

<div>Alphabet</div> <div>https://www.omniglot.com/writing/ido.htm</div> <div>Basic info</div> <div>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ido</div> <div>Guide</div> <div>https://www.idolinguo.org.uk/</div> <div>Streamlined guide</div> <div>https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Easy_Ido</div> <div>Old documentation</div> <div>https://www.lernez.com/en</div> <div>Another guide? Nice for sample sentences</div> <div>https://www.interlanguages.net/IdoFC1.html</div> <div>https://www.interlanguages.net/IdoFC2.html</div> <div>(https://www.interlanguages.net/yindex.html)</div> <div>Dictionary from above</div> <div>https://www.interlanguages.net/idoang.html</div> <div>Detailed overview</div> <div>https://nekredebla.wordpress.com/</div> <div>Only full Youtube tutorial I could find</div> <div>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nGa-Y-Stvt4</div> <div>Another good guide + dictionary</div> <div>http://www.romaniczo.com/ido/</div> <div>Modern version of above with downloadable dictionaries</div> <div>https://sites.google.com/view/ido-guide/</div> <div>Interjections</div> <div>https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Category:Ido_interjections</div> <div>Memrise, good learning source, haven't checked everything</div> <div>https://app.memrise.com/course/1303521/duolingo-ido/</div> <div>My Youtube beginner's guide</div> <div>https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLwOwjpie6EbRvDPfkZji0v0OiCTSwmVT</div> <div>Sample Story: The Little Prince (translated by Fernando Tejón)</div> <div>(original link broken, this was downloaded from a reupload)</div> <div>https://drive.google.com/file/d/1238cCSdqSEBHKwAboZ5j67GEcaq1_xi7</div> <div>The Ido Wikipedia</div> <div>https://io.wikipedia.org/</div>	<div>Sources</div> <div>(Bolded are best places to start)</div>																											
<div>Alphabet is the same as English / Latin with no diacritical marks.</div> <div><table><tr><td>A a</td><td>B b</td><td>C c</td><td>D d</td><td>E e</td><td>F f</td><td>G g</td><td>H h</td><td>I i</td></tr><tr><td>a</td><td>be</td><td>ce</td><td>de</td><td>e</td><td>fe</td><td>ge</td><td>he</td><td>i</td></tr><tr><td>[a]</td><td>[b]</td><td>[ts]</td><td>[d]</td><td>[e]</td><td>[f]</td><td>[g]</td><td>[h]</td><td>[i]</td></tr></table></div>	A a	B b	C c	D d	E e	F f	G g	H h	I i	a	be	ce	de	e	fe	ge	he	i	[a]	[b]	[ts]	[d]	[e]	[f]	[g]	[h]	[i]	<div>Alphabet</div>
A a	B b	C c	D d	E e	F f	G g	H h	I i																				
a	be	ce	de	e	fe	ge	he	i																				
[a]	[b]	[ts]	[d]	[e]	[f]	[g]	[h]	[i]																				

J j	K k	L l	M m	N n	O o	P p	Q q	R r
je	ke	le	me	ne	o	pe	qe	re
[ʒ]	[k]	[l]	[m]	[n]	[o]	[p]	[k]	[r]
S s	T t	U u	V v	W w	X x	Y y	Z z	
se	te	u	ve	we	xe	ye	ze	
[s]	[t]	[u]	[v]	[w]	[ks]	[i]	[z]	

Pronunciation notes:

- The vowels have some wiggle room since there's just 5 of them
 - The examples often given are:
 - a ; as in **f**ather
 - e ; as in **v**eil
 - i ; as in mach**i**ne
 - o ; as in **t**otal
 - u ; as in **r**ule
- Consonants are mostly the same as English, though:
 - c is a **ts** sound, like the end of **bet**s
 - Never K or S sound
 - g is always the hard g, like in **g**et
 - Not the j sound like in gem
 - h is always sounded like in **h**at
 - Never silent, like honor
 - r is always pronounced, can be rolled (apparently "most people" roll it)
 - s is always the s sound, like in **s**ay
 - Never z sound like in easy
 - j is like the sound of s in ple**s**ure
 - jurnalo, not journal
 - x is always the ks sound, like in **s**ix
 - Not like xylophone
 - Can maybe be pronounced like gz? Need more sources
 - y is always a consonant, not a vowel like in gym
- Some diagraphs exist, which is the only time these letters sound different than the above descriptions:
 - q only exists for qu, like in **q**uick (kw sound)
 - ch has the sound like in **ch**ick
 - Not like chef
 - sh has the sound like in **sh**y
- Diphthongs!
 - au like "ow"

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ eu, which is short e like pet then short u like rude <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No examples in English, “other than maybe Beowulf” or “eww” ○ Other consecutive vowels are pronounced separately, like a-ero (air) ● Other than these, double consonants should be pronounced separately, even if they're the same consonant <p>Tonic Stress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tonic stress is always put on the second-to-last syllable, unless it's an infinitive (-ar, -ir, -or), in which case it's the last syllable ● This is all there is! But it's a bit more complicated due to syllable technicalities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ i or u followed by another vowel count as one vowel, so if a word ends in e.g. io, ia, uo, ui, then stress is placed on the previous syllable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ manui, Wikipedio ○ If there is no other syllable, then stress the second to last vowel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ dio, sua, tui ○ However, qu- is one sound, so the u can't take the accent. Pronounce the whole thing as one. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ quar, quo, quin 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Singular nouns always end in -o <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Except for pronouns I guess? ● Plural nouns change the ending to -i <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ e.g. domo = house, domi = houses ● For proper nouns (people names, places), -o is not required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For popular names/places you can change it to match Ido's spelling (e.g. Amerika, not America), but don't do this for less common places because it's confusing <p>Derivation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verbs and adjectives can be converted into nouns by changing the ending to -o <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ promenar (to walk), promeno (walking / a walk) ○ bela (beautiful), belo (a beauty) ○ employata (employed), employato (employee) 	<p>^ Nouns</p>

<p>Male / Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All nouns are gender neutral by default • -ul- can be added for male, -in- for female <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ frato = sibling, fratulo = brother, fratino = sister 	
<p>Adjectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjectives always end in -a • They can be placed before or after the noun they describe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Usually shorter adjectives come before while longer ones come after, but this is preference • Comparatives / superlatives are done by adding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ plu = more / -er min = less multa = many, much maxim = most / -est minim = least <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ e.g. plu forta = stronger • Unlike Esperanto, adjective agreement doesn't happen – even if the noun is plural, the adjective does not need to be <p>Adverbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjectives are converted into adverbs by changing the ending to -e <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ e.g. rapida = fast, rapide = quickly ◦ e.g. mala = bad, male = badly <p>Derivation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If turning a noun into an adjective, you can simply change the -o into an -a if the meaning is obvious to turn it into a direct adjective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ e.g. papero (paper), papera (something made of paper, e.g. papera chapelo = paper hat) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Does NOT mean “papery” • More often, adjectives are formed from nouns by adding a suffix. The general-purpose suffix for forming an adjective is -al-, which is placed between the root and the adjective ending -a. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ e.g. lego (law), legala = legal (related to law) ◦ manuo (hand), manuala = manual or by hand ◦ papero, paperala (of paper) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ paperala industrio = paper industry! papera industrio = industry made of paper, don't say that 	<p>^ Adjectives / Adverbs</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are... a lot of these suffixes! -al- is general-purpose because it just means "relating-to" ○ The suffix -al can be used also with verb roots, as in edukala = educational (from edukar = to educate). ● Adverbs can be made from nouns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ e.g. hemo (home), heme (at home) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verbs have multiple endings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ -ar ; Present Infinitive ○ -ir ; Past Infinitive ○ -or ; Future Infinitive -as ; Present -is ; Past -os ; Future -ez ; Imperative (e.g. command, irez = go!) -us ; Conditional (i.e. "would - ") -anta ; Active Present (i.e. English -ing) -inta ; Active Past (e.g. "have slept") -onta ; Active Future (i.e. "going to") -ata ; Passive Present (e.g. "being written") -ita ; Passive Past (e.g. "has been written") -ota ; Passive Future (e.g. "going to be written") ● For more details/examples please just check the Extras section at the bottom. I really just can't be bothered to write it all out. ● Never use "to have" or "to do" (as we do in English) as an auxiliary to form tenses. e.g. Ni esas vidata = we are (being) seen. ● An active verb is made passive by using the suffix es between the root and the required verb ending. e.g. vidas = 'sees', but videsas (vid-es-as) = 'is seen' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ So an alternative, shorter way of saying ni esas trovata is ni trovesos = we will be found. Similarly, ol trovesis = it was found. ● The suffix -ab- is used with verbs as an optional substitute for equivalent longer forms ending in -inta, and preceded by the appropriate form of the verb esar (to be). e.g. skribabis (sbrib-ab-is) = esis skribinta = had written vendabos = esos vendinta = will have sold vidabas = esas vidinta = has seen ('is having seen') <p>Derivation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A verb can be derived from an adjective by use of a suitable suffix <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ -ig- = "to cause to" 	<p>^ Verbs</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ mola (soft), moligar (to soften) ● “In an international language it is essential to make the meaning clear, since different languages give different meanings ... to verbs derived from nouns”, e.g. “to stone” in English 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● la = the / definite article <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It never ever changes or conjugates ○ There is no indefinite article (e.g. a/an); instead you just don't have a definite article ● ka = the question-word (or kad if it sounds better) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Put this before the statement ○ Ka vu havas la blua libro = Have you got the blue book? ○ These rules also apply to all the other question words ● ne = the negation particle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Put this before something to negate it 	^ P/Articles
<p>Compound Words</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Freely formed, with the last element being the main meaning and preceding element modifying it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ e.g. te-taso = teacup, mar-salo = sea salt ○ Hyphen is optional but helps with readability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It is required in cases where removing the hyphen would affect pronunciation, e.g. chas-hundo vs chashundo (hunting dog) ○ If both are nouns, the first element can have -o but it's not required. Nice if easier to pronounce. e.g. mar-salo = maro-salo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ **Should be obvious, but you can't say “sea salt” like in English – “maro salo” is grammatically incorrect, and must be mar-salo, maro-salo, marala salo, salo di maro, etc. <p>Word Order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Word order is mostly the same as English ● Adjectives can be before or after the noun as mentioned, same with Adverbs ● Subject generally comes before the object, but this can be reversed if you mark the direct object with -n <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ la hundo chasas la kato = the dog chases the cat ○ la hundon chasas la kato = the cat chases the dog ● The indirect object is always indicated by the use of a preposition 	^ Grammar

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ e.g. el donis la buxo ad il = she gave the box to him. ○ "Never imitate the English sentence "she gave him the box" - where there is no preposition to distinguish the indirect object from the direct one." ○ (I don't get this one) ● Word order doesn't change when turning a statement to a question, just add the question word to the start. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ e.g. ube la treno esas nun? = where is the train now? 	
<p>Prefixes</p> <p>anti- = opposed to (e.g. antibakteria = antibacterial) auto- = self, auto- (e.g. autobiografio = autobiography) mono- = one (e.g. monotono = monotone) bi- = two (e.g. bipedo = biped, bisekar = bisect) quadri- = four ne- = negation des- = inversion/opposite (e.g. desfacila = hard) equi- = equal (e.g. equilatera = equilateral) ex- = former, ex- (e.g. ex-prezidanto = ex-president) ko- = together/complement of (e.g. korespondar = correspond) mi- = half mis- = done wrongly (e.g. mis-uzar = misuse) par- = completely/utterly (e.g. par-lektar = thoroughly read) para- = protection against (e.g. parapluvo = umbrella) pre- = before (e.g. predikar = predict) pseudo- = fake, pseudo retro- = backwards ri- = do again, re- sen- = without (e.g. sen-denta = toothless)</p> <p>arki- = chief, principal (e.g. arkiduko = archduke) bo- = in-law (e.g. bomatro = mother in law) ge- = both sexes (e.g. gepatri = parents, gesiori = Mr and Mrs)</p> <p>Affixes/Suffixes</p> <p>Remember that these go after the word, but before the word ending like -o and -ar</p> <p>-ab- = perfect tense -ach- = pejorative (e.g. infanto = child, infantacho = brat) -ad- = repeated action (e.g. parolar = talk, parolado = speech) -ag- = used as a tool (e.g. espadagar = to wield a sword) -aj- = made of (e.g. vidajo = a view, pueralajo = childish act) -al- = relating to (e.g. nationala = national) -an- = member of (e.g. Kristo = Christ, Kristano = Christian)</p>	<p>^ Affixes</p>

<p> -ar- = large collection (e.g. Homo = person, homaro = humanity) -ari- = action's receiver (e.g. pagario = payee, sendario = sendee) </p> <p> -atr- = similar to (e.g. sponjo = sponge, sponjatra = spongy) -e- = tint or color (e.g. oranjea = orange-colored) -ebl- = possible, -able (e.g. kredebla = believable) -ed- = quantity held by something/-ful (e.g. manuedo = handful) -eg- = indicate largeness (e.g. domego = mansion) -et- = indicate smallness (e.g. sigareto = cigarette) -em- = tendency (e.g. laborema = industrious, ociema = lazy) -end- = that one has to (e.g. solvenda = which must be solved) -er- = occupation or characteristic (e.g. dansero, reptero) -eri- = establishment, esp. industrial (e.g. manjerio = eatery) -es- = quality/condition (e.g. amikeso = friendship) -estr- = head of (e.g. navestro = captain) -esk- = to become (e.g. redeskar = to turn red) -ey- = place for __ (e.g. kavaleyo = stable, koqueyo = kitchen) -i- = domain (e.g. rejio = kingdom) -id- = descendant of (e.g. rejido = prince, Izraelido = Israelite) -ier- = holder of (e.g. kandeliero = candlestick, lanciero = lancer) -if- = generation, production (e.g. florifer = to bloom, urinifer) -ig- = to make/render (e.g. koldigar = to cool, mortigo = a killing) -ik- = suffering from (e.g. kanceriko = cancer victim) -il- = tool, implement (e.g. vehilo = vehicle) -ul- = masculinity (e.g. bovulo = bull, fratulo = brother) -in- = femininity (e.g. bovino = cow, fratino = sister) -ind- = worthy of (e.g. laudinda = praise-worthy) -ism- = theory, system, party (e.g. socialismo = socialism) -ist- = profession (e.g. fotografisto, idisto) -iv- = capability (e.g. nemortiva = immortal) -iz- = to provide (e.g. lumizar = to illuminate, salizar = to salt) -oid- = -oid (e.g. homoido = humanoid, romboido = rhomboid) -oz- = full of (e.g. joyoza = joyous, barboza = bearded) -um- = "no fixed meaning"?? (e.g. kolumo = collar) -un- = unit (e.g. nivuno = snowflake, sabluno = grain of sand) -ur- = product (e.g. kopiuro = a copy, aperturo = an opening) -uy- = container (e.g. krayonuyo = pencil box) -yun- = young of animal (e.g. katyuno = kitten) </p> <p> -esma- = ordinal (e.g. unesma, duesma = first, second) -im- = fractions (e.g. duomo, triimo = half, third) -op- = in groups of (e.g. duope = two by two) -opl- = multiple of (e.g. duople = doubly) </p>	
<p>Pronouns</p> <p>me - I, me</p>	<p>^ Vocabulary</p>

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')
onu or on - one
su - oneself, himself, herself, itself, themselves.

ulu = someone

- me means both "I" and "me"
- Just as in English we do not have separate words for "you" as subject or object
- The full forms of il, el, ol are ilu, elu, olu, but the shorter forms are often used
 - Lu is very useful in situations when we would otherwise need to say il od el (he or she) since it covers both possibilities.
- The reflexive pronoun su is used when the object is the same person or thing as the subject.
 - For example, el vidis su = she saw herself.

Possessive pronouns

Formed by adding the ending a to the personal pronouns (to the full form in the case of ilu, elu, olu). The main ones are:

mea - my, mine
tua - your, yours (singular)
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.

For example:

ilu havas elua libro = he has her book;
ol esas certe elua = it is certainly hers;

nia kato e vua hundo esas en mea domo = our cat and your dog are in my house.

Numbers

zero	0	kin	5
un	1	sis	6
du	2	sep	7
tri	3	ok	8
quar	4	non	9

dek = 10

cent = 100

mil = 1,000

milion = 1,000,000

billion = 1,000,000,000

- -a shows multiplication and e shows addition
 - dek e un = 11 (ten plus one)
 - dua-dek = 20 (two times ten)
 - mil-e-sisa-dek-e-sis = 1066
- -esm is the ordinal suffix
 - unesma = 1st, dekesma = 10th
- These can be modified into nouns/adverbs
 - uno = a unit, duo = a couple
 - unesmo = "the first one"
 - une = "in one manner"
 - unesme = "firstly"
- -im for fractions
 - du-imo = a half
 - quar-imo = a quarter
 - du triimi = two-thirds
- -opl for multiples
 - du-ople-a = double
 - cent-opl-a = hundredfold

Prepositions

a(d) = to

de = from

da = by

en = in

di = of / 's / (possession)

sur = on
super = over / above
sub = under

pro = for (i.e. because)
per = by means of / through the help of / with
por = for (i.e. in order to)
pri = about

kun = with
ek = (made) out of __ (e.g. shuo facita ek ledro)
ye = at (loosely, the -anything- prep., e.g. for places/times)

apud = near, beside, close
aden = into
adsur = up onto
alonge = along
avan = in front of (avane = in front)

Miscellaneous

e/ed = and (both equally valid)
o/od = or
tro = too
anke = also
al = a la (to the)
ica/ca = this
ici = these

hike = here
ibe = there

quo/qui = what (singular/plural)
qua/qui = who (singular/plural)
qua = which
ube = where
kande = when
pro quo = why
quale = how

Ube ni iras? = Where are we going?
Qua venas kun ni? = Who is coming with us?

- Question words get -n for the accusative
 - Me ne audis quon il dicis = I did not hear what he said

Hola! = Hello!
Saluto! = Hello! Greetings!
Bonveno! = Welcome!
Bona matino! = Good morning!
Bona jorno! = Good day!
Bona posdimezo! = Good afternoon!
Bona vespero! = Good evening!
Bona nokto! = Good night!

Quale vu standas? = How are you?
Bone, e quale standas tu? = Well, and you?
Tre bone, danko = Very well, thank you
Me dankas, tre bone! = Thanks, very well!
Ne bone, me esas malada = Not well, I am sick.
Me esas kelke fatigita = I'm a little tired

Adio! / Chao! = Bye!
Til rivido! = See you again!

Yes/No = Yes/No
Quale vu nomesas? = What is your name?
Me nomesas James = My name is James

Quon tu volas agar hodie? = What do you want to do today?
Ni volas klimar sur monto = We want to climb a mountain

Yen = There is / Here is / Behold
- e.g. Yen la volfo! = Here is the wolf!

Interjections

Ve! = Oh dear
Ho ve = Oh no
Danko = Thanks!
Til! / Til rivido! = Goodbye! (lit. until the re-seeing!)
Haltez! = Stop!
Pardonez = Sorry (lit. Forgive!)
Me pregas! = Please!

Verbs

havar = to have
donar = to give
ludar = to play
vidar = to see

audar = to hear
askoltar = to listen
prenar = to take
lektar = to read
lernar = to learn
kantar = to sing
dicar = to tell

marchar = to walk
irar = to go
venar = to come
saltar = to jump
embracar = to hug

amar = to like, to love (a person)
amorar = to love
krear/facar? = to create
parolar = to speak
dezirar = to want
bezonar = to need
demandar = to ask
responder = to answer
pensar = to think
savar = to know

apertar = to open
klozar = to close
prizar = to like / value / prize
igar = to cause

manjar = to eat
drinkar = to drink
sitar = to sit
dormar = sleep

Adjectives

dolca = sweet
bela = beautiful
kelka = a few
granda = big, large
mikra = small
rapida = fast, quick
sama = same

diferanta = different

bona = good

mala = bad

varma = hot

kolda = cold

forta = strong

miniona = cute, dainty

- minioneta might be more accurate for "cute"?

adorinda = adorable (worthy of adoration) ?

- can't tell if this has worship connotations why is it so hard to find the word for cute

facila = easy

desfacila = difficult

populara = popular

furoza = furry (full of fur)

Nouns

amiko = friend

koloro = color

redo = red

bluo = blue

nigro = black

grizo = grey

blanko = white

besto = beast (non-human animal)

animalo = animal

mamifero = mammal

reptero = reptile

draco = dragon

insekto = bug

fisho = fish

ucelo = bird

kato = cat

hundo = dog

rano = frog

bovo = bovine

kavalo = horse

planto = plant

floro = flower

frukto = fruit

legumo = vegetable

<p>kuko = cake potato = potato patato = sweet potato fromajo = cheese supo = soup maizo = corn rizo = rice karno = meat lakto = milk porko = pork fishokarno = fish hanokarno = chicken pano = bread butro = butter karoto = carrot pizo = pea ovo = egg</p>	
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domo = house
ilo = tool
kozo = thing
ulo = something
loko = place, location
objekto = object
globo = ball, globe, orb
telefonilo = telephone
komputero = computer

arto = art
libro = book
papero = paper
bolo = bowl
taso = cup
tablo = table
stulo = chair
lampo = lamp
krayono = pencil
plumo = pen
sako = bag
pordo = door
pekunio = money
ludo = game

gitaro = guitar

ventro = stomach
manuo = hand

<p>fingro = finger pedo = foot okulo = eye orelo = ear</p> <p>liquido = liquid aquo = water fairo = fire rivero = river tempo = time tero = earth/land lumo = light</p>	
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PRELIMINARY LESSON

ON

PRONUNCIATION.

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

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

c=*ts* in *tsetse*.

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

h is always sounded.

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

r is trilled or clearly pronounced.

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

ch as in *church*.

qu as in *queen*.

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

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

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

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

THE ACCENT or stress of voice falls (1) on the last syllable of the infinitive (*-ár, -ír, -ór*);

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

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

E.g. : (1) *amár, kredír, finór*; (2) *amâta, kredîta, finôta, esperêble, facînda, jôyo, boáo, muzêo, herôo, díio, dúio*; (3) *fólio, lílio, mênzio, Itália, akadêmio, melôdio, áquo, línguo, pórtuo, rêvuo*.

Verb conjugation

VERBAL TERMINATIONS

	Infinitive	Indicative	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Present	-ar	-as	-ant (o, a, e)	-at (o, a, e)
Past	-ir	-is	-int "	-it "
Future	-or	-os	-ont "	-ot "
Conditional present: -us			Imperative: -ez.	
Anterior tenses: Past, Past Perfect, Future Perfect and Conditional Perfect:				
-ab, or esis, esos, esez inta.				

CONJUGATION OF SKRIB-AR

ACTIVE

Present:	{ skrib-as ⁽¹⁾	= writes
	{ esas skrib-anta	= is (or, am) writing
-perfect	esas skrib-inta	= has been writing
		has (just) written
-declarative ⁽²⁾	esas skrib-onta	= is going to write

PASSIVE

Present:	{ esas skrib-ata	= is (being) written
	{ skrib-esas	
-perfect	esas skrib-ita	= has been written
-declarative	esas skrib-ota	= is about to be written

ACTIVE

Past:	{ skrib-is ⁽³⁾	= wrote, did write, has written
	{ esis skrib-anta	= was writing, has been writing (since)
	{ esis skrib-inta	= had written, had been writing
-perfect	skrib-ab-is	
	es-ab-is skrib-anta	
-declarative	esis skrib-onta	= was about to be writing, was going to write

PASSIVE

Past :	{ esis skrib-ata skrib-esis	= has been written, was (being) written
-perfect	{ esis skrib-ita es-ab-is skrib-ata	= had been written
-declarative	esis skrib-ota	= was about to be written

ACTIVE

Future :	{ skrib-os esos skrib-anta	= shall (or, will) write, shall be writing
-perfect	{ skrib-ab-os esos skribinta	= will have written, will have been writing
-declarative	{ es-ab-os skrib-anta esos skrib-ota	= shall be on the point of writing

PASSIVE

Future :	{ esos skrib-ata skrib-esos	= is about to be written, will be written
-perfect	{ esos skrib-ita es-ab-os skrib-ata	= will have been written

ACTIVE

Conditional :	{ skrib-us esus skrib-anta	= would write, should write, (4) would be writing
-perfect	{ esus skrib-inta skrib-ab-us	= would have been writing, would have written
-declarative	{ es-ab-us skrib-anta esus skrib-ota	= would be on the point of writing

PASSIVE

Conditional :	{ skrib-esus esus skrib-ata	= would be written
-perfect	{ esus skrib-ita es-ab-us skrib-ata	= would have been written

INFINITIVE

Present:	skrib-ar	= to write
(participle form, active)	esar skrib-anta	= to be writing
(participle form, passive)	esar skrib-ata	= to be written
Past:	skrib-lr	= to have written
(participle forms, active)	{ esar skrib-inta esir skrib-anta	= to have written, to have been writing
(participle forms, passive)	{ esar skrib-ita esir skrib-ata	= to have been written
Future:	skrib-or	= to be going to write, to be about to write, to be on the point of writing
(participle forms, active)	{ esar skrib-onta esir skrib-onta	= to be going to write, to have been about to write
(participle form, passive)	esar skrib-ota	= to be about to be written

IMPERATIVE

skrib-ez	= write! do write!
(ni skrib-ez)	= (Let us write!)
(il skrib-ez)	= (let him write! May he write!)

(¹) The simpler forms (-as, -is, -os, -us) usually suffice to indicate continuity, but where real prolongation, repetition, frequency are to be expressed the suffix -ad- should be used.

(²) The «declarative» (or, «purposive») expresses simple future fact; -onta translates the English: «to be about to,» «to be going to.»

(³) The Idist Academy did not adopt the form (skrib)-ab-as («has written») because of possible misunderstanding by different linguistic groups: cf. «Progreso», IV-321.

(⁴) Where «should» is used in the sense of obligation, duty, translate by devar; negatively either devar or darfar may be used with ne- to express the same idea, as: on devas ne skribar, or, on ne darfas skribar. Without the negative (ne-), darfar translates the English «may» and signifies to have the (legal) right or permission, or the fact that it is not forbidden to do something.

Vocabulary

Vocabulary [[edit](#)]

See also: [wiktionary:Appendix:Ido Swadesh list](#)

Vocabulary in Ido is derived from French, Italian, Spanish, English, German, and Russian. Basing the vocabulary on various widespread languages was intended to make Ido as easy as possible for the greatest number of people possible. Early on, the first 5,371 Ido word roots were analyzed compared to the vocabulary of the six source languages, and the following result was found:^[35]

- 2024 roots (38%) belong to 6 languages
- 942 roots (17%) belong to 5 languages
- 1111 roots (21%) belong to 4 languages
- 585 roots (11%) belong to 3 languages
- 454 roots (8%) belong to 2 languages
- 255 roots (5%) belong to 1 language

Another analysis showed that:

- 4880 roots (91%) are found in French
- 4454 roots (83%) are found in Italian
- 4237 roots (79%) are found in Spanish
- 4219 roots (79%) are found in English
- 3302 roots (61%) are found in German
- 2821 roots (52%) are found in Russian