

## IDO QUICK REFERENCE

### WRITING AND PRONUNCIATION

Ido uses the twenty-six letters of the English alphabet. The following consonant letters have the same pronunciation as in English:

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

Other consonant letters as follows:

'c' as "ts"; 'g' always "hard"; 'h' always pronounced; 'j' like the "s" in "pleaSure"; 'r' rolled if possible, but always pronounced, even after vowels (this is important); 's' always unvoiced; 'x' as English "ks"; 'y' always a consonant as in 'Yellow'; 'ch' always as in "CHurCH".

Vowels as follows:

'a' as in "fAther"; 'e' as in "pEt"; 'i' as in "machIne"; 'o' as in "glOry"; 'u' as in "rUde".

In words of more than one syllable, a stress accent falls on the next to last syllable, except that verb infinitives have the stress accent on the last syllable, and if the last vowel is preceded by 'i' or 'u', the two vowels are treated as if in one syllable.

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### GRAMMATICAL ENDINGS

-o singular noun	NOTE: The accusative forms
-i plural noun	-on and -in are only used
-a adjective	in the instance of inverted
-e adverb	word order.

in addition to the verb endings below.

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### VERB ENDINGS

-ar	present infinitive, -ir past infinitive, -or future infinitive
-as	present tense, -is past tense, -os future tense
-us	conditional
-ez	imperative, hortative
-ab-	suffix used in conjunction with past, future and conditional endings to form perfect tenses (e.g., had gone, will have gone, would have gone). In 1947 it was decided that -ab- may also be used with the present to form a perfect tense: me vidabas - I have seen.
-es-	passive

-ant- present active participle: e.g., seeing  
-int- past active participle: e.g., having seen  
-ont- future active participle: e.g., going to see  
-at- present passive participle: e.g., being seen  
-it- past passive participle: e.g., having been seen  
-ot- future passive participle: e.g., going to be seen

The participles are most commonly found with the adjective ending -a, but also sometimes with -e (adverb) or -o/-i (noun).

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#### COMPARISON

plu	more	min	less
maxim	most	minim	least

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#### DIRECT DERIVATION

These are the four methods of direct derivation in Ido:

Verb to noun: By replacing the -ar of an infinitive with -o, we form the noun meaning the simple action or state implied by the verb: brosar - to brush, broso - a brushing. The continuous or frequent action is indicated by -ad-: brosado - brushing.

Adjective to noun: By replacing the -a of an adjective with -o, we form the person or thing having that property: bona - good, bono - good one, good man.

Noun to adjective: By replacing the -o of a noun with -a, we describe something as made of the substance indicated by the noun: oro - gold, ora - made of gold.

Adjective to adverb: By replacing the -a of an adjective with an -e, we describe something as happening in the manner indicated by the adjective: bela - beautiful, bele - beautifully.

The last element in a compound is the main one in determining the meaning, while the preceding element only modifies the meaning.

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#### PREFIXES

These are placed before a word (often with a hyphen) in order to change its meaning.

arki-	pre-eminence:	arki-episkopo	archbishop
bo-	related by marriage:	bo-patro	father-in-law
centi-	hundredth part, centi-:	centi-litro	centilitre
des-	contrary, direct opposite:	des-facila	difficult
dis-	separation:	dis-sendar	to distribute
equi-	equality, equi-:	equi-distanta	equidistant
ex-	former, late, retired:	ex-oficiro	ex-officer
ge-	both sexes together:	ge-frati	brother(s) and sister(s)

(Note: in 1929 genitori replaced ge-patri for "parents".)

hiper-	over-, excessively, hyper-: hiper-agiva hyperactive
hipo-	under, insufficiently, hypo-: hipo-pela hypodermic
ho-	"in which one is living": ho-die today
mi-	half: mi-horo a half-hour
mis-	wrongly: mis-komprenar to misunderstand
ne-	negation: ne-utila useless
par-	completely, thorough action (with verb roots): par-lektar to read through
para-	warding off: para-suno parasol
poli-	many (more than one), poly-
pre-	before: pre-dicar to predict
prim-	primitive: prim-avi forefathers
pseudo-	false, pseudo
retro-	back, backward (with verbal roots): retro-venar to return, come back
ri-	again, repetition (with verbal roots): ri-dicar to say again
sen-	without: sen-viva lifeless
stif-	step-: stif-matro = stepmother
vice-	vice-, deputy

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## SUFFIXES

These are placed at the end of a word, but before the grammatical ending, in order to change its meaning. Hyphens are not used.

-ach-	pejorative, giving an unfavourable or disparaging meaning: domacho hovel
-ad-	frequency, repetition: dansado dancing
-ag-	used with nouns (especially tools) to form verbs meaning to act with the tool: martelo hammer, martelagar to hammer
-aj-	material substance: manjajo food; act, process etc.: amikalajo act of friendship; that which: rezultajo something which results, a result
-al-	relating to: nacionala national
-an-	member of: senatano senator
-ar-	collection: homaro mankind
-ari-	receiver, object of an action: legacario legatee
-atr-	like: sponjatra spongy
-e-	coloured: rozea rose-coloured
-ebl-	possibility: videbla visible
-ed-	quantity held by: manuedo handful
-eg-	largeness: pluvego downpour
-em-	inclined to: laborema industrious
-end-	something to be done: solvenda which must be solved
-er-	amateur: fotografero (amateur) photographer
-eri-	establishment: distilierio distillery
-es-	to be: amesar to be loved
-esk-	to begin to, become: dormeskar to fall asleep
-estr-	head, chief: urbestro mayor
-et-	smallness: rivereto stream
-ey-	place for: kavalejo stable
-i-	domain: komtio parish
-id-	offspring, descendent: Izraelido Israelite
-ier-	1) holder; 2) a tree or plant bearing the fruit etc indicated; 3) characterised by
-if-	to produce: florifar to bloom

-ig- to cause to be or do, make, render, transform into:  
 beligar to beautify  
 -ik- sick: alkoholiko an alcoholic  
 -il- tool, instrument, means (verbal roots): brosililo a brush  
 -im- fraction: duimo half  
 -in- feminine: fratino sister  
 -ind- worthy of, deserving to be: aminda lovable  
 -ism- system, doctrine: socialismo socialism  
 -ist- professional, adherent: artisto artist  
 -iv- that can do, capable of: instruktiva instructive  
 -ivor- indicates what something eats: karnivora meat-eating, carnivorous  
 -iz- to supply or cover with: armizar to arm  
 -oid- having the form of, -oid: cirkloida in the form of a circle  
 -oz- full of, containing: poroza porous  
 -ul- masculine: katulo tom-cat  
 -um- all-purpose suffix with indeterminate meaning: foliumar to flick  
 through, leaf through (a book etc.)  
 -ur- result or product of action: pikturo picture  
 -uy- container: inkuyo inkpot  
 -yun- young of: bovyuno calf

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#### NUMERAL SUFFIXES

These are only used with numbers.

-esm- ordinal: unesma first  
 -im- fraction: duimo a half  
 -op- distributive: quarope four at a time  
 -opl- multiplying: triopla triple

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#### NUMBERS

1	un	11	dek-e-un
2	du	12	dek-e du
3	tri	20	duadek
4	quar	30	triadek
5	kin	45	quaradek-e-kin
6	sis	57	kinadek-e-sep
7	sep	726	sepacent-e-duadek-e-sis
8	ok		
9	non		
10	dek		
100	cent		
1000	mil	1000000	miliono

Note the use of the letter 'a' to link numbers which are multiplied together (as in duadek for twenty, i.e., two times ten), and the use of -e- to link numbers which are added to make the required larger number.

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## CORRELATIVES

The following table gives the correlatives that exist in Ido. It should be read first along the top, then down the left, e.g., what place=where=ube.

	WHAT	THAT	SOME	ANY	NO	EVERY
PERSON	qua/i	(i)ta/i	ulu/i	irgu/i	nulu/i	omnu/i
THING	quo/i	(i)to/i	ulo/i	irgo/i	nulo/i	omno/i
PLACE	ube	ibe	ul-loke	irga-loke	nul-loke	omna-loke
TIME	kande	lore	ul-tempe	irga-tempe	nul-tempe	sempre
WAY	quale	tale	ul-maniere	irga-maniere	nul-maniere	omna-maniere
REASON	pro quo	pro to	pro ulo	pro irgo	pro nulo	pro omno
QUANTITY	quanto/e	tanto/e	ul-quanto/e	irga-quanto/e	nulo/e	omno/e

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## COMPARISON

Comparatives and superlatives are made using the words plu, min, maxim and minim. For example, plu forta = stronger, and min forta = less strong. Similarly, maxim granda = biggest or largest, while minim saja = least wise.

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## PRONOUNS

The main personal pronouns are:

me - I, me  
tu - you (intimate singular form)  
vu - you (singular)  
ilu or il - he, him  
elu or el - she, her  
olu or ol - it  
lu - he, she or it  
ni - we, us  
vi - you (plural of 'vu')  
li - they (plural of 'lu'); (ili, eli, oli for specificity)  
onu or on - one  
su - oneself, himself, herself, itself, themselves

mea - my, mine  
vua - your, yours (singular)  
ilua - his  
elua - her, hers  
olua - its  
lua - his, her, hers, its  
nia - our, ours  
via - your, yours (plural)  
lia - their, theirs  
onua - one's  
sua - one's own, his own, her own, its own, their own

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## GRAMMATICAL WORDS

a(d) - to  
aden - into  
alonge - along (alongside)  
an - at, on (contiguity, juxtaposition)  
anke - also, too  
ankor(e) - still, yet  
ankorfoye - again  
ante - before, by, earlier than  
ante nun - ago  
apud - beside, at  
apuda - adjacent  
avan - in front of  
balde - soon  
ca - this  
che - at (with) (French "chez")  
ci - these  
co - this (thing)  
da - by, done by (doer of action)  
de - from, of (starting from, origin, derivation, quantity)  
di - of  
do - therefore  
dop - behind  
du - two  
dum - during, through  
dum ke - while  
e(d) - and  
ek - from, of (out of, made of)  
en - in  
exter - outside (of), besides  
fore - away  
forsan - perhaps, maybe  
hike - here  
hodie - today  
ibe - there  
irga - any (at all)  
infra - bottom (lowest (of several levels))  
inter - between, among  
interne di - inside  
irgakande - whenever  
irge qua - whichever  
irgube - wherever  
iti - those, those ones  
ito - that, that thing  
ja - already, yet  
ka(d) - whether, if (interrogative)  
kam - than  
kand(e) - when  
ke - that [conj.]  
kom - [prep.] as (being), in the capacity of  
konseque - therefore  
kontre - against  
kun - with [together]  
la - the (definite article; no indefinite article)  
lor - on (at the time of)  
lore - then (at that time)

ma - but  
malgre - in spite of  
min - less  
ne - [placed before the verb] not  
no - no (as an answer)  
nula - no (before a noun)  
nun - now  
nur - only [prep.]  
o(d) - or; o(d)...o(d) - either...or  
per - with, by means of, through  
plu - [with adjective or adverb] more  
po - at (the price of), for, per; in exchange for  
por - for, to (in order to + inf.)  
por ke - in order that  
pos - after  
pose - then (after that)  
pri - concerning, about, on  
pro - because of, due to, on account of, owing to  
pro ke - because  
pro quo - why  
proxim - near, by, close to (in time or space)  
qua - which  
quale - how  
quankam - while (although)  
quo - what  
retro - [adv.] back, backwards  
se - if  
segun - according to  
sen - without  
singla - each [adj.]  
singlu - each [pron.]  
sub - under  
sur - on, upon, on top of; [arith.] divided by  
ta - that (not this)  
tam...kam - as...as  
tamen - nevertheless, however  
til - until [prep.]  
til ke - until [conj.]  
til nun - yet, until now  
tra - through  
trans - across (the other side of)  
tre - very  
tro - too (+ adj.)  
tri - three  
ube - where  
un - one  
unfoye - once, one time  
ya - indeed, truly (emphatic)  
ye - [prep.] at, by (used when no other fits the meaning)  
yes - yes

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CALENDAR

Sunday	sundio	January	januaro
Monday	lundio	February	februaro
Tuesday	mardio	March	marto
Wednesday	merkurdio	April	aprilo
Thursday	jovdio	May	mayo
Friday	venerdio	June	junio
Saturday	saturdio	July	julio
		August	agosto
		September	septembro
		October	oktobro
		November	novembro
		December	decembro

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