The International Language “Ido.”

IDO-GUIDE

ENGLISH-IDO.

FOR

DOCTORS,
NURSES, STRETCHER-BEARERS,
THE WOUNDED, THE SICK,
SOLDIERS

BY

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the language and all further information
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WHAT IS IDO?

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

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

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

Although he has several times publicly renounced all proprietary interest in respect of the language, Dr. Zamenhof, a Russian doctor, could not agree to...
allow the Delegation to retain the name of Esperanto in connection with the reform, even with a distinctive epithet. It was therefore necessary to call the language "Ido," a pseudonym under which it had been submitted with a view to later utilization. Ido is formed from an Esperanto suffix meaning "descendant, off-spring of."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. H must always be sounded.

6. J as "s" in pleasure.

7. R should be clearly pronounced—slightly trilled.

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

9. Ch as in church.

10. Sh as in shawl.


13. Qu as in queen.

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

15. Other letters as in English.

The accent is placed on the last syllable but one: Deo, shuo, pi, donas, irez, patri, fenestri, but the infinitive ending of the verb takes the accent, amar, venor, diktor. In case of roots of more than one syllable the finals ia, ie, ii, and io and ua, ve, ui and we are not regarded as syllables and consequently the accent follows the rule thus: kaspi, radie, filii, misterio, industrio, aqua, sexve, lingue, venio.

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Synopsis of the Grammar.

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

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

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

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

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

-as indicates the present tense: me, tu, ni, es-as', I am, you are, we are: Tu venas, you come.

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

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

(1) In Ido the endings of the verb remain the same in each tense.
-us indicates the conditional tense: *eli es-us, they (fem.) would be: vi (to several) ven-us, you would come.

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

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

-ant indicates the present participle: a noun if followed by o: an adjective if followed by a: an adverb if followed by e: Ex. parol-ant-o, speaker, the person who is speaking; lako dorm-ant-a, the sleeping cat, the cat which is asleep: parol-ant-e in speaking, when speaking. 2

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

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

-or indicates the future infinitive (which is used when the idea is future). Ex.: II esperas sucesor, He hopes to succeed. 4

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

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

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

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

(4) The idea is quite rightly future (then why use the present?) which could be rendered "He hopes that he will succeed." 6

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

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

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

Relative pronouns.—Qua, who, which (sing.): qui, who, which (plur.): qua-n, whom, which: qui-n, whom, which: quo, quo-n, what, which: la qua-n, he who: la qua-n, he whom: li qui, they who: it qui-n, they whom: to quo, that which: to quo-n, that which.

Elision.—When neither any ambiguity nor accumulation of consonants can arise, the a of the adjective and the article may be omitted. Di la, de la, da la can then become di l’, de l’, da l’, or dil, del, dal.
1. In what part of the body do you feel the pain?
De qua parto dil korpo vu sufras?
De la kapo.
De la guturo.
De la pektoro.
De la stomako.
De la ventro.
De la dorso.
De la lumbi.
De la manuo dextra, sinistra.
De la gambo.
De la genuo dextra, sinistra.
De la maleolo.
De la karpo.
De la pedo.
De ca fingro.
De omna fingri di la manuo, di la pedo dextra, sinistra.
De ica dento.
De l'okulo dextra, sinistra.
De la du okuli.
De la veziko.
De l'orelo dextra, sinistra.
Del du oreli.
De la kolo; avane, dope: dextra, sinistre.
De la flanko, dextra, sinistra.

2. In the head.
De la tonsili.
De la laringo.
De la faringo.
Apertez la boko.
Plu multe.
Montrez a me vua lango.

3. In the throat.
Kad de to vu sufras de tempo longa?
Yes, de tempo pasable, tre longe.
No, nur de pre-hiere, de kelka hori.

4. In the chest.
Me sempre sufris de olu, depos mea infanteso.

5. In the stomach.
To ne esas grava; ne desquitese.
Kad me ne esas malada del kordio?
Me anhelas pro nulo a respiras desfacile.

6. In the belly.
Vu esas malada nek del kordio, nek de la pulmoni: me auskultis vu tre sorgoze.

7. In the back.
Ma me dormas tre male; me febras a me tre tusas precipe dum la nokto.

8. In the loins.
Vua pulsado esas normala, nur kelka nervoza.

9. In the right hand, left.

10. In the leg.

11. In the right knee, left.

12. In the ankle.

13. In the wrist.


15. In this finger.

16. In all the fingers of the hand, in all the toes of the right foot, left.

17. In this tooth.

18. In the right eye, left.

19. In both eyes.

20. In the bladder.

21. In the right ear, left.

22. In both ears.

23. In the neck: in front, at the back, on the right, on the left.

24. On the right side, left.
41. You are only very fatigued; that is overstrain, which will pass away with rest.

42. That is slight bronchitis, from which you will be free in 8, 10 days. But you should remain in bed.

43. I spit blood, probably I have an injury (a lesion) in a lung.

44. I admit that, the sounding points to a slight lesion in the left lung. But, believe me, that is quite curable if you will properly follow my prescriptions. Have, therefore, full confidence.

45. I am very constipated; I think I need a purgative.

46. I have had diarrhoea a few days. I fear dysentery.

47. It is enteritis. Take good care not to depart from the course of treatment I have laid down for you. If not, you will greatly complicate your condition.

48. Do your bowels act regularly?

Vu esas nur tre fatigita; to esas surnenes qua pasos per repozo.

To esas bronkito negrava, de qua vu liberesos pos ok, dek dii. Ma vu devas restar en la lito.

Me sputas sango; kredible me havas lezuro en pulmono.

Me lo konfesas, l'auskulto indikas mikra lezuro en la pulmono sinistra. Ma, kredez me, to esas tre remediebla, se vu bone obedios mea preskripti. Havez dokonfido plena.

Me esas tre konstipata; me pensas ke me bezonas purgo.

Me diareas de kelka dii; me timas disenterio.

Esas enterito. Atencz bone ne eskartar de la rejimo quan me impozas a vu. Se ne, vu komplikus grande vua stando.

Ka vu fekifas reguloze?

49. Yes, doctor. But for some time my digestion has not been very good. In the morning I vomit bile and slimy matter. Yesterday I did not keep my dinner down. Would it not be well for me to take an emetic?

50. I will tell you what you should do. Let me examine you a little.

51. Does it pain you when I press here?

52. No, doctor.

53. And there?

54. Have you ever had hepatic colic?

55. Renal colic?

56. No, but for some time I have felt a sort of dull pain on the edge of the liver.

Stretcher Bearers and Wounded.

57. Still one over there.

58. He is coming round.

59. Do not be afraid, my man, we are friends.

60. Could you help yourself a little? We would cause you less pain.

61. Are you carrying me far? I am in such great pain.

Yes, doktoro. Ma, de kelka tempo me ne digestas bone. Matine, me vomas bilo emuki. Hiere vesvere, me ne konservis mea dineo. Kad me ne agus bone, se me uzus vomigivo?

Me dicos a vu to quon vu devos facar. Lasez me examine ar vu kelke.

Kad vu sufras, kande me presas bile?

No, doktoro.

Ed ibe?

Kad vu ne havis ultempe hepatal koliki?

Renal koliki?

No, ma de kelka tempo me sentas quaza doloro neakuta sur la latero dil hepato.

Kamillisli e Vundito.

Ankore un ibe-fore.

Il rikoncieskas.

Ne pavorez, karo, ni esas amiki.

Kad tu povas helpar tu kelke? Ni min dolorigus tu.

Kad vu transportas me fore? Me tante sufras.
62. No, the vehicle is quite close and the station (or the ambulance) is a short distance from here.

63. Do not be anxious. You have no longer anything to fear.

64. Try to go to sleep.

In an Ambulance or a Hospital.

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

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No, la veturo esas tote proxima e la staciono (o l'ambulance) esas poke distanta de hiko. Quietesej, tu ne plus havas ulo timenda.

En Ambulance o Hospitalo.

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

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

With the Nurses (Male and Female).

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

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L'operaco sucesabis tre bone: ma la tetano su manifestis e mortigis lu.
To quo maxim desqueti-gas pri lu esas la persistado di febro, quan reale on ne sucesas vinkar.

Kun la Flegistuli e Flegistini.

Bona jorno, bonas vesperto, bona nokto.
Quale vu standas, camatine, ca - vesper, ca-die?
Sior(ul)o, siorino, dambulo.
Bone, male, pasable bone (kelke) plu bone.
Kad vu esas bone flegata?
Tre bone: la flegistuli e flegistini likala esas tre devota a sua maladi.
Me sentas me kolda.
Me sentas me (tro) varma
Pozez sur me, forprenez de me la pedkoviro.
Me pregas: riaranjez mea kapkuseno.

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(1) See page 8 for the various parts of the body to use here after: ye la... See also the phrases 30 to 56.
(2) See page 8 for the name of the part to be amputated.
(3) Jorno, opposed to night (daytime). Dio, day of 24 hours.
88. I am hungry. I would like something to eat.
89. I am not hungry. I am no longer hungry.
90. I am thirsty. I would like something to drink.
91. I am not thirsty. I am no longer thirsty.
92. That is too warm.
93. I wish
94. to get up.
95. to sit down.
96. to lie down on the bed.
97. to go to bed.
98. to sleep.
99. to wash myself.
100. to do my toilet.
101. to dress myself.
102. to undress myself.
103. to go for a walk.
104. Help me, please ...

105. Give me my crutches.
106. The wash-hand basin.
107. The chamber.
108. The bowl and my draught.
109. The glass.
110. The spittoon (pocket).
111. A chair: the lounge chair.
113. A newspaper.
114. Some paper.
115. Some ink.
116. A pen.

Me hungras. Me volus manjar.
Me ne hungras. Me ne plus hungras.
Me durstas: me volus drinkar.
Me ne durstas. Me ne plus durstas.
To esas tro varma.
Me deziras: levar me.
sideskar.
sternar me sur la lito.
kushar me.
dormar.
lavar me.
tueterar.
vestizar me.
desvestizar me.
marchar.
Helpze me, me pregas, por . . . .
Donez a mea mea gruchi.
La kuveto.
La vazo.
La bolo e mea pociono.
La glaso.
La spujato (poshala).
Stulo: la longa stulego.
Libro.
Jurnalo.
Papero.
Inko.
Plumo.

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

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

A Series of Questions.
131. What is your name?
132. What is your name?
133. My name is . . . .

Krayono.
Me deziras parolar al kapelisto.

Evo e Kloko.
Quante vu evas?
Meevas dua-dek, tria-dek, quara-dek e c. yari.
Il evas dua-dek e duimo.
Il evas tria-dek yari e ok monati.
Qua Kloko esas?
Nun esas un Kloko, du dek e du e tri Kloki.
Esas tri Kloki ed un quarimo.
Esas quar Kloko e Duimo.
Esas 'kin Kloki e tri quarimi.
Esas sis Kloki (e) dek (minuti).
Esas sep Kloki (e) tri-dek e kin (minuti).
Esas ok Kloki (e) kina-dek e sep (minuti).

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

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

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

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

(7) The words in brackets may conveniently be omitted.
134. Write it.
135. In what country were you born?
136. In what town?
137. In what village?
138. What is your address?
139. Write that, if you are able.
Here is a pencil and some paper.
140. Write also the address of the person who should be informed of your condition.
141. I am not able to do so, I cannot write.
142. Well, say that address very exactly.
143. Report (Make a report).
144. As I had been ordered I went to . . . .
145. Were you able to accomplish your mission?
146. Yes, Captain. We will be duly re-enforced. Here are a few lines which the General gave me for you.
147. Are there any wounded there?
148. Yes, Captain.
149. To be cleared?
150. Yes, to be cleared.
151. How many?
152. Where and when?
153. In . . . . and to-day.

Skríbez lu.
En qua lando vu naskis?
En qua urbo?
En qua vilajo?
Qua esas vua adreso?
Skríbez to, se vu povas.
Yen krayono e papero.
Skríbez anke l'adreso dil persono quan on devas informar pri vua stando.
Me ne povas, me ne savas skribar.
Nu, dicez a me ta adreso tre exakte.

Raporto.
Raportez.
Quale me esabis imperata, me iris a . . . .
Kad vu povis realigaru vua komiso?
Yes, kapitano. Ni esos rinvocata justatempe
Yen kelka linei quin la generalo donis a me por vu.
Kad esas ibe vunditi?
Yes, kapitano.
Evakuenda.
Yes, evakuenda.
Quante?
Ube e kande?
En . . . e cadie.

154. Far away? Let us see on the map.
155. No, rather near.
156. Well, let us depart immediately with . . . . vehicles. Order accordingly.

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

En Urbo o Vilajo.
Qua esas la nomo di ta loko?
Lu nomesas . . . .
Kad esas longa disto de hike a . . . .?
No, siero ; nur du kilometr.
Kad vu ja havas ambulanco?
Duktez me:
al komandanto di la loko.
al komondono.
a la skolo.
a la posto-kontoro.
a l'ambulanco.
a la hospitalo.
a la kazerno.
al gardleyo.
al telegrafo.
al granda plac.
a la kirko (precipua).
a la fonteno.
a la drunkajo.
a la hotelo.
che la veterinaro.
che l'apotekisto.
179. at a doctor's.
180. at a tailor's.
181. at a shoemaker's.
182. at a shirt-maker's.
183. at a hatter's.
184. at a baker's.
185. at a butcher's.
186. at a pork-seller's.
187. at the fruiterer's.
188. at the grocer's.
189. at the confectioner's.
190. at the watchmaker's.
191. at the admiral's.
192. at the general's.
193. at the colonel's.
194. at the lieutenant-colonel's.
195. at the major's.
196. at the lieutenant's.
197. at the sub-lieutenant's.
198. at the station.
199. near the officers.
200. near the sub-officers.
201. near the soldiers.

Lodgings with a Private Person.

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

Lojo che Privato.

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

Accommodation at a Hotel.

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

Garsono.
Adportez a me:
biro.
vino (blanka, reda).
aquo (kolda, varma).
ovi (mole koqita).
karno.
legumi.
salado.
fisho.
238. some dessert.
239. some coffee: some chocolate.
240. some tea.
241. some milk (cold, warm).
242. some butter.
243. coffee with milk.
244. some sugar.
245. some oil.
246. some vinegar.
247. some salt.
248. some pepper.
249. some mustard.

desoron.
kafeo: chokolado.
teo.
laktos (kolda, varma).
buto.
kafeo kun lako.
sukro.
oleo.
vinaagro.
salo.
pipro.
mustardo.

Kompri.
Me volas komprar de vu: trikot-jileto: lana jileto.
kalsono.
kalzetis (lana).
kamizi (flanela).
zono (flanela).
natzuki.
pantalonos (drapa, kutia).

mantelo.
pelerinos kun kapuco.
vesto (paltoto) kauchuka.

kompleta vestaro (drapa, kutia).

257. a pair of trousers (cloth, drill).
258. a cloak.
259. a tippet with a hood.
260. a garment, overcoat (mac-kintosh).
261. a complete outfit (cloth, drill).
262. a hat (felt, straw).
263. a pair of breeches.
264. some treads (black, white)
265. some needles.
266. some pins.

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

cizo.
pektilo.
brosio.
razilo.
barbo-pinselo.
tabako.
aluemeti.
bujii.
chokolado (du tabuleti).

konfitaji.
Quante kustas ico?
Skrizeb la prezvo.
Donez a me ulo chipa, min chera.

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

Bona jorno.
Bona vespero.
Bona nokto.
Bona promenado.
Bona distrahteso.
Quale vu standas?

Bone, pasable bone, tre bone.
Adio.—Til rivedo.
Quon vu deziras.
Kad vu komprenas me?
Yes, no.
Ne parloze tante rapide; parloze tre lente: me plu bone kompresnos.
Qua vokas me?
Quan me vidas ibe?
Quante vu evas?

(8) For ages, see page 15.
295. What do you call this?
296. What time is it?
297. Are you ready?
298. Where are your packages?
299. Here they are?
300. Are you coming?
301. Come with me.
302. What is the weather like?
303. It is fine, wretched.
304. It is very doubtful, dry, damp.
305. It is raining.
306. It is snowing.
307. It is hailing.
308. It is windy.
309. It is thundering: we will soon have a storm.
310. The roads are very bad, quite muddy.
311. Don't use that road: it is impassable for vehicles.
312. Am I on the right road to go to . . . .
313. Yes, but you should turn to the right, to the left at the first, at the second road crossing this.
314. I am going to have breakfast.
315. To have dinner.
316. To have supper.
317. Good appetite.
318. I greet you.
319. Do you require anything?
320. I need a pen.
321. I require the doctor, the veterinary.

(9) For time, see page 15.
"I am an adherent of the International Language, a convinced adherent. . . . . The definite institution of the International Language will be the greatest progress of civilization. . . . . Its success does not belong to the world of idle fancies. . . . . But the diffusion of this greatly needed medium will be brought about by the energetic efforts of men of your zeal. It will be realized notwithstanding the deplorable habit of thoughtlessness and its attendant unwholesome and discreditable interests."—(From General G. Leman, Idist, the Defender of Liège during his captivity, to the Editor of the Idist paper Mondo.)

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

"The result is a language which everyone can learn quite easily. It has over other artificial languages the advantage of being founded on scientific,
technical and rational principles, and, consequently, there is no fear of its being replaced some fine day by a better and essentially different language which would finally bring about victory."—(An appreciation of Ido by the Great Danish Linguist Phoneticist, Otto Jespersen—Volney Prize.)

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

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