
IDO FOR ALL

by Niklas ApGawain + P.D. Hugon + J.L. Moore + L. de Beaufront
revised by an Idiotist (B.Y.T) with material from various sources
revizota da zeloza Idisti per materii de diversa fonti
nun tradukata aden la Rusa da Sro Sergey BELITZKY

== *Laborinta/anta Idisti por ica lernolibro := ultre B.Y.T.(^_^ Idiotisto) ==*

Hans STUIFBERGEN : Frank KASPER : Stephen L. RICE (*Kapabla Logli ed USAano*)

== *Revizuri* =====

1.0 / 1999-07-26 : 1.1 / 1999-08-03 : 1.2 / 2000-02-29 : 1.3 / 2000-05-10

1.4 / 2000-??-?? *da qui? Forsan vu hike e vu ibe e vu qua esas lontane..*

==== Elementary Lessons (00 - 12) =====

*** **Lesson 00 - Zeresma Leciono** *****

The Alphabet:-----

Ido uses all the 26 letters found in the English alphabet.

There are no silent letters. Every letter must be pronounced. Each letter has its own particular sound value which distinguishes it from all others.

There are no double letters, except where both are to be pronounced separately.

The Consonants:-----

These have exactly the same pronunciation as in English:

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, w, z, qu, sh.

The other consonants are as follows:

c - as 'ts' in bits, never as in English: ca (=tsa).

g - always as 'g' in get, never as 'g' in gin.

h - always sounded: honoro - honour.

j - as in French, i.e. like the 's' in pleasure.

r - rolled if possible, but in any case always pronounced, even in such words as *portar* [porr-TARR].

s - as 's' in soft, never a 'z' sound as in fuse.

x - as English x [ks, gz], except that the Ido x never has the 'z' sound found in English xylophone, but retains the 'ks' or 'gz' sound even at the beginning of words: *xilofono* [ksi-lo-FO-no].

y - this is a consonant as in yellow, and is never a vowel.

ch - as 'ch' in chat, never as 'ch' in machine.

The Vowels:-----

These have approximately the following sounds (but see notes below):

a - as 'a' in father.

e - as 'e' in then.

i - as 'i' in machine, an 'ee' sound.

o - as 'o' in glory.

u - as 'u' in rude, an 'oo' sound.

-- Important Notes --

- 1) There is room for a little variation in the length of the vowel sound, but it should not be too long or too short.
- 2) 'a'. Avoid making the 'ah' sound too long, so that it becomes 'aah' or even worse 'aahr'.
- 3) Never pronounce 'e' as in English 'meter'. Avoid adding a 'y' or 'ee' sound to the Ido 'e' so that it sounds like the 'ay' in English 'way'.

- 4) Avoid too much of an 'eey' sound to the Ido 'i'.
Never pronounce 'i' as in the English word 'white', so be careful how you say such Ido words as 'mikra'.
- 5) Avoid adding an 'oo' or 'w' sound to the Ido 'o', as is the case with English 'no' which rhymes with 'know'.
- 6) Never pronounce 'u' as in the English words 'use' or 'universal', i.e. a 'yoo' sound instead of 'oo'. So be careful with words like 'uzata' and 'universala'.
- 7) Always say each vowel clearly. Never give a vowel the obscure 'uh' sound that is found in many English words, e.g. the 'a' in 'across', the 'e' in 'begin', or the 'o' and 'u' in 'button'.

Diphthongs:-----

A diphthong is a vowel sound resulting from two vowel sounds combining.

In Ido there are two simple diphthongs:

au - a(ah) + u(oo) giving the 'ow' sound found in English 'now'.

It is never pronounced as English 'au' in 'Paul'.

eu - e(eh) + u(oo). This is an 'eh-oo' sound which does not exist in standard English. 'eu' is never a 'yoo' sound as in English 'neutral'.

/Note/

'u' before a vowel will tend to become like 'w', e.g. *linguo* [LIN-gwo].

'i' before a vowel will tend to become like 'y', e.g. *pekunio* [pe-KU-nyo].

All other vowel should be said separately: 'ai' is 'a-i' and 'ae' is 'a-e', etc, (not the English sounds remember).

Accentuation:-----

All English words have at least one syllable which is stressed more than the others: but'ter, intel'ligent, e'lephant, begin'.

You will see from this that in English there is no obvious rule about where the stress occurs in a word. It could be in any syllable.

In Ido there is a simple rule with only one exception.

<<<<< The stress always falls on the last syllable but one. >>>>> :

hun'do, *ka'to*, *lin'guo*, *fami'lio* [fa-MI-lyo], *akade'mio* [a-ka-DE-myo].

But the accentuation is on the last syllable in the case of verb infinitives (recognisable by their *-ar*, *-or*, *-ir* endings) for clarity in speech:

pozar', *drinkar'*, *drinkor'*, *drinkir'*, *donar'*, *donor'*, *donir'*.

- Examples -

amar', *kredir'*, *finor'*, *ama'ta*, *kredi'ta*, *fino'ta*,

espere'ble, *facin'da*, *jo'yo*, *boa'o*, *muze'o*, *hero'o*, *di'o*, *du'o*,

fo'lio [FO-lyo], *li'lio* [LI-lyo], *men'tio* [MEN-tyo], *Ita'lia* [i-TA-lyo]

a'quo [A-qwo], *lin'guo* [LIN-gwo], *por'tuo* [PORR-two], *re'vuo* [RE-vwo]

Pronunciation Exercise:-----

Ka vu ja ler'nas la no'va lin'guo internacio'na?

ka vu ja LERR-nas la NO-va LIN-gwo in-terr-na-ci-O-na
kah voo zhah lairnahs lah nohvah leengwoh eentairnahtsiohnah

Me komen'cis studiar' ol an'te kel'ka di'i,

me ko-MEN-cis stu-DYARR ol AN-te KEL-ka DI-i
meh kohmentsees stoodeeahr ohl ahnteh kelkah dee-ee

e me tro'vas ke ol es'as ve're tre faci'la.

e me TRO-vas ke ol ES-as VE-re tre fa-CI-la
eh meh trohvahs keh ohl ehsahs vehreh treh fahkseelah

Om'na-di'e me lek'tas tex'to dum un ho'ro;
OM-na-DI-e me LEK-tas TEX-to dum un HO-ro
omnah-dee-eh meh lektahs tekstoh doom oon hohro

me sem'pre lekt'as lau'te.
me SEM-pre LEK-tas LAW-te [LAW-te, never laU-te!, au being a diphthong.]
meh sempreh lektahs louteh

Ka vu kompre'nas to?
ka vu kom-PRE-nas to
ka voo komprehnahs toh

The names of the letters in Ido-alphabet are:-----
a be ce [cho] de e fe/(ef) ge he/(hash) i je ke le/(el) me/(em) ne/(en)
o pe que re/(ere) se/(es) [sho] te u ve/(ev) we xe/(exe) ye and ze
--- The (forms) are alternative and unauthorized names. ---

Some Europeans cannot distinguish between b/v, v/w, s/z and s/sh.
And the descendants of the Roman Empire do not pronounce 'h' very well.
H is a 'hush' sign for the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French etc.
In addition, the Japanese are deaf to the differences between b/v and l/r.
So it is convenient to use be/ev, ev/we, el/ere, es/ze, es/sho and hash.

Now let's begin.--- Never too old to learn and never too young to learn -----
In this book you haven't got to do any obligatory 'exercises with the key'.
That is the way when you learn mathematics with numerous and boring exercises.
You can't learn a language really effectively enough in the same manner.

<<< *Por ke ni povez balde parolar Ido, oportas ke ni tre ofte lektez laute.>>>*

Please read aloud every Ido sentence in a lesson as many times as possible.
And one lesson a day is quite enough for mastering this beautiful language.
Reading aloud as often as you can is the royal road to learning a new language,
as proved by German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann (1822-90).

<< *Maxim bone on lernas linguo, se on lektas olu laute tam ofte kam posible.>>*

*** **Lesson 01 - Unesma Leciono** *****

Nouns:-----

The word 'noun' literally means a 'name'. It refers to any thing that you can actually see, hear, touch, or put a name to: table, chair, man, cat.
In Ido you will quickly recognise which words are nouns, because they all end with the letter -o: *kato* (cat), *hundo* (dog), *tablo* (table).

The Indefinite Article:-----

The English language uses two little words 'a' and 'an', which do not exist in Ido. In Ido it is enough to say 'ovo' for egg or 'an' egg; 'tablo' for table or 'a' table and so on.
You will soon see that it is not necessary to have an indefinite article, and that no confusion ever arises.

The Definite Article:-----

The definite article (the) is 'la': *matro* - a mother; *la matro* - the mother

Es:-----

The Ido word 'es' is roughly the English word 'is', but be careful as it can also be translated as 'am' or 'are'. For simplicity, what we say in Ido is the equivalent of: I is, You is, he/she/it is, we is, they is, and so on.

/Notes/

'Es' is a short form of 'esas', Though 'es' is more convenient, 'esas' is just as common. The learner may suit himself which form of the word he uses.

Learn the following words by heart:-----

buxo - box, *domo* -house, *gardeno* - garden, *hundo* - dog, *kato* - cat, *muso* - mouse, *tablo* - table, *es* - is/am/are, *me* - I/me, *vu* - you, *yuno* - teenager/ a youth, *yunulo* - boy, *yunino* - girl, *en* - in, *sub* - under, *sur* - on, *la* - the

Exempli:-----

Mary is a girl. - *Mary es yuno.* // *Mary es yunino.*
Charles is a boy. - *Charles es yuno.* // *Charles es yunulo.*
The house is in the garden. - *La domo es en la gardeno.*
I am in the garden. - *Me es en la gardeno.*
I am in the house. - *Me es en la domo.*
You are in the house. - *Vu es en la domo.*
You are under the table. - *Vu es sub la tablo.*
A dog is on the table in the house. - *Hundo es sur la tablo en la domo.*
Rex is a dog. - *Rex es hundo.*
William is a cat. - *William es kato.*
The dog is in the house. - *La hundo es en la domo.*
The cat is on the table. - *La kato es sur la tablo.*
The box is under the table. - *La buxo es sub la tablo.*
The cat is on the box. - *La kato es sur la buxo.*
The mouse is in the house. - *La muso es en la domo.*
The mouse is in the box. - *La muso es en la buxo.*
The mouse is under the table. - *La muso es sub la tablo.*

Verbs - Present Tense:-----

A verb is an 'action' or 'doing' word: see, read, touch. These are all actions.

Verbs too, in Ido, can be easily recognised by their endings.

The first ones you will learn in this book all have the ending that shows the present tense, that is the ending -AS.

The present tense is used when the action in the verb is happening NOW:

Me vidas la hundo. - I see the dog.

Vu tushas la kato. - You touch the cat.

These are actions taking place at the present moment, so the present tense is

used. In English there is more than one present tense, but don't let this confuse you: I touch the dog. I am touching the dog.

If you think about it, these are both actions taking place in the present.

Because the meanings of these two are so similar, Ido says them both in the same way: *Me tushas* (touch or am touching) *la hundo*.

'*Me lektas la libro*' could therefore be either 'I read the book' or

'I am reading the book', (or even 'I do read the book').

So remember this, especially when translating English into Ido.

Don't translate 'I am touching' or 'you are reading' word for word.

Until you can think naturally in Ido, it is best to change them in your mind to 'I touch' and 'you read' and then translate.

Ed/e:-----

The Ido for 'and' is 'ed', but the final 'd', which is part of the root, is

often dropped if the following word starts with a consonant. Officially you may suit yourself which word you use. It is a question of which sounds the better. In practice most Idists use 'e' if the following word starts with a consonant, and 'ed' if it starts with a vowel. Note the same thing applies to three other words which you will learn later: *a/ad, o/od, ka/kad*.

Vortaro (Vocabulary):-----

drinkas - drinks, *havas* - has (got), *lektas* - reads, *manjas* - eats, *prizas* - likes, *promenas* - walks/strolls, *regardas* - looks (at), *e/ed* - and, *tushas* - touches, *vidas* - sees, *aquo* - water, *fenestro* - window, *lakto* - milk, *libro* - book, *pomo* - apple, *pordo* - door, *stulo* - chair

Exempli:-----

I have a dog. - *Me havas hundo.*
I see the dog. - *Me vidas la hundo.*
The dog sees me. - *La hundo vidas me.*
I like the dog. - *Me prizas la hundo.*
I like milk. - *Me prizas lakto.*
The dog has the milk. - *La hundo havas la lakto.*
The cat drinks the milk. - *La kato drinkas la lakto.*
You drink the milk. - *Vu drinkas la lakto.*
I have the apple. - *Me havas la pomo.*
I am eating the apple. - *Me manjas la pomo.*
The boy/girl is eating the apple. - *La yuno manjas la pomo.*
I am looking at the mouse. - *Me regardas la muso.*
The mouse sees the water. - *La muso vidas la aquo.*
The mouse is eating the book. - *La muso manjas la libro.*
The book is on the table. - *La libro es sur la tablo.*
You read the book. - *Vu lektas la libro.*
You are reading the book. - *Vu lektas la libro.*
The cat looks at me. - *La kato regardas me.*
The cat looks at the door. - *La kato regardas la pordo.*
You are touching the door. - *Vu tushas la pordo.*
The cat is touching the window. - *La kato tushas la fenestro.*
I am touching the window. - *Me tushas la fenestro.*
I am walking in the garden. - *Me promenas en la gardeno.*
You and the dog are walking in the garden. - *Vu e la hundo promenas en la gardeno.*
The table and chair are in the house. - *La tablo e la stulo es en la domo.*

Vortaro:- Vocabulary -----

Bona jorno - Hello (Good day)
Til rivido - Good-bye (Until we meet again)
Quale vu standas? - How are you?
Tre bone danko - Very well thank you.

Now when you meet another Idist, or go to a congress or international gathering you have the beginnings of a simple conversation.

Konversado:- Conversation -- Here is a conversation between Peter and Mary. ---

P: *Bona jorno!*
M: *Bona jorno!*
P: *Quale vu standas?*
M: *Tre bone, danko. Quale vu standas?*
P: *Tre bone, danko.*
M: *Til rivido!*
P: *Til rivido!*

Exerco:- Exercise -----

- 1) Practice the conversation phrases.
- 2) Think in Ido of the things you know: Touch the door and say to yourself, 'Me tushas la pordo'; read a book and say 'Me lektas libro'; and so on to include as many of the words learnt as possible.
- 3) Please read aloud every Ido sentence in a lesson as many times as possible.

**** Lesson 02 - Duesma Leciono ****

Adjectives:-----

Adjectives are words which describe the appearance or quality of something:
big, small, bad, beautiful, red. Ido adjectives are easily recognised by their *-a* ending, as in the vocabulary below.

Vortaro:-----

drinkajo - drink, *floro* - flower, *kavalo* - horse, *manjajo* - food, *por* -for, *muro* - wall, *plado* - plate, *taso* - cup, *dormas* - sleeps, *kompras* - buys, *lernas* [LERR-nas] - learns, *habitas* - lives, *parolas* - talks/speaks, *pozas* - puts, *anciena* - old (contrary to new), *olda* - old (of living beings), *bela* - beautiful, *blua* - blue, *granda* - big/large, *mikra* - little/small, *reda* - red, *yuna* - young, *anke* - also, *hike* - here, *mea* - my, *vua* - your, *adhike* - 'to' here, *adsur* - onto/upon

Exempli:-----

You are learning Ido. - *Vu lernas Ido.* You speak Ido. - *Vu parolas Ido.*
I am learning Ido. - *Me lernas Ido.* I speak Ido. - *Me parolas Ido.*
I have a beautiful house. - *Me havas bela domo.*
My house is big. - *Mea domo es granda.* The house is big. - *La domo es granda.*
I live here. - *Me habitas hike.*
I sleep in the garden. - *Me dormas en la gardeno.*
My dog is old. - *Mea hundo es olda.*
My dog also lives here. - *Mea hundo anke habitas hike.*
The dog sleeps in my small garden. - *La hundo dormas en mea mikra gardeno.*
The little cat looks at the big dog. - *La mikra kato regardas la granda hundo.*
You live in a beautiful house. - *Vu habitas en bela domo.*
You sleep on the beautiful table. - *Vu dormas sur la bela tablo.*
The cat sleeps under the beautiful flower. - *La kato dormas sub la bela floro.*
The horse is old. - *La kavalo es olda.*
The little horse is young. - *La mikra kavalo es yuna.*
The young horse likes the drink. - *La yuna kavalo prizas la drinkajo.*
You are buying food for the horse. - *Vu kompras manjajo por la kavalo.*
I buy food here. - *Me kompras manjajo hike.*
I am putting your plate here. - *Me pozas vua plado adhike.*
The plate is red. - *La plado es reda.*
I am putting food on the plate. - *Me pozas manjajo adsur la plado.*
The old mouse eats the food. - *La olda muso manjas la manjajo.*
A drink is in the small cup. - *Drinkajo es en la mikra taso.*
The blue cup is on the table. - *La blua taso es sur la tablo.*
You see the mouse in the cup. - *Vu vidas la muso en la taso.*
Your milk is also in the cup. - *Vua lakto es anke en la taso.*
I am putting the book on the wall. - *Me pozas la libro adsur la muro.*

The Negative:-----

The negative in Ido is formed by using 'ne'. It means 'not'.
In English we say 'I am not, I must not, I have not (I haven't)'. But in Ido the word order is as follows, with the 'ne' usually in front of the verb:
Me ne es, Me ne havas, but, *Me ne mustas* - I haven't got to. cf.
Me NE mustas irar adibe. - I haven't got to go there.

Me mustas NE facar to. - I must not do it.

Most verbs in English add 'does' or 'do' to help form the negative:

I 'do' not have (I don't have). Peter 'does' not read (doesn't read).

But these words are totally unnecessary,

and must never be included in an Ido negative sentence.

Ido uses the same pattern for all negatives and simply says:

Me ne havas (I do not have), *Peter ne lektas* (Peter does not read).

Derivation:-----

The adjective in -a forms a noun(person or object) in -o having the same sense:

bona - good -> *bono* - good one/ good man.

yuna - young -> *yuno* - young one/ young boy or girl

acesora - accessory -> *acesoro* - an accessory.

Or, vice versa: *oro* - gold -> *ora* - golden/ made of gold.

Exempli:-----

I am - *Me es*, I am not - *Me ne es*,

I have - *Me havas*, I haven't - *Me ne havas*,

I see - *Me vidas*, I don't see - *Me ne vidas*,

I like - *Me prizas*, I don't like - *Me ne prizas*,

I walk - *Me promenas*, I am not walking - *Me ne promenas*

I am not old. - *Me ne es olda*.

I don't see you. - *Me ne vidas vu*.

You don't see me. - *Vu ne vidas me*.

I don't like the house. - *Me ne prizas la domo*.

I am not eating the food. - *Me ne manjas la manjajo*.

The dog doesn't speak Ido. - *La hundo ne parolas Ido*.

You do not live in London. - *Vu ne habitas en London*.

The dog is not learning Ido. - *La hundo ne lernas Ido*.

Maria doesn't live in Paris. - *Maria ne habitas en Paris*.

You are not looking at Maria. - *Vu ne regardas Maria*.

You are not reading the book. - *Vu ne lektas la libro*.

The plate is not in the house. - *La plado ne es en la domo*.

The dog isn't looking at the horse. - *La hundo ne regardas la kavalo*.

The cat is not sleeping in the box. - *La kato ne dormas en la buxo*.

The boy/girl is not drinking the milk. - *La yuno ne drinkas la lakto*.

Vortaro:-----

bruna - brown, *chasas* - chases, *do* - so/therefore, *dop* - behind,

ek - out of, *el* - she/her, *felica* - happy, *feroca* - fierce, *fisho* - fish,

foresto - forest, *gazoneyo* - lawn, *grosa* - fat, *hodie* - today, *il* - he/him,

magra - thin/lean, *nun* - now, *ofte* - often, *sama* - same, *strado* - street,

tre - very, *trista* - sad, *adsur* - onto/upon

Exempli:-----

Felix is a thin old cat. - *Felix es magra olda kato*.

He lives behind your house in the forest. - *Il habitas dop vua domo en la foresto*.

He often walks in my large garden. - *Il ofte promenas en mea granda gardeno*.

He often sleeps on my lawn. - *Il ofte dormas sur mea gazoneyo*.

Today Felix is chasing a fat brown mouse. - *Hodie Felix chasas grosa bruna muso*.

Today Felix hasn't got any food. - *Hodie Felix ne havas manjajo*.

He is very sad. - *Il es tre trista*.

So I put a fish for him on a plate in the garden. - *Do me pozas fisho por il adsur plado en la gardeno*.

Now Felix is very happy. - *Nun Felix es tre felica*.

Maria sees Felix. - *Maria vidas Felix*.

She doesn't like Felix and chases him out of my garden. - *El ne prizas Felix e chasas il ek mea gardeno*.

Felix is on the street. - *Felix es sur la strado.*
Rex is a fierce dog. - *Rex es feroca hundo.*
He also sees Felix. - *Il anke vidas Felix.*
Rex chases him. - *Rex chasas il.*

Konversado:- You will learn later some of the grammatical points here. -----
Good morning! - *Bona matino!*
Good day! - *Bona jorno!*
What is your name? - *Quale vu nomesas?*
My name is Peter. - *Me nomesas Peter.*
How are you? - *Quale vu standas?*
Very well. - *Tre bone.*
Thank you! - *Me dankas!*
Are you tired? - *Ka 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? - *Ka vu durstas?*
Give me a glass. - *Donez a me glaso.*
A cup of tea. - *Taso de teo.*
Do you want...? - *Ka vu deziras...?*
I don't mind. - *Me ne objeccionas.*
It does not matter. - *Ne importas.*

Adjectives:- Dropping of the final 'a' -----
You may drop the final 'a' of adjectives for euphony: *Bona -> Bon*

Konversado: Here is another conversation between Peter and Mary. -----
P: Bon jorno! Quale vu standas?
M: Tre bone, danko. E vu?
P: Me standas bone, danko. Me nomesas Peter. Quale vu nomesas?
M: Me nomesas Mary.
P: Til rivido, Mary!
M: Til rivido, Peter!

*** Lesson 03 - Triesma Leciono *****

Questions:------

So far we have been making simple statements in Ido, such as: *Me vidas la kato*
or *Me tushas la hundo*. Now it is time to consider how we can make questions.

The English language uses two basic formulae:

- (1) A few verbs can be put into the question form by changing the word order,
for example: 'I must' becomes 'Must I?' 'He is' becomes 'Is he?' and
'They can' becomes 'Can they?'
- (2) Then there are other verbs which are turned into the question form by
putting 'do' or 'does' at the beginning of the sentence:
'He sings' becomes 'Does he sing?', and 'You come' becomes 'Do you come?'

In Ido question-making is much simpler. Firstly the words are kept in exactly
the same order as for a statement, but to make it clear that a question is
being asked the word '*Ka/Kad*' is placed at the beginning of the sentence.
'*Ka/Kad*' has no equivalent in English:

Vu havas kato (You've got a cat) becomes
Ka vu havas kato? (Do you have a cat?) Have you got a cat?
Me manjas ovo (I am eating an egg) becomes
Ka me manjas ovo? (Am I eating an egg?)

Note as with 'ed/e', if the following word begins with a vowel then it is usual, though not obligatory, to use 'kad' instead:
Il mustas (He must) -> *Kad il mustas?* (Must he?),
or, you may use 'kad' alone irrespective of the following words.

Note, if there is a word like who, where, etc., 'ka/kad' is not used:
Ube vu habitas? Where do you live?
Kad vu komprenis? - Did you understand?

Vortaro:-----
a - to, *ad* - to (before word beginning with vowel),
arboro - tree, *bona* - good, *blanka* - white, *bruna* - brown, *ibe* - there,
iras -goes, *jupo* - skirt, *mala* - bad, *nigra* - black, *no* - no, *ol* - it,
parko - park, *policisto* - policeman, *ponto* - bridge, *rivero* - river,
portas - carries/wears, *ucelo* - bird, *venas* - comes, *yes* - yes,

Exempli:-----
I am, Am I? - *Me es, Ka me es?*
He is, Is he? - *Il es, Kad il es?*
You have, Have you? - *Vu havas, Ka vu havas?*

Am I good? No. - *Ka me es bona? No.*
Are you beautiful? Yes. - *Ka vu es bela? Yes.*
Is Mary wearing a beautiful skirt? - *Ka Mary portas bela jupo?*
Yes, she is wearing a beautiful white skirt. -
Yes, el portas bela blanka jupo.
Is the policeman in the park? - *Ka la policisto es en la parko?*
Is he in the park? - *Kad il es en la parko?*
No, he is not here today. - *No, il ne es hie hodie.*
Have you got a black dog? - *Ka vu havas nigra hundo?*
No, I have a brown dog. - *No, me havas bruna hundo.*
He is drinking. Is he drinking? - *Il drinkas. Kad il drinkas?*
Have you a cat? - *Ka vu havas kato?*
Yes, I have a white cat. - *Yes, me havas blanka kato.*
Is she coming? - *Kad el venas?*
No, she is going to the bridge. - *No, el iras a la ponto.*
Is the bird drinking? - *Ka la ucelo drinkas?*
Is the bird on the bridge? - *Ka la ucelo es sur la ponto?*
No, it is not there. - *No, ol ne es ibe.*
She is eating. Is she eating? - *El manjas. Kad el manjas?*
Is she eating a fish? - *Kad el manjas fisho?*
Is the fish in the water? - *Ka la fisho es en la aquo?*
Yes, it is in the water, and the dog as well. - *Yes, ol es en la aquo, e la hundo anke.*

The plural:-----
In English, to show that we are talking about more than one thing, we usually add an 's', e.g. 'cat' becomes 'cats', 'pig' becomes 'pigs', etc.
In Ido, forming the plural is also very simple. The -o ending of the noun is changed to an -i, so that 'kato' (cat) becomes 'kati' (cats), 'hundo' (dog) becomes 'hundi' (dogs) and so on without exception.

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

blanka hundi - white dogs, *nigra kavali* - black horses
La blanki e la nigri - The whites and the blacks.

The Definite Article:- 'le' for the plural -----
The definite article 'le' is used when there is no other sign of plural:
the ayes and the nays - *le yes e le no*
blanka hundi - white dogs, *nigra kavali* - black horses
Le blanka e le nigra - The whites and the blacks.

Exempli:-----

a cat, cats - *kato, kati* a table, tables - *tablo, tabli*
I see the cat. - *Me vidas la kato.*
You see the cats. - *Vu vidas la kati.*
The cats are on the tables. - *La kati es sur la tabli.*
The cat is sleeping behind the flowers. - *La kato dormas dop la flori.*
The books are black. - *La libri es nigra.*
Does he like apples? - *Kad il prizas pomi?*
The parks are beautiful. - *La parki es bela.*
Mary likes white skirts. - *Mary prizas blanka jupi.*
Have you got a beautiful skirt? - *Ka vu havas bela jupo?*
The fish are in the water. - *La fishi es en la aquo.*
The policemen are not fat. - *La policisti ne es grosa.*
The policemen are chasing the teenagers. - *La policisti chasas la yuni.*
The mice are chasing the cat. - *La muso chasas la kato.*
The birds are in the trees. - *La uceli es en la arbori.*
The birds are on the bridges. - *La uceli es sur la ponti.*
Are the children in the trees? - *Ka la yuni es en la arbori?*
The horses are drinking the water. - *La kavali drinkas la aquo.*
The flowers are in the cup on the table. - *La flori es en la taso sur la tablo.*

Vortaro:-----

danko - thank you, *deziras* - desires/wants, *durstas* - is/are thirsty,
hungras - is/are hungry, *glaso* - glass, *glaso de lakto* - glass of milk,
kafeo [ka-FE-o] - coffee, *kafeerio* [ka-fe-E-ryo] - cafe, *kuko* - cake,
me pregas - please, *taso de kafeo* - cup of coffee, *yen* - here is,
pekunio - money, *semblas ke* - it seems that, *esas* - is/am/are, *ma* - but

Konversado:- En la kafeerio -----

P: *Bon jorno, Mary! Quale vu standas?*
M: *Bon jorno, Peter! Me standas bone, danko. E vu?*
P: *Tre bone, danko. Ka vu durstas?*
M: *Yes, me durstas. Ube la kafeerio esas?*
P: *Yen la kafeerio! Ka vu deziras taso de kafeo?*
M: *No, danko. Me deziras glasos de lakto, me pregas.*
P: *Ka vu hungras?*
M: *Yes, me hungras.*
P: *Ka vu deziras kuko?*
M: *Yes, me pregas. Me prizas kuki.*
P: *Hm...Mary... Semblas ke me ne havas mea pekunii... Ka vu havas.....pekunio?*

Answer these general questions -> Examples.

- 01) *Quale vu nomesas?* -> *Me nomesas Bebson Hochfeld.*
- 02) *Quale vu standas?* -> *Me standas tre bone.*
- 03) *Ka vu ofte drinkas lakto?* -> *Yes, me tre ofte drinkas lakto.*
- 04) *Ka vu havas bela domo?* -> *Yes, me havas bela ma (but) mikra domo.*
- 05) *Ka vu havas gardeno?* -> *Yes, me havas mikra gardeno.*
- 06) *Ka vu havas kato?* -> *No, me ne havas un.*
- 07) *Ka vu prizas kati?* -> *No, me ne prizas kati.*

- 08) *Ka vu havas granda hundo?* -> *No, me nek (neither) prizas hundo.*
 09) *Ka vu es en la parko?* -> *Yes, me es en la parko.*
 10) *Ka vu hungras?* -> *Yes, me es grosa e sempre hungras.*
 11) *Ka vu prizas kafeo?* -> *Yes, me tre prizas kafeo.*
 12) *Ka vu durstas?* -> *No, me ne durstas ma me hungras.*
 13) *Ka vu deziras kuko?* -> *Yes, me multe deziras kuko.*
 14) *Ka vu es bona?* -> *Yes, me es tre bona segun me (as far as I know).*
 15) *Ka vu prizas blanka muso?* -> *No, no, me ne prizas muso.*

Colours:-----

blanka - white, *blua* - blue, *bruna* - brown, *flava* - yellow, *griza* - grey,
nigra - black, *purpura* - purple, *oranjea* - orange, *reda* - red,
rozea - pink, *verda* - green, *violea* - violet

The Imperative:-----

The imperative is the form of the verb used for giving orders and commands.
 So far we have met the present tense ending *-as*, as in
 'drinkas', 'manjas', etc. To make the above words into commands is easy.
 You merely exchange the *-as* ending for *-ez*.
 This gives for example: *drinkez!* (Drink!), *manjez!* (Eat!), *venez!* (Come!).

Vortaro:-----

apertez - open!, *donez* - give!, *irez* - go!, *klozez* - close!, *pozez* - put!,
levez - pick up!, *sideskezes* - sit down!, *staceskezes* - stand up!,
tushez - touch!, *krayono* - pencil, *adsur* - onto/upon

Exempli:-----

Stand up! - *Staceskezes!*
 Sit down! - *Sideskezes!*
 Open the box! - *Apertez la buxo!*
 Eat the apple! - *Manjez la pomo!*
 Open the book! - *Apertez la libro!*
 Open the door! - *Apertez la pordo!*
 Close the book! - *Klozez la libro!*
 Close the window! - *Klozez la fenestro!*
 Touch the chair! - *Tushez la stulo!*
 Touch the window! - *Tushez la fenestro!*
 Drink your coffee! - *Drinkez vua kafeo!*
 Pick the book up! - *Levez la libro!*
 Pick the chair up! - *Levez la stulo!*
 Pick up the pencil! - *Levez la krayono!*
 Give the book to me! - *Donez la libro a me!*
 Put the cup on the table! - *Pozez la taso adsur la tablo!*
 Put the plate on the chair! - *Pozez la plado adsur la stulo!*
 Put the pencil on the table! - *Pozez la krayono adsur la tablo!*
 Put the book and the pencil on the chair! - *Pozez la libro e la krayono adsur la stulo!*

Animals:-----

Note that the following can be either male or female.

Distinction is made in the following lesson.

anado - duck/drake, *bovo* - cow/bull, *cervo* - deer, *elefanto* - elephant,
gorilo - gorilla, *hano* - hen/cock, *hundo* - dog, *kamelo* - camel, *kato* - cat,
kapro - goat, *kavalo* - horse, *krokodilo* - crocodile, *leopardo* - leopard,
leono - lion, *muso* - mouse, *mutono* - sheep, *porko* - pig, *tigro* - tiger,
simio [SI-myo] - monkey, *urso* - bear, *volfo* - wolf

**** Lesson 04 - Quaresma Leciono ****

Vortifado - Word Building:-----

- in- (female) : *yunino* (girl), *kavalino* (mare), *hanino* (hen).
- ul- (male) : *yunulo* (boy), *kavalulo* (stallion), *hanulo* (cock).

You may feel that at present you have only a limited vocabulary.
Ido, by the logical use of affixes, enables you to make your vocabulary much wider with very little effort.

For example it is possible to change
'yuno' (young person) into 'yunulo' which then means 'a boy' or 'a youth'.

The addition of *-ul-* makes any person or animal into a male:
katulo (from '*kato*') - tomcat, *hundulo* (from '*hundo*') - a male dog, etc.
The female equivalent is *-in-*:
yunino (girl), *katino* (she-cat), *hundino* (she-dog, bitch), and so on.

Lets try some more examples:

- filio* - child, *filiulo* - son, *filiino* - daughter,
- kuzo* - cousin, *kuzulo* - male cousin, *kuzino* - female cousin,
- sekretario* - secretary,
- sekretariulo* - man secretary, *sekretariino* - woman secretary,
- doktoro* - doctor, *doktorulo* - man doctor, *doktorino* - woman doctor

When necessary, the prefix *ge-* marks common gender (both sexes together):
geavi - grandparents, *gefilii* - children/ sons and daughters.
But 'parents' is not '*gepatri*' but exceptionally '*genitori*'.

/Note/ Gender is usually left unmarked in Ido, as is often the case in English, therefore only use *-ul-* and *-in-* when you want to make the sex of a person or animal clear. Don't use these affixes unnecessarily.

A complete list of affixes can be found in any good Ido dictionary. (-> IFA31)

Vortaro:-----

avan - in front of, *butiko* - shop, *che* - in/at/to (house or business of),
dentisto - dentist, *familio* [fa-MI-lyo] - family, *frukto* - fruit,
karno [KARR-no] - meat, *karno-vendisto* - butcher, *hundulo* - dog (male),
katino - cat (female), *kavalino* - horse (female), *kavalulo* - horse (male),
kirko [KIRR-ko] - church, *ma* - but, *mediko* - doctor, *musino* - mouse (female),
musulo - mouse (male), *nur* - only, *preferas* - prefers, *staciono* - station,
ruro [RU-rro] - country(side), *spozino* - wife, *spozulo* - husband,
urbo [URR-bo] - town, *vendas* - sells, *vendisto* - seller,
yunino - girl, *yunulo* - boy/ a youth

Exempli:-----

Mary is a girl. - *Mary es yunino.*
Charles is a boy. - *Charles es yunulo.*
He has a male dog. - *Il havas hundulo.*
An apple is a fruit. - *Pomo es frukto.*
I am only buying a female cat. - *Me nur kompras katino.*
I often go to the town. - *Me ofte iras a la urbo.*
I often go to the dentist's. - *Me ofte iras che la dentisto.*
The butcher sells meat. - *La karno-vendisto vendas karno.*
Alan is at the doctor's. - *Alan es che la mediko.*

I don't buy it at the doctor's. - *Me ne kompras ol che la mediko.*
 Your husband is called Jack. - *Vua spozulo nomesas Jack.*
 My wife is going to the shops. - *Mea spozino iras a la butik.*
 Today Lesley is going to the shops. - *Hodie Lesley iras a la butik.*
 She is buying meat for the family. - *El kompras karno por la familio.*
 The mare is not in the country. - *La kavalino ne es en la ruro.*
 He is selling the stallion in the town. - *Il vendas la kavalulo en la urbo.*
 Paul likes meat, but Roger prefers fish. - *Paul prizas karno, ma Roger preferas fisho.*
 I do not buy my fish at the greengrocer's. - *Me ne kompras mea fisho che la frukto-vendisto.*
 The church is in the town in front of the station. - *La kirko es en la urbo avan la staciono.*
 I am buying a white female mouse and a brown male mouse for you. - *Me kompras blanka musino e bruna musulo por vu.*

Possession:-----

In English there are 2 different ways of showing that somebody owns something.

For example, if Roger owns a book we can refer to the book either as 'Roger's book' or 'the book of Roger'; or if my wife has a cat I can refer to it either as 'my wife's cat' or 'the cat of my wife'.

But in Ido there is only one way of showing possession.

This is by using 'di' for 'of', so that 'Peter's book' can only be translated as 'the book of Peter', and becomes '*la libro di Peter*'; 'my wife's cat (the cat of my wife)' becomes '*la kato di mea spozino*'.

Exempli:-----

Mary's dog. - *La hundo di Mary.*
 Peter's house. - *La domo di Peter.*
 The girl's cat. - *La kato di la yunino.*
 The cat's meat. - *La karno di la kato.*
 The dog's meat. - *La karno di la hundo.*
 The cat of Mary. - *La kato di Mary.*
 The book of Mary. - *La libro di Mary.*
 My husband's cup. - *La taso di mea spozulo.*
 The boys' family. - *La familio di la yunuli.*
 The family's food. - *La manjajo di la familio.*
 The dog of the boy. - *La hundo di la yunulo.*
 The doctor's family. - *La familio di la mediko.*
 The teacher's house. - *La domo di la instruktisto.*
 The girls of this school. - *La yunini di ca skolo.*
 The cat of Philip. Philip's cat. - *La kato di Philip.*

Quantity:-----

There is another word for 'of' in Ido, but this is used to denote a quantity of something. ('di' is for possession only). For example, 'a cup of coffee' is a quantity of coffee (not a cup belonging to coffee), 'a stock of books' is a quantity of books (not a stock belonging to books). In the case of quantity the word for 'of' is 'de', so that 'a stock of books' is '*stoko "de" libri*', and 'a cup of coffee' is '*taso "de" kafeo*'. Be very careful not to confuse 'de' with 'di'.

Exempli:-----

a cup of tea. - *taso de teo.*
 the cup of tea. - *la taso de te.*
 Mary's flowers. - *la flori di Mary.*
 a box of apples. - *buxo de pomi.*
 a cup of coffee. - *taso de kafeo.*
 a glass of milk. - *glaso de lakto.*
 a glass of water. - *glaso de aquo.*
 a bottle of wine. - *botelo de vino.*

a bottle of milk. - *botelo de lakto*.
a family of doctors. - *familio de mediki*.
The dentist's cups of coffee. - *La tasi de kafeo di la dentisti*.

Vortaro:-----

adube - to where, *askoltas* - listens to (no extra 'ad' needed),
atraktiva - attractive, *biro* - beer, *bone* - well (adverb), *botelo* - bottle,
de - of (quantity), *di* - of (possession), *do* - then/so,
instruktas - teaches, *instruktisto* - teacher, *skolo* - school, *teo* - tea,
vino - wine, *ca* - this (adjective), *li* - they (the plural of *ilu*, *elu*, *olu*)

Exempli:-----

They teach well. - *Li instruktas bone*.
She is looking at a boy. - *El regardas yunulo*.
She is looking at a bottle. - *El regardas botelo*.
They are very bad children. - *Li es tre mala yuni*.
The boy has a bottle of beer. - *La yunulo havas botelo de biro*.
The teachers of this school are good. - *La instruktisti di ca skolo es bona*.
It is the teacher's bottle of beer. -
Ol es la botelo de biro di la instruktisto.
The boy and the girl are drinking the beer. - *La yunulo e la yunino drinkas la biro*.
They are not listening and so they are not learning. - *Li ne askoltas e do li ne lernas*.
The attractive girl is not listening to the bad teacher. - *La atraktiva yunino ne askoltas la mala instruktisto*.

Konversado: *En la drinkerio* [drin-KE-ryo] -----

P: *Bon vespero, Mary! Quale vu standas hodie?*
M: *Me standas bone, danko. Quale vu standas?*
P: *Tre bone, danko*.
M: *Adube ni iras?* - ('To' where are we going?)
P: *Ni iras a la drinkerio. La drinkerio nomesas la Nigra Porko.*
Mea amiki dicas ke ol es tre bona drinkerio.
M: *Me ne savas ube la Nigra Porko esas. Ube ol esas, Peter?*
P: *Ol es dop la domo di Sioro Jones, la dentisto.*
M: *Me rare iras a ta strado.*
P: *Ho, me ofte iras a ta strado, e me ofte drinkas biro en la Nigra Porko. Ha!*
Yen ol! Ka vu deziras biro, Mary?
M: *Ka vu havas pekunio?*
P: *Ho, yes! Hodie me havas pekunio.*
M: *Do, me deziras glaso de biro.*

Manjaji - Foods:-----

butro - butter, *fabo* - bean, *fisho* - fish, *flor-kaulo* - cauliflower,
fromajo - cheese, *karno* [KARR-no] - meat, *karoto* - carrot, *ovo* - egg,
kaulo [KAw-lo] - cabbage, *konfitajo* - jam, *kukombro* - cucumber,
latugo - lettuce, *margarino* - margarine, *mustardo* - mustard, *onyono* - onion,
pano - bread, *pipro* - pepper, *pizo* - pea, *rosto-pano* - toast, *salo* - salt,
sauco [SAw-co] - sauce/gravy, *karno-sauco* [KARR-no-SAw-co] - gravy,
sociso - sausage, *sukro* - sugar, *supo* - soup, *tarto* [TARR-to] - tart,
terpomo [terr-PO-mo] - potato, *tomato* - [to-MA-to] - tomato,
torto [TORR-to] - pie, *vinagro* - vinegar, *yen* - here is/are

Konversado: Exempli -----

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. - *Adportez 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 ne-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 la salo.*

A teetotaler used to be 'anti-alkoholisto' but now a simple 'ne-alkoholisto',
a person who never drinks alcohol.

**** Lesson 05 - Kinesma Leciono ****

Personal Pronouns:-----

By now most of the personal pronouns have been introduced,

but for easy reference they are listed together below.

me - I/me : *tu* - you : *vu* - you : *il, ilu* - he/him : *el, elu* - she/her

ol, olu - it (usually for an inanimate thing) : *lu* - he/she/it

ni - we/us : *vi* - you : *li (ili/eli/oli)* - they/them

on - one/they/people

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 neuter.

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 XXX.

On - one/they/people:

On dicez to 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.

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

But: *Me lavas me.* - I wash myself. *Vu lavas vu.* - You wash yourself.

/Note/

1) '*tu*' refers to one person only. It shows affection towards the person addressed, and is therefore only to be used in special circumstances:

a) within the family, b) between close friends, c) when addressing small children, d) perhaps when addressing an animal or pet.

2) '*vu*' also refers to one person only. It is the usual word for 'you'.

3) '*vi*' refers to more than one person, and
is the plural of both '*tu*' and '*vu*'.

Exempli:-----

I/Me - *Me* : We/Us - *Ni* : She/Her - *El* : He/Him - *Il* : It - *Ol* : They/Them - *Li*

You (a close friend) - *Tu* You (a complete stranger) - *Vu*

You (addressing a friendly dog) - *Tu* You (more than one person) - *Vi*

Are you good? - *Ka vu es bona?*

I am a dentist. - *Me es dentisto.*

You are a doctor. - *Vu es mediko.*

You are beautiful. - *Tu es bela.*

It is in the house. - *Ol es en la domo.*

You are good doctors. - *Vi es bona mediki.*
He has a good friend. - *Il havas bona amiko.*
We are reading your books. - *Ni lektas vua libri.*
She likes beautiful flowers. - *El prizas bela flori.*
They are chasing the horses. - *Li chasas la kavali.*

Past Tense:-----

In the previous lessons we have been using the present tense verb ending *-as* which shows that the action is taking place now. By changing this ending to *-is*, we can form the past tense:
el kantis - she sang/ she has sung/ she was singing/ she did sing.
me manjis - I ate/ I have eaten/ I was eating/ I did eat

The ending *-is* is used for any action that has happened or was happening in the past, and so it can be translated into English in several different ways. You may think that to cover all these different shades of English meaning with just one tense could cause confusion. On rare occasions this could be so, but you will learn later on other forms of expression which avoid any such possible confusion. The *-is* ending is not the only way of expressing the past, but it is the easiest and most convenient.

VERB:-----(-> IFA09)---

The present infinitive of verbs ends in *-ar* (bearing the accent on *-ar*):

kredar [kre-DARR] - to believe, *donar* [do-NARR] - to give.

The present tense ends in *-as*:

me kredas [KRE-das] - I believe, *me donas* [DO-nas] - I give.

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

kredir [kre-DIRR] - to have believed, *donir* [do-NIRR] - to have given.

The past tense ends in *-is*:

Me kredis [KRE-dis] - I believed/ I have believed.

Me donis [DO-nis] - I gave/ I have given.

Vortaro:-----

ek - out of, *fabrikerio* [fa-bri-KE-ryo] - factory, *fantomo* - ghost,
foresto - forest, *heme* - at home, *malada* - ill/sick, *multa* - much/many,
nova - new, *pro* - because of, *queris* - fetched, *restis* - stayed,
tro - too (much), *wiskio* - whisky, *nam* - for/since, *pro ke* - because

Exempli:-----

I am. - *Me es.* I was. - *Me esis.* I have. - *Me havas.* I had. - *Me havis.*
We are going, We went. - *Ni iras, Ni iris.*
He was going, He went. - *Il iris.* I go. - *Me iras.* I went. - *Me iris.*
I visited. - *Me vizitis.* He has visited. - *Il vizitis.*
He did eat. - *Il manjis.* I am eating. - *Me manjas.* She works. - *El laboras.*
She was working. - *El laboris.* The dog drank. - *La hundo drinkis.*

He had a big cake. - *Il havis granda kuko.*
I also drank whisky. - *Me anke drinkis wiskio.*
They read many books. - *Li lektis multa libri.*
I went to the forest. - *Me iris a la foresto.*
I visited the factory. - *Me vizitis la fabrikerio.*
I went to the new pub. - *Me iris a la nova drinkerio.*
It was drinking whisky. - *Ol drinkis wiskio.*
We went into the garden. - *Ni iris aden la gardeno.*
I drank too much whisky. - *Me drinkis tro multa wiskio.*
The new teacher saw you. - *La nova instruktisto vidis vi.*
I walked out of the town. - *Me promenis ek la urbo.*
The doctor stayed at home. - *La mediko restis heme.*

My dog fetched the doctor. - *Mea hundo queris la mediko.*
In the forest I saw a ghost. - *En la foresto me vidis fantomo.*
She often worked in the factory. - *El ofte laboris en la fabrikerio.*
I was ill because of the whisky. - *Me esis malada pro la wiskio.*
But the doctor was also ill and he didn't come. - *Ma la mediko esis anke malada ed il ne venis.*

Vortaro:-----

ante nun - ago, *amiko* - friend, *dii* - days, *facas* - do/does, *facila* - easy, *fine* - finally, *horo* - hour, *ja* - already, *kelka* - some, *komencis* - began, *komprenas* - understands, *kordiala* - cordial, *kurta* - short, *lektas* - reads, *laute* - loud (adverb), *lernas* - learns, *letro* - letter, *linguo* - language, *nova* - new, *omna-die* - every day, *pose* - afterwards, *saluto* - greeting, *sempre* - always, *skribas* - writes, *studiar* - to study, *texto* - text, *traduko* - translation, *trovas* - finds, *dum* - for, *ye* - at/in/on

Letro: *Pri linguo internaciona* (international language)-----

Ka vu ja lernas la nova linguo internaciona?
Me komencis studiar ol ye 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, nam oportas ke ni tre ofte lektez laute.
Pose me facas kurta traduko e fine me skribas letro en la nova linguo.
Ka vu komprenas to? Kun kordiala saluto, Vua amiko,

Vortifado:-----

Here are some more useful affixes:

-*er*- (one who habitually does something, amateur):

fumero - smoker *voyajero* - traveller

-*er*- (also used for animals or things characterized by an habitual action):

reptero - reptile *remorkero* - tug (-boat)

-*ist*- (meaning: a person who does something professionally):

koquisto - a cook *instruktisto* - a teacher *skribisto* - a writer

artista - artist *dentisto* - dentist

fotografisto - a professional photographer

(Cp. *fotografero*, an amateur photographer)

-*ist*- (also indicates an adherent of a party or school of thought):

Idisto - Idist *komunisto* - communist *socialisto* - socialist

idealisto - idealist

-*ism*- (system, doctrine, party): *socialismo* - socialism

Katolikismo - Catholicism

-*an*- (member of a community, country, town or body): *partisano* - partisan

societano - society member *Parisano* - Parisian *Kanadano* - Canadian

-*ier*- (who or what bears or is characterized by): *pomiero* - apple-tree

roziero - rose-bush *milioniero* - millionaire

-*ier*- (also in a few words, holder): *plumiero* - pen-holder

sigariero - cigar-holder

Note that all suffixes are added to the root of the word they are modifying,

i.e. the grammatical ending is removed:

skribas (writes), root = *skrib*, *skribisto* - writer

polico (police), root = *polic*, *policisto* - policeman

Vortaro:-----

chambro - room, *desneta* - dirty, *dormo-chambro* - bedroom, *facis* - made/did,

fakte - in fact, *fratulo* - brother, *heme* - at home, *hemo* - a home, *kande* - when, *koquas* - cooks, *koquero* - cook, *laboris* - worked, *ledro* - leather, *ma* - but, *matro* - mother, *neta* - clean, *netigas* - cleans, *nia* - our, *nun* - now, *nur* - only, *plastiko* - plastic, *puero* - child (7 years to adolescence), *restas* - stays, *shuo* - shoe, *shu-fabrikerio* - shoe factory, *tota* - all/whole

Words of one gender:-(A few words are of one gender only)-----

As we have seen before, living things can be made male or female by adding the suffixes -ul- or -in-. Originally there were no exceptions to this.

However it was found convenient to include in the language one or two very common words of one gender only:

patro (father), *matro* (mother), *viro* (adult man), *muliero* (woman)

Vortifado:-----

Here are some more useful affixes:

The suffix *-id* denotes offspring: *Izraelido* - Israelite

bo- (-in-law): *bopatro* - father-in-law

Mea Matro:-----

*Mea matro restas heme. El laboras en la hemo. El netigas la chambri.
Me es neta, ma mea fratulo es tre desneta. Do la matro ofte netigas nia
dormo-chambro. Fakte la matro netigas la tota domo. El anke koquas por ni.
El es tre bon koquero. Kande me esis puero, el laboris en la shu-fabrikerio.
El facis shui ek ledro e plastiko. Nun el ne laboras en la fabrikerio ma
el laboras nur por ni. El es tre bona matro.*

Adverb:-----

An adverb is a word which describes in some way how, when or where an action is, was, or will be done. If we take for example 'he worked', it may be that 'he worked' + 'well' or 'badly' or 'often' or 'quickly', and so on.

In English most adverbs end in -ly, but not all. The equivalent ending in Ido is *-e*. All Ido adjectives can be made into adverbs by changing the *-a* ending to *-e*: *mala* - bad -> *male* - badly, *rapida* - fast/rapid -> *rapide* - rapidly
danjeroza - dangerous -> *danjeroze* - dangerously

Vortaro:-----

rapida - fast, *ecelanta* - excellent, *ecelante* - excellently, *multa* - much, *multe* - a lot, *treno* - train

Exempli:-----

He works well. - *Il laboras bone.*

He teaches badly. - *Il instruktas male.*

The child is good. - *La puero es bona.*

The teacher is bad. - *La instruktisto es mala.*

The train went fast. - *La treno iris rapide.*

She cooks excellently. - *El koquas ecelante.*

They like cakes a lot. - *Li multe prizas kuki.*

We saw the fast train. - *Ni vidis la rapida treno.*

The cook is excellent. - *La koquisto es ecelanta.*

He has a good many friends. - *Il havas multa amiki.*

Vortaro:-----

alumeto - match, *butikisto* - shop, *butikisto* - shopkeeper, *certe* - certainly, *chanco* - luck, *desfortunoza* - unfortunate, *fino* - end, *helpas* - helps, *hiere* - yesterday, *kliento* - customer, *kun* - with, *matino* - morning, *merkato* - market, *monato* - month, *obliviis* [ob-LI-vyis] - forgot, *pagas* - pays, *paketo* - packet, *pro* - because of, *pro quo* - why, *quon* - what, *sempre* - always, *servas* [SERR-vas] - serves,

sigareto - cigarette, vakanco - holiday, vetero - weather, ye - at

Konversado: En la butiko (B=Butikisto, M=Mary) -----

B: Bon matino, Mary! Quon vu deziras?

M: Bon matino, Sioro Harris! Me deziras paketo de sigareto e buxo de alumeti por mea matro, ed anke botelo de lakto.

B: Ka vu pagas nun o ye la fino di la monato?

M: Me ne pagas nun. Me obliiis mea pekunio. Fakte, Peter havas ol, ed il es en la merkato. Ka Siorino Harris ne helpas vu hodie?

B: No, el havas vakanco. El iris hiere a London.

M: El certe havas bona chanco. La vetero es bela. Pro quo vu ne iris kun el?

B: Pro la butiko. Me restas hike e servas la klienti.

M: Butikisti es tre desfortunoza.

B: Yes, ni sempre laboras.

**** Lesson 06 - Sisesma Leciono ****

Interrogative Pronouns (1):-----

These could possibly present a little difficulty at first, but need not do so if studied carefully.

Qua regardas me? - Who is looking at me?

Qua amas il? - Who loves him?

From the above examples you will see that 'qua' means 'who'. However, if it is known that 'who' is more than one person then 'qui' should be used:

Qui regardas me? - Who is looking at me?

Qui amas il? - Who loves him?

In the case of an unknown object or thing 'quo' is used.

It corresponds to 'what' in English.

Quo es en la buxo? - What is in the box?

Quo eventis? - What happened?

Note in Ido it is not necessary to change the word order when making questions, though it is in English.

(English) 'He is' becomes 'Who is he?'

(Ido) 'Il es' becomes '*Qua il es?*' (*Qua es il?*)

Exempli:-----

Who is he? - *Qua il esas?*

Who was ill? - *Qua esis malada?*

What is in the garden? - *Quo es en la gardeno?*

Who did George's work? - *Qua facis la laboro di George?*

Who loves the old horse? - *Qua amas la olda kavalo?*

What is eating my apples? - *Quo manjas mea pomi?*

Who came here with the dog? - *Qui venis hike kun la hundo?*

Who is learning Ido in this school? - *Qui lernas Ido en la skolo?*

Who went to the school with white mice? - *Qui iris a la skolo kun blanka muso?*

Who visits the friends of the old shopkeeper? - *Qua vizitas la amiki di la olda butikisti?*

Numerals:-----

un - one du - two tri - three quar - four kin - five sis - six

sep - seven ok - eight non - nine dek - ten

Exempli:-----

I have ten cats. - *Me havas dek kati.*

I have one brother. - *Me havas un fratulo.*
Nine girls visited me. - *Non yunini vizitis me.*
My brother saw three birds. - *Mea fratulo vidis tri uceli.*
Who has two bottles of beer? - *Qua havas du boteli de biro?*
The dog is eating five cakes. - *La hundo manjas kin kuki.*
She is not buying six apples. - *El ne kompras sis pomi.*
We have only four clean shoes. - *Ni havas nur quar neta shui.*
Are seven flowers in the garden? - *Ka sep flori es en la gardeno?*
Mary's house hasn't got eight windows. - *La domo di Mary ne havas ok fenestri.*

Vortifado:-----

-ey- (place or room devoted to some object or action):
It is used in the construction of many common words: *pregeyo* - oratory
koqueyo - kitchen (*koquas* - cooks) *tombeyo* - cemetery
kavaleyo - stable (place for horses) *hundeyo* - kennel (place for dogs)
viteyo - vineyard --- as well as for others of a more general nature:
lerneyo - school-room *lojeyo* - dwelling place
dormeyo - a sleeping place/dormitory
Work out for yourself the meaning of the -eyo words elsewhere.
As the meaning of this suffix is rather wide, special words are to be used
where the sense requires them: *universitato*, *skolo*, etc., for *lerneyo*;
katedralo, *kirko*, etc., for *pregeyo*.

Vortifado:-----

-uy- (receptacle): *inkuyo* - inkwell *kafeuyo* - coffee-box
teuyo - tea-caddy *sigaruyo* - cigar-box
NOTE: coffee-pot, tea-pot are *kafe-krucho*, *te-krucho*.

-i- (domain or sphere of action): *dukio* - duchy *komtio* - county
episkopio - bishopric

-ed- (the full of, amount corresponding to): *bokedo* - mouthful
pinchedo - pinch *glutedo* - gulp

Vortaro:-----

rezidas - resides, dwells, lives
The following two words are more specific than '*rezidas*':
lojas - lives for a limited time (in someone else's house etc.)
habitas - lives permanently (in one's own house etc.)
On lojas tempe (kurte) che altra persono od en gastejo.
On habitas permanente en propra o fixa domo.
On habitas urbo, che amiko, parento, en apartamento, en chambro, e.c.

laboras - works, *trovas* - finds, *sidas* - sits

Exempli:-----

The pub is your place of work. - *La drinkerio es vua laborejo.*
The children are in the stable. - *La pueri es en la kavalejo.*
My dog doesn't live in a kennel. - *Mea hundo ne habitas en hundeyo.*
We have a fish pond in our garden. - *Ni havas fishejo en nia gardeno.*
The house has a beautiful kitchen. - *La domo havas bela koquejo.*
The children eat in the dining hall. - *La yuni manjas en la manjeyo.*
She didn't find a sitting place (seat). - *El ne trovis sidejo.*
My house is the dwelling place of many mice. - *Mea domo es la rezidejo di multa mus.*
They didn't find a drinking place for the horses. - *Li ne trovis drinkejo por la kavali.*
They don't have a place to sleep (dormitory) in the school. - *Li ne havas dormejo en la skolo.*

Dum, en:-----

Note the following difference carefully.

Me manjis dum la nokto. - I ate during the night.
(throughout the whole night).

Me manjis en la nokto. - I ate during the night.
(at one or more different times during the night).

Od/o -or:-----

Note that as with 'ed/e', 'od' is generally used when the next word starts with a vowel, and 'o' is used when it begins with a consonant.

Vortifado: *Adjektivi kun nuanci* -----

-al- (forms adjectives meaning "belonging to" or "relating to"):
universala - universal *racionala* - rational

-oz- (means "full of", "containing", "rich in"): *poroza* - porous
sabloza - sandy *kurajoza* - courageous *famoza* - famous

-em- (means "inclined to"): *babilema* - talkative *ociema* - lazy
laborema - industrious

-ik- (means "sick of", "suffering from"): *fitziiko* - consumptive
artritiko - arthritic *alkoholiko* - alcoholic patient

-atr- (means "like", "similar to", "-ish"): *sponjatra* - spongy
haratra - hair-like *verdatra* - greenish

-e- (means "having the appearance or colour of"): *rozea* - rozy, pink
violea - violet (-coloured) *musea* - mouse-coloured

Vortaro:-----

armeo - army, *automobilo* - car, *biciklo* - bicycle, *divenis* - became,
dormeyo - sleeping place, *konduktas* - drives, *grandega* - enormous,
kamionisto - lorry driver, *kamiono* - lorry, *pos* - after, *patro* - father,
posdimezo - afternoon, *soldato* - soldier, *vespero* - evening, *ipsa* - self,
lito - bed, *milito* - war, *nokto* - night, *od/o* - or, *pri* - about,
dum - during/throughout, *sen* - without

Mea Patro:-----

Mea patro esis soldato dum la milito. En la armeo il lernis pri automobili e kamioni. Il konduktis kamioni. Pos la milito il divenis kamionisto. Il nun konduktas grandega kamioni. Il konduktas dum la matino e dum la posdimezo. Ofte il konduktas kamioni dum la vespero e la nokto sen dormar. Kande me esis puero me ofte iris kun il en la kamiono. Ni vizitis multa urbi. Dum la nokto ni dormis sur lito en la kamiono od en dormeyo por kamionisti. Me ipsa ne konduktas automobilo. Me es tro yuna. Me havas biciklo.

Vortaro:-----

aparas - appears, *autuno* - autumn, *brilas* - shines, *ca* - this,
dop - behind, *desaparas* - disappears, *horizonto* - horizon, *jorno* - day,
kantas - sings, *kolda* - cold, *kovrilo* - blanket/cover, *lana* - woollen,
luno - moon, *nepluse* - no longer, *plura* - several, *printempo* - spring,
somero - summer, *stelo* - star, *suno* - sun, *tante* - so, *trovas* - finds,
ucelo - bird, *uzas* - uses, *varma* - warm, *venas* - comes, *vintra* - winter,
sama ... kam - same ... with, *quale* - as/like

Exempli:-----

What is here? - *Quo es hike?*

Who lives here? - *Qua habitas hike?*

Where is my bed? - *Ube mea lito esas?*
Where is your cat? - *Ube vua kato es?*
What is in the lorry? - *Quo es en la kamiono?*
Who (plural) are you? - *Qui vi esas?*
Who (plural) are they? - *Qui li es?*
Who has enormous shoes? - *Qua havas grandega shui?*
Who lives in the garden? - *Qua lojas en la gardeno?*
Who (plural) has the red bicycles? - *Qui havas la reda bicikli?*

Exempli:-----

Four warm nights. - *Quar varma nokti.*
Nine brown birds. - *Non bruna uceli.*
After three evenings. - *Pos tri vesperi.*
Ten enormous mothers. - *Dek grandega matri.*
Six stars are shining. - *Sis steli brilas.*
Eight woollen blankets. - *Ok lana kovrili.*
The same seven blankets. - *La sama sep kovrili.*
Two sick soldiers lived here. - *Du malada soldati rezidis hike.*
Five horses slept in this bed. - *Kin kavali dormis en ca lito.*
One fierce old cat was under the bed. - *Un fera olda kato esis sub la lito.*

Bona Nokto:-----

Dum la jorno la suno brilas. En la vespero la suno desaparadas dop la horizonto.
La uceli nepluse kantas. Li trovas dormejo en la arbori e li dormas.
La nokto venas. En la nokto la luno aparas e la steli brilas. En la nokto me iras a lito e lektas libro dum un horo ante dormar (before falling asleep).
Me havas grandega lito qua es en mea dormo-chambro.
Mea chambro ne es varma dum la printempo e me uzas kin kovrili.
Dum la somero la vetero es varma e mea chambro ne es kolda.
Me uzas nur un kovrilo.
En la autuno la vetero divenas kolda. Me uzas plura kovrili.
Me uzas sis lana kovrili.
Dum la vintro la vetero es tante kolda ke me uzas dek kovrili,
e mea du granda hundi dormas en la sama lito kam la mea (quale me).

La familio [fa-MI-lyo] - the family:-----

avo - grandparent, *avino* - grandmother, *avulo* - grandfather,
patro - father, *matro* - mother, *genitoro* - parent, *parento* - relative,
spozo - spouse, *spozino* - wife, *spozulo* - husband,
filio [FI-lyo] - son/daughter, *filiino* [fi-li-I-no] - daughter,
filiulo [fi-li-U-lo] - son, *gefili* [ge-FI-lyi] - son(s) and daughter(s),
frato - brother/sister, *fratino* - sister, *fratulo* - brother,
nepoto - grandchild, *nepotino* - granddaughter, *nepotulo* - grandson,
onklo - uncle/aunt, *onklino* - aunt, *onklulo* - uncle,
kuzo - cousin, *kuzino* - cousin (female), *kuzulo* - cousin (male),
nevo - nephew/niece, *nevino* - niece, *nevulo* - nephew

**** **Lesson 07 - Sepesma Leciono** ****

Future Tense:-----

The future tense is used when something will or shall happen. The ending for the future is *-os*: *Me iros* - I will go. *Ni vidos* - We shall see.

Vortaro:-(Note that the verbs are in the present tense)-----

armoro - cupboard, *audas* - hears, *batas* - beats, *dansas* - dances, *dansisto* - dancer, *dop* - behind, *fumas* - smokes, *gustas* - tastes, *juas* - enjoys, *klimas* - climbs, *klimero* - climber, *kolino* - hill, *monto* - mountain, *morge* - tomorrow, *vilajo* - village

Exempli:-----

I am, I was, I will be. - *Me esas, Me esis, Me esos.*

You have, You had, You will have. - *Vu havas, Vu havis, Vu havos.*

He is looking, He was looking, He will look. - *Il regardas, Il regardis, Il regardos.*

You dance well. - *Tu dansas bone.*

The car is big. - *La automobilo es granda.*

I will beat you. - *Me batos vi.*

I will help him. - *Me helpos il. / Me helpos ad il.*

I am not smoking. - *Me ne fumas.*

Will you eat today? - *Ka vu manjos hodie?*

The climber will come. - *La klimero venos.*

Will we dance tomorrow? - *Ka ni dansos morge?*

I shall taste the cake. - *Me gustos la kuko.*

You will enjoy the beer. - *Tu juos la biro.*

The teacher was smoking. - *La instruktisto fumis.*

I shall become a dentist. - *Me divenos dentisto.*

The weather is warm today. - *La vetero es varma hodie.*

Shall we smoke a cigarette? - *Ka ni fumos sigareto?*

Philip's dog heard the girl. - *La hundo di Philip audis la yunino.*

The birds will sing tomorrow. - *La uceli kantos morge.*

The teacher did not hear them. - *La instruktisto ne audis li.*

He will not beat the small dog. - *Il ne batos la mikra hundo.*

The dancer will not dance today. - *La dansisto ne dansos hodie.*

He put the food in the cupboard. - *Il pozis la manjajo aden la armoro.*

The fat mouse will eat the apple. - *La grosa muso manjos la pomo.*

The pig will not sleep in my bed! - *La porko ne dormos en mea lito!*

The lorry driver will drink the whisky. - *La kamionisto drinkos la wiskio.*

The ghost will not appear during the day. - *La fantomo ne aparos dum la jorno.*

The young climber helped the old soldier. - *La yuna klimero helpis (a) la olda soldato.*

She will not climb the hill behind the village. - *El ne klimos la kolino dop la vilajo.*

The climber will climb the mountain during the night. - *La klimero klimos la monto dum la nokto.*

Cardinal Numbers:-----

1 - *un* 2 - *du* 3 - *tri* 4 - *quar* 5 - *kin*

6 - *sis* 7 - *sep* 8 - *ok* 9 - *non* 10 - *dek*

11 - *dek e un* 12 - *dek e du* 13 - *dek e tri* 14 - *dek e quar*

15 - *dek e kin* 16 - *dek e sis* 17 - *dek e sep* 18 - *dek e ok*

19 - *dek e non* 20 - *duadek* 21 - *duadek e un* 22 - *duadek e du*

23 - *duadek e tri, edc.*

30 - *triadek* 40 - *quaradek* 50 - *kinadek* 60 - *sisadek* 70 - *sepadek*

80 - *okadek* 90 - *nonadek* 99 - *nonadek e non* 100 - *cent*

101 - *cent e un* 124 - *cent e duadek e quar* 200 - *duacent* 400 - *quaracent*

1000 - *mil* 2000 - *duamil* 3700 - *triamil e sepacent* 1,000,000 - *miliono*

In lesson 6 you learnt the numbers 1-10. As you can see from the above examples the rest are easy. 'Eleven' is '*dek e un*' (literally 'ten and one'), 'twelve' is '*dek e du*', and so on up to nineteen (*dek e non*). 'Twenty' - '*duadek*' is simply '*dua*' (two times) '*-dek*' (ten), i.e. twenty. 'Thirty' is '*tria-dek*', 'forty' is '*quara-dek*', and so on. 'Forty one' (four times ten plus one) is '*quaradek e un*', 556 (five times a hundred and five times ten and six) is '*kinacent e kinadek e sis*'.

Vortaro:-----

amoras - loves, *banano* - banana, *ca* - this (adjective), *disko* - disc, *durstoza* - thirsty, *forketo* - table fork, *fratino* - sister, *klaso* - class, *fratulo* - brother, *gorilo* - gorilla, *hungroza* - hungry, *kantisto* - singer, *infanto* - child (under 7), *kopiuro* - copy, *kuliero* - spoon, *kultelo* - knife, *lampo* - lamp/light, *letro* - letter, *letro-portisto* - postman, *lia* - their, *onklino* - aunt, *pantalono* - trousers, *pendas* - hangs, *per* - with/by, *plafono* - ceiling, *planko-sulo* - floor, *ta* - that, *tir-kesto* - drawer, *sua* - his/her/their own

/Note/

- (1) '*Amoras*' means 'loves' (the affection a man and a woman feel for each other). There is also '*amas*' which is the affection a mother feels for her child, or a sister for a brother etc.
- (2) '*Per*' means 'with' in the sense of 'by means of':
Il batis me per bastono. - He beat me with a stick.
It should not be confused with '*kun*' which means 'with' in the sense of 'in the company of':
Il iris kun el a la parko. - He went with her to the park.
Sometimes English 'with' corresponds to some other preposition:
cf. *Havez pacienteso a me.* - Have patience 'with' me.
- (3) '*Pantalono*' - trousers is a singular word in Ido because it constitutes only one object. '*Pantaloni*' would be pairs of trousers.
Also '*binoklo*' - a pair of glasses

Exempli:-----

Twenty horses. - *Duadek kavali.*
Thirty children. - *Triadek infanti.*
A hundred knives. - *Cent kulteli.*
Forty-four letters. - *Quaradek e quar letri.*
Fifty-eight spoons. - *Kinadek e ok kulieri.*
Sixty-three copies. - *Sisadek e tri kopiuri.*
Ninty-one gorillas. - *Nonadek e un gorili.*
My mother has sixteen cats. - *Mea matro havas dek e sis kati.*
Their teacher has eighty discs. - *Lia instruktisto havas okadek diski.*
My aunt has seventy-one flowers. - *Mea onklino havas sepadek e un flori.*
Tomorrow I shall write twelve letters. - *Morge me skribos dek e du letri.*
My aunt's gorilla ate fifteen bananas. - *La gorilo di mea onklino manjis dek e kin banani.*
The thirty soldiers slept on the floor. - *La triadek soldati dormis sur la planko-sulo.*
Thirty-six lamps hung from the ceiling. - *Triadek e sis lampi pendis de la plafono.*
Seventy-six thirsty postmen work in that town. - *En ta urbo laboras sepadek e sis durstoza letro-portisti.*
The forty knives were in the drawer of this table. - *La quaradek kulteli esis en la tir-kesto di ca tablo.*
Today the children of this class smoked twenty cigarettes. - *Hodie la yuni di ca klaso fumis duadek sigareti.*
My young sister found a hundred and two forks in the cupboard. - *Mea yuna fratino trovis cent e du forketi en la armoro.*
The 999 hungry children beat the table with their spoons. - *La nonacent e nonadek e non hungroza infanti batis la tablo per sua kulieri.*
The two singers sold 200,000 copies of their new disc, "I love you". - *La 2 kantisti vendis duacenta-mil kopiuri de sua nova disko, 'Me amoras tu'.*

Vortifado:-----

-*il*- (instrument for doing the action shown in the root word):
pektas - combs : *pektilo* - a comb
skribas - writes : *skribilo* - something to write with; pen, pencil, etc.
brosas - brushes : *brosilo* - a brush
plugas - ploughs : *plugilo* - a plough
pafas - shoots : *pafilo* - a fire-arm
baras - bars : *barilo* - barrier

fotografas - photographs : *fotografilo* - camera

Many special names of instruments exist: *klefo* - key, *martelo* - hammer.
The verbs can be formed by compounding them with the root *-ag* to do, act:
klefagar - to lock *martelagar* - to hammer

Vortaro:-----

mixas - mixes, *tranchas* - cuts, *brosas* - brushes, *fotografas* - photographs,
ludas - plays, *apertas* - opens, *natas* - swims

Note that suffixes can often be used to make an approximate word when the correct one is not known.

Exempli:-----

knife - *tranchilo*, a mixer - *mixilo*, brush - *brosilo*,
camera - *fotografilo*, fish's fins - *natili*, toy - *ludilo*,
door handle - *apertilo*, frogman's flippers - *natili*

Vortaro:-----

amiko - friend, *chokolado* - chocolate, *demandis* - asked,
donacajo - present (gift), *hiere* - yesterday, *ja* - already,
komprenende - of course, *kunportas* - brings, *ludilo* - toy,
nasko-dio - birthday, *nia* - our, *omna* - all, *peco* - piece,
partio [PARR-tyo] - party, *prenez!* - take!, *saluto!* - hello!/hi!,
sukrajo - a sweet, *til* - until, *tua* - your, *vere* - really, *yaro* - year,
Quante tu evas? - How old are you? *Me evas sep yari.* - I'm seven.

Konversado: *Sur la strado* (A=Alan, B=Bob)-----

A: *Saluto, Bob! Quale tu standas?*

B: *Saluto, Alan! Hodie es mea nasko-dio* [NAS-ko-DI-o].

A: *Vere? Quante tu evas?*

B: *Me evas non yari.*

Me havis multa ludili: Kamiono, automobilo, soldati e sukraji.

Morge me havos mea partio. Ka tu venos? Mea matro ja demandis a tua matro.

A: *Ka mea matro dicis 'yes'?*

B: *Komprenende!*

A: *Qui venas a la partio?*

B: *Omna nia amiki. Li kunportos donacaji.*

Yen, prenez sukrajo e peco de chokolado!

A: *Danko.*

B: *Til la partio.*

A: *Til la partio.*

General Questions (Answer in Ido):-----

/Note/ *Quakolora?* - What colour? *Ube?* - Where? *Che vu* - At your house,
Posdimezo - Afternoon, *Vespero* - Evening, *Qua?* - Who?, *Quo?* - What?

- 01) *Quakolora es la pordo?* -> *Ol es blanka quale nivo* (as white as snow).
- 02) *Ube vu dormas?* -> *En la lito kun mea amorata* (loved) *spozino*.
- 03) *Ka vu dormas dum la jorno?* -> *No, komprenable ne. Me sempre devas laborar.*
- 04) *Ka vu havas blua automobilo?* -> *Yes, nam la blua esis chipa.*
- 05) *Ka vu drinkas biro?* -> *No, me esas anti-alkoholisto.*
- 06) *Ka vu havas fisheyo che vu?* -> *Fisheyo che me? Ho, no, ridinde no.*
- 07) *Ka vu promenar en la nokto?* -> *Promenar? No, me pavoras de la nokto.*
- 08) *Ka vu laboras en la posdimezo?* -> *Yes, komprenende. Qua laboras por me?*
- 09) *Ka vu drinkas kafeo en la matino?* -> *Yes, matine kafeo komplete vekigas me.*
- 10) *Quakolora es kafeo?* -> *Generale ol es nigra ma bruna kande kun lakto.*
- 11) *Ka vu iras a la skolo en la vespero?* -> *No, me ne prizas skoli.*

- 12) *Quo es sur la tablo?* -> *Mea libri. Me lektas libri pri vasta temi.*
 13) *Qua lojas che vu?* -> *Nulu lojas che me. Mea domo es tre mikra.*
 14) *Ube vu habitas?* -> *En la strado di Ben-Yehuda.*
 15) *Ka vu havas fratino?* -> *Yes, me havas un fratino.*

Forms of Transport:-----

aero-navo - airship, *aeroplano* - aeroplane, *auto(mobilo)* - car,
balonego - balloon, *batelo* - boat, *biciklo* - bicycle,
dilijenco - stage coach, *furgono* - van, *fuzeo* - rocket,
helikoptero - helicopter, *kamiono* - lorry, *lokomotivo* - locomotive,
motorbiciklo - motorbike, *navo* - ship, *omnibuso* - bus,
spaco-navo - spaceship, *submerso-navo* - submarine, *treno* - train,
vagono - (railway) carriage

**** **Lesson 08- Okesma Leciono** ****

Ordinal Numbers:-----

In English these are slightly irregular.

From 'one' we get 'first', from 'two' - 'second', 'three' - 'third',
 'four' - 'fourth', 'five' - 'fifth', and so on. In Ido all ordinal numbers
 are regular; *-esma* is added to the cardinal number:

first - *un + esma = unesma (1ma)*, second - *duesma (2ma)*

third - *triesma (3ma)*, twentieth - *duadesma (20ma)*

144th - *cent e quaradek e quaresma (144ma)*

Monati -

Months:-----

januaro [ja-nu-A-rro] - January
februaro [fe-bru-A-rro] - February
marto [MARR-to] - March
aprilo [a-PRI-lo] - April
mayo [MA-yo] - May
junio [JU-nyo] - June
julio [JU-lyo] - July
agosto [a-GOS-to] - August
septembro [sep-TEM-bro] - September
oktobro [ok-TO-bro] - October
novembro [no-VEM-bro] - November
decembro [de-CEM-bro] - December

Dates - Dati:-----

(1) The word for 'of' - '*di*' may be omitted, although we do not recommend
 this style: *la quaresma (di) mayo* - The fourth of May.

(2) With dates '*es*' can mean 'it is'.

There is no need for an additional word for 'it':

Es la dek e nonesma (di) junio - It's the nineteenth of June.

(3) '*Ye*' is used for 'on' in expressions of time:

Ye la duadek e okesma di februaro - on the 28th of February.

Exempli:-----

It is the fifth of March. - *Es la kinesma di marto.*

It is the second of January. - *Es la duesma di januaro.*

Yesterday it was the fifth of July. - *Hiere esis la kinesma di julio.*

He was not here on the fifth of July. - *Il ne esis hike ye la kinesma di julio.*

It will be the eighth of May tomorrow. - *Esos morge la okesma di mayo.*
 It will be the ninth of June tomorrow. - *Esos la nonesma di junio morge.*
 It was the seventh of August yesterday. - *Esis la sepesma di agosto hiera.*
 My birthday was on the first of October. - *Mea nasko-dio esis ye la unesma di oktobro.*
 The letter came on the first of February. - *La letro venis ye la unesma di februaro.*
 The sun shone on the twentieth of November. - *La suno brilis ye la duadesma di novembro.*
 The boys will not work on the fourth of April. - *La yunuli ne laboros ye la quaresma di aprilo.*
 My mother will come on the tenth of September. - *Mea matro venos ye la dekesma di septembro.*

Vortifado:-----

-eri- (establishment where something is made or done, implied by the root, though not necessarily manufacturing or producing it):
drinkerio - public house *agenterio* - agency (*agenteo* - an agent)
fabrikerio - factory (*fabrikas* - manufactures) *lakterio* - dairy
restorerio - restaurant *rafinerio* - refinery
chapelerio - hat factory *distilerio* - distillery

/Note/ -eri- and -ey- are sometimes confused. The former is an establishment, the latter is a place, For example: *imprimas* - prints (verb)
imprimerio - printing works (including offices etc)
imprimeyo - the part of the works, the place/room where the printing takes place

Vesti - Clothes:-----

boto - boot, *ganto* - glove, *kalzego* - tights/pantyhose (US), *kalzeto* - sock, *kalzo* - stocking, *robo* - dress, *sharpo* [SHARR-po]- scarf, *shuo* - shoe, *chapelo* - hat, *jaketo* - (woman's) coat, *kamizo* - shirt, *kravato* - tie, *paltoto* - (over)coat, *pantalono* - trousers, *subvesto* - under garment, *surtuto* [surr-TU-to] - (long)coat, *vestono* - (man's) jacket, *jupo* - skirt, *jileto* - waistcoat, *korsajo* [korr-SA-jo] - blouse, *trikoturo* - pullover, *manu-sako* [MA-nu-SA-ko] - handbag, *subjupo* [SUB-JU-po] - slip, *kalsono* - knickers/pants/(US)briefs/panties

Interrogative Pronouns (2): Accusative Form -----

So far we have learnt: *Qua?* - Who, *Qui?* - Who?, *Quo?* - What?
Qua manjas? - Who is eating? *Qui venis?* - Who (plural) came?
Quo facas la bruiso? - What is making the noise?

In all the above examples the 'who' or 'what' is doing the action indicated by the verb. However there are occasions when the 'who' or 'what' will in some way receive the action: Whom do you see? What are you eating?

In these two sentences the 'you' is doing the action.

In the first one the 'whom' is receiving the action by being seen, and in the second the 'what' is receiving the action by being eaten.

Just as 'who' in English takes an ending and becomes 'whom', so 'qua' and 'qui' take an ending and become 'quan' and 'quin'.

However, although 'what' in English remains unchanged, 'quo' in Ido follows the same pattern as 'quan' and 'quin', and becomes 'quon'.

The use of the accusative ending -n is to make it absolutely clear who is doing the action and who is receiving it.

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 (to) quon il dicis. - I did not hear what he said.

Note that in this construction the English word order changes, and 'do' or 'does' may be inserted, but the Ido word order remains the same:

English: 'You see' becomes 'Whom do you see?' or 'What do you see?'
'You are eating' becomes 'What are you eating?'
Ido: 'Vu vidas' becomes 'Quon vu vidas?' or 'Quon vu vidas?'
'Tu manjas' becomes 'Quon tu manjas?'

Exempli:-----

Who sees me? - *Qua vidas me?*
Whom do I see? - *Quan me vidas?*
Who can see him? - *Qua povas vidar li?*
Whom can he see? - *Quan il povas vidar?*
What do you like? - *Quon vu prizas?*
What ate my shoes? - *Quo manjis mea shui?*
What is in the box? - *Quo es en la buxo?*
What drank the milk? - *Quo drinkis la lakto?*
What are you cooking? - *Quon vu koquas?*
What is in the house? - *Quo es en la domo?*
Who is eating the fish? - *Qua manjas la fisho?*
Who is eating the meat? - *Qua manjas la karno?*
Whom is the fish eating? - *Quan la fisho manjas?*
What is the bird eating? - *Quon la ucelo manjas?*
What did you give to them? - *Quon vu donis a li?*
What did you give to John? - *Quon vu donis a John?*
Who (plural) likes apples? - *Qui prizas pomi?*
Who (plural) likes the birds? - *Qui prizas la uceli?*
Whom (plural) have they seen? - *Quin li vidis?*
Whom (plural) did my friends see? - *Quin mea amiki vidis?*

Vortaro:-----

adreso - address, *antea* - previous, *apud* - next to, *atesto* - certificate,
bezonas - needs, *biblioteko* [bi-blyo-TE-ko] - library, *bone* - well,
brulis - burnt, *centro* - centre, *cinemo* - cinema, *dil = di la* - of the,
direte - directly, *drinkerio* [drin-KE-ryo] - pub, *eventis* - happened,
employo-agenterio - employment agency, *fakte* - in fact, *homo* - person,
hotelestro - hotel manager, *hotelo* - hotel, *incendio* - fire, *kom* - as,
incendio-domo - fire station, *klerko* - clerk, *koquisto* - cook,
laboro - work, *lando* - country/land, *listo* - list, *lavis* - left (verb),
naskis - was born, *onklulo* - uncle, *rejala* - royal, *evar* - to be aged,
serchas [SERR-chas] - looks for, *restorerio* - restaurant, *staciono* - station,
tota - all/ the whole, *vartez!* - wait!, *ye* - at/in/on a precise place or time,
fairo [fa-I-ro] - fire, *quanta?* - how many? (N#4), *quante?* - how many? (N#4)

/Note/

- 1) '*Incendio*' is a destructive fire, deliberate or accidental. There is also '*fairo*' which is fire in general, and sort found in the home.
- 2) '*Konocas*' is 'knows' in the sense of 'being acquainted with'. Therefore only used for to 'know a person or a place': *Me konocas Mary*.
'Savas' is used for to 'know a fact: *Me savas ke il es stupida*.
- 3) '*Evar*' is 'to be so many years old, to be aged so many years' as in *Me evas 51 (kinadek-e-un) yari*. - I am 51 years old.
- 4) *quanta?* (adjective) - how many/much?, *quante?* (adverb) - how many/much?
Quanta homi mortis? - How many people have died?
Quante to kustas? - How much does this cost?
Quante vu evas? - How old are you?

Konversado: *En la employo-agenterio* (K=Klerko, A=Albert)-----

K: *Bon jorno, Sioro.*

A: *Bon jorno, Sioro. Me nomesas Albert Smith.*

Me serchas laboro kom koquisto. Yen mea atesti.

K: *Hm. Albert Smith. Yes. Quo es vua adreso?*
 A: *Me habitas ye kin, Couturat Strado.*
 K: *Hm, yes. Quante vu evas?*
 A: *Me evas triadek e sis yari.*
 K: *Ed ube vu naskis? En ca lando?*
 A: *Yes, me naskis en London.*
 K: *Hm, yes. Ka vu havas familio?*
 A: *Yes, me havas spozino e tri infanti.*
Mea onklulo anke lojas en la domo kun ni.
 K: *Hm, yes. Pro quo vu livis vua antea laboro?*
 A: *Incendio eventis en la koqueyo e la restorerio brulis.*
Fakte la tota strado brulis.
 K: *Hm, hm, yes. Vartez! Me serchos laboro por vu en mea listi. Ha, yes!*
Ka vu konocas la Rejala Hotelo? La hotelestro beznoas bona koquisto.
 A: *No, me ne konocas ol.*
 K: *Hm. Ka vu konocas la centro dil urbo?*
 A: *Me nur konocas la cinemo, la butiki, la biblioteko, e la drinkerii.*
 K: *Ka vu konocas Nova Strado? La staciono es en Nova Strado.*
 A: *Yes.*
 K: *Bone, en ta strado es la Rejala Hotelo. Ol es direte apud la incendio-domo.*

Questioni:-----

- 01) *Quale la koquisto nomesas? -> Il nomesas Albert Smith.*
- 02) *Ube il esas? -> Il esas en la employo-agenterio.*
- 03) *Quon il serchas? -> Il serchas laboro kom koquisto.*
- 04) *Qua parolas ad Albert? -> La klerko ibe.*
- 05) *Ube Albert habitas? -> Il habitas ye kin, Couturat Strado.*
- 06) *Quante il evas? -> Il evas triadek e sis yari.*
- 07) *Ube il naskis? -> Il naskis en London.*
- 08) *Albert havas quanta infanti? -> Il havas tri infanti.*
- 09) *Quanta homi rezidas che Albert? -> Sis homi rezidas ibe.*
- 10) *Quo eventis en la koqueyo dil restorerio? -> Incendio eventis.*
- 11) *Kad Albert konocas la Rejala Hotelo? -> No, il ne konocas.*
- 12) *Qua bezonas bona koquisto? -> La hotelestro di la Rejala Hotelo.*
- 13) *Quon il konocas en la centro dil urbo? -> La cinemo, la butiki etc.*
- 14) *Ube la staciono es? -> Olu esas en Nova Strado.*
- 15) *Quo es direte apud la Rejala Hotelo? -> La incendio-domo esas ibe.*

Homi - People:-----

viro - man (adult male), *muliero* - woman (adult female),
homo - human being/person, *homino* - female person, *homulo* - male person,
yuno - young person (adolescence upwards), *yunino* - young person (female),
yunulo - young person (male), *geyuni* - young persons (male and female),
puero - child (7 to adolescence), *puerino* - small girl, *puerulo* - small boy,
infanto - infant (up to 7 years), *infantino* - infant girl,
infantulo - infant boy, *infanteto* - baby

**** **Lesson 09 - Nonesma Leciono** ****

Vortifado:-----

des- (This suffix is used for making the direct opposite of the root word):
bona - good *desbona* - bad (mala)
bela - beautiful *desbela* - ugly (leda)
facila - easy *desfacila* - difficult

Vortaro:-----
chipa - cheap, *freque* - frequently, *forta* - strong, *harda* - hard,
richa - rich, *fortuno* - fortune, *helpo* - help, *honoro* - honour,
neta - clean, *ordino* - order

Exempli:-----
(From the above vocabulary make words for the following):
rarely - *desfreque*, soft - *desharda*, expensive - *deschipa*, dirty - *desneta*,
dishonour - *deshonoro*, weak - *desforta*, disorder - *desordino*,
misfortune - *desfortuno*, hindrance - *deshelpo*, poor - *desricha*

The infinitive:-----
Here are some examples of English verb infinitives: to eat, to sing, to clean.
As can be seen, English uses two words, to + whatever the verb happens to be.
Ido, however, uses only one word and indicates the infinitive by the ending
-ar: *manjar* - to eat, *kantar* - to sing, *netigar* - to clean

(Don't forget that with an infinitive the stress no longer falls on the penultimate syllable, but is on the -ar itself: *manjar'*, *kantar'*).

Hidden Infinitives: Note that English does not always use the full infinitive, occasionally dropping the 'to':
'I must go', 'I can go', which logically speaking should be 'I must to go', 'I can to go', on the same pattern as 'I want to go', and 'I try to go'.
(Ido: *Me mustas irar*, *me povas irar*, *me volas irar*, *me esforcas irar*).

Three types of Infinitives:-----
(bearing the accent or stress of voice on the last syllable -AR, -IR, -OR.)
The PRESENT INFINITIVE of verbs ends in -ar (accented):
kredar [kre-DARR] - to believe; *donar* [do-NARR] - to give
cf. The present tense ends in -as:
me kredas [KRE-das]. - I believe. *Me donas* [DO-nas]. - I give.

The PAST INFINITIVE ends in -ir (accented):
kredir [kre-DIRR] - to have believed; *donir* [do-NIRR] - to have given
cf. The past tense ends in -is:
Me kredis [KRE-dis]. - I believed. / I have believed.
Me donis [DO-nis]. - I gave. / I have given.

The FUTURE INFINITIVE of verbs ends in -or (accented):
kredor [kre-DORR] - to be about to believe
donor [do-NOR] - to be about to give
cf. The future tense ends in -os:
Me kredos [KRE-dos]. - I shall believe.
Me donos [DO-nos]. - I shall give.

Common Mistakes:-----
(1) You cannot have two 's' endings together, such as 'El mustas iras', 'Il ne povis venas'. The second verb must be an infinitive:
El mustas irar. *Il ne povis venar*.
(2) Avoid the temptation to use 'a' or 'ad' with an infinitive.
'El volas ad iras' or 'El volas ad irar' is nonsense.
The 'to' of 'She wants to go' is already conveyed by the -ar ending.

(On rare occasions 'por' may be used for 'to' where it really means 'in order to': *Me laboras por vivar*. - I work (in order) to live.
However this construction is not included in the following examples.)

Vortaro:-----

darfar - to be allowed to (may), *esar* - to be, *esforcar* - to try,
komprar - to buy, *konduktar* - to drive, *mustar* - to have to (must),
povar - to be able to (can), *prizar* - to like, *regardar* - to look at,
savar - to know, *televiziono* - television, *volar* - to want to/wish to

Exempli:-----

I must go. - *Me mustas irar.*
You must come. - *Vu mustas venar.*
I want to know. - *Me volas savar.*
He cannot cook. - *Il ne povas koquar.*
He wants to know. - *Il volas savar.*
He must be good. - *Il mustas esar bona.*
He may have the dog. - *Il darfas havar la hundo.*
I can drive a lorry. - *Me povas konduktar kamiono.*
The doctor can't come. - *La mediko ne povas venar.*
My uncle wants to eat. - *Mea onklulo volas manjar.*
You may eat the apples. - *Vi darfas manjar la pomi.*
My sister likes to sing. - *Mea fratino prizas kantar.*
She is allowed to buy it. - *El darfas komprar ol.*
I tried to cook the meat. - *Me esforcis koquar la karno.*
I like to visit my sister. - *Me prizas vizitar mea fratino.*
I will try to write to you. - *Me esforcos skribar a tu.*
May he watch the television? - *Kad il darfas regardar la televiziono?*
The youth wants to buy this car. - *La junulo volas komprar ca automobilo.*
They are trying to watch television. - *Li esforcas regardar la televiziono.*
We are not allowed to visit the sick boy/girl. - *Ni ne darfas vizitar la malada yuno.*

Vortaro:-----

an - at, *arivar* - to arrive, *berjero* - armchair, *binoklo* - spectacles,
chefa - main/chief, *chino* - Chinaman, *dineo* - dinner, *agar* - to do,
fairo [fa-I-ro] - fire, *filiino* - daughter, *filiulo* - son,
formulo - formula, *forsar* - to force, *furioza* - furious, *gancar* - to win,
ibe - there, *ilua* - his, *kande* - when, *karto* - card, *lasta* - last,
longa - long, *lore* - then, *manuo* - hand, *nam* - for, *nivo* - snow,
quale - as, *romano* - novel, *sempre* - always, *trans* - across, *vere* - really,
vers - towards, *viro* - man, *ludar* - to play, *detektivo* - detective,
komfortoza - comfortable, *du kloki* - two o'clock, *misterioza* - mysterious,
pedbalono - football, *pistolo* - pistol, *sekreta* - secret,
sidar - to be sitting, *siorino* - Mrs., *sideskar* - to sit down,
de tempo a tempo - from time to time, *rakonto* - tale, *vestibulo* - hall,
sun-binoklo - sun glasses, *tamen* - however, *circum* - about,
sua - his/her/their own, *dil = di la* - of the

Rakonto por Infanti:-----

Hiere pos dineo me lektis romano a mea filiino qua evas dek yari.
Mea filiulo ne esis ibe. Il evas dek-e-quar yari e preferas ludar pedbalono
kun sua amiki kam (than/to) askoltar (listening to) la romano.
Yen parto dil romano:
'Esis kolda nokto en la vintro e Siorino Gato esis en lito sub multa varma
kovrili. Tamen en la koqueyo la lampo brilis. Ibe, Henriko la filiulo di
Siorino Gato, e la tri detektivi gardis sekreta formulo (formula).
Henriko e Konor sidis an la tablo.
Li ludis karti kun Adolfus, grosa gorilo qua portis(wore) sun-binoklo.
De tempo a tempo Henriko manjis banano e Konor e la gorilo drinkis biro.
Henriko esis furioza, nam, quale sempre, la gorilo ganis.
La lasta detektivo qua esis magra chino e qua nomesis Wong, dormis en

*komfortoza berjero avan la fairo. Ma ye cirkum du kloki en la matino,
misterioza viro venis trans la nivo vers la domo. Il forsis la chefa pordo,
iris trans la longa vestibulo e lore apertis la pordo dil koqueyo.
En sua manuo il havis pistolo.'*

Questioni:-----

- 01) *Ka la suno brilis? -> No, esis kolda nokto.*
- 02) *Ube Siorino Gato esis? -> El esis en lito sub multa varma kovrili.*
- 03) *Ube esis Henriko e Konor? -> Li esis en la koqueyo.*
- 04) *Quon la detektivi gardis? -> Li gardis sekreta formulo.*
- 05) *Quon li ludis? -> Du de li ludis karti.*
- 06) *Quo esis Adolfus? -> Lu esas grosa gorilo.*
- 07) *Qua portis (wore) sun-binoklo? -> Adolfus, grosa gorilo, portis olu.*
- 08) *Quon Henriko manjis de tempo a tempo? -> Ilu manjis banano.*
- 09) *Qui drinkis biro? -> Konor ed Adolfus.*
- 10) *Pro quo Henriko esis furioza? -> Nam ilu perdis la ludo.*
- 11) *Quale la chino nomesis? -> Lu nomesis Wong.*
- 12) *Quon Wong agis? -> Lu dormis.*
- 13) *Ube Wong esis? -> Lu esis en komfortoza berjero avan la fairo.*
- 14) *Kande la misterioza viro arivis? -> Ye cirkum du kloki en la matino.*
- 15) *Quale la viro venis en la domo? -> Ilu forsis la chefa pordo.*
- 16) *Quon il havis en sua manuo? -> Ilu havis pistolo en sua manuo.*

Titles (abbreviations in brackets):-----

- (1) *Sioro (Sro)* : Mr/Mrs/Miss/Master/Sir/Madam
In theory this can be used to address either a man or a woman, married or single, irrespective of age. For example in a business letter:
Estimata Sioro - Dear Sir/Madam
- (2) *Siorulo (S-ulo)* : Mr/Master/Sir
In practice this is not often used, *Sioro* being sufficient.
- (3) *Siorino (S-ino)* : Mrs/Miss/Madam
In practice *Sioro* is not often used for women, *Siorino* being preferred. This is partly as a compliment to the female sex and partly to help distinguish between different members of the same family:
Sro e S-ino Smith - Mr. and Mrs. Smith
Any woman has the right to be addressed as *Sioro*, should she so desire it.
Note that *Siorino* can refer to both married and single women.
- (4) *Damzelo (Dzlo)* : Miss/ young lady : Should circumstances require it, an unmarried lady may be addressed as *damzelo*:
Damzelo Jones, Yen S-ino e Dzlo Smith - Here are Mrs. and Miss Smith.
La damzelo (qua esas) ibe - The young lady over there.
- (5) *Damo* : This cannot be used as a title to address somebody. It refers to a married or widowed woman: *La damo ibe* - The lady over there.

** You don't have to learn the following words; they are just for reference. **

En la domo:-----

avana-chambro - front room, -> *avan-chambro* - somewhere in front of a room
avana-pordo - front door, -> *avan-pordo* - somewhere in front of a door
balno-chambro - bathroom, *chambro* - room, *dopa-chambro* - back room,
dopa-pordo - back door, *dormo-chambro* - bedroom, *eskalero* - stairs/staircase,

fenco -fence, *fenestro* - window, *fluro* - landing, *gardeno* - garden, *garden-pordo* - gate, *grado* - step, *koqueyo* - kitchen, *latrino* - toilet/w.c., *manjo-chambro* - dining room, *moblo* - piece of furniture, *plafono* - ceiling, *planko-sulo* - floor, *pordo* - door, *salono* - parlour/ sitting room, *tekto* - roof, *teraso* - terrace, *vestibulo* - hall

La Homala Korpo - The Human Body:-----

head - *kapo*, hair (single strand) - *haro*, hair (collective) - *hararo*,
forehead - *fronto*, eye - *okulo*, eyebrow - *brovo*, ear - *orelo*, nose - *nazo*,
cheek - *vango*, beard - *barbo*, mouth - *boko*, lip - *labio*, tooth - *dento*,
tongue - *lango*, moustache - *labio-barbo* [LA-byo-BARR-bo],

neck - *kolo*, shoulder - *shultro*, chest - *pektoro*, back - *dorso*,
breast - *mamo*, belly - *ventro*, waist - *tayo*, hip - *hancho*,
muscle - *muskulo*, bone - *osto*, skin - *pelo*,

arm - *brakio*, upper arm - *dopa-brakio* [DO-pa-BRA-kyo], elbow - *kudo*,
forearm - *avana-brakio* [a-VA-na-BRA-kyo], wrist - *karmo*, hand - *manuo*,
thumb - *polexo*, finger - *fingro*,

leg - *gambo*, thigh - *kruro*, knee - *genuo*, shin - *tibio*, calf - *suro*,
ankle - *pedo-kolo*, foot - *pedo*, heel - *talono*, sole - *plando*,
big toe - *haluxo*, toe - *ped-fingro*

*** Lesson 10 - Dekesma Leciono *****

Possessive Pronouns:-----

These are the same as the personal pronouns, except that the adjectival ending
-a is added. (See also note below).

mea - my/mine : *tua* - thy/thine : *vua* - your/yours (belonging to one person)

lua - his/her/hers/its

When necessary use: *ilua* - his : *elua* - her/hers : *olua* - its

sua - his own/her own/its own/their own

nia - our/ours : *via* - your/yours (more than one person)

lia - their/theirs

When necessary use:

ilia - their (belonging to men)

elia - their (belonging to women)

olia - their (belonging to things)

Note that 'me' gives '*mea*', 'tu' gives '*tua*',

but 'il', 'el', 'ol' give '*ilua*', '*elua*', '*olua*'.

This is because the full forms for he, she, it are '*ilu*', '*elu*', '*olu*'.

'*Il*', '*el*', '*ol*' are convenient short forms.

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*'.

Conditional Mood:-----

The conditional mood is formed with the ending *-us*:

Me venus, ma me ne havas biciklo. - I would come, but I haven't got a bike.
El manjus - He would eat, *El drinkus* - She would drink.

As you can see it means 'would', but care must be taken not to confuse two different English tenses using the same construction:

When I was young, I would swim in the river.

Here 'would swim' is used instead of 'used to swim' or 'swam', and is therefore really the past tense: *Kande me esis yuna, me natis en la rivero.*

As the name suggests there is a condition in this tense,

I would run if..., I would sing, but...

It is in this type of construction that the *-us* ending must be used.

Vortaro:-----

alonge - along, *altra* - other, *balde* - soon, *balnar* - to bathe,
deseĝnar - to draw, *filiino* - daughter, *finar* - to finish, *imajo* - picture,
komencar - to begin, *lavar* - to wash, *nazo* - nose, *paketo* - package,
obliviar [ob-li-VYARR] - to forget, *perdar* [perr-DARR] - to lose,
repozar - to rest, *ruptar* - to break, *sendar* - to send, *speĝulo* - mirror,
servar[serr-VARR] - to serve, *tro* - too, *voyo* - road/way

/Note/ *povar* - to be able, *povus* - could (would be able).

Exempli:-----

I would begin the work. - *Me komencus la laboro.*

She would lose the money. - *El perdus la pekunio.*

He would break the mirror. - *Il ruptus la speĝulo.*

Their aunt would forget it. - *Lia onklino oblivius ol.*

Its nose would be too small. - *Olua nazo esus tro mikra.*

They would finish the drinks. - *Li finus la drinkaji.*

I would come soon, if I could. - *Me venus balde, se me povus.*

You would draw another picture. - *Vu deseĝnus altra imajo.*

I would not serve another lady. - *Me ne servus altra damo.*

The mouse would eat the bananas. - *La muso manjus la banani.*

The man would win too many cards. - *La viro ganus tro multa karti.*

The mother would send her daughter. - *La matro sendus sua filiino.*

I would forget to go along the road. - *Me oblivius irar alonge la voyo.*

If I could, I would buy another house. - *Se me povus, me komprus altra domo.*

The clerk would begin to work if he could. - *La klerko komencus laborar se il povus.*

Mary would rest, but she does not have the time. - *Mary repozus, ma el ne havas la tempo.*

Her daughter would go, but the road is too long. - *Elua filiino irus, ma la voyo es tro longa.*

You would bathe in the river, but it is too cold. - *Vu balnus en la rivero, ma es tro kolda.*

I would wash the dog, but I haven't got the time. - *Me lavus la hundo, ma me ne havas la tempo.*

They would send the package, but John has lost it. - *Li sendus la paketo, ma John perdis ol.*

Comparison of adjectives:-----

(1) big -- bigger -- biggest : *granda* -- *plu granda* -- *maxim granda*

(2) beautiful - more beautiful - most beautiful : *bela* -- *plu bela* -- *maxim bela*

As you can see from the above examples, in English there are two different systems for comparing adjectives. Ido has only one method of comparison which is equivalent to the English in the second example above.

This means that instead of 'bigger' Ido says 'more big' (*plu granda*), instead

of 'prettiest', 'most pretty' (*maxim beleta*) and so on.

Adjectives are thus compared by:

plu . . . kam - more . . . than
min . . . kam - less . . . than
tam . . . kam - as . . . as
ne tam . . . kam - not so . . . as
maxim . . . de - most . . . of
minim . . . de - least . . . of
tre - very

El esas PLU granda KAM me. - She is taller than I (am).

Me esas TAM richa KAM il. - I am as rich as he (is).

Ol esas la MAXIM bela de omni. - It is the finest of all.

Il esas TRE brava. - He is very brave.

Me preferas ico KAM ito. - I prefer this to that.

Translate 'as good as possible' and similar phrases thus: *maxim bona posible*.

Here are some more examples:

Me es leda. - I am ugly.

Il es tam leda kam me. - He is as ugly as me.

El es plu leda kam vu. - She is more ugly (uglier) than you.

El es la maxim leda. - She is the most ugly (ugliest).

Note that *KAM* means both AS and THAN:

KAM is used in making comparisons, even where English does not use 'than'.

Since ADVERBS of manner are formed from adjectives by changing -a into -e
(*bona* - good : *bone* - well, *fina* - final : *fine* - finally),
they are compared like adjectives: *Il lektas plu bone* - He reads better.

Vortaro:-----

alta - high, *chipa* - cheap, *danjeroza* - dangerous, *fresha* - fresh,
inteligenta - intelligent, *interesanta* - interesting, *kontenta* - contented,
kurta - short, *larja* - wide, *leda* - ugly, *mola* - soft, *povra* - poor,
plena (de) - full (of), *pura* - pure, *quieta* - quiet, *simpla* - simple,
stupida - stupid, *vakua* [VA-kwa] - empty

Exempli:-----

The trees are high. - *La arbori es alta.*

That river is wider. - *Ta rivero es plu larja.*

The apples are cheap. - *La pomi es chipa.*

This work is simpler. - *Ca laboro es plu simpla.*

The bananas are cheaper. - *La banani es plu chipa.*

That water is the purest. - *Ta aquo es la maxim pura.*

This box is full of bananas. - *Ca buxo es plena de banani.*

This road is too dangerous. - *Ca voyo es tro danjeroza.*

He is drawing the empty bottle. - *Il desegnas la vakua botelo.*

That child is as quiet as a mouse. - *Ta infanto es tam quieta kam muso.*

The meat is fresher than the fish. - *La karno es plu fresha kam la fisho.*

My house is higher than your house. - *Mea domo es plu alta kam vua domo.*

His dog is the fiercest in the town. - *Ilua hundo es la maxim ferocha en la urbo.*

She is the ugliest girl in the shop. - *El es la maxim leda puerino en la butiko.*

He is the poorest teacher in this town. - *Il es la maxim povra instruktisto en ca urbo.*

Jane's nose is shorter than Mary's nose. - *La nazo di Jane es plu kurta kam la nazo di Mary.*

They are the most contented men in the pub. - *Li es la maxim kontenta viri en la drinkerio.*

This armchair is softer than that armchair. - *Ca berjero es plu mola kam ta berjero.*
I read the most interesting book in the shop. - *Me lektis la maxim interesanta libro en la butiko.*
Our daughter is the most intelligent girl in that school. - *Nia filiino es la maxim inteligenta yuno en ta skolo.*

Edifici - Building:-----

arto-galerio - art gallery, *balno-baseno* - swimming pool,
biblioteko [bi-blyo-TE-ko] - library, *drinkerio* [drin-KE-ryo] - pub,
fabrikerio [fa-bri-KE-ryo] - factory, *farmo-domo* [FARR-mo-DO-mo] - farmhouse,
incendio-domo [in-CEN-dyo-DO-mo] - fire station, *kirko* [KIRR-ko] - church,
policeyo - police station, *posto-kontoro* - post office, *hospitalo* - hospital,
restorerio [res-to-RE-ryo] - restaurant, *urbo-domo* [URR-bo-DO-mo] - town hall,
banko - bank, *butikio* - shop, *cinemo* - cinema, *domo* - house, *hotelo* - hotel,
dometo - cottage, *faro* - lighthouse, *moskeo* - mosque, *palaco* - palace,
muzeo [mu-ZE-o] - museum, *teatro* [te-A-tro] - theatre, *gareyo* - garage,
edifico [e-di-FI-co] - building, *kafeerio* [ka-fe-E-ryo] - cafe,
kastelo [kas-TE-lo] - castle, *katedralo* [ka-te-DRA-lo] - cathedral,
kazerno [ka-ZERR-no] - barracks, *kontoro* - office,
laverio [la-VE-ryo] - laundry, *staciono* [sta-ci-O-no] - station,
templo - temple, *kapelo* - chapel, *skolo* - school

Vortifado:-----

-*estr-* (Head of, chief of): *polico* - police, *policestro* - police chief
skolo - school, *skolestro* - headmaster, *urbo* - town, *urbestro* - mayor

Vortaro:-----

al = *a la* - to the, *altra* - other, *apologiar* - to apologise, *kom* - as/for,
chera - dear/expensive, *dejuno* - lunch, *esperar* - to hope, *maro* - sea,
facar - to do/make, *forsan* - perhaps, *fru-dejuneto* - breakfast,
garsono [garr-SO-no] - waiter, *intencar* - to intend, *ja* - already,
jeristo - manager, *juar* [ju-ARR] - to enjoy, *kelka* - some, *kelke* - rather,
komprenar - to understand, *kredar* - to believe, *omnibuso* - bus,
lasar falar - to let fall/to drop, *pano* - bread, *parolar* - to speak,
pasar - to pass, *per* [perr] - by means of, *quala?* - how?, *quik* - at once,
sat - enough, *sonar* - to ring, *to* - that (noun), *telefonilo* - telephone,
neglijar - to neglect/to treat carelessly, *adibe* - 'to' there (that place)

Konversado: En la hotelo (J=jeristo, M=Sioro Morgan)-----

J: *Bon jorno, Sioro Morgan! Me esperas ke vu pasis bona nokto hike en la Rejala Hotelo.*
M: *Yes, sat bona. Ma la lito ne es tre mola. Ol es kelke harda.*
J: *Me apologias. Me ne komprenas pro quo. Forsan ulu neglijis sua laboro. Ni donos a vu altra chambro kun nova lito. Ka vu ja manjis fru-dejuneto? Me esperas ke vu juis ol.*
M: *Fakte no! La ovi esis kolda e la garsono lasis falar kelka kafeo sur mea pano! Do, me intencas manjar mea dejuno en restorerio.*
J: *Me parolos quik al garsono. Altra garsono servos vu.*
M: *Bone, forsane me manjos hike. Me ne savas. Me vizitas hodie la maro. Me prizas balnar. Me iras de hike per la treno.*
J: *Me kredas ke la treno es chera. La omnibuso es plu chipa. Ho! Pardonez a me! La telefonilo sonas. Til rivido, Sioro Morgan!*

Questioni:-----

- 01) *Quale nomesas la hotelo? -> Ol nomesas la Rejala Hotelo.*
- 02) *Ka Sioro Morgan pasis bona nokto? -> Yes, sat bone.*
- 03) *Quala esis ilua lito? -> Ol esis kelke harda.*
- 04) *Quon Sro Morgan manjis kom fru-dejuneto? -> Ilu manjis ovi.*

- 05) *Kad il juis ilua fru-dejuneto? -> No, ilu ne juis ol.*
- 06) *Qua lasis falar la kafeo sur ilua pano? -> La garsono.*
- 07) *Adube Sro Morgan iras hodie? -> Ilu iras a la maro.*
- 08) *Quon il prizas facar? -> Ilu prizas balnar en la maro.*
- 09) *Quale il iras adibe? -> Ilu iras per la treno.*
- 10) *Ka la treno es plu chipa kam la omnibuso? -> No, plu chera.*

Vortaro:-----

butro - butter, *febla* - weak, *forta* - strong, *grava* - heavy, *homo* - person, *lejera* - light, *lenta* - slow, *margarino* - margarine, *piro* - pear, *preferar A (kam B)* - to prefer A (to B), *rapida* - fast

Generala Questioni:-----

- 01) *Kad elefanto es plu granda kam muso? -> Yes, multople plu granda kam muso.*
- 02) *Ka muso es plu lejera kam hundo? -> Yes, plu lejera kam hundo.*
- 03) *Ka hotelo es plu mikra kam domo? -> No, genarale plu granda kam domo.*
- 04) *Ka vu es la maxim grava homo en vua domo? -> Komprenible, yes!*
- 05) *Ka treno es plu lenta kam biciklo? -> No, treno es plu rapida.*
- 06) *Ka homo es plu forta kam gorilo? -> No, homo es multe plu febla kam gorilo.*
- 07) *Ka butro es plu chera kam margarino? -> Yes, margarino es plu chipa.*
- 08) *Ka vu preferas pomo kam piro? -> Yes, pomo kam piro.*
- 09) *Ka la televiziono es plu bona kam la cinemo? -> No, kompreninde ne.*
- 10) *Ka vu es la maxim inteligenta homo en vua familio? -> No, regretinde ne.*

**** **Lesson 11 - Dek e unesma Leciono** ****

Days of the week:-----

Noun Form -> Adverbial Form: Another Form

lundio [LUN-dyo]- Monday: *lundie/ ye lundio* - on Monday(s)
mardio [MARR-dyo]- Tuesday: *mardie/ ye mardio* - on Tuesday(s)
merkurdio [merr-KURR-dyo]- Wednesday: *merkurdie/ ye merkurdio* - on Wednesday(s)
jovdio [JOV-dyo]- Thursday: *jovdie/ ye jovdio* - on Thursday(s)
venerdio [ve-NERR-dyo]- Friday: *venerdie/ ye venerdio* - on Friday(s)
saturdio [sa-TURR-dyo]- Saturday: *saturdie/ ye saturdio* - on Saturday(s)
sundio [SUN-dyo]- Sunday: *sundie/ ye sundio* - on Sunday(s)

Note that capital letters are not used for days or months in Ido.

Vortaro:-----

furtisto - thief, *policestro* - police chief, *falar* - to fall, *horlojeto* - watch, *de* - of/from, *envenar* - to come in/enter

Exempli:-----

On Sunday we do not work. - *Ye sundio ni ne laboras.*
 She likes Thursdays a lot. - *El multe prizas mardii.*
 On Monday I went to London. - *Lundie me iris a London.*
 He will not come on Monday. - *Il ne venos ye lundio.*
 I stayed in bed on Thursday. - *Me restis en lito jovdie.*
 On Wednesday I will go to Paris. - *Merkurdie me iros a Paris.*
 Will you buy the food on Saturday? - *Ka tu kompros la manjajo ye saturdio?*
 I was born on Friday, the eighth of May. - *Me naskis ye venerdio, la okesma di mayo.*
 They disappeared on Thursday in the cinema. - *Li desaparitis ye jovdio en la cinemo.*
 On Monday a thief took the police chief's watch. - *Ye lundio furtisto pren-ganis la horlojeto di la policestro.*

Time(1):-----

Qua kloko es? - What time is it? *Es tri kloki.* - It's three o'clock.

Es un kloko. - It's one o'clock. *Es non kloki.* - It's nine o'clock.
Ye un kloko - At one o'clock. *Ye sep kloki* - At seven o'clock.

Note

- (1) O'clock is expressed by 'kloko', which when used with any number above one becomes 'kloki': *un kloko, du kloki, tri kloki, etc.*
- (2) Ido often uses the 24-hour clock, *duadek kloki* - 8 o'clock (p.m.)

Exempli:-----

What time is it? - *Qua kloko es?*

It's three o'clock. - *Es tri kloki.*

You ate at five o'clock. - *Vi manjis ye kin kloki.*

No, he comes at nine o'clock. - *No, il venas ye non kloki.*

I began to work at seven o'clock. - *Me komencis laborar ye sep kloki.*

At ten o'clock I fell from my bed. - *Ye dek kloki me falis de mea lito.*

At two o'clock they found the cafe. - *Ye du kloki li trovis la kafeerio.*

Does the postman come at eight o'clock? - *Ka la letro-portisto venas ye ok kloki?*

It was six o'clock when their daughter came in. - *Esis sis kloki kande lia filiino envenis.*

At four o'clock, on Monday the thirtieth of August she was born. - *Ye quar kloki, lundie, la triadekesma di agosto el naskis.*

LA VOYAJO:-----

Me arivis a la staciono. La veturo haltis. Portisto advenis.

"Adube 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 gratifikuro (tip).

"Hastez!" klamis la portisto. La treno departos sen vu."

"On devas vendar la bilieta plu rapide! Me volus komprar jurnalno."

Ube esas la jurnal-vendeyo? Ho no! Me perdabis mea monetuyo (purse)!"

Esas tri kloki. La treno departas. Mea kofro (trunk) esas en la pako-vagono.

Me dicis en la kordio a mea kofro: "Til la rivido!"

Relative Pronouns:-----

Singular

la yunino QUA amoras me - the girl THAT (or WHO) loves me

la hundo QUA atakis me - the dog THAT (or WHICH) attacked me

Plural

la yunini QUI amoras me - the girls THAT (or WHO) love me

la hundi QUI atakis me - the dogs THAT (or WHICH) attacked me

/Note/

- (1) Don't let the fact that there is more than one possibility in English confuse you. WHO and WHICH can both be replaced by THAT.
- (2) Take care not to confuse the relative pronouns with the interrogative pronouns. (In questions QUO is used for WHAT, and QUA and QUI for WHO.)
- (3) As can be seen from the above examples, when THAT is one person or object then QUA is used, but when it is more than one then QUI must be used.

As with the interrogative pronouns,

if the THAT is having the action done to it by someone or something in the second part of the sentence then an *-n* ending is added:

Singular

la yunino QUAN me amoras - the girl THAT (or WHOM) I love

la hundo QUAN me atakis - the dog THAT (or WHICH) I attacked

Plural

la yunini QUIN me amoras - the girls THAT (or WHOM) I love

la hundi QUIN me atakis - the dogs THAT (or WHICH) I attacked

(In these sentences above 'I' is doing the action to 'that'.)

Note/

(4) In English it is very often possible to omit WHOM/THAT/WHICH:

The girl (that) I love. '*Quan*' and '*quin*' must never be omitted in Ido.

(5) There is also a conjunction '*ke*' which means 'that'.

This is used when the action in the first verb does not directly affect anyone or anything in the second part of the sentence:

He says that he is ill - *Il dicas 'ke' il es malada.*

Exempli:-----

Quo eventis? - What happened?.

Qui parolis? - Who (plural) spoke?

Qua esas ibe? - Who is there?

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

Quon il dicis? - What did he say?

La viro qua parolis. - The man who spoke.

La viri qui parolis. - The men who spoke.

La viro quan vu vidis. - The man whom you saw.

La accidenti qui eventis. - The accidents that took place.

Me ne audis (to) quon il dicis. - I did not hear what he said.

Qua is also used as an adjective: *Qua viro parolis?* Which man spoke?

We will learn more about this in Lesson 12.

Vortaro:-----

avertar - to warn, *avulo* - grandfather, *danjero* - danger, *kurar* - to run,

kustar - to cost, *lago* - lake, *linguo* - language, *mashino* - machine,

navo - ship, *oldo* - old person, *plura* - several, *posho* - pocket,

pri - concerning/about, *quante?* - how much?, *stacar* - to be standing,

staceskar - to stand up, *stranja* - strange, *tante* - so

Exempli:-----

The girls he loves. - *La yunini quin il amas.*

The machine that I saw. - *La mashino quan me vidis.*

The girls that love him. - *La yunini qui amas il.*

The lakes that she likes. - *La lagi quin el prizas.*

The doctor that lives here. - *La mediko qua habitas hike.*

The language that he speaks. - *La linguo quan il parolas.*

The old man who sleeps here. - *La olda viro qua dormas hike.*

The policeman that is running. - *La policisto qua kuras.*

The thief that is standing up. - *La furtisto qua staceskas.*

The car that the soldier bought. - *La automobilo quan la soldato kompris.*

Exempli:-----

The strange men who stood up were policemen. - *La stranja homi qui staceskis esis policisti.*

The old man/woman who stood on the table fell. - *La oldo qua stacis sur la tablo falis.*

The machine that he bought cost a lot of money. - *La mashino quan il kompris kustis multa pekunio.*

I don't want to speak a language that is so ugly. - *Me ne deziras parolar linguo qua es tante leda.*

Her uncle who was born in Derby had several dogs. - *Elua onklulo qua naskis en Derby havis plura hundi.*

Soon I shall visit my grandfather who lives in York. - *Balde me vizitos mea avulo qua habitas en York.*

I will not run to my father who has fallen in the water. - *Me ne kuros a mea patro qua falis aden la aquo.*

The ship that we wanted to see is going along the river. - *La navo quan ni deziris vidar iras alonge la rivero.*

How much did the books cost that you have in your pocket? - *Quante kustis la libri quin tu havas en tua posho?*

He warned the children who were swimming in the lake about the danger. -

Il avertis la yuni qui natis en la lago pri la danjero.

Il avertis la yuni pri la danjero, li-qui natis en la lago.

Countries:-----

So as to have a more international form, the names of countries and continents are an exception to the rule that all singular nouns end with *-o*.

The Ido forms are modified from one of the following groups.

- (1) A number of countries have an internationally known latinised form which ends in *-a* or *-ia*:

Italia, Amerika, Yugoslavia, Austria, Andora, Angola, Chinia, Japonia.

- (2) Many countries, including nearly all recent and emerging states are known throughout the world by their national names and the stress falls on the last syllable, as if those names would end with *-ia*:

Peru [pe-RU], *Portugal* [porr-tu-GAL], *Pakistan* [pa-kis-TAN]

Viet Nam [vyet-NAM], but *Chili* [CHI-li]

- (3) Those countries ending in *-land* take normal *-o* ending, *Finlando*.

Vortaro:-----

aero - air, *aranjar* - to arrange, *bone* - okay, *bonega* - excellent, *explorar* - to explore, *gareyo* - garage, *Idisto* - Idist, *maro* - sea, *monto* - mountain, *montrar* - to show, *natar* - to swim, *omno* - everything, *opinionar* - to think, *pluvo* - rain, *propozar* - to propose, *restar* - to stay, *to* - that (pronoun), *vakanco* - holiday, *vento* - wind, *vera* - true
varmeta [varr-ME-ta] - mild/ luke warm, *vidajo* - view, *voyajo* - journey
quale (used before a sentence) - like/how, *quala* (before a noun) - as/like
Anglia - England, *Dania* [DA-nya] - Denmark, *Hispania* [his-PA-nya] - Spain, *Portugal* - Portugal, *Suedia* [SWE-dya] - Sweden, *Suisa* [SWI-sa] - Swiss, *Suisia* [SWI-sya] - Switzerland, *Suisiano* [swi-si-A-no] - Swiss

To Think:-----

pensar - to think = to use the brain:

Me pensas pri Jane. - I am thinking about Jane.

opinionar - to think = to be of a certain opinion:

Me opinionas ke el es bela. - I think that she is beautiful.

kredar - to believe can also be used:

Me kredas ke la buxo es vakua. - I think/believe that the box is empty.

Konversado: (P=Peter, M=Mary)-----

P: *Adube ni iros dum la vakanco?*

M: *Ni certe ne restos en Anglia. Me ne prizas la pluvo e la vento. Me multe preferas la suno. Ni iros a varma lando quala Hispania o Portugal.*

P: *Ta landi es por me tro varma. Me preferas varmeta lando quala (ne quale) Suedia o Dania. [quale on preferas ...] La vetero povas esar bonega ibe.*

M: *Quon tu opinionas pri voyajo en la monti? La fresha aero, la foresti, la bela vidaji.....*

P: *No, me preferas la maro. Me deziras natar (swim).*

M: *Ma, tu povas natar en la lagi (lakes).*

P: *To es vera. Yes, bone, ni exploros (explore) la monti (mountains).*

M: *A qua lando ni iros?*

P: *Me propozas Suisia. Es multa Idisti en Suisia. Multi de li es bona amiki.*

Me aranjos omno. La Suisiana Idisti montros a ni sua bela lando.

Questioni:-----

01) *A qua Peter parolas? -> Ilu parolas a Mary.*

02) *Ka Mary prizas pluvo? -> No, elu ne prizas olu.*

03) *Quon el preferas? -> Elu preferas la suno.*

04) *Ka Hispania es kolda lando? -> No, olu es varma lando.*

05) *Ube es la fresha aero? -> Olu es en la monti.*

- 06) *Ka Peter prizas natar?* -> *Yes, multe.*
 07) *Quon Peter e Mary exploros?* -> *Li exploros la monti.*
 08) *Adube li iros?* -> *Li iros a Suisa.*
 09) *Qua aranjos la vakanco?* -> *Peter aranjos omno.*
 10) *Qui montros Suisia a Peter e Mary?* -> *La Idisti di Suisia.*

Generala Questioni:-----

- 01) *Adube vu iros dum la vakanco?* -> *Me iros a Grekia.*
 02) *Ka vu prizas la suno?* -> *Yes, nam me esas nordala Europano.*
 03) *Ka la fresha aero es bona por vu?* -> *Yes, tre bona por me.*
 04) *Ka vu parolas multa lingui?* -> *Yes, me bezonas parolar multa lingui.*
 05) *Ka vu havas botelo de lakto en vua posho?* -> *No, sur la tablo.*
 06) *Ka sep e non es dek?* -> *7+9=10? No, to es dek-e-sis.*
 07) *Ka vua automobilo es en la staciono od en la gareyo?* -> *En mea gareyo.*
 08) *Ube vu sidas?* -> *En la berjero (arm-chair).*
 09) *Ka vu intencas manjar balde?* -> *Yes, nam mea laboro nun fineskas.*
 10) *Ka vu skribas a plura Idisti?* -> *Yes, speciale ad Idisti en USA.*

**** **Lesson 12 - Dek e duesma Leciono** ****

The Negative for auxiliary and quasi-auxiliary verbs:-----
 The negative in Ido is usually formed by putting 'ne' in front of the verb.
 But as far as auxiliary verbs are concerned, you should be very careful, for we do not have in English the following nuances and style peculiar to Ido.

Mustar - must (*expresas neceseso absoluta, senkondiciona e nerezistebla.*)
Vu mustas NE acendar alumeto, nam la chambro es plena de gaso. -
 You must not light a match; the room is full of gas.
Vu NE mustas acendar alumeto, nam me povas vidar suficante bone. -
 You haven't got to light a match; I can see well enough.

Devar - ought to (*konvenas ad omna ed omnaspeca obligesi moral od altra.*)
Me NE devas helpar vu. - I haven't got any obligation to help you.
Vu devas Ne adulterar. - You should not (ought not to) commit adultery.

Darfar - may (= *havar la yuro o permiso, kontre l'ideo di interdikto.*)
Me NE darfes fumar hike. - I may not smoke here. I must not smoke here.
Me darfes NE asistar skolo. - I am allowed to stay away from school.

Povar - can (= *esar en la stando necesa por agar e facar ulo.*)
Me NE povas pagar imposturi. - I can not pay taxes.
Me povas NE pagar imposturi. - I can evade paying taxes.

Bezonar - need
Ilu NE bezonis facar ol. - He didn't need to do it. So he didn't do it.
Ilu NE bezonas facir ol. - He need not have done it, though he did it.
Ilu bezonas NE facir ol. - He shouldn't have done it. Too late.

Audacar - dare
Me NE audacas informar il pri la mala nuntio.* - I do not dare to inform him of the bad news.
El audacis NE askoltar mea konsilo. - She dared to ignore my advice.

Vortifado:-----

-eg- (This increases the size or intensity of the root word):

bona - good *bonega* - excellent
varma - warm *varmega* - hot
domo - house *domego* - mansion
dormar - to sleep *dormegar* - to sleep heavily

-et- (This decreases the size or intensity of the root word):

varma - warm *varmeta* - lukewarm/mild
domo - house *dometo* - cottage
dormar - to sleep *dormetar* - to doze
ridar - to rough *ridetar* - to smile
forko - garden fork *forketo* - table fork

Time (2):-- So far we have only learnt o'clock.

06:05 = *sis kloki kin*
06:25 = *sis kloki duadek e kin*
06:50 = *sis kloki kinadek*
03:30 = *tri kloki e duimo*
01:15 = *un kloko e quarimo*
01:45 = *un kloko e tri quarimi*

From the above examples you will see that all minutes are calculated past the hour. Minutes to the hour are never used in Ido:

du kloki kin (02:05) - five past two, literally 2 o'clock five (minutes)
du kloki duadek (02:20) - twenty past two
du kloki kinadek e kin (02:55) - five to three
non kloki quaradek e non (09:49) - eleven minutes to ten

For 'half past' use '*e duimo*':

quar kloki e duimo - half past four, lit. 4 o'clock and a half (hour)
kin kloki e duimo - half past five : The '*e*' is important, as '*kin kloki duimo*' could possibly be mistaken for 'half a minute past five'.
The same applies to 'quarter past' and 'quarter to':
sis kloki e quarimo - quarter past six, lit. 6 o'clock and a quarter (hour)
sis kloki e tri quarimi - quarter to seven, lit. 6 o'clock and 3/4 (hour)

Exempli:-----

2:05 - *du kloki kin*
3:40 - *tri kloki quaradek*
17:00 - *dek e sep kloki*
14:47 - *dek e quar kloki quaradek e sep*
two o'clock (02:00) - *du kloki*
five past nine (09:05) - *non kloki kin*
quarter past six (06:15) - *sis kloki e quarimo*
quarter to seven (06:45) - *sis kloki e tri quarimi*
twenty five to eleven (10:35) - *dek kloki triadek e kin*
seven minutes to seven (06:53) - *sis kloki kinadek e tri*

'*Qua*' as an interrogative adjective:-----

'*Qua*' as we have seen can mean 'who/which/that'. There is however one remaining use of '*qua*'. When placed before a singular or plural noun it then means 'what?' or 'which?':

Qua hundo? - What dog/ Which dog? *Qua hundi?* - What dogs/ Which dogs?

Qua, qui, quo - summary:-----

Questions:

Singular --: *Qua viro venas?* - What man is coming?

Plural ----: *Qua viri venas?* - What men are coming?

Singular --: *Qua venas?* - Who is coming?
Plural ----: *Qui venas?* - Who is coming?
Sing/Plur.-: *Quo venas?* - What is coming?

Relative:

Singular --: *La viro qua venas* - The man that is coming.
Plural ----: *La viri qui venas* - The men that are coming.
Singular --: *La treno qua iras* - The train that is going.
Plural ----: *La treni qui iras* - The trains that are going.

Weather:-----

Verbs in Ido relating to weather are impersonal.

The 'it' used in English does not really refer to anything,
and must not be translated in Ido by 'ol' or any other word:

Pluvas - It's raining (pluvo - rain)
Nivas - It's snowing (nivo - snow)
Frosta - It's freezing (frosto - a freeze)
Ventas - It's windy (vento - wind)
Pruinas - It's frosty/ There's a frost. (pruino - frost)

Vortaro:-----

agnoskar - to admit/acknowledge, *ankore* - still/yet, *audar* - to hear,
avino - grandmother, *cayare* - this year (adverb), *danko pro* - thanks for,
decidar - to decide, *divenar* - to become, *ecepte* - except,
esforcar - to try, *fortunoza* - fortunate, *fotografuro* - a photograph,
gambo - leg, *ja* - already, *hospitalo* - hospital, *infanteto* - baby,
invitar - to invite, *kozo* - thing, *kara* - dear (affection), *kuzo* - cousin,
loko - place, *mortar* - to die, *nomo* - name, *omni* - everybody,
pluvar - to rain, *post-karto* - post card, *praktikar* - to practise,
prezente - at present, *respondo* - answer, *se* - if, *ruptar* - to break,
saluto - greeting, *Skotia* - Scotland, *trista* - sad/sorry,
til nun - as yet/ so far, *vakance* - on holiday, *venonta yaro* - next year

Letro ad Amiko:-----

La 27ma di agosto

Kara Maria

*Danko pro la interesanta letro e la bela post-karti quin tu sendis a me.
Me es tre trista audar ke tua avino ruptis gambo kande el esforcis klimar
Blanka Monto (Mont Blanc) cayare. El es tre fortuneza ke el ne mortis.
Me havas kuzo qua deziras divenar klimero, ma prezente il nur evas ok yari.
Il praktikas sur la muro en la gardeno. Til nun il ne falis.
Adube tu iros vakance en la venonta yaro? Se tu ne ja decidis, me invitas tu a
Skotia. Ofte pluvas hike en Skotia, me agnoskas to, ma es multa interesanta
loki e kozi quin ni povos vidar. Ni certe vizitos Edinburgh.
Tu volis vidar mea familio. Do me sendas a tu fotografuro.
Tu ja konocas la nomi di omni ecepte la infanteto qua nomesas Paul.
Skribez balde tua respondo. Mea saluti a tua avino e la familio.
Tua amiko, Roger*

Vortaro:-----

quala? - what like?, *renkontrar* - to meet, *abonar* - to subscribe to,
revuo [RE-vwo] - magazine, *membro* - member, *societo* - society,
libro-listo - book-list

Questioni pri la letro:-----

- 01) *Quala es la post-karti de Maria? -> Ol es interesanta.*
- 02) *Qua ruptis gambo? -> Avino di Maria.*
- 03) *Quon el klimis? -> El klimis Blanka Monto.*

- 04) *Kad el mortis? -> No, fortuneze el ne mortis.*
- 05) *Qua deziras divenar klimero? -> Kuzo di Roger.*
- 06) *Quante il evas? -> Il evas ok yari.*
- 07) *Sur quo il praktikas? -> Sur la muro en la gardeno.*
- 08) *Kad il falis? -> No, til nun il ne falis.*
- 09) *Se Maria venos a Skotia, kad el e Roger vizitos Edinburgh? -> Ho, yes.*
- 10) *Quon Roger sendas a Maria? -> Fotografuro di/pri la familio di Roger.*
- 11) *Quale nomesas la infanteto? -> Lu nomesas Paul.*
- 12) *Quon Roger esperas recevar balde? -> Respondo de Maria.*

Generala Questioni:-----

- 01) *Ka vu parolas Ido bone? -> Yes, nam Ido es marveloze facila.*
- 02) *Ka vu ofte lektas Ido? -> Yes, me prizas lektar libri en Ido.*
- 03) *Ka vu povas skribar Ido? -> Komprenende yes ed anke devas me.*
- 04) *Ka vu skribas ad Idisti en altra landi? -> Yes, kelkatempe.*
- 05) *Ka vu renkontras altra Idisti? -> No, tre rare. Nam ne esas multa Idisti.*
- 06) *Kad es multa Ido-libri en vua domo? -> No, nur kelka libri che me.*
- 07) *Ka vu kompros altra Ido-libri? -> Yes, me intencas komprar oli.*
- 08) *Ka vu havas libro-listo? -> Yes, la listo de Cardiff.*
- 09) *Ka vu abonis Ido-revui? -> Yes, kelka revui.*
- 10) *Ka vu es membro dil Ido-Societo? -> Yes, membro di Germana Ido-Societo.*

De certena lektolibro ---- Lektajo 01:-----

*La jorno e la nokto. La somero e la vintro. La vorti e la frazi.
Un homo havas un boko e du oreli. Du homi havas du boki e quar oreli.
Un manuo havas kin fingri. Du manui havas dek fingri e povas aplaudar altri.
Granda e mikra. Multa o poka. Bela o leda. Mea amiko havas du granda domi.
Multa domi havas poka pekunio. Li havas bela flori en la gardeno.
Il havas altra laboro.*

De certena lektolibro ---- Lektajo 02:-----

*Ante parolar on devas pensar. Me volas lernar la linguo Ido.
Tu venas por laborar. Adube tu volas irar? Me volas kelke promenar.
Singla homo havas nur un boko por parolar, ma du oreli por audar.
La infanti sekrete ludas dop la domo. Quon facas la genitori?
La patro skribas plura letri e la matro lektas bela libro.*

De certena lektolibro ---- Lektajo 03:-----

*Li ne esas hike. Tu ne esas ibe. Ube il esas? Ni ne savas. Vi promenas ofte.
Me ne esas en la domo. Kad il komprenas to? No, il ne komprenas.
Ka la infanti ploras? No, li ne ploras, kontree li ridas.
Kad omna homi esas kontenta? No, nur tre poka homi esas kontenta.*

Komprero: "Ica piri ne esas manjebla, li esas acerba (sour)."

Vendisto: "Yes, me savas lo, ma me ne manjas li, me vendas li."

*"Neteso esas tre importanta. Me balnas omnayare adminime (at least) unfoye,
tote indiferenta kad [lo] esas necesa o ne."*

De certena lektolibro ---- Lektajo 04:-----

*Mea kuzino havas tri kati, el multe amas li. Il ne pluse parolas kun el.
Karlo havas du bela libri, lu ofte lektas oli.
Ka vu savas Ido? - No, ne ja (=ankore ne), ma me lernas ol.*

Viri e mulieri es en la restorerio,

ili drinkas vino, eli drinkas kafeo kun lakto.

Gasto: "Pro quo en ica urbo la reda vino es plu chera kam la blanka?"

Restoristo: "Ka vu opinionas ke ni recevas la farbo gratuite?"

- "Me ne povas discernar vua jemeli, quankam (although) me vidas li omnadie."
- "Ma es ya tre simpla, la una nomesas Henriko, e la altra nomesas Alberto."
- (Ma es ya tre simpla discernar mea jemeli, Henriko e Alberto.)

De certena lektolibro ---- Lektajo 05:--- parenti - relatives -----

La vorti di la frazo. Mea patro evas quaradek yari. Tua biciklo es ankore nova. Me ne havas tempo por vizitar vu che vua domo. La pordo di la domo es klozita. Ni volas nun parolar pri nia linguo Ido. Via genitori prestis a me parapluvo. Li sendas pekunio per la posto a lia parenti. El ne volas dicar ol ad il. A qua apartenas (belongs) ica krayono? Me ne savas a qua ol apartenas. Ni vidas la flori di la gardeno. Ilua bona patro es ja mortinta (dead). Patro: "Ka tu nun savas pro quo me batas tu?" "Yes", singlutas (sobs) Pauleto, "pro ke tu es plu forta kam me."

Rezumo di la Reguli pri la Puntizado:-----

*La punto (.) uzesas por separar la frazi;
komo (,) por separar la propozicioni;
la punto komo (;) por separar frazi gramatikale nedependanta,
ma ligita per la senco;
la bipunto (:) por anoncar expliko o citajo;
la klamo-punto (!) pozasas pos frazo klamanta;
la question-punto (?) pozasas pos propoziciono direte questionanta
(ne pos propoziciono subordinita).
La cito-hoketi (" ") uzesas por inkluzar omna citajo.
La parentezi () inkluzas frazo o vorto separenda de la cetera texto;
La kramponi [] ed embracili { } havas analoga roli;
un embracio { juntas plura linei (dextre) ad una (sinistre).
La streketo (-) unionas la parti di vorto kompozita;
ol indikas anke la seko di vorto inter du linei.
La streko (--) indikas chanjo di parolanto; ol devas sempre uzesar en dialogi.
On ne darfes uzar ol vice la parentezi, o vice la puntaro.
La puntaro (...) indikas interrupto di la penso.
L'alineo (new paragraph) indikas chanjo di temo o nova ordino di pensi.
La noti (infre di la pagini) devas referesar per numeri
(ne per steli, kruci, etc.)*

==== Intermediate Lessons (13 - 20) =====

*** Lesson 13 - Dek-e-triesma Leciono *****

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" and "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 as '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...

Exempli:-----

They had two daughters who became nurses.
Li havis du filiini qui divenis flegistini.
(*Onu ne savas quanta filiinin li havis.*)

They had two daughters, who became nurses.
Li havis du filiini ed eli divenis flegistini.
(*Onu savas ke li havis nur du filiini.*)

I like Mary, who is kind. - Me prizas Mary, nam elu esas benigna.
Onu ne darfus dicar ke 'me prizas Mary qua esas benigna',
nam (for) onu devus imaginar altra Mary qua ne esas benigna.

Who would you like to be in this drama? -> grammatically ->
Who would you like (him/her/yourself) to be in this drama?
Quan vu prizus ke vu esez en ca dramato? (yourself)
Quan vu prizus kom aktoro en ca dramato? (anybody)
Quan vu prizus vidar en ca dramato? (him/her)

Who do you think will be the next President of the United States?
Quan vu opinionas kom la nexta Prezidanto di USA?

It is hard to determine whom we will vote for in the next election.
Es nefacila determinar ta por qua ni votos en la venonta elekto.

It is hard to say who the members will decide is responsible for the job.
Es nefacila dicar ta, quan la membri decidos, qua responsos pri la laboro.

It is the man who I believe robbed the First National Bank.
Lu esas, segun mea kredo, la viro qua furtis la Unesma Nacionala Banko.

An executive of a large soap company who we understand did not wish to be
quoted, announced a 50 percent rise in soap prices.
*Administrero de granda kompanio di sapono, (*ilu) ne dezirante citesar*
segun nia savo, anuncis preco-aumento di 50 procento pri sapono.
**ilu* can be either included or excluded according to your taste.

POSSESSIVE:- Revizo -----

Instead of whose, I do uses of whom, of which, 'di qua':
La auro, 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', just like '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)'.
Of course you can also say ... *Prenez ica pomo, me volas "to"*.
Take this apple, I desire "it". = I desire you to do so;
but in a peculiar situation when there are two apples...
Prenez ica pomo, me volas to... would mean.. (^_^)
You take "this" apple, 'cause I wanna take "that" one.

'Lo' is also used with adjectives to mark the indeterminate sense:
Lo bona, lo vera, lo bela, cf. *lo bueno* in Spanish
The Good, the True, the Beautiful.

While in "*lo bueno*" in Spanish, oddly enough "*lo*" is an article,
"*lo*" in Ido remains a pronoun.
"*lo bona*" means the situation which is good, "*lo quo es bona*", or
an indeterminate object which is essentially good.

AFFIXES:-----

para- (warding off): *parasuno* - parasol *parapluvo* - umbrella
paravento - wind-screen, windshield (US)

par- (completion of action): *parlektar* - to peruse/ read through
pardrinkar - to drink up *parkurar* - to make the circuit of
parlernar - to learn thoroughly

-esk- (beginning of action): *dormeskar* - to fall asleep
iraceskar - to grow angry *sideskar* - to sit down
With noun roots, *-esk* means to become, to turn:
vireskar - to become a man
Sometimes with adjectives: *paleskar* - to grow pale
When added to the passive participle of a transitive verb,
it has the same sense (to become): *vidateskar* - to become visible

-ad- (repetition, frequency):
dansar - to dance; *danso* - a dance; *dansado* - dancing.

-ig- (with a verbal root, means "to cause to"):
dormigar - to send to sleep;
with a non-verbal root, it means "to make, cause to be (such and such)":
beligar - to make beautiful, to beautify.

With transitive verbs, this has a passive sense (= *igar -ata*),
usually followed by the preposition '*da*'. The use of *-igar* with '*da*' is
in many cases somewhat difficult for English speakers. We recommend the
more direct constructions: e.g. *Me igas la spozino sendar mea letri...*
instead of "*Me sendigas mea letri da la spozino.*"
Me igas vu atencar ulo... instead of "*Me atencigas ulo da vu.*"
Me igas vu vidar ulo... instead of "*Me vidigas ulo da vu.*"

There is usually, however, a straightforward English equivalent
for this construction: "to have _ done (by -)":
Me sendigas mea letri da LA spozino. = I have my letter sent by MY wife.
When in Ido the relationship is apparent, we use the definite article.

-iz- (to cover, supply, provide with):

armizar - to arm (provide with weapons)

limitizar - to limit (fix a limit to)

adresizar - to address (write address on)

When necessary, the sense "coat, cover with" may be rendered clearer
by prefixing *sur* (= on): *surorizar* - to gild/ plate with gold

-if- (to produce, generate, secrete): *florifar* - to blossom

sudorifar - to perspire *sangifar* - 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.*

JASPER PAROLAS:--- kontoro - bureau -----

"*Saluto! Me nomesas Jasper. Me habitas en Rotterdam, e me laboras en Leiden.*

Me habitas en mikra, moderna domo. Me laboras en granda, anciena kontoro.

Me prizas vino e muziko. Me adoras bela mulieri, specale se li esas anke richa.

Me havas nova automobilo. Ol esas mikra, reda e rapida.

Mea familio esas sat granda. Me ipsa esas celiba (unmarried).

Me havas du fratini. Li nomesas Mieke ed Anja. Anja esas mariajita.

Me havas un fratulo. Il nomesas Bert. Bert laboras en Zaandam.

Me anke havas matro. Mea matro esas richa. El havas multa pekunio.

Me ipsa esas ofte povra. Me ofte havas nula pekunio.

Me ne havas patro. Il esas mortinta. Me iras nun. Til rivido!"

De certa lektolibro ---- Lektajo 06:-----

L'infanto ploras. L'advokato (barrister) pledis (pleaded) por l'akuzato.

On vidas per l'okuli, ed on audas per l'oreli. To es tre bon okaziono.

Il ne havas mult amiki. Me amas ta gentil infanti.

Januaro es l'unesma monato dil yaro.

Li venas del (=de+la) vilajo ed iras al(a+la) urbo.

La stranjeri duktesas dal (=da+la) duktisto (conductor).

"*Hike mea onklulo sendas a me cent franki ed il skribas:*

Til rivido! Ka to koncernas me o la pekunio?"

Instruktisto a dicipulo: "To es skeleto di mamifero, di qua mamifero ol esas?"

Dicipulo: "Di mortinta bestio." (skeleto - skeleton mamifero - mammal)

*Profesoro: "Ka vu povas dicar a me quo eventas kun barometro,
se ni sidas kun ol en aerostato (balloon), e*

se ni acensas an/ad cirkume du kilometri en la aero"

Kandidato: "La barometro venas kun ni."

De certena lektolibro ---- Lektajo 07:-----

Bela, plu bela, maxim bela. Bona, plu bona, maxim bona.

Facila, min facila, minim facila. Kurta, min kurta, minim kurta.

Vu es plu richa kam el. Il es la maxim laborema (hard-working) de omni.

Ica persono es min inteligenta kam fiera (proud). Lu esas nur stulta (silly).

Li facas minim posibla bruiso (noise).

Ube vu esis hiero? Hiero me facis bel exkurso (excursion) kun mea amiko.

Ka tu ja respondis ad il? No, ne ja, ma me intencas skribar ad il balde.

Spozino: "Ube tu restis dum tante longa tempo hiero vespere?"

Spozulo: "Che mea bon amiko."

Spozino: "Ed ube restis tua bon amiko?"

Spozulo: "En la taverno (tavern, bar)."

Viro renkontris konocato e dicis ad il:

"Hiero me vidis nia amiko Karlo, me preske neplus konocis il.

Vu es magra, ed anke me es magra, ma il es plu magra kam ni du kune."

**** Lesson 14 - Dek-e-quaresma Leciono ****

NUMERALS: - Revizo -----

The cardinal numbers are:

un 1, du 2, tri 3, quar 4, kin 5, sis 6, sep 7, ok 8, non 9, dek 10

cent 100, mil 1000, milion 1,000,000, bilion 1,000,000,000,000. And in USA

billion is 1,000,000,000 but we recommend you to use the European system.

Now that the American Banking System has won the hegemony over Europe,

so the American system is likely to gain ground even in Ido.

The stress position of milion [MI-lyon] and bilion [BI-lyon] are the same as

English million [MIHL-yuhn] and billion [BIHL-yuhn].

cf. *miliono* [mi-li-O-no] and *biliono* [bi-li-O-no] in Esperanto

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)

duadek - 20 (twice ten)

duadek e un - 21 (twice ten plus one)

triadek e quar - 34

quaradek e kin - 45

kinadek e sis - 56

cent e sepadek e ok - 178

mil e sisadek e sis - 1066

mil e nonacent e duadek 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:

1066 - un zero sis sis, 1923 - un non du tri

Ordinals are formed by the suffix -*esm*:

unesma - 1st *duesma* - 2nd *triesma* - 3rd *dekesma* - 10th
dekeduesma - 12th *centesma* - 100th *milesma* - 1000th
omna duesma dio - every second day

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

uno - a unit *duo* - a couple *trio* - a trio *dekeduo* - a dozen
unesmo - the first one *une* - in one manner *unesme* - firstly
dekesmo - the tenth Note the stress shift in the following two forms:
miliono [mi-li-O-no] - million *biliono* [bi-li-O-no] - billion

Fractions are formed by the suffix *-im*: *duimo* - a half *quarimo* - a quarter
dekimo - a tenth part *centimo* - a hundredth *du triimi* - two-thirds
sep okimi - seven-eighths

Multiples are formed by the suffix *-opl*: *duopla* - double
centopla - hundredfold *multopla* - manifold

Distributives are formed by the suffix *-op*: *quarope* - in fours/ four at a time
pokope - little by little *vortope* - word for word

The word 'times' in counting is translated foye: *unfoye* - once *dufoye* - twice
trifoye - three times *centfoye* - a hundred times

When used as prefixes the numbers have special forms (except 3):
mono-, *bi-*, *tri-*, *quadri-*, *quinqua-*, *sexa-*, *septua-*, *okto-*, *nona-*:
mono-plano (monoplane) *bi-plano* (biplane) *tri-folio* (trefoil)
quadri-pedo (quadruped) etc.

What number in a series?, How manyeth? -----

It is rather difficult to translate the following Ido sentences into English.

We would like to ask you to try it yourself. (^_^)

Quantesma persono de la dextra extremajo en la pikturo esas vua amatorino?
Sinistra extremajo -> X X X X X X X X X A X X X <- Dextra extremajo
El esas la quaresma persono de la dextra extremajo. El esas Sarah.

Me prenos kelkESMa specimene por inspektar la qualeso di ica fabrikerio.

PARTICIPLES:-----

The present active participle ends in *-anta*: *vidanta* - seeing. The past passive participle ends in *-ita*: *vidita* - 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:

present: *vidanta* - seeing (act.) *vidata* - being seen (pass.)
past: *vidinta* - having seen (act.) *vidita* - seen (pass.)
future: *vidonta* - about to see (act.) *vidota* - 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 (elderly). - *Il esas evoza (grandeva).*

The aged gentleman. - *La evoza siorulo.*

I am forty years of age. - *Mea evo esas quaradek yari.*
The baby was five months old. - *La infanteto evis kin monati.*

SANNE SERCHAS OFICO:-----

Chefo: Bon-jorno, damzelo, sideskez!

Sanne: Danko, sioro.

Chefo: Bone. Quale vu nomesas?

Sanne: Me nomesas Sanne Jansen.

Chefo: Ed ube vu habitas, damzelo Jansen? Quo esas vua adreso?

Sanne: Me habitas ye Vermeer-strado numero 12 (dek-e-du), Amsterdam.

Chefo: Ka vu naskis en Amsterdam?

Sanne: No. Me naskis en Alkmaar.

Chefo: Hm. Quante vu evas, damzelo Jansen?

Sanne: Me evas dek e non yari.

Chefo: Por ca ofico, on bezonas bona generala savo.

Ka vu havas interesi o hobii?

Sanne: Me koquas. Speciale Italiana manjaji.

Me ludas teniso, e me ofte natas en la maro.

Chefo: Ka vu prizas muziko? Forsan vu mem pleas muzikala instrumento?

Sanne: Yes, me havas gitaro. Ma me ne pleas ol tre bone.

Chefo: Ka vu savas stranjera lingui?

Sanne: Yes, me parolas kelkete la Hispana. Me anke parolas Ido.

Chefo: Me ne savas multo pri Ido. Dicz a me pri ol...

De certena lektolibro ---- Lektajo08:-----

Maxim bone on lernas linguo, se on lektas ol laute tam ofte kam posible.

Matine me levas me sempre tre frue. Ofte il kushas su vespere tre tarde.

Quale standas la malad infanti?

Me ne savas, regretinde me ne ja povis vizitar li.

Multa homi parolas bone, ma agas male. Ne omna bel uceli kantas bele.

Ni volas restar kune ankore dum kelka tempo.

Ka vi ne volas kelke repozar, vi certe es fatigita (tired).

Ni dankas pro la jentil invito,

ma ni prefere volas marchar por balde arivar adheme.

"Ka ne es tre interesanta", dicis recente drinkero, "ke intence me drinkas nur blanka vino, e tamen mea nazo divenas sempre plu reda?"

Kande la profesoro es maxim distraکتita (distracted)?

Kande lu pozas sua shui aden la lito, ma kushas su ipsa avan la pordo,

e remarkas l'eroro erste ye la sequanta matino,

kande la servisto komencas brosar e cirajizar (black/polish) lu.

De certena lektolibro ---- Lektajo 09:-----

Quante es duadek-e-tri plus non? $23 + 9 = ?$

Duadek-e-tri plus non es triadek-e-du. $23 + 9 = 32$

Quante es cent minus quaradek-e-quar? $100 - 44 = ?$

Cent minus quaradek-e-quar es kinadek-e-sis. $100 - 44 = 56$

Un yaro havas triacent e sisadek-e-kin dii. 365 dii

Un dio konsistas ek un jorno ed un nokto.

La unesma dio dil semano es sundio, la duesma es lundio, l'altra dii esas mardio, merkurdio, jovdio, venerdio e saturday.

Un duimo ed un quarimo es tri quarimi. $1/2 + 1/4 = 3/4$

Vu debas a me dek franki e sepadek centimi. 10 franki + 70 centimi

Triople tri es non. $3 \times 3 = 9$

Quante es nonople kin? Nonople kin es quaradek-e-kin. $9 \times 5 = 45$

Nokte la policisti marchas duope. Ka vu povas dicar a me qua kloki esas?

Es nun precize tri kloki duadek. Me levas me omnadie ye kin kloki e duimo.

Me manjas ye sis kloki e me komencas laborar ye sis kloki e duimo.

- "*Mea unesma malado konsultis me cadie*", *dicis la yuna mediko.*
- "*Me gratulas*", *dicis la olda mediko, "pro qua maladeso lu sufris?"*
- "*Me vere povis trovar nul indiko (indication) di maladeso.*"
- "*Ka vu dicis to a lu?"*
- "*Yes, certe.*" - "*Vu ne ja lernis sat multe por esar mediko.*"

De certa lektolibro ---- Lektajo 10:-----

El departos morgo. Kande tu pagos tua debi (debts)?

Me pagos li tam balde kam [ke lo] esos a me, posibla.

Ni montros a vi, omna (all) nia nova vari (wares).

Ni montros a vi omnu (each one of you), nia nova vari (wares).

Se me ne venos morgo, lore me venos posmorgo.

Ka vu akompanos me til la staciono? Yes, me akompanos vu tre volunte.

A: "*Vu certe perdos vua stomako-dolori,*

se vu drinkos omnadie de mea nova vino."

B: "*Me ja probis ol, ma me preferas mea stomako-dolori.*"

(*vehar - to go about in any sort of vehicle: ride, drive, sail.*)

Filologo vehis per batelo e questionis la batelisto:

"Ka vu savas la gramatiko?" - "No", respondis la batelisto.

La filologo replikis (replied): "La duimo di tua vivo es perdita."

Balde la batelo forte tremeskis pro komencanta tempesto.

"Ka vu savas natar?" nun dicis la batelisto. "No", konfesis la filologo.

"Takaze vua tota vivo esos perdita", esis la respondo dil batelisto.

Du amiki iris pede a la chefurbo. Arivinte vespere aden mikra vilajo,

li questionis quante ankore distas la chefurbo.

Duadek kilometri, on dicis a li. "To es tro multe.", dicis l'unu,

"Ni volas restar hike dum la nokto, e ni duos nia voyajo morgo."

Ma l'altru respondis: "Ni povos ankore tre bone irar til ibe,

to ya esos nur dek kilometri por singlu de ni."

**** **Lesson 15 - Dek-e-kinesma Leciono** ****

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

Me parolabis. - I had spoken. *Il finabos.* - He will have finished.

Finabez, kande me arivos. - Be finished/done when I (shall) arrive.

The perfect imperative does not exist in English and yet it can express the completion of order(s), but the expression in Ido is often crisper.

cf. The conditional tense ends in *-us*:

Me kredus. - I would believe. *Me donus.* - I would give.

El enfalabus. - She would have fallen in.

Me kredabus. - I would have believed. *Me donabus.* - I would have given.

For the Present Perfect the ordinary Past is used:

Ton quon me skribis me skribis. - What I have written, I have written.

<- *Me skribis to* [=direct object] *quon me skribis.*

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 parolonta. - I am going to speak.

Il esis parolonta. - 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 paying attention.

Venez ya. - Do come!

AFFIXES:-----

dis- (separation, dissemination): *disdonar* - to distribute (by hand)

dissekar - to dissect *dissendar* - distribute (by letter)

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

desplezar - to displease *desfacila* - difficult *desespero* - despair

despruvar - to disprove *deskovrar* - to uncover *desaparar* - to vanish

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."):

nekredebla - incredible *vole o nevole* - willy-nilly

There is all the difference in the world between a piece of evidence

that does not prove a charge (*atesto nepruvanta*) and

one that disproves it (*atesto despruvanta*).

sen- (a preposition meaning "without", is also used as a prefix

having the value of the English -less): *senpaga* - gratuitous

senviva - lifeless, *senhara* - hairless

mi- (half): *mihoro* - half-an-hour *miapertita* - half-open/ajar

mis- (wrongly, amiss): *mislektar* - to misread *mispozar* - to misplace

(Note the verb *egorar*, to mislay).

-ach- (pejorative, giving a bad sense): *populacho* - populace

ridachar - to guffaw *skribachar* - to scrawl

CONVERSATION:-----

You look pale. - *Vu aspektas pala.*

Are you unwell? - *Ka vu esas nesana?*

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? - *Ka 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.*

Salutado. -----

Bon jorno, sioro. - Bona vespero, amiko.
Bona nokto, damzelo. - Me tre joyas vidar vu.
Me regretus, se me jenus vu. - Ja depos longa tempo me ne vidis vu.
Voluntez enirar, sioro. - Sideskez, me pregas vu. - Facez a me ta plezuro.
Ka vu ja volas forirar? - Voluntez balde skribar a me.
Multa saluti a vua spozo. - Rekomendez me a vua patro. - Kun plezuro, sioro.
Dormez bone, kar amiko. - Til rivido, morgo vespere. - Adio, sioro.

La stando. ----

Quale vu standas, sioro? - Me dankas, me standas tre bone.
Quale standas vua spozo? - Lu es kelke maladeta. Lu tusas (coughs).
Karlo havas dento-dolori. Vu ne havas bona mieno. - Me havas kapo-dolori.
Vu es rauka (hoarse). - Ka vu havas febro? - Ka vu ja konsultis la mediko?
Yes, lu dicis, ke me bezonas ante omno repozo.
Me neplus darfus fumar e me devas promenar ofte en la fresh aero.
Obediez exakte lua konsili por ke vu balde esez itere sana.

KONVERSADO EN TAVERNO (tavern):-----

J: Danko pro la biro, Paul. Me prizas ca taverno multe...
Bone, ube tu pasis tua vakanco?
P: Ni iris a Francia.
J: Ka vu esis en la sudo o la nordo?
P: En la sudo, naturale.
J: Quala la vetero esis? Tre varma, sendubite. Ta fortunezo homi qui...
P: No, Malega. Pluvegis. Ni ne vidis la suno.
J: Ka vere? Me kredis ke la vetero esas sempre bela en la sudo di Francia.
P: Ne ca yaro... Se me komprenis bone, Johan, tu ne iris adexterlande.
J: Ho ve, no! Me restis en Nederlando.
Ma la vetero esis varma e la suno brilis.
Mea nevulo - la filio di mea fratino - vakancis che me.
P: Quale il nomesas, tua nevulo?
J: Frank. Il evas dek e du e kreskas rapide. E me nultempe vidis tala apetito!
Me pasis duimo de mea vakanco en la manjajo-butiki...
Ma askoltez! Me ne audis omno pri Francia.
Do, malgre la vetero, ka tu juis tua sejourno en Francia?
P: Fakte, no. Mea amorato abandonis me.
J: Quo! Ta blondino. Quale el nomesas? Jannie, ka ne?
P: Yes. El renkontris ula kerlo sur la plajo, e foriris a Paris kun il.
J: Ne vere! Desfortunezo tu! kerlo=fellow, chap, blighter(Br.)/guy(US)
P: Me retrovenis de Francia sole.
J: He, Paul! Askoltez! Ne trublez tu pri Jannie.
Obliviez el! Esas multa altra yunini en la mondo.
P: Yes, me supozas ke tu esas justa.
J: Bone. Me konocas tre atraktiva damzelo qua nomesas Katrien,
e me savas ke, prezente, el serchas nova amorato...

De lernolibro Italiana:- 01 -----

Homulo (patro, viro) o homino (matro, muliero, amazono) esas homo.

*Infantulo od infantino esas infanto.
En la familio on trovas patro, matro e filii, qui esas filiuli o filiini.
On uzas bovi por l'agrokultivo. (80 years ago in Italy)
La bovi esas tre utila, nam li donas lakto e butro.
La vivo di la homi esas kurta ed ofte plena de chagreni (grief).
Ili havas fratuli, ma ne fratini, ed eli havas fratini, ma ne fratuli.
Me havas ankore tri avi.*

De lernolibro Italiana:- 02 -----

*On ne povas vivar sen manjar.
Me tre prizas, sidante (sitting) sur la teraso di la domo,
regardar la promenanti (walkers), qui pasas avan me.
On dicis ke ta rejino havas tre granda benigneso (kindness) por la povri.
Ta qua volas esar felica, devas esar vertuoza (virtuous).
L'artisti e la sciencisti esas grande utila a la homi.
Certe il havas grava motivi por agar tale.
Ti quin me vidas ek la dansantini, ne esas bela, nek graciaza.
Ta personi vestizas su tre stranje.
Vu desordinas to quon el ordinas tante bone.*

De la lernolibro Italiana:- 03 -----

*Quon vu facis hiero? Me repozis.
Quon vu drinkis? Me drinkis poka vino e multa aquo.
E quon tu manjis? Me manjis poka karno ma multa pano.
Adube on pozis mea imprimuri (prints)?
Ka vu prizas la rankoremi (rancorous) e la venjemi (revengeful)?
Pos dormir multe, il volis departar.
Ka vu regardis ta bela skulpturi (sculptures)?
El sufras de nevralgio (neuralgia) faciala (facial).
Li esas tre kurajoza (courageous) e vertuoza (virtuous).
Ne trovinte mea libri, me prenis la tui (=*le tua).
Arivinte ye la pedo di la monteto, ni haltis. Vu pagis to tre chere.
Il prenis la maxim bela sigari e lasis *le mikra (=la mikri).*

*When you want to drop a plural noun, as in "la tua (libri)", you have to indicate the plurality by changing either the article "la" to "le" or the adjective "-a" to "-i" as "le tua" or "la tui", because ... "la tua" usually means "la tua librO" not "la tua librI".

De certena lektolibro ---- Lektajo 11:-----

*Cadie/Hodie ni promenus, se la vetero (weather) esus bela.
Tu certe parolus altre, se tu savus la vereso.
Volunte me lokacus (would rent) ica bela chambro, se ol esus min chera.
Por tala chambro vu mustas pagar omnaloke la sam preco,
nulu povus donar a vu chambro plu chipa en ta quartero dil urbo.
Mea fratino esus kontenta, se el neplus esus malada.
Ka tu laborus, se tu esus richa? Yes, me laborus por mea plezuro.*

Ma Anna, me ne povas komprenar pro ke tu ja nun tante ofte disputas kun tua fiancito. On ya povus kredar ke vi ja esas mariajita (married).

*"Pro quo la fishi es muta?" studento questionis sua kamarado (comrade).
"Naiva questiono!", esis la respondo,
"Ka tu povus parolar, se tu havus la boko plena de aquo."*

Kreditanto: "Vu ne povus vehar en tante bel automobilo, se vu pagus vua debi." Debanto: "To es vera, me joyas ke vu havas la sam opiniono quale me."

*Spozino: "Me jus recevis mea fotografuri, ma me forjetos li,
me aspektas quale se me esus dek yari plu olda."
Spozulo: "Tu ya povus konservar li dum dek yari, e pose uzar li."*

**** Lesson 16 - Dek-e-sisesma Leciono ****

THE ACCUSATIVE ENDING *-n*: *Me amoras tu.* -----

As already mentioned, the use of the accusative ending *-n* is to make it clear who is doing the action and who is receiving it.

Using the ending *-n*, you can change the word order to vary the emphasis.

Tun me amoras. Tun amoras me. - It is you whom I love. Not anybody else.

Amoras me tu. Amoras tun me. - It is love that I give you. Not hate.

** So whenever the object precedes the subject, you should use *-n* ending. **

But we recommend you to use the accusative ending also when the object is at the left side of the verb to increase the clarity of what is spoken:

Me tun amoras. 'Me tu amoras' is grammatically correct, though.

Kande me en tala cirkonstanco kontre mea povreso tun amoris, tu

Tu esforcis men amorar dum ke me supozis ke tu amoris l'altru. Ho, ve!

You can also add *-n* ending when the meaning is rather ambiguous.

I will help you instead of your brother.

Me helpos tu vice/anstat tua fratulo. Nam (For) tua fratulo es tre okupata.*

Me helpos tu vice/anstat tua fratulon. Nam me preferas tu kam tua fratulo.*

As for 'vice', we might have the same English preposition *vice* [VAI-sii]:

Kohen was appointed manager vice Goldberg resigned.

But the proposed preposition 'anstat*' is much preferable to 'vice', because.. the vice-president (*vice-prezidanto*) is not a president instead of someone, but a person 'first in succession' (*vice*) to the presidency. So apparently you are not first in succession to anything, when I('ll) help you instead of (*anstat**) your brother. Therefore *anstat** is more logical than *vice*.

THE PASSIVE VOICE:-----

This is formed with the verb "to be" followed by passive participle:

La puero esas amata. - The boy is loved.

La puero esis amata. - The boy was loved.

La puero esos amata. - 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 amesas.* - 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 passive participle 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 facota. - It is about to be done.

La letro esas skribota. - 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 ricevita 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 ricevita da Paulo de Johano.

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

La acepto di la Prezidanto(n) di la Franca Republika 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 parolanto esas la urbestro. - The man-now-speaking is the mayor.

La kantanto esas yunino. - The person now singing is a young lady.

La disputanti aceptis arbitro. -

The contending parties accepted arbitration.

La batato kriis, ma la batanto duris sua batado. -

The one-who-was-being-beaten cried,

but the one-who-was-beating continued his beating.

La regnati expresas granda kontenteso pri la agi di sua regnanti. -

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 astonante. - We are progressing astonishingly (wonderfully).

Hearing the news, he got angry. - *Audante la nuntio**, *ilu iracis.*

AFFIXES:-----

-et- (forms diminutives, marking smallness and changing the idea of the root): *domo* - house *dometo* - cottage
rivero - river *rivereto* - brook, *kantar* - to sing *kantetar* - to hum
ridar - to laugh *ridetar* - to smile

It also serves to form pet-names: *matro* - mother *matreto* - mamma
Johano - John *Johaneto* - Johnny/Jack

-eg- (forms augmentatives, the opposite of diminutives, denoting largeness with a change in the idea of the root):
domego - mansion *pluvo* - rain *pluvego* - downpour.

arki- (denotes pre-eminence): *arkiepiskopo* - archbishop
arkianjelo - archangel *arkiduko* - archduke *arkifripono* - arch rogue

-estr- (head of, chief of): *urbestro* - mayor *navestro* - ship's master
policestro - chief constable

The two following two affixes (-ind-, -end-) should be grouped with the participle -ot- "about to be".

-ind- (worthy to be ...): *estiminda* - estimable, *aminda* - lovable, *kredinda* - credible

-end- (that must be ..., is to be ...): *lektenda* - 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"):
sanesar - to be healthy *saneso* - health
avareso - avarice *beleso* - beauty *qualeso* - quality
konstrukteso - (state of) construction
[compare *konstrukto*, (act of) construction.]
konverteso - conversion (act of being converted)
okupeso - 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.*

AN LA TABLO:-----

Sro Brandsma: Mm. La torto esas bona! Ube tu kompris ol?
Sno Brandsma: Me ne kompris ol. Ma facis ol!
Sro B: Ol esas bonega. Ka tu lektis la jurnalo hodie?
Sno B: No. Me esis tro okupata. Ka ulo importanta eventis?
Sro B: Esas altra milito en Sud-Amerika. La Papo esas malada, ma ne grave.
La chefa ministro probable vizitos Chinia en junio.
Sno B: Ka esas irga informo pri la mikra puerino qua desaparitis ye sundio?
Sro B: No. La policisti serchas tra la boski en la regiono di elua hemo.
Sno B: Ka on opinionas ke ulu ocidis el? (boski - small bushes)
Sro B: Me ne savas, mea karino. Voluntez pasigar la salo e la pipro!
Sno B: Ka tu deziras glaso de cidro?
Sro B: Yes. Me queros la botelo. Ube ol esas?
Sno B: En la koqueyo. Ka tu rimemoras quo esas ye la televiziono canokte?
Sro B: Yes. Ye 8 kloki esas filmo. Un (filmo) tre anciena kun Elvis Presley.
Ye la altra kanelo esas faktala filmo pri minacata animalo-speci.
Sno B: Me preferas savar pri la animalo kam askoltar Elvis.
Sro B: Bone, to konvenas a me.

De lernolibro Italiana:- 04 -----

Hiere il venis kom privato, ma morghe il venos kom rejo.
Kad ulu negas ke la vivanti e la mortonti esos ul-die desaparinti?
Ica brosilto ne brosas tam bone kam ita. (rozieri - rose bushes)
La rentierino (stockholder) regardis amoze (affectionately) sua rozieri.
On bersas (rocks) l'infanteti por dormigar li.
Ni bezonas aquo por lavar e netigar ta chambri.

*Uli esperas divenor richa sen laborar.
Omna ta objekti esas bela; ma certe ici plu plezos a nia fratino kam iti.
Vu pozas la supuyo (tureen) adsur la tablo.
Quale vu standas, siorulo? Tre bone, danko siorino.
Vu sufras, me vidas lo (=ke vu sufras) bone.*

De lernolibro Italiana:- 05 -----

*Se la yunaro savus e se la oldaro povus, dicas la proverbo.
Preferez libro instruktiva kam libro amuziva.
Quon vu havas facenda? Me havas nur un letro skribenda e du karti sendenda.
Quon vu trovis en la chambro? Nulo. Se vu sideskus, vu esus plu bone.
Me ne volas sideskar, nam me dormeskus.
Omna Kristani esas membri di Kristo, dicas l' eklezio Kristana.
Inter omna ta kozi, quin vi selektos?
Venez kun me che mea patro por ke il esez kontenta.
Ta ligno sponjatra ne esas mem brulebla; ol donus nula varmeso.
Ka vu ne sufras?, vu paleskas e redeskas sucede (in turn).
Sideskez e repezoz; me volas lo (=ke vu sidez e repezoz).*

De certena lektolibro ---- Lektajo 12:-----

*Venez e helpoz me. Ne plorez, infanto. Ne ridez sempre.
Vizitez balde tua kamarado. Lernez memore omna vorti e frazi.
Atencez la expliki (explanations). Skribez plu bele.
Ni irez lente adheme, nam es ja dek-e-ok kloki (6:00 p.m.).
Ne dormez kun boko apertita.
Obediez la saja konsili di tua genitori.
Imperez ke il tacez (should be silent).
Li venez e naracez omna detali pri l'acidento.
Dicez a me la nomo di vua vicino (neighbour).
Mea vicino nomesas Miller.
Por ke ni povez balde parolar Ido, oportas ke ni tre ofte lektez laute.*

*Matro: "Quale tu povas dicar al onklino ke el es stulta.
Quik irez e dicez ad elu ke tu regretas."
La mikra Henriko: "Kar onklino, me regretas ke tu es stulta."*

*Koquistino bruligis peco de karno qua pezis du kilogrami.
Al patrono (employer) el dicis ke la kato manjis la karno.
La patrono pozis la kato adsur la balanco, lu pezis precize du kilogrami.
"Videz", lu dicis, "yen la du kilogrami de karno, ma ube es nun la kato?"*

*"Enirez, enirez!", klamis (shouted) vendisto di vesti a rurano (peasant)
qua stacis dum kelk instanti (moments) exter la vetrino (show-case)
por regardar (look at attentively) la vari (wares) estalita (displayed),
"Hike vu recevos la maxim bona vari ye la maxim basa preci."
Rurano: "Ka vu havas kamizi (shirts)?"
Vendisto: "Yes, yes, belega kamizi."
Rurano: "Ka li es neta?"
Vendisto: "Komprenende, komprenende, tre neta."
Rurano: "Voluntez do metar (put on) un de ta neta kamizi."*

**** Lesson 17 - Dek-e-sepesma Leciono ****

THE ACCUSATIVE ENDING -n:- Leono esas bestio. -----

As you know quite well, a lion is an animal - *leono esas bestio*, but an animal is not necessarily a lion - *bestio ne sempre esas leono*. But why?

'Be' here really means 'belong to' or 'be a member of a group'.

A lion belongs to the class of animals.

But an animal does not belong to the class of lions.

Leono apartenas a bestio (tigro, elefanto, gorilo, leono, kato, hundo...)

Leono es bestio ma bestio ne necese esas leono, nam 'esar' ne egalesas '='.

When you want to tell someone "A lion is an animal, not a fish.", you can say either "*Ye animalo esas leono*" or "*Animalon esas leono*."

For verbs such as 'be' and 'become'

which link two nouns (e.g., x is/becomes y), it is often important

to distinguish x (the subject) from y (the complement).

The preposition 'ye' or the ending -n (normally the accusative) marks the complement when necessary.

This happens when the complement precedes the subject:

Quon (=Ye quo) divenas hano? (*Quo* [complement] <- *hano* [subject])

Lu divenas rostajo o vek-horlojo.

But: *Quo divenas hano?* (*Quo* [subject] -> *hano* [complement])

Ovo divenas hano.

However, with 'esar' this is not done unless there is a definite distinction between subject and complement:

Quo es leono? - What is a lion? (Asking for a definition.)

Quon (Ye quo) es leono? - A lion is what? (Asking for a classification:

a lion is part of the cat family, is a carnivore, etc.)

These descriptions cannot be reversed;

a lion is a carnivore, but a carnivore is not necessarily a lion.

The complement in these cases is broader than the subject, or includes the subject, as the class of carnivores includes lions.

More Brain-Twisters:

Quon esas vu? Quon > Vu : Me esas studento e samtempe anke yunulo.

Ica questiono signifikas ke 'quon'(studento, yunulo) kontenas 'vu'.

Quo esis vu? Quo < Vu : Lore ociemo esis me, ma nun laboremo esas me

Ica questiono signifikas ke 'vu' konsistas ek (ociemo, laboremo, edc.).

When 'esas' doesn't mean 'belongs to' but really means 'equals', you need not be too specific but can simply say '*Quo* (instead of '*Quon*') *esas vu?*'.

Quo esas vu? Quo =< vu? (vu1, vu2,, quo,, vu5) : Me esas studento.

Final Twisters:

Ico esas pro ke me amoras tu.

Ico esas [kauzo] pro ke me amoras tu.

Ico/Ica kauzo/ (leono) esas kauzo (bestio) pro ke me amoras tu.

- This reason belongs to many reasons why I love you.

- This is one of the reasons why I love you.

Icon esas pro ke me amoras tu.

Icon esas [kauzi] pro ke me amoras tu.

Icon/Ica kauzon/ (bestio) esas kauzi (leono, tigro..) pro ke me amoras tu.

- To this reason belongs all the reasons why I love you.

- This is the very reason why I love you.

Anekdoto:-- rakontita da B.Y.T. -----

*En antiqua India ed en ula vilajo vivis quar blindi ma tre erudita.
Ye ula dio a la vilajo venis unesmafoye elefanto e li renkontris l'elefanto.
Omnu de li quik tusheskis l'elefanto nam pro brulanta kuriozesos.*

*La unesma blindo tushis la rostro (trunk) di l'elefanto e balde dicis:
Elefanto similesas a klariono (military bugle).*

*La duesma blindo ma tushis la korpo (body) di l'elefanto ed interruptis:
No! No! Elefanto mustas esar la granda muro di edificio (building).*

*La triesma blindo ya tushis gambo (leg) di l'elefanto e klamis:
No! No! No! Elefanto povas esar kolono (pillar) di domo (house).*

*La quaresma blindo hazarde tushis la kauda (tail) e mokante dicis:
Vi stulti (fools)! Elefanto nur esas kordo (rope) ordinara.*

*Ye la nexta dio senkauze vizitis la vilajon kirurgo (surgeon) di "Ayurveda"
e fortuneze sucesis apertar l'okuli di la quaresma blindo....
E lu astonate dicis pos regardir l'elefanto per sua propra okuli:
---- Icon esas elefanto. -----*

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:

I bought it of him, becomes: I bought it from him. - *Me kompris ol de il.*

**Co es Britaniajo; USAani dicas "from him". ("Tamen ni anke dicas "off him".)*

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, enduktez 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.)
depos - since (prep.); *depos 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 sentence:

Depos mea mariajo, - Since my marriage,
Depos ke me esis mariajata, - Since I got married,

AFFIXES:-----

pre- (fore-, pre-, ante-): *predicar* - to foretell/predict
preavo - great-grandfather [Compare *posnepoto* - great-grandson.]
predatizar - to ante-date

prim- (primitive): *primavi* - forefathers

retro- (back): *retrovenar* - to return/ come back.
retroirar - to return/ go back *retrosendar* - to return/ send back.
ri- (again): *ridicar* - to repeat/ say again *ripolisar* - 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"):
instruktiva - instructive *responsiva* - responsible
suggestiva - suggestive

-ebl- (forms adjectives signifying "that can be", "capable of being"):
kredebla - credible *lektebla* - legible *nesondebla* - unfathomable

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

YE DEJUNETO:-----

Matro: Sanne, kande esos la Ido-konfero? En agosto?
Sanne: No, en julio. Ye la 21ma.
Matro: Ed ube tu dicis ke ol eventos?
Sanne: En Groningen. En la nova universitato.
Matro: Ka tu intencas asistar?
Sanne: Yes ya. La konfero en Elsnigk lasta-yare esis bonega.
E ca-yare me esperas rividar omna mea amiki.
Matro: Ka ta yunulo de Suisia asistos ca-yare? Quale il nomesas? Erich, ka ne?
Sanne: Me ne esas certa. Me skribis ad il, ma til nun il ne respondis.
Ma me savas ke Jean e Marie-Claire de Francia asistos.
E Andreas de Suedia. Qua kloko esas? Me ne deziras perdar la autobuso.
Matro: Esas sep kloki e duimo. Tu havas sat multa tempo.

Tu levis tu plu frue hodie.

Sanne: Me sempre levas me frue! - specale nun ke (now that) la vetero (weather) esas plu varma (warm) e la jorni plu sunoza (sunny).

Matro: Quale tua chefo standas?

Sanne: Sioro Brink? Il ne esis en la kontoro hiere.

Il iris ad ula kunveno ulaloke kun la nova sekretariino.

Ube il obtenis el, me ne savas. El savas nulo. Ed el esas tam ociema.

Me facas la vera laboro. Avan il, el tragas quaze inocenta mieno.*

Ed elua min kam decanta vesti.... (ociema - lazy, decanta - decent)

Matro: Sanne, la autobus! (tragar - to wear, mieno - countenance)*

De lernolibro Italiana:- 06 -----

*Kande ni esabis vere tranquila e laborema dum un tota semano,
la skolestro rekompensis ni.*

El esis malada hiere, pro ke el tro manjabis prehiere.

La lekteri di ta jurnalajo ja plendabis pro olua inklineso a la materialismo.

Kande vu arivabos hike, belega pejzajo charmos vua vidado.

Se ta arbori fruktifabus dum la lasta yari, me tre certe ne tranchabus oli.

*Qua dicos to quon produktabus la pensado di ula ciencisti,
se on helpabus li plu bone?*

Multa fumeri mortas de kancero. Nulo trublas mea matro.

La skolani ne ja esas arivinta. Me ne plus bezonas ta brosilajo.

De lernolibro Italiana:- 07 -----

Pro quo vu rediskas?

Ka vu shamas esar laudata?

Me ne opinionas esir tro rekompensata.

Ni ne esperis esar tante kordiale aceptata da lia bofratulo.

Li pensos pri to, kande il esabos admisata hike.

La kavali esas lojigata en la kavalejo e la mutoni en la mutonejo.

Li ne esas respektinda e, konseque, ne aminda.

La paravento ne esabus lacerata, se vu pozabus ol altraloke.

Omnia cirkuleri ja esabis disdonata.

Questionite, la exkapitano respondis to ad elu konfidence e mi-voce.

Singlu deziras esar amata.

Vu esos lojigata che mea bomatro.

La legacario (legatee) ne ja esas konocata.

De lernolibro Italiana:- 08 -----

Dum ke li abandonesis da omni, mea bo-matro (mother-in-law) sokursis (comes to the aid of when in danger) li en lia abandoneso.

- On dicas ke to predicesis (was predicted) da nia pre-onklino (great aunt).

Tam longe kam la tero duros,

ta fakto sempre ridicesos por honorizar lua memoreso.

- De ilu tala miskompreni astonas pro lua granda instruktoso.

- Lore nia genitori laudesis, kontre ke li nun blamesas.

- La konvinkeso produktita en me da vua argumenti efektigis mea konverteso.

- Vi ne ludos, pueri, til ke ca leciono esabos parlernata.

- Depos ke ta domo konstruktosis hike, lua arkitekto ocidesis.

Kad ico astonas vu?

- Da qua ico pozosis adsur la tablo?

- Ta floro ne esas rozga ma violea.

- Quon esos o quon divenos tal autoritato?

De certena lektolibro ---- Lektajo 13:-----

Kavalo, kavalulo, kavalino. Kato, katulo, katino.

Me havas tri frati, du fratini ed un fratulo.

La senjora fratino es mediko, la junjora fratino es telefonisto,

e mea fratulo es komercisto.
En ica skolo por pueri la pueruli e puerini instruktetas kune.
Quanta laboristi laboras en ica fabrikerio (factory)?
Hike es okupata cirkume quaracent (400) laboristuli e cirkume cent-e-kinadek (150) laboristini.

Existas substantivi qui indikas nur homuli, exemple: patro, viro;
altra substantivi indikas nur homini, exemple: matro, muliero, amazono,
megero (vixen).
La vorto damzelo aplikesas a muliero celiba (unmarried),
la vorto damo uzesas por muliero mariajita o vidvino (widow).
Kom formo di politeso (politeness) on uzas la vorto sioro por omna homi adulta,
sive viri, sive mulieri.
Nur kande es necesa, on uzas siorulo o siorino.
Siori, dicas oratoro (orator) al siorini e sioruli qui askoltas lu.

Drinkero atakesis da febro qua duopligris (doubled) sua dursto.
La mediko probis desaparigar samtempe la febro e la dursto.
"Okupez vu nur pri la febro", dicis la malado, "me ipsa sorgos pri la dursto."

**** Lesson 18 - Dek-e-okesma Leciono ****

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS:-----

The following, though belonging to the vocabulary,
are mentioned here on account of their very frequent use:

ula, ulu, ulo = some (specific but unnamed).
Ula is an adjective: *ula libro* - some book
(a specific book, though I either don't know or won't tell which).
Ulu is a pronoun referring to a person (=someone):
ulu dicis. - someone (a certain person) said.
Ulo is a pronoun referring to a thing (=something):
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
Give me some (quantity of it). - *Donez ad me kelko*.

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, Plural, *omni* - all: *omna homi* - all men
They all said. - *Omni dicis*. Everyone sang. - *Omnu kantis*.
Everything is here. - *Omno esas hike*.

Altra, altru, altro - other:
altra foyo - another time. Someone else will speak. - *Altru parolos*.
Another thing will show that ... - *Altro montros ke ...*,

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):

Everyone spoke, each in his own language.

Omnu parolis, singlu en sua linguo.

Observe that 'each other' can be translated as '*una la altra*'

(in the plural '*uni la altri*') when the prefix *inter-* is unsuitable:

Love one another. - *Amez uni la altri.* - *Amez kom uni la altri.*

They talked together (with each other) long. - *Li interparolis longe,*

Li donis donaci uni a l'altri. - *Li donis donaci kom uni a l'altri.*

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

N.B. "*inter*" esas prepoziciono ma onu ofte uzas olu kom prefixo.

Exemple: *Sro Max parolas inter Sro Mix e Sro Mox. Do li inter-parolas.*

N.B. "*unu la altra*" ne esas substantivo ma vere adverbala frazo, do kande

onu volus indikar olua adverboso, onu povus montrar to per "kom".

Amez "uni" -> vu ne amas "uni", co volas dicar ke "uni" amez la altri.

La frazo signifikas ke 'Amez "en la maniero ke" unu a/por la altri'.

Do "kom" povas emfazar la signifiko di "en la maniero ke".

N.B. Kande vua "*unu*" o "*uni*" ne esas irga persono/i ma specala persono/i en

vua penso, vu povas dicar "la una la altra/i" o "la uni la altra/i"

AFFIXES:-----

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

manjajo - food (what is eaten)

drinkajo - drink (what is drunk)

chanjajo - thing changed

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

rezultajo - result (what results)

restajo - rest (what remains)

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

lanajo - woollen article *belajo* - beauty/ beautiful thing.

molajo - soft part

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

amikajo - friendly act, *infantajo* - childish prank.

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

pikturo - a painting

imituro - an imitation (made) Compare *imitajo*, the thing imitated.

imprimuro - printed work/ letterpress.

fotografuro - a photograph (picture)

-ar- (collection of):

homaro - mankind *vortaro* - vocabulary

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

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

sukropeco - lump of sugar.

-ex- (ex-, former): *exkonsulo* - ex-consul *exoficiro* - ex-officer

-um- (is an indefinite suffix with no fixed meaning.
Consult the dictionary for words in which it occurs):
mondumo - The World/ smart society
foliumar - to thumb/ turn over the leaves of
kolumo - (shirt-) collar *nukumo* - 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 obliiviis la nomi di la peci.*
I couldn't even castle right. (at chess) - *Me ne povus mem roquar korekte.*
Would 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 kom kolda, ni ne restos longatempe.*

LETRO DE SUISIA:-----

Geneve, Suisia, la 19ma di mayo

Kara Sanne: Danko pro tua letro.

Me ne povis responder ante nun, pro ke me esis for-heme dum monato e nur recente retrovenis. Do voluntez exkuzar me.

Yes, me asistos la Ido-konfero en Groningen. Me jus regardis la programo.

La organizeri (organizers) havas nombro de bona idei.

Me previdas ke la koncerto ye la jovdio esos granda afero.

Jim Lipton prizentos sua nova Ido-kansoni (songs).

Ka tu rimemoras la kansoni di Jim en Elsnigk?

Ka tu recevis la koquo-libro quan me sendis de Venezia,

e la du karti postala de Roma? - Yes, me pasis la monato en Italia.

Recente me skribis artiklo por 'Progreso' pri ekologio. Ka tu lektis ol?

Me recevis plura letri gratulanta (congratulating) me pro ol.

Un Idisto en Japonia volas tradukar la artiklo aden la Japona linguo por Japona revuo. Me donis mea permiso, naturale.

Quale tua genitori standas? Tua patro retretas cayare, ka ne?

Quon il intencas agar?

Se me ne eroras, il pasos la tota jorno sur la golfo-tereno (links).

Mea onklulo Albert esas ankore depresita pos sua operaco.

Me ne kredas ke il asistos la Ido-konfero.

Me avide vartas rividar tu. Mea maxim kordiala saluti ad omni.

Afecionoze tua, Erich XXX

Questioni:-----

- 1. Ka Erich esis en Italia dum du monati? -> No, dum un monato.*
- 2. Ka il asistos la Ido-konfero? -> Yes, ilu asistos.*
- 3. Quo eventos ye jovdio? -> La koncerto.*
- 4. Qua prizentos kansoni? -> Jim Lipton.*
- 5. Ka Erich skribis artiklo pri Japonia por 'Progreso'? -> No, pri ekologio.*
- 6. Ka Erich sendis posto-karto de Venezia? -> No, ilu sendis koquo-libro.*
- 7. Ube esas Roma? -> Roma es en Italia.*
- 8. Qua retretos ca yaro? -> Patro di Sanne.*
- 9. Qua esas Albert? -> Onklulo di Erich.*
- 10. Kad Albert standas bone? -> No, Ilu esas ankore depresita pos sua operaco.*

Questioni:-----

- 1. Se me esus richa, me ... komprus la kompanio ube me laboras.*
- 2. Se me povus selektar irga vakanco, me ... selektus vakanco en Grekia.*

3. *Se me povus renkontrar ...fantomo, me olun kaptus e vendus por pekunio.*
4. *Se me esus en karceru (prison)..., me divenus ucelo ed eskapus.*
5. *Me habitus en ...Grekia, se ...me retretus.*

Generalaj questionoj:-----

01. *Qua koloro esas vua okuli? -> Oli esas o bruna o blua o avelanea (hazel).*
02. *Ka on tragas* (wears) pijamo en la nivo? -> Komprenende ne!*
03. *Ka vu sentas vu kom varma prezente? -> Yes, suficante varma apud herdo.*
04. *Quante facile vu respondis a la unesma questiono? -> Sen irga problemo.*
05. *Quante ofte vu lektas biblioteko-libro? -> 2 o 3 foyi en la semano.*
06. *Quante kustas marko postala por letro ordinara? -> Forsan 2 o 3 marki.*
07. *De ube vua familio venas? -> La mea ne esas de aristokrataro (aristocracy).*
08. *En qua komtio (county) vu habitas? -> En Idia di Japonia.*
09. *Quanta kuzin vu havas? -> 10 kuzi.*
10. *Ka vu skribas per vua dextra o per vua sinistra manuo? -> Per mea dextra.*

De lernolibro Italiana:- 09 -----

- *Quante evas ca puerulo?*
- *Il evas ok yari, e lua fratino esas dek-e-un-yara.*
- *Ye qua kloko li arivos?*
- *Ye dek e tri kloki.*
- *Kande la treno departos?*
- *Ye du kloki kinadek e sep (minuti). - 2:57*
- *Qua kloko nun esas?*
- *Esas dek e un kloki e tri quarimi. - 11:45*
- *Quala arborin vu plantacos (plant)?*
- *Me plantacos querki (oak-trees) e fagi (beech-trees).*
- *Quantesma dio di la monato esas?*
- *La duadek e nonesma (29th) o la triadesma (30th), me ne plu savas.*
- *Kad vu kompris sigareti?*
- *Yes, sigareti po sisadek centimi ye singla pako.*
- *Me manjis tre poke, un bokedo (mouthful), en la imprimerio.*
- *Ho! Qual infantalajo!*
- *Ta trovajo esas precoza.*
- *La paroko (priest) di ta parokio (parish) esas tre zeloza, quankam olda.*
- *Il restis dum tri hori. Irgu qua venos, ne accepez lu.*
- *Kinople ok esas quara-dek. $5 \times 8 = 40$*
- *La triimo di dek e kin esas kin. $1/3 \times 15 = 5$*

De lernolibro Italiana:- 10 -----

- *Qua pozis to aden la manjo-chambro di nia gemastri?*
- *Tre bel aer-navo pasis super nia kapi ca-matine.*
- *Ka la tir-kesti (drawers) di ta moblo ne plu havas klefo?*
- *Quon vendis a vu ta moblisto?*
- *Nur quar stuli ed un mikra skribotablo.*
- *Kande la pluvo cesabos, forsan aparos en la nubi ciel-arko (rainbow).*
- *La ter-pomi (potatoes) esas manjajo precoza precize pro ke li esas chipa.*
- *Bon jorno, kar amiko, quale vu standas ca-die?*
- *La horo di la morto esas nekonocata da omna vivanti e tamen ol venas a li pokope.*
- *Il esas la viro maxim maligna (malicious), quan me til nun renkontris.*
- *Arivez maxim rapide kam posible.*
- *Vu esas min laborema kam vua kuzulo,*
- *ma la minim laborema ek omni esas la filio di la vicino.*
- *Nulatempe, no, nulatempe on vidis tanta homi en nia vilajo.*
- *Donez a me kelka pekunio por komprar dekeduo (dozen) de ovi.*
- *Regardez ta grosega (bulky/huge) greluno (hailstone).*
- *La skolanin laborema ni rekompensos, ma le ocieman ni punisos severe.*

De certena lektolibro ---- Lektajo 14:-----

*La kin mondoparti nomesas: Afrika, Amerika, Australia, Azia ed Europa.
Ulre la Franca e la Germana linguo, il savas la linguo internaciona.
Dum un yaro e sis monati me habitis en Paris, dum un yaro me esis en Berlin,
e nun me es en Zuerich.
Tolstoy esis Rusa poeto. Sokrates vivis en anciena Grekia.
Le Goethe es rara. Yen pomi, prenez le bona e lasez le mala.
Tu devas skribar plu bele, precipue le 'o' e le 'u' es tro male skribita,
on ya povas konfundar li.
Me ne amas la homi qui sempre uzas le 'se' e le 'ma',
me preferas ti qui uzas le 'yes' e le 'no'.*

*Alexandro Dumas, qua ne savis la Germana linguo, voyajis sur la dextra rivo
dil Rheno. Uldie il eniris albergo (inn) en la Foresto Nigra por dinear.
Il deziris manjar fungi, ma quale komprenigar su (make himself understood)?
Pos kelka reflektio (reflection) il desegnis (drew) fungo (mushroom) sur peco
de papero, e montris (showed) ol al albergestro (inn-keeper).
Ica facis vivaca (lively/spirited) signi ke il bone komprenis ed adportis -
granda parapluvo (umbrella) ad Alexandro Dumas.*

***** Lesson 19 - Dek-e-nonesma Leciono *******

Lektajo 01:-----

*Me lojas en alta domo. Avan la domo esas bela gardeno. Dop la domo esas korto.
La pordo esas klozita. Me havas klefo. (korto - courtyard)
La eskalero (staircase) esas streta, la fluro (staircase landing) esas larja.
En la salono esas tablo, stuli, sofao e horlojo. La fenestro esas granda.
Tapiso jacas sur la sulo (=planko-sulo - floor). An la muro pendas imaji.
La plafono (ceiling) esas blanka. La patro lektas libro. Me skribas.
Me havas du fratini. La yuna/juniora (younger) fratino sutas (sews).
La granda/seniora (elder) fratino esas en la koqueyo (kitchen).
La olda avulo sidas en dorso-stulo (easy chair). La matro koquas (cooks).
En la koqueyo esas multa utensili. La fairo brulas en la herdo (hearth).
La dishi esas sur la pladi (plates). Flori en vazo esas sur la tablo.
En la dormo-chambro esas du liti, armoro (cupboard), stuli e spegulo.
Furnelo (stove) stacas apud la pordo. Me dormas en la lito (bed).
La genitori (parents) esas bona. Me esas volunte heme.// Me prizas esar heme.*

Lektajo 02:-----

*On mustas flegar (take care of) sua korpo. Sana anmo lojas nur en sana korpo.
Omnadie me lavas mea vizajo, la kolo, la pektoro e la manui per sapono.
Ofte me balnas. Somere ni balnas en la fluvio (large river).
Me pektas (combs) mea hari e netigas mea denti.
Mea hari esas nigra e mea denti esas blanka.
La pelo (skin) esas bruna e la labii esas reda. Mea patro havas blonda barbo.
Vespere me promenas kun mea amiko en nia gardeno. Ni parolas la mondolinguo.
Nia okuli vidas la bela flori. La flori emisas (emits) sua agreabla odoro.
La nazo flaras lia odoro e nia oreli audas la kanto dil uceleti.
Nia pulmoni respiras la pura aero. La nervi divenas tranquila.
Cadie me iras a mea kuzulo e lua amiki.
Li kantas, ludas e rakontas interesiva rakonti. Ni esas gaya.
Se pluvas, me lektas libro heme. La ventego ululas (ululates) cirkum la domo.
La nokto esas tenebroza (dark/gloomy/tenebrous).
Ma mea chambreto esas lumozza (full of light) e mea kordio esas joyozza,
nam la libro montras a me bona homi e bela landi.
Ankore en la dormo me sonjas (dream) pri to.*

Lektajo 03:- vicino - neighbour -----

*Hiere me vizitis nia vicini. Li esas olda. Me konocas li depos mea infanteso.
Li havis quar filii, tri filiuli ed un filiino. Un filiulo mortis frue.
La genitori edukis amoze (affectionately) l'altri.
La filiuli esis adolecanti, lore la mondo-milito komencis.
Ili eniris la armeo (army). L'unun balde kuglo (bullet) atingis.
Il mortis quik. L'altru retrovenis sana.
Il mariajis yunino e vivas nun kun sua spozino en altra urbo.
Nur la filiino restis che sua olda genitori. El flegas li sorgeme (carefully).
Me adportis a li frukti e dicis multa saluti de mea genitori.
La oldulo esis afabla e naracis a me pri sua yuneso.
La oldino jacis en la lito; el esas malada.
Elua filiino adportis ad el medikamento; ma la malado ne volis drinkar ol.
Forsan el mortos balde. Me vizitus el omnadie, se me povus.
La bona vicini amis me sempre. Li joyos, kande me rivenos.*

Konverso

A: Bona jorno, siorino!

B: Bona jorno, siorulo!

A: Quale vu standas?

B: Me dankas tre bone e quale standas vu?

A: Me esis malada e mustis konsultar la mediko; ma nun me esas sana.

B: Quon la mediko dicis?

A: Il dicis: "Trez ofte aden la foresto e repondez multe!"

B: La saneso esas valoroza.

A: Yes, me obedios la konsilo dil mediko.

B: Til rivido, siorulo! A: Til rivido, siorino!

Lektajo 04:-----

*La vespero esas koldeta. Vespere me iras rapide a la vilajo.
La rapida kavalo portas la kavalkero. Naracez a me la historio, ma kurte.
Avan la foresto esas prato (meadow). Ni kuras ad-avane. Quanta pomini tu havas?
Quante me joyas! Ica farino (flour) esas blanka, ma ita esas griza.
Ca floro odoras forte; iti havas bela kolori.
Ti qui ne laboras, anke devus ne manjar.
Ilca esas richa, ma elta esas povra. Me savas to. Me ne povas komprenar ico.*

*Ni iras a la ruro. Quante la flava cereali (cereals) stacas belege sur l'agro!
Inter la spiki on vidas blua aciani (cornflowers) e reda papaveri (poppies).
Ibe rurano falchas (mows down) la frumento (wheat).
Hike du kavali tiras plena veturo. Pomieri (apple-trees) stacas sur ca agro.
La pomi ne ja esas matura, ma ta prunieri portas multa matura pruni (plums).
Dop la vilajo esas viteyo (vineyard). La vitbera (grapes) divenas dolca,
nam la suno brilas varmege de la cielo (sky/heaven) sennuba.
Cirkum la vilajo esas multa legum-gardeni. En ici fazeoli (kidney-beans),
pizi (peas), karoti, salado e kaulo (cabbage) kreskas.
Se la rurano ne kultivus l'agri (fields), l'urbano ne havus nutrivo.
Nun ni hungras (are hungry) e durstas (are thirsty).
En restorerio ni drinkas taso de kafeo e manjas peco de pano kun butro.*

Lektajo 05:- Lumoza expliko -----

Du rurani parolis pri la telegrafo.

"Quale ol agas por transportar la novaji (=nuntii* - news) tante rapide?

"Esas tre simpla.", l'altru respondis. "On tushas l'una extremajo (extremity)
di la metalfilo (wire) e l'altra extremajo skribas quale per plumo."

"Me quik klarigos lo por tu. Ka tu havas hundo?" - "Yes."

"Quale lu aspektas?" - "Lu esas tenua (thin) e havas longa kauda (tail)."

"Nu, kande tu fulas (tread on) la kaudo, ka lu ne aboyas?" - "Yes, certe!"
"Nu, supozez ke lua hundo esus sat longa por atingar Stockholm de tua vilajo.
Esas nula dubo ke lu aboyus en Stockholm, se tu fulus lua kaudo hike.
Yen to quo esas la elektrala telegrafo." (aboyar - to bark)

Lektajo 06:-- acensar (to get on) e decensar (to get off) la vagono (car)-----
Cadie esas la unesma agosto, la komenco di la vakanco.
Ye venerdio ni ankore sidis sur la skolbenki e sudorifis (sweated).
Dum la lasta leciono l'instruktisto parolis pri la Nigra Foresto. Omnu ja
revis pri obskura abieto-foresti e la migrado sur altaji eskarpa (steep).
Me recevis bona atesto e departas ca-matine kun mea fratino a nia geonkli.
La kofro ja esas preparita; parapluvo, bastono e mantelo esas pronta.
Nia patro donas a me 250 mark. (abieto - fir-tree/spruce-tree)
"Til rivido, kara patro; adio, bona matro! Ni skribos balde."
Yen la fervoyo-staciono! Me serchas la gicheto (wicket/ticket window) por
komprar du bilieti por Triberg. Li kuestas 35 mark.
Amaso de voyajanti pulsas (push) sur la kayo (platform). Ni vartas la treno.
Nun la konduktoro klamas : "Atenco!" La treno arivas ye 10 kloki.
Ni acensas (go up) la vagono (car) e trovas bona plaso en libera angulo.
Pos 5 minuti la trenestro siflas (whistles). La treno moveskas.
Apertez la fenestro por ke me povez regardar la bel naturo e respirar (breathe)
la fresha aero. Ni vehas rapide. Vespere la treno proximeskas a staciono.
"Triberg!" Ni decensez (go down)! "Yen la bilieto.", "Danko."

Lektajo 07:- En la hotelo ----(kontoro - reception desk/ front desk)-----
Dum nia unesma migrado sur la montaro ni arivis due pos 9 hori an la monto-lago
e ni nun acensas a la hotelo por pasar la nokto ibe. Fine, yen la hotelo.
Ol stacas che 1345 metri super la maro.

En la teretajo (ground floor), apud la enireyo sinistre, esas la kontoro.
"Ka ni povas havar du chambri?"
"Yes, siori, en qua etajo vi deziras lojar?"
"Ni preferas la triesma etajo."
"Ka me darfus demandar via nomi?"
"Ni nomesas Helmut e Gertrud Naumann. Qua precon vu demandas?"
"Kinadek mark po un chambro e po dio."
"To ne esas tro chera."
"Voluntez sequar me. Numeri 37 e 38 esas libera."
"Ni enirez. Bela chambri kun vasta vido adsur la monti e vali dil cirkumajo."
"Hike esas la klosteto elektrala. La chambristino venos, se vu sonigos unfoye;
pos dufoya sonigo la servistulo venos.", "Bone."

Nun ni decensas aden la manjo-salono. La supeo esas pronta.
Kelka gastu ja sidas an la tablego. Olca esas belete kovrita.
Cirkum la porcelan-plado jacas kultelo, forkteto, kuliero e boktuko (napkin).
"Garsono, adportez a ni un botelo de Rhen-vino e du glasi."
Me komendas duima hano kun legumo e desero. La manjajo esas tre bona.
"Garsono, pagar!", "La duopla supeo kuestas: dek e kin mark per du esas triadek
mark, pluse vino po sep mark, 30 plus 7 esas 37 mark."
"Voluntez vekigar ni ye quar kloki; ni volas vidar la sun-levo. Bona nokto!"

Lektajo 08:- L'anciena urbo -----
L'anciena parti di nia urbo existas ja depos la mez-epoko. Olim komto (count)
invitabis komercisti por ke li establizez su an la komercala strado;
nam la trafiko bezonis merkati. Richa komercisti sequabis l'invito e balde
li esis konstruktinta urbo e fortifikabis (had fortified) ol per muri.
La butiki plenigis su. Anke kelka mestieristi, exemple bakisti, buchisti,
masonisti, seruristi (locksmiths), taliatori ed altri esis veninta.

Pokope la mestiero (trade/handicraft) florifis (blossomed). An la rivereto habitis la peskisti e la tanagisti (tanners); en streta (narrow) stradeto la shuifisti (shoemakers) fasonis (fashioned, formed) la ledro (leather). La menuzisto (cabinet-worker/joiner) fabrikis mobli en sua laboreyo, e la veturifisto veturi (vehicles). En altra stradeto la textisti (weavers) texis la telo (linen) o la lano, quan la mulieri filifabis (had spun). La potifisto (potter) e la forjisto (blacksmith/forgers) ne darfis mankar. Quon la mastro fabrikabis, ton lu expozis avan sua domo o dop la fenestro. Olca divenis ilua vetrino (show-case).

*Dum la merkato-dio granda turbo (crowd, throng) esis sur la merkato-placo. Omna komercisto e mestieristo ofris vende sua vari (wares). La rurani vendis ligno, bestiaro, farino edc. e kambiiis (exchanged) po to vesti, ornivi (ornaments) ed utensili. *La mestiero havis ora sulo (soil). Se la triadek-yara milito ne destruktabus (hadn't destroyed) multo, ni povus admirar (could admire) ankore plu multa domi anciena (old) del (de+la, of the) unesma florifado (flourishing) di nia urbo.*

** "havar ora sulo" esas Germanajo. Co dicas ke "Handwerk hat goldenen Boden". "Ora sulo" signifikas "ferma fundamento ekonomiala". Do la proverbo dicas: Per bona mestiero onu bone manjas.*

Lektajo 09:- *La foxo e la tortugo (tortoise), Indiana fablo -----
Olim foxo chasis apud la maro tortugo (tortoise), quan lu vidis unesmafoye. Havante apetito por manjar sua kaptajo lu penadis parmordar (crunch completely) la harda skalio (shell), ma olua fermeso (firmness) esis plu forta kam la dentaro (set of teeth) dil foxo. Iracoze lu haltis por meditar (think over). "La hungro tormentas me", lu dicis, "me mustas serchar altra vildo (wild game); ma antee me portos ica stranja ento (entity) a mea kaverno por pose lacerar (rend) ol quiete (calmly)." La tortugo pavoreskis (became afraid). Lu dicis: "Severa foxo, me ya vidas ke me mustos mortar, pro to me pregas, se tu volas kurtigar mea dolori e quik facar manjajo a tu, lore pozez me aden la maro, e mea skalio (shell) divenos mola (soft), sen peno tu manjos me." "Esas vera, tu esas justa", triumfis la foxo, "me nur astonesas ke me ipsa ne pensis a to." Lu portis la ruzozo (the sly) al maro e pozis lu aden la aquo. Esante en sua elemento la tortugo quik eskapis. De sekura disto (distance) lu mokis la foxo, qua troteskis (fell into a trot) shamante (ashamedly).
Merkez: Anke la maxim ruzozo trovas sua mastro.*

Lektajo 10:-----
L'autuno: Sempre plu multe la suno perdas sua varmeso. La nokti esas kolda, e matine blanka pruino (frost) jacas (lies) sur la prati (meadows). Nun la kultivisto mustas hastar por rekoltar la produkturi dil agro. La frukti koliesas (are gathered). La grapi tranchesas de la viti ed manjesas kom saporozas (succulent) donajo di la naturo o presesas en la presilo. Dum ke la migrant uceli flugas a la sudo, por eskapar la ruda (rude) vintro, la vitkultivisti festas sua rekoltofestos per kantado e dansado. La gardeni vakuigesas; omnaloke la terpomi ekterigesas. Kande apene l'agri esas vakua, sekalo (rye) e frumento (wheat) semesas. La bovi, mutoni e kapri (goats) esas duktitas de la monti aden la vali; nam supre nivo (snow) falis sur la herbi. La laborinta rurano regardas kontente sua kezero (cellar) e garbeyo (barn). "Laboro esas la ornuro dil civitano, prospero esas la rekompenco dil peno." Balde la yuna semajo kovresos dal nivo. Ube antee la agro esis kultivita, ibe la leporo (hare) e la kapreolo (roe-deer) chasesos dal chasero (hunter). La naturo dormeskas e vekos erste, kande la printempo (spring) vekigos ol.

Lektajo 11:- La tri guti -----

Alba, la bona feino [fe-I-no] (fairy), qua protektas la fianciti (fiances),
Alba, qua habitas la pupilo (pupil) blua di la virgini (virgins) inocenta,
pasante ulmatine proxim rozo, audis sua nomo enuncesar da tri guti.
Proximigante su e sideskante en la kordio dil floro, el questionis gracioze:
"Quon vi deziras de me, guti brilanta?"
"Venez por solvar questiono", dicis l'UNESMA. Alba: "Pri quo vi parolas?"
"Ni esas tri guti diferanta, de origini diversa; ni deziras ke tu dicez,
qua de ni esas la maxim meritoza, la maxim pura." Konseque Alba dicis,
"Me konsentas. Parolez, guto brilanta." E la UNESMA guto dicis:
"Me venas el la nubi alta, me esas filiino di la granda mari.
Me naskis en la granda oceano antiqua e potenta.
Vizitante maro-rivi (seashore) e litori (seaboard), sukusite (shaken) en mil
tempesti, me absorbemis da la nubo. Me iris til l'alta regioni ube la steli
brilas, e de ibe rulante (rolling) inter la fulmini (lightning), me falis
aden la floro en qua me nun repozas. Me reprezentas la maro.",
finis la UNESMA.
"Nun esas tua foyo, guto brilanta," la feino [fe-I-no] dicis a la DUESMA.
"Me esas la roso (dew), qua entras la liliu [LI-lyi]; me esas la fratino dil
opalea (opal-coloured) lumo dil luno, la filiino dil nebulo, qua difuzesas
kande la nokto obskurigas la naturo. Me reprezentas l'auroro (dawn)."
"E tu?" Alba questionis la TRIESMA, la guto minim granda e lore tacanta.
"Me havas nula merito (worth/merit)." Alba: "Parolez! De ube tu venas?"
"Ek la okuli di fiancicino (fiancee); me esis la rideto, me esis la kredo,
me esis la espero, pose me esis l'amoro ... cadie me esas lakrimo (tear)."
L'altri ridis pri la guteto, ma Alba, apertante sua brakii, prenis el kun su
e dicis: "Ica esas la maxim meritoza, ica esas la maxim pura."
L'UNESAMA: "Ma me esis la maro!" La DUESMA: "E me l'atmosfera!"
"To esas vera; ma ica esas la kordio..", dicis e taceskis (became silent) Alba.
Ed el desparis en l'azuro (azure), kunportante la TRIESMA, la humila guto.

Lektajo 12:- Lingui internaciona/interkomprenigilo (Means of communication) ---

La lingui di preske omna nazioni de India til Atlantiko decendas de komuna
origin-linguo. Ica linguo diferenciasis, e la nazioni separis su.
La relati kun stranjera landi esis neimportanta en anciena tempi, pro ke
la moyeni (means) dil cirkulado (circulation) esis primitiva.
Tamen sempre existis lingui qui mediadis la trafiko, precipue la komerco.
To pruvas ke linguo internaciona esas necesa e nekareebla (indispensable).
La linguo dil Greki dominadis (had predominated) longatempes en l'oriento.
Interne di la frontiери dil Romana imperio la Latina divenis dominacanta;
ol restis la linguo di la cienco (science) en preske (almost) tota Europa
til aden la moderna tempo. La Latina ankore uzesas ekleziale mem hodie.
En la 17. e 18. yarcenti, Francia atingis la kulmino (culmination) di sua povo,
la Franca divenis la linguo dil dipolomacisti (diplomats) e nobeli.
Nuntempe la linguo dil Angli havas la prerango en la mondo-komerco.
Ma anke la Germana esas ample difuzita: en Austria, Hungaria, Polonia, Rusia,
ed en l'esto di Europa, ol ofte esas l'interkomprenigilo por multa mikra
nazioni. - Das kleinste Haar wirft seinen Schatten. - (->Lektajo 13)
Futurale la konkurenco dil naturala lingui en la mondo-trafiko cesos.
Nula de li esas sat (sufficiently) facila, exakta e bela ke ol povus divenar
(become) internaciona helpolinguo. Lo rekomendas Ido kom la solvuron.
En Berlin, London e New-York, en Arjentinia e Japonia, omnaloke (everywhere),
adube komercisti e ciencisti voyajos, Ido komprenesos e parolosos. Ulte to
omna naciono kultivos e konservas la pureso e beleso di sua matrolinguo.
En irga fora futuro existos 'nova linguo por omni', unesme (for the first time)
kom komercala linguo, pose generale kom linguo dil mentala komunikado,

tam certe kam ultempe existos aernavigado. (written 80 years ago in Germany)

Lektajo 13:- Vestaro --- Bezonesas dicernar 'portar' e 'tragar*'.-----

Me volas vizitar cavespere la teatro; pro to me mustas quik chanjar mea vesti.

Ube esas la kamizo (shirt) e la kalzi (stockings)?

La kamizo esas male glatigita (ironed); mem butono mankas (is missing).

Yen agulo (needle) e filo (thread), sutez (sew) nova butono an la kamizo!

Ka la boti (boots) esas cirajizita (polished)? Ka la vesti (clothes) esas

brosita (brushed)? Donez a me la pantalono (trousers), la vestono (jacket)

e la flava jileto (waistcoat)!

La kolumo (collar) esas sordida, me metos (put on, not wear) un neta.

La bruna kravato (necktie) ne plezas a me, me preferas la verda.

Nun me ornas me per l'arjenta kateno (chain) dil horlojeto (watch).

Posh-tukon (=naz-tuko - handkerchief) e gantin (gloves) me ne darfes obliviar.

Mea klefi (keys) e la burso (purse, wallet) esas en la posho (pocket).

La felta chapelo (felt hat) e la mantelo (mantle) pendas an la vesto-portilo

(hanger). La fuluro (fold <- fular+ur) dil mantelo esas lacerita (torn).

Portez (carry, not wear) ol morge al talioro (tailor) por ke il reparez ol.

Se mea salario esus plu granda, me komprus peliso (pelisse) e shapko (fur cap),

nam la vetero koldeskas. La furisto (furrier) demandas tro chera preco.

La siorini ofte iras aden la teatro, vestizita per veluro (velvet) e silko, o

li tragas precoza denteli (lace-works). Tala luxon (luxury) me ne amas.*

Nivas, metez la kauchuka (caoutchouc) surshui (overshoes) e la getri (gaiters)!

Yen la parapluvo (umbrella). Granda plezuro!

Proverbi (ek: Proverbaro da Peus).

Ne omno oresas quo brilas. - All is not gold that glitters.

Omnu havas sua propra gusto. - Every man to his taste.

L'unesma ateston esas la vesto. - Fine clothes make the man.

Defekton di naturo ne kovras veluro (velvet). -

You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

Extere ornita (embellished), interna sordida (dirty/sordid). -

A wolf in sheep's clothing.

- Das kleinste Haar wirft seinen Schatten. - Tread on a worm and it will turn.

La maxim mikra haro (hair) jetas sua ombro. - Even a worm will turn.

Lektajo 14:- *En la teatro ---(staco-placo = galerio [ga-LE-ryo] - gallery)---*

La reprezento komencas precize ye 6:30 kloki (sis kloki e duimo).

La demando pri l'eni-ro-bilieti esas tre granda. Se on volas obtenar bilieto

an la gicheto (wicket/ticket window), on mustas ibe instalar su (queue up

for) ye ja duima horo (30 minutes) ante olua aperto.

"Me demandas bilieto por la duesma rango, sinistra latero, staco-placo."

"Me regretas, ica plasi esas parvendita, nur partero (pit/parquet circle)-

lojio (box/loge) esas ankore recevebla.", "Quante kustas la bilieto?"

"9.50 mark inkluzinte la taxo po l'uzo di la vesteyo (dressing room)."

On pleas la kanto-maestri de Nuernberg da Richard Wagner.

Me preferas opero kam dramato e komedio kam tragedio.

La kurteno levasas. La ceneyo vidigas l'internajo di kirko.

Kantistino kantas per sonora voco. Anke la tenoro kantas ecelante.

L'orkestro-kefo direktas tre vivace (spiritedly).

Omna muzikisti di ca orkestro esas artisti. Pos singla akto eventas pauzo.

Aparte la 3. akto esas belega. On vidas la gaya Johannis-festo sur la prato.

Walter ganas per sua premio-kanto la filiino dil or-forjisto (goldsmith).

La kurteno (curtain) abasesas (is lowered). La audantaro (audience) aplaudas

(applauds, claps) entuziasmigite (enthusiastically), la kantisti dankas

joyoze. Wagner ne nur esis genio (genius) kom kompozisto ma anke bona poeto.

En 1825 Goethe dicis ad Eckermann:

"*Ta, qua esas ne tote blazita (jaded/blase') e suficante yuna, ne facile trovas loko, ube lu povas esar tam bone sorgata kam en la teatro. On postulas de vi tote nulo; vi ne bezonas apertar la boko, se vi ne volas. Kontree vi sidas tote komfortoze (comfortably) quale rejo ed IGAS '(a) vi' komode (conveniently/suitably) REPRESENTAR omno (behave like a king), e REGALAR (treat) via spirito e sensi, quale vi nur povas dezirar to. Yen poezio, pikt-arto, kant-arto e muziko, arto dramatala e mem plu multo. Se omna ica arti e charmi di yuneso e beleso agas kune dum un vespero, sur alta nivelo dil arto, lore to esas festo nekomparebla ad irga altra.*"

Lektajo 15:- La muso e la leono (da Aesopos) -----

Leono dormis en sua kaverno (cave); cirkum lu trupo de gaya musi ludis. Un/Una de li jus esis kliminta adsur salianta (protruding) rokaji, falis adinfre e vekigis la leono qua retenis (kept) lu per sua grandega pedo.

"Ho ve", la muso pregis, "esez jeneroza a me kompatinda, neimportanta kreuro! me ne volis ofensar tu, me nur facis mispazo e falis de la rokajo. Quale mea morto utilesus a tu? Lasez vivar me /Lasez (a) me vivar/, e me volas esor/esur gratitudoza a tu dum mea tota vivo!, se me vivus."

"Forirez!", la leono dicis jeneroze e lasis forkurar la museto. Ma pose lu ridis e dicis: "Esor gratitudoza! Nu, ton me dezirus vidar, quale museto povus manifestar sua gratitudo a leono. To ne semblas esor posibla"

Pos kurta tempo la sama muso kuris tra la foresto e serchis nuci (nuts) por su. Subite (suddenly) lu audis la plendala mujado (roaring) di leono.

"Lu certe esas en danjero!" la muso parolis en su ed iris a la loko, de qua la mujado sonis. Ibe lu trovis la jeneroza (generous) leono cirkumplektita (intertwined) da forta reto (net) quan la chasisto pozabis injenioze por kaptar (capture) per to animala granda e forta.

La kordi (pieces of rope) tante kontraktesabis (shrank together) ke la leono povis uzar nek sua denti nek la forteso di sua pedi por lacerar (tear) li.

"Vartez, amiko," dicis la museto, "cakaze me povas helpar probable maxim bone."

Lu adkuris, parrodis (gnawed completely) la kordi qui entravis (fettered) lua avana pedi, e fine divenis ke li (la pedi) esas libera.

La leono laceris la cetera (remaining) reto e riatingis tale sua libereso per la helpo da la museto di qua vivon olim lu ipsa sparis sualatero.

Nobla esez la homo, helpema e bona, nam to distingas lu de omna enti quin ni konocas. (Johann Wolfgang von Goethe 1749-1832)

Lektajo 16:- Du komercala letri -----

Milano, 16. marto 1921.

Sioro Zahn e kompanio, mashin-fabrikerio Mannheim (Germania)

Me dankas pro la sendo dil preco-listo.

Nuntempe agrokultivala (agricultural) mashini demandesas tante multe ke me mustas balde riplenigar (refill) mea magazino (warehouse).

Nia kompristo (buyer) vizitos vu pos kelka dii; il havas la promiso (=expekto - expectation) komendar (order) pasable (fairly) granda nombro de mashini, se vu grantos konvenanta rabato (discount) ed avantajoza pago-kondicioni.

Specale me bezonas motor-plugili (ploughs), semo-mashini (sowing-machines), falcho-mashini (mowing-machines), fen (hay)-rastili (rake) (haymaker) e drash-mashini (flail/threshing-machines).

Konsiderante la plucherigo (soaring) extraordinara pro la transporto-preco ed importaco-taxo, me nur povas komprar, se la preco kalkulesos ad/kom/ye

*la maxim basa [preco kam] posible.
Me ja recevis avatajoza ofri da Angla firmi; tamen me havas l'espero agreabla,
filigar (spin/ make into threads) per ica kompro la relati aferala
qui existis ante la milito inter nia firmi, por la profito di la du parti.*

Kun granda estimo, Giovanni Rienzi, Dante-strado 17, Milano (Italia)

*Mainz, 8. februaro 1921.
Sioro P. Thorbecke, Rembrandt-placo 11, Amsterdam (Nederlando).*

*Vua sendajo del 29. januaro arivis cadie.
La vari esas nereprochebla, pezo e nombro esis justa.
Me komisis (appointed) la Rhenana banko asignar a vu la sumo de 2864 florini.
Me pregas vu quik sendar a me la sequanta vari:
500 kilogrami de rizo, singla kg po 4 mark;
100 kg de kakao, maxim bona qualeso;
200 kg de saguto (sago); 220 kg de Braziliana kafeo;
90 kg de teo, mezvalora mixuro (mixture);
4000 buxi de lakto sukritzita (sugared); 360 kg de fromajo (cheese) de Edam;
50 litri de palm-oleo (palm oil); fine 5 kg de pipro (pepper) muelita.*

*Koncerne la preci me fidas a vu pro mea multyara experienco pri la loyaleso
di vua firmo, e me supozas, ke la livrajo esos tam bona kam la lasta.*

Kun respektoza saluti, vua devota (devoted), Walter Schutz

*La pasero e la kolombo -----
Puerulo kaptabis pasero (sparrow) e vidis pose kolombo (dove) sur la tekto.
"Ita esas plu bona", il pensis, lasis riflugar la pasero ed acensis la tekto,
por kaptar vice (=anstat* - instead of) lu la kolombo.
Ma ica ne vartis il, ma lu forflugis.
Sidante sur la tekto, sen pasero e sen kolombo, la puerulo memoris la proverbo:
Plu bona (esas) pasero en la manuo kam kolombo sur la tekto.*

Lektajo 17:- *Linguala stilo -----
La skopo di la linguo internaciona esas l'interkompreno adminime en Europa.
Ne suficas havar internaciona vortaro e gramatiko inter lingui Europala,
se la frazi ne esas omnaloke komprenebla (por diferanta nacionani).
La vortordino esez naturala segun la reguli dil Ido-gramatiko.
La maxim bona moyeno por komprenesar esas facar kurta frazi.
Qua bone skribas, facas multa punti. Ne akumuluz la subordinita frazi.*

*Anke en Ido existas bona e mala stilo. La naturala lingui havas multa idiomaji,
quin on devas uzar, mem se li esas nelogikala. "Ido ne havas idiomaji*",
singla nociono havas un vorto e singla vorto signifikas nur un nociono.
Do on evitez l'idiomaji dil naturala lingui; li ne komprenesas en omna landi.
Skribez simple e klare, lore tu espereble skribos en bona stilo.*

*--- * Ma poke fanfaronanta reklamajo por Ido da olima Idisto Germana, ---
--- nam omna lingui sur la tero havas plu o min idiomaji e ne-logikeso, ---
--- quin tamen Ido adminime esforcas eskapar per sua anno por facileso. ---*

Lektajo 18:- *Pri Idiomaji (idioms) e propra kustumo di naturala lingui -----
Lernar stranjera lingui esas multe desfacila por ordinara populi (=plebeyi).
Nam sempre restas/os nekonteble multa neregulozesos (irregularities) gramatikala
ed anke en dicmanieri, idiomaji nacionala, pos 'omna esforcado (endeavour)'
bone lernar la linguo di irga intereso ed importo. Logikeso ne suficas ma*

*la rezulton decidus nur suficanta tempo e pekunio por parlernar la linguo.
Quale onu povus facile memorar omna idiomaji di linguo lernata? Exemple:
rain cats and dogs, fight like Kilkenny cats, let the cat out of the bag...
Quale onu povus facile discernar per dicionario la korekta signifiko di frazo?
Kande USAani dicas "I'm MAD about the event.", onu ne povas komprenar
la vera signifiko per simple konsultar la dicionario; mad - fola
Advere la frazo ne signifikas ke "Me esas FOLA pri l'evento" ma to dicas
ke "Me IRACAS pri l'evento." ed altrafoye "Me ENTUZIASMAS pri l'evento."
... HoLala!
Tala kozi numeroza abundas e nule cesas kande onu lernas irga stranjera linguo.
Advere nur la richi povas facile lernar sua stranjera linguo, se li deziras.*

*La plebeyi nur povus disponar sua bona logikeso, sen havar suficanta pekunio.
Ido esas/os la unika internaciona linguo por omna laboristi sur la mondo,
pro ke onu povas facile lernar Ido inter sua limitizita tempo e pekunio.
Do ni lernez Ido, Ido mustos kultivar nia mento per sua logikeso por omni.*

.....skribita da laboristo, Idisto ed Idiotisto, Bebson Y. Hochfeld