin, all his face was struck and disfigured by grenades.
75. We shall have to amputate the right arm, the . . . . .

No, la veturo esas tote proxima e la staciono (o l'ambulanco) esas pike distanta de hie.

Quietesez ; tu ne plus havas ulo timenda.

Esforcez dormeskar.

**En Ambulanco o Hospitalo.**

Ube il esas vundita ?  
Ye la kranio, ye la fronto, ye la . . . . .  
Kad to esas grava ?  
Yes, tre grava, mortigiva.  
Me tre dubas kad ni salvos lu.  
Il ne duos plu longe kam un or du dii, kelka hori.  
Nulo povas salvar lu.  
Oportas informar la familio.  
Donez a lu omno quon il demandos.  
Il havos la dextra shultro tote frakasita da spliti di obuso.  
Nazo, vangii, labii, mentono, la tota vizajo esis che lu atingata e deformata da grenadi.  
Ni koaktesos amputar lu de la brakio dextra : de . . . . .<sup>2</sup>

76. The operation was a very great success ; but lock-jaw supervened and caused his death.
77. What is most alarming about him is the persistence of the fever, which we have not really succeeded in overcoming.

**With the Nurses (Male and Female).**

78. Good-day, good evening, good night.
79. How are you this morning, this evening, to-day ?
80. Sir, Madam, Miss.
81. Well, ill, rather well (a little), better.
82. Are you well cared for ?
83. Very well ; the nurses here are very devoted to their patients.
84. I am cold.
85. I am (too) warm.
86. Put on me, take away from me the foot-cover.
87. Please : re-arrange my pillow.

L'operaco sukcesis tre bone : ma la tetano su manifestis e mortigis lu.

To quo maxim desquietigas pri lu esas la persistado dil febro, quan reale on ne sukcesas vinkar.

**Kun la Flegistuli e Flegistini.**

Bona jorno,<sup>3</sup> bona vespero, bona nokto.

Quale vu standas, camatine, ca-vespere, ca-die ?

Sior(ul)o, siorino, damzelo.

Bone, male, pasable bone (kelke) plu bone.

Kad vu esas bone flegata ?

Tre bone : la flegistuli e flegistini hikala esas tre devota a sua maladi.

Me sentas me kolda.

Me sentas me (tro) varma

Pozes sur me, forprenez de me la pedkovrilo.

Me pregas : riaranjez mea kapkuseno.

(1) See page 8 for the various parts of the body to use here after : *ye la . . .* See also the phrases 30 to 56.

(2) See page 8 for the name of the part to be amputated.

(3) *Jorno*, opposed to night (daytime). *Dio*, day of 24 hours.



88. I am hungry. I would like something to eat. Me hungras. Me volus manjar.
89. I am not hungry. I am no longer hungry. Me ne hungras. Me ne plus hungras.
90. I am thirsty. I would like something to drink. Me durstas: me volus drinkar.
91. I am not thirsty. I am no longer thirsty. Me ne durstas. Me ne plus durstas.
92. That is too warm. To esas tro varma.
93. I wish Me deziras:
94. to get up. levar me.
95. to sit down. sideskar.
96. to lie down on the bed. sternar me sur la lito.
97. to go to bed. kushar me.
98. to sleep. dormar.
99. to wash myself. lavar me.
100. to do my toilet. tualetar.
101. to dress myself. vestizar me.
102. to undress myself. desvestizar me.
103. to go for a walk. marchar.
104. Help me, please . . . Helpez me, me pregas, por . . . . .<sup>3</sup>
105. Give me my crutches. Donez a me mea gruchi.
106. The wash-hand basin. La kuveto.
107. The chamber. La vazo.
108. The bowl and my draught. La bolo e mea pociono.
109. The glass. La glaso.
110. The spittoon (pocket). La sputajuyo (poshala).
111. A chair: the lounge chair. Stulo: la longa stulego.
112. A book. Libro.
113. A newspaper. Journalo.
114. Some paper. Papero.
115. Some ink. Inko.
116. A pen. Plumo.

(4) Add, as necessary, one of the verbs from 94 to 104.

117. A pencil.
118. I wish to speak to the chaplain.

### Age and Time.

119. How old are you?
120. I am twenty, thirty, forty, etc., years old.
121. He is 22½ years old.
122. He is thirty years and eight months old.
123. What time is it?
124. It is now one o'clock, two, 12, 23 o'clock (11 p.m.).
125. It is a quarter past three.
126. It is half-past four.
127. It is a quarter to six.
128. It is ten past six.
129. It is thirty-five minutes past seven.
130. It is fifty-seven minutes past eight.

### A Series of Questions.

131. What is your name?
132. What is your name?
133. My name is . . . . .

Krayono.  
Me deziras parolar al kapelisto.

### Evo e Kloko.

Quante vu evas?  
Meevas dua-dek, tria-dek, quara-dek e.c. yari.<sup>5</sup>  
Ile evas dua-dek e duimo.  
Ile evas tria-dek yari e ok monati.  
Qua kloko esas?<sup>6</sup>  
Nun esas un kloko, du dek e du e tri kloki.  
Esas tri kloki ed un quarimo.  
Esas quar kloki e duimo.  
Esas kin kloki e tri quarimi.  
Esas sis kloki (e) dek (minuti).<sup>7</sup>  
Esas sep kloki (e) tria-dek e kin (minuti).<sup>7</sup>  
Esas ok kloki (e) kina-dek e sep (minuti).<sup>7</sup>

### Questionaro.

Qua esas tua nomo? (fam. form).  
Qua esas vua nomo? (gen. form).  
Mea nomo esas . . . . .

(5) Zero—un—du—tri—quar—kin—sis—sep—ok—non—dek—il, dek e un; 12, dek e du; 13, dek e tri: etc.—20, dua-dek; 30, tria-dek; 40, quara-dek; 50, kina-dek, etc.

(6) *Horo*, duration of an hour, of time; *Kloko*, o'clock. Ex.: *He came at three o'clock and remained three hours*, Il venis ye tri kloki e restis tri hori.

(7) The words in brackets may conveniently be omitted.

134. Write it.  
 135. In what country were you born?  
 136. In what town?  
 137. In what village?  
 138. What is your address?  
 139. Write that, if you are able. Here is a pencil and some paper.  
 140. Write also the address of the person who should be informed of your condition.  
 141. I am not able to do so, I cannot write.  
 142. Well, say that address very exactly.

### Report.

143. Report (Make a report).  
 144. As I had been ordered I went to . . . . .  
 145. Were you able to accomplish your mission?  
 146. Yes, Captain. We will be duly re-enforced. Here are a few lines which the General gave me for you.  
 147. Are there any wounded there?  
 148. Yes, Captain.  
 149. To be cleared?  
 150. Yes, to be cleared.  
 151. How many?  
 152. Where and when?  
 153. In . . . . and to-day.

- Skribez lu.  
 En qua lando vu naskis?  
 En qua urbo?  
 En qua vilajo?  
 Qua esas vua adreso?  
 Skribez to, se vu povas.  
 Yen krayono e papero.

- Skribez anke l'adreso dil persono quan on devas informar pri vua stando.  
 Me ne povas, me ne savas skribar.  
 Nu, dicez a me ta adreso tre exakte.

### Rapôrto.

- Raportez.  
 Quale me esabis imperata, me iris a . . . .  
 Kad vu povis realigar vua komiso?  
 Yes, kapitano. Ni esos rinforcata justatempes  
 Yen kelka linei quin la generalo donis a me por vu.  
 Kad esas ibe vunditi?  
 Yes, kapitano.  
 Evakuenda?  
 Yes, evakuenda.  
 Quante?  
 Ûbe e kande?  
 En . . . e cadie.

154. Far away? Let us see on the map.  
 155. No, rather near.  
 156. Well, let us depart immediately with . . . . . vehicles. Order accordingly.
- Kad fore? Ni videz sur la mapo.  
 No, pasable proxime.  
 Nu, on departez quik kun . . . . . veturi. Imperez konseque.

### In a Town or Village.

157. What is the name of this place?  
 158. It is called.  
 159. Is it a great distance from here to . . . . .?  
 160. No, sir: only two kilometers.  
 161. Have you already an ambulance?  
 162. Take me:  
 163. to the Commander of the place.  
 164. to the town hall.  
 165. to the school.  
 166. to the post office.  
 167. to the ambulance.  
 168. to the hospital.  
 169. to the barracks.  
 170. to the guard-room.  
 171. to the telegraph office.  
 172. to the grand square.  
 173. to the church (principal).  
 174. to the fountain.  
 175. to the watering-place.  
 176. to the hotel.  
 177. at the veterinary's.  
 178. at the chemist's.

### En Urbo o Vilajo.

- Qua esas la nomo di ta loko?  
 Lu nomesas . . . . .  
 Kad esas longa disto de hike a . . . . .?  
 No, sioro; nur du kilometri.  
 Kad vu ja havas ambulanco?  
 Duktez me:  
 al komandanto di la loko.  
 al komondomo.  
 a la skolo.  
 a la posto-kontoro.  
 a l'ambulanco.  
 a la hospitalo.  
 a la kazerno.  
 al gardeyo.  
 al telegrafejo.  
 al granda placo.  
 a la kirko (precipua).  
 a la fonteno.  
 a la drinkejo.  
 a la hotelo.  
 che la veterinaro.  
 che l'apotekestisto.

179. at a doctor's.  
 180. at a tailor's.  
 181. at a shoe-maker's.  
 182. at a shirt-maker's.  
 183. at a hatter's.  
 184. at a baker's.  
 185. at a butcher's.  
 186. at a pork-seller's.  
 187. at the fruiterer's.  
 188. at the grocer's.  
 189. at the confectioner's.  
 190. at the watchmaker's.  
 191. at the admiral's.  
 192. at the general's.  
 193. at the colonel's.  
 194. at the lieutenant-colonel's.  
 195. at the major's.  
 196. at the lieutenant's.  
 197. at the sub-lieutenant's.  
 198. at the station.  
 199. near the officers.  
 200. near the sub-officers.  
 201. near the soldiers.

#### Lodgings with a Private Person.

202. What is the name of the person living in this house, this property?  
 203. His (her) name is . . .  
 204. I must speak to him (her).  
 205. Please show me . . .  
 206. the granary.  
 207. the horse-stable.  
 208. the stable.

- che mediko.  
 che talioro.  
 che shuisto.  
 che kamizisto.  
 che chapelisto.  
 che panvendisto.  
 che buchisto.  
 che porkokarnisto.  
 che la fruktisto.  
 che la spicisto.  
 che la kukisto.  
 che la horlojisto.  
 che l'admiralo.  
 che la generalo.  
 che la kolonelo.  
 che la liutenant-kolonelo.  
 che la komandanto.  
 che la lientnanto.  
 che la sub-lientnanto.  
 che la staciono.  
 apud l'oficiri.  
 apud la sub-oficiri.  
 apud la soldati.

#### Lojo che Privato.

- Quale nomesas la persono habitanta ica domo, ica domeno?  
 Lu nomesas.  
 Oportas ke me parolez a lu.  
 Montrez a me, me pregas:  
 la granario.  
 la kavaleyo.  
 la stablo.

209. the sheep pen.  
 210. the kitchen.  
 211. the W.C.  
 212. Is this shed at liberty?  
 213. There is accommodation for . . . men and . . . horses here.  
 214. Could you supply me with . . . . .  
 215. a room.  
 216. a bed.  
 217. a bolster.  
 218. some sheets.  
 219. a fire.  
 220. a light, a lamp.  
 221. a pan.  
 222. a dish.  
 223. a plate (deep, flat).  
 224. a glass: a cup.  
 225. a spoon.  
 226. a fork.  
 227. a knife.

#### Accommodation at a Hotel.

228. Waiter.  
 229. Bring me.  
 230. some beer.  
 231. some wine (white, red).  
 232. some water (cold, warm).  
 233. some eggs (soft boiled).  
 234. some meat.  
 235. some vegetables.  
 236. some salad.  
 237. some fish.

- la mutoneyo.  
 la koqueyo.  
 la latrino.  
 Kad ica hangaro esas libera?  
 On povus lojigar hike . . viri e . . . kavali.  
 Kad vu povus furnisar a me . . . . .  
 chambro.  
 lito.  
 transversa kuseno.  
 littuki.  
 fairo.  
 lumo; lampo.  
 marmito.  
 pladego.  
 plado (profunda, plata).  
 glaso; faso.  
 kuliero.  
 forketo.  
 kultelo.

#### Lojo en Hotelo.

- Garsono.  
 Adportez a me:  
 biro.  
 vino (blanka, reda).  
 aquo (kolda, varma).  
 ovi (mole koquita).  
 karno.  
 legumi.  
 salado.  
 fisho.

238. some dessert.  
 239. some coffee : some chocolate.  
 240. some tea.  
 241. some milk (cold, warm).  
 242. some butter.  
 243. coffee with milk.  
 244. some sugar.  
 245. some oil.  
 246. some vinegar.  
 247. some salt.  
 248. some pepper.  
 249. some mustard.

#### Purchases.

250. I wish to buy from you :  
 251. a knitted vest, a woollen vest.  
 252. a pair of drawers.  
 253. some socks (woollen).  
 254. some shirts (flannel).  
 255. a belt (flannel).  
 256. some pocket-handkerchiefs.  
 257. a pair of trousers (cloth, drill).  
 258. a cloak.  
 259. a tippet with a hood.  
 260. a garment, overcoat (mackintosh).  
 261. a complete outfit (cloth, drill).  
 262. a hat (felt, straw).  
 263. a pair of breeches.  
 264. some thread (black, white)  
 265. some needles.  
 266. some pins.

desero.  
 kafeo : chokolado.  
 teo.  
 lakto (kolda, varma).  
 butro.  
 kafeo kun lakto.  
 sukro.  
 oleo.  
 vinagro.  
 salo.  
 pipro.  
 mustardo.

#### Kompri.

Me volas komprar de vu :  
 trikot-jileto : lana jileto.  
 kalsono.  
 kalzeti (lana).  
 kamizi (flanela).  
 zono (flanela).  
 naztuki.  
 pantalonon (drapa, kutia).  
 mantelo.  
 pelerino kun kapuco.  
 vesto (paltoto) kauchuka.  
 kompleta vestaro (drapa, kutia).  
 chapelo (felta, palia).  
 bracho.  
 filo (nigra, blanka).  
 aguli.  
 pingli.

267. a pair of scissors.  
 268. a comb.  
 269. a brush.  
 270. a razor.  
 271. a shaving brush.  
 272. some tobacco.  
 273. some matches.  
 274. some candles.  
 275. some chocolate (two tablets).  
 276. some confectionery.  
 277. What is the price of this ?  
 278. Write down the price.  
 279. Give me something cheap, not so dear.

#### Various Expressions.

280. Good day.  
 281. Good evening.  
 282. Good night.  
 283. Fine walk.  
 284. Fine amusement.  
 285. How are you, how do you do ?  
 286. Well, rather well, very well.  
 287. Good-bye. Au revoir.  
 288. What do you want ?  
 289. Do you understand me ?  
 290. Yes, no.  
 291. Don't speak so quickly ; speak very slowly : I shall understand better.  
 292. Who is calling me ?  
 293. Whom do I see there ?  
 294. How old are you ?

cizo.  
 pektilo.  
 brosililo.  
 razilo.  
 barbo-pinselo.  
 tabako.  
 alumeti.  
 bujii.  
 chokolado (du tabuleti).  
 konfitaji.  
 Quante kustas ico ?  
 Skribez la prezo.  
 Donez a me ulo chipa, min chera.

#### Expresuri Diversa.

Bona jorno.  
 Bona vespero.  
 Bona nokto.  
 Bona promenado.  
 Bona distrakteso.  
 Quale vu standas ?  
 Bone, pasable bone, tre bone.  
 Adio.—Til rivido.  
 Quon vu deziras.  
 Kad vu komprenas me ?  
 Yes, no.  
 Ne parolez tante rapide ; parolez tre lente : me plu bone komprenos.  
 Qua vokas me ?  
 Quan me vidas ibe ?  
 Quante vu evas ?<sup>8</sup>

295. What do you call this ?  
 296. What time is it ?  
 297. Are you ready ?  
 298. Where are your packages ?  
 299. Here they are ?  
 300. Are you coming ?  
 301. Come with me.  
 302. What is the weather like ?  
 303. It is fine, wretched.  
 304. It is very doubtful, dry, damp.  
 305. It is raining.  
 306. It is snowing.  
 307. It is hailing.  
 308. It is windy.  
 309. It is thundering : we will soon have a storm.  
 310. The roads are very bad, quite muddy.  
 311. Don't use that road : it is impassable for vehicles.  
 312. Am I on the right road to go to . . . . .  
 313. Yes, but you should turn to the right, to the left at the first, at the second road crossing this.  
 314. I am going to have breakfast.  
 315. to have dinner.  
 316. to have supper.  
 317. Good appetite.  
 318. I greet you.  
 319. Do you require anything ?  
 320. I need a pen.  
 321. I require the doctor, the veterinary.
- Quale vu nomizas ico ?  
 Qua kloko esas ? "  
 Kad vu esas pronta ?  
 Ube esas vua paki ?  
 Yen oli.  
 Kad vu venas ?  
 Venez kun me.  
 Quala esas la vetero ?  
 La vetero esas bela, leda.  
 La vetero esas dubebla, sika, humida.  
 Pluvas.  
 Nivas.  
 Grelas.  
 Ventas.  
 Tondras ; ni balde havos stormo.  
 La voyi esas tre mala, tote fangoza.  
 Ne uzez ta voyo : ol esas ne trairebla da veturi.  
 Kad me esas sur la bona voyo por irar a . . . .  
 Yes, ma vu turnos addextre, adsinistre ye l'unesma, ye la duesma voyo tra iranta ica.  
 Me iras dejunar.  
 dinear.  
 supear.  
 bon' apetito.  
 Me salutas vu (vi).<sup>10</sup>  
 Kad vu bezonas ulo ?  
 Me bezonas<sup>11</sup> plumo.  
 Me bezonas<sup>12</sup> la mediko, la veterinaro e.c.

(9) For time, see page 15.

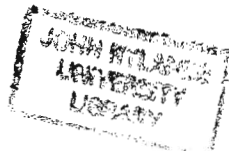
(10, 11, 12, see next page.)

322. Tell me who here can sell me some straw, oats, and bran.  
 323. Have you anything to do ?  
 324. I have a card to write and my post to fetch.  
 325. Has anyone come to enquire for me ?  
 326. Yes, a boy who left that for you.  
 327. Has the colonel returned ?  
 328. Yes, and he said he would receive you if you came.  
 329. Has the herbalist brought the herbs which were ordered from him ?  
 330. He has brought I don't know how many parcels of them. Hal you will be able to make some herb tea.
- Dicez a me qua hike povos vender a me palio, aveno e brano.  
 Kad vu havas ulo facenda ?  
 Me havas un karto skribenda e mea postolivrajo querenda.  
 Kad ulu venis demandar me ?  
 Yes, puerulo qua lasis to por vu.  
 Kad la kolonelo retrovenis ?  
 Yes, ed il dicis aceptar vu, se vu venus.  
 Kad la herboristo adportis la herbori quin on komendis a lu ?  
 Iladportisdeolimenen plus savas quanta paketi.  
 Hal vu povos facar tizano.

(10) Vi, when speaking to several persons.

(11) Add after bezonas what you require. See from 215 to 228, and from 230 to 276 for the name of such thing. See also from 106 to 118.

(12) For the names of professional men and others to place with bezonas, see from 177 to 198.



“ I am an adherent of the International Language, a convinced adherent. . . . The definite institution of the International Language will be the greatest progress of civilization. . . . Its success does not belong to the world of idle fancies. . . . But the diffusion of this greatly needed medium will be brought about by the energetic efforts of men of your zeal. It will be realized notwithstanding the deplorable habit of thoughtlessness and its attendant unwholesome and discreditable interests.”—(From General G. Leman, Idist, the Defender of Liège during his captivity, to the Editor of the Idist paper *Mondo*.)

“ *Ido* will not displace the living languages, but will render it unnecessary for savants to be at the same time polyglots. The simplicity of its morphology and syntax, as also the rigorous logic which controls its composition, destroys the objections which can be raised. **We most heartily wish the success of this interesting enterprise.**”—(*La Revue Augustinienne*, 15th August, 1910.)

“ The result is a language which everyone can learn quite easily. It has over other artificial languages the advantage of being founded on scientific,



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technical and rational principles, and, consequently, there is no fear of its being replaced some fine day by a better and essentially different language which would finally bring about victory.”—(An appreciation of *Ido* by the Great Danish Linguist Phoneticist, Otto Jespersen—Volney Prize.)

“ It is an unpardonable error to institute as Esperanto has done a distinction between the accusative and the nominative, a distinction which embarrasses all persons having a language of Roman origin and English, and which is useless in other languages. . . .”—(A. Meillet, Professor of Linguistics at the College de France, *Revue Critique*, 11th March, 1911).

“ The grammar of *Ido* better fulfils the requirements of an International Language than that of Esperanto.”—(The same, *Revue Critique*, 11th March, 1911.)