

Ido Language:  
An Overview of its  
Construction  
by  
Assistant Teacher  
Afra'a Abdul-Hussein Nasir

## المستخلص

لغة الايدو هي لغة صناعية وجدت للتواصل العالمي كلغة مكتسبه للعديد من المتكلمين و الذين لديهم خلفيات لغويه مختلفة . و تعتبر الايدو لغة سهلة التعلم مقارنة باللغة الام . و صممت الايدو لتكون لغة اعتيادية من الناحية القواعدية و الإملائية والكتابية ، على عكس اللغة الانكليزية و التي تعتبر لغة غير اعتيادية، أي انها لا تحتوي على استثناءات في تركيبها . و في هذا السياق، تعتبر الايدو كلغة مساعدة ثانية . و قد كتب لكل مشاريع تكوين اللغات الأخرى غيرها مثل (Occidental) و (Novial) الفشل . و تعتبر الايدو واحدة من ثلاث لغات مساعدة التي لها قاعدة متكلمين واسعة .

وتستخدم الايدو ٢٦ حرفاً مأخوذاً من اللاتينية . و هي تمثل واحدة من اللغات الرومانية في مظهرها وربما بظنها البعض لغة ايطالية أو اسبانية للوهلة الأولى و لكنها مقروءة بوضوح لمتعلمي اللغة الاسبانية برغم وجود اختلافات في تشكيل الكلمات و القواعد و وظائف الكلمات و التي تجعلها سهلة التعلم . لغة الايدو لغة متكاملة بحد ذاتها و تتمتع بشعبية ٢٠% من والذي توفي في حادث سيارة سنة (Louis Couturat) الاسبانيين لولا وفاة احد مؤسسيها ١٩١٤ . و لذلك ولأسباب أخرى اندثرت لغة الايدو لفترة معينة . و من أسباب اندثارها في تلك الحقبه هي : أولاً: ظهور معارضين لها من أصحاب مشاريع اللغات المنافسة و السبب الثاني لانذارها هو غياب الوعي بوجود لغة الايدو كلغة عالمية . ضعفت تلك العوائق حركت اللغة إلى فترة ظهور و ازدهار الانترنت حيث بدأت تسترجع شعبيتها في الوقت الراهن .

## Introduction

Ido is an artificial language constructed to become a universal second language for many speakers of various linguistic backgrounds as a language easier to learn than ethnic languages. Unlike English, which is a natural and frequently irregular language, Ido was specifically designed for grammatical, orthographic, and lexicographical regularity i.e. there are no exceptions for its rules as in other native languages (Ido 2011:1).

In this sense, Ido is considered as a consciously created international auxiliary language i.e. a second language to be learned. Many others reform projects appeared after Ido such as Occidental and Novial which appeared afterwards but have never show success like Ido. Recently, Ido is regarded as one of the three auxiliary

languages (along with Esperanto and Interlingua) with a large body of literature and a relatively large speaker base. Ido uses the 26 letters of the basic Latin alphabet and it resembles Romance languages in appearance, but is sometimes mistaken for Italian or Spanish at first glance because of its pronunciation (Ibid).

Ido is largely intelligible to those who have studied Esperanto, though there are certain differences in word formation, grammar and grammatical-function words that make it more than a simple reform project. Ido is a stand-alone language. After its initiation, Ido gained support (estimates generally range around 20%) from some in the Esperanto community at the time, but because of the sudden death of one of its most influential proponents, Louis Couturat in 1914, it declined in status. There were two reasons for this: first, the emergence of further schisms arising from competing reform projects; and second, a general lack of awareness of Ido as a candidate for an international language. These obstacles weakened the movement and it was not until the rise of the Internet that it began to regain its former momentum (Ibid).

## **1. History of Ido language**

The idea of using a constructed language as a medium of international communication – supporting the native language not replacing it - is far from new. Traditionally, constructed or artificial languages are of two kinds: First is a priori —means created not borrowed from another language as the **Solresol** language, which is developed by the French scientist Jean François Sudré, It is a language with only seven sounds, based on the standard Western tonic scale (the white keys on the piano) attracted considerable interest in Western Europe during the nineteenth century. Secondly is a posteriori — derived from already existing linguistic material, usually the Western European languages (Janton 1987:6). The first such artificial language to achieve widespread success was Volapük - which

means 'world speech'. Father Johann Martin Schleyer, who was a Catholic priest and is said to know fifty languages, constructed Volapük in 1879. He constructed the Volapük because he believed that God has told him to do so. (Hauptenthal 1977:6). Textbooks for the new language were published in many countries, and societies for it started in all continents. In 1889 a congress was held in Paris, at which Volapük was the only language employed. But although simple in comparison with French and German, Volapük was still unnecessarily difficult. Zamenhof (the initiator of Esperanto) rejected Volapük, despite its relatively widespread acceptance at the time, because he thought that the world deserved and needed something better. Zamenhof was right in this respect. An invented language for universal use must be nothing less than the best available for the purpose. (Large 1985:20). As a result the first widespread experiment in using an invented language ended. There are still few people who practice Volapük, mainly with the aim of conserving the interesting history and as records of this first artificial language ( Why Ido 1934:2).

Volapük was popular when, in 1887, Dr Lazarus Zamenhof published his project for a universal language which later became known by his pseudonym, Esperanto, a word which (in this language) means 'person who is hoping'. Esperanto was a great improvement on its predecessor, and Zamenhof evidently thought that he was right to reject proven success in favour of future promise. Esperanto spread very slowly at first, and at one stage nearly disappeared, but within twenty years it had largely replaced Volapük. Indeed Esperanto has survived to this day as the best known and most widespread such language (Ibid).

At the beginning of this century a number of people realized that while the world needs just one international language (already several projects had been published), it was important for that language to be

scientifically developed so as to be really suited to its special function. In January 1901 the delegation for the adoption of an International Auxiliary Language was founded. After six years of preparatory studies, a committee was chosen and it met for 18 long sessions in October 1907. This committee was composed of ten people from six different countries - seven of them were university professors - and it included the president of the Esperanto Language Committee (Ibid).

Many of Esperanto's supporters assertively expected that their language would be chosen from among the many different invented languages examined. However, the members of the Committee were mainly impressed by two languages - Esperanto and Neutral - although they found defects in both of them. Accordingly, the Committee's agreed decision was that none of the existing invented languages could be adopted totally without changes. The Committee decided in principle to adopt Esperanto, but with various changes, which were to be carried out by a sub-committee, the Permanent Commission. Despite this emphasis on Esperanto, the majority of Esperantists were unhappy that their language had not been accepted without conditions, and refused to recognize or accept this decision(Ibid).

The Esperanto movement had built up a fervor, which gave it some kind of religious superiority. The basic grammar and vocabulary of the language were treated as 'untouchable', and anybody who questioned their purity was regarded as a 'heretic'! Therefore, an unfortunate split developed between those who were devoted to the original Esperanto, and those who accepted the decision of the international Committee, who are called the reformed Esperanto. Finally, Ido was the improved version of Esperanto. One group concentrated on spreading Esperanto, while the other group concentrated their efforts on developing Ido as a language more fit for the

purpose for which it was intended. Support for Esperanto has to a large extent been support for the idea of which it is the best known representative, rather than an informed choice of Esperanto in preference to Ido. Most people who have studied both languages - the original and the improved Esperanto – stated that Ido is in no doubt superior, considering all the added work which has done for its development. If the Esperanto movement and the Ido language could come together, better progress could be expected for both (Dyer 1923:95).

Within a few years the first world war disrupted both movements. Ido lost perhaps its greatest inspirer, Professor Louis Couturat, who died in a car crash in 1914 , while the Esperanto movement has done much to demonstrate to a skeptical world the possibility and the practicality of a constructed international language, and this is to its credit. However, Esperanto has serious flaws and these are partly responsible for having turned many people away from the idea, which Esperanto is seen to represent.

Nevertheless, linguists and scientists including Dr Louis de Beaufront (at one time the leading advocate of Esperanto in France), Professor Richard Lorenz, Professor Wilhelm Ostwald (Nobel prizewinner for chemistry), Professor L. Pfaundler, and Professor Otto Jespersen (the famous Danish linguist) have developed Ido. Some of the improvements made to Esperanto in developing Ido were planned at one time by Zamenhof himself in the light of experience with using his language. To a large extent, therefore, Ido is directly or indirectly the work of Dr Zamenhof (Why Ido 1934:3).

## **2. Idó language**

Idó (pronounced 'ee-doh') was developed by many other linguists and scientists over a number of years and it is considered as an artificial language – a language that is intentionally invented for an international purposes. It is the most sensible language to be invented, and its usability has been demonstrated many times, both in writing and in speech. Books in and about Idó have been published in many countries, but few people know about it. So the purpose of this paper is to shed some light on such phenomenon and to show how practical it is. As with many of the best inventions, simplicity is the key. Since Idó is very much easier than any national language, much less time and effort is needed if two people both learn Idó than if either learns the other's mother tongue.. It cuts through the language barriers which hinder international understanding. ( Harrison 1996:2 & Gawain et al 2011:1)

Among the merits of Idó are the following summarized points:

1. Adjectives in Idó do not 'agree' with the nouns they qualify but are consistent, as in English. In Esperanto adjectives have to be varied according to the number and the case of the noun. This adjectival agreement is very rarely of any use. It is an unnecessary complication in a language intended to be simple to learn and to use, and Zamenhof himself acknowledged that it is redundant (Beaufront 1919:15).
2. Idó allows optional use of the accusative ending (-n), which occur in Esperanto (for example: la duan fojon, tagon post tago, unu matenon, iri Parizon) and which add unnecessary complication to that language. Such optional use permits flexibility of word order - sometimes useful for emphasis or in poetry - while recognizing that the normal word order (subject - verb - direct object) does not need to be reinforced by

constant addition of the ending -n to every direct object (How Ido Works 1934:5).

3. Ido makes full use of the basic letters which are common to most countries using the Latin alphabet. There are, as in many languages, two digraphs (ch and sh); g<sup>^</sup> and j<sup>^</sup> are replaced by **j**, and **y** replaces **j**. Ido can therefore be typed, printed or used on a computer without the slightest difficulty (Ibid).
4. The pronunciation of Ido is simpler and easier than that of Esperanto, which has several sounds, and combinations of consonants, and which cause unnecessary difficulty for people whose languages do not have these sounds or clusters. For example, h<sup>^</sup>oro, funkcio, punkto, konscienco, eksciti, ekzemplo, eksedzo. The distinction between the sounds g<sup>^</sup> and j<sup>^</sup> is not known in many languages so Ido replaces both with j (Gawain et al 2011:3).
5. The basic words for people and animals in Ido are almost all neutral as regarding sex (instead of masculine or unclear sex as in Esperanto), and words for the masculine and feminine are derived by the use of the appropriate suffix. Thus the basic Ido words for pilot, nurse, cousin, child, spouse, bee, elephant, cat etc are general rather than specific, and it is not necessary to imply male or female, although it is of course possible to do so where required. This method is much better than that in Esperanto (which only has a feminine suffix), as Zamenhof himself acknowledged.
6. Ido has -i, which is a plural ending in Italian, Rumanian, and Russian as well as other Slavic languages. Infinitives in Esperanto end in -i, for no good reason, whereas in Ido they end in -ar which is recognizable to speakers of Catalan, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish (Ibid).
7. Many words in Ido are international. The following examples illustrate this.

English	—	Ido
buffalo	—	buffalo
Future	—	futuro
bank	—	banko
filter	—	filtrar
ambiguous	—	ambigua
study	—	studiar
nation	—	naciono (Ibid)

Many other common words are as familiar as one could see throughout the rest of the paper and if you check any Ido- English Dictionary.

8. The names of countries are also more internationally recognizable in Ido. As proper names they do not have to end in **-o** like other nouns suppose to do.

Britania - India - Germania - Guatemala - Italia - Amerika  
(Ibid).

9. In Ido, the pronouns are less similar to one another, so that they are less likely to be misheard. In addition, Ido has a very useful extra pronoun, **lu**, which is used (like **hän** in Finnish) whenever the sex of a person is either irrelevant or perhaps unknown to the writer or speaker. Many people have felt the need for such a pronoun in English ('s/he' is sometimes used in writing).

## **2.1 The Words of Ido**

The vocabulary of Ido is based on that of the major European languages - English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish - and therefore often indirectly on Latin.



Sometimes the words for a concept are very similar in most of these languages, so it is not difficult to choose a common form. In other cases the choice is not so obvious, but generally the form chosen is based on as many languages as possible.

Here are some examples of words in Ido compared with their equivalents in other languages where similar. In these examples, Russian words have been written using Latin letters. Often the word in Ido is not similar to the most common equivalent in English but related to another English word which can be used to support the memory. (Such supporting words are also given in the lists below.)

banko - E:bank, F:banque, G:Bank, I:banca, R:bank, S:banco  
 bona - E:good (but remember 'bonus'), F:bon, I:buono, S:bueno  
 donar - E:to give (but remember 'donor'), F:donner, I:dare, donare, S:dar  
 filtrar - E:to filter, F:filtrer, G:filtrieren, I:filtrare, R:filtr, S:filtrar  
 gardeno - E:garden, F:jardin, G:Garten, I:giardino, S:jardin  
 kavalo - E:horse (but remember 'cavalry'), F:cheval, I:cavallo, S:cavalo  
 maro - E:sea (but remember 'marine'), F:mer, G:Meer, I:mare, S:mar  
 naciono - E:nation, F:nation, G:Nation, I:nazione, R:nacia, S:nacion  
 studiar - E:to study, F:etudier, G:studieren, I:studiare, S:estudiar  
 yuna - E:young, F:jeune, G:jung, R:yuniy (How Ido Works 1934:5).

## **2.2 The pronunciation of Ido**

Ido , as it is previously said, uses the 26 letters of the 'Latin' alphabet, without any of the accented letters which vary from language to language. So it can be typed, printed or used with computers in most countries without any difficulty(How Ido Works 1934:5). There is no silent letter in Ido as found in English, all letters are pronounced and there

is no double letters except if they are pronounced separately. The consonants are all pronounced exactly the same as in English ( b , d , f , k , l , m , n , p , t , v , w , z , qu , sh) (Gawain et al 2011:1). But there are some notes, for instance: **c** is always pronounced as **ts** (as in bits), never as **k** or **s**. The letter **s** is always sharp as in **song** and **bus**, never dull as in **rose**. The letter **g** is always hard as in **get** and **brag**, never soft as in **page**. The letter **j** is pronounced as in French and like the **s** in pleasure. The letter **r** should be slightly trilled and never silent. As a pair of letters, **ch** is pronounced as in **church** and **sh** as in **shine** (How Ido Works 1934:5).

The vowels are: 'a' found in 'father' , 'e' found in 'net', 'i' found in 'machine' , 'o' as in 'glory' pronounced as 'oh' sound, 'u' as in 'rude' pronounced as 'oo' sound. Now practice saying the following words: pasas (pahsahs), paco (pahstoh), generaciono (gheneratsiohnoh), jetar (jairtahr), libro (leebroh), dum (doom). The accent or stress falls on the last syllable but one for all words except infinitives, which are stressed on the last syllable. For example: generaciOno, mUri, universAla, telefOno, Exter, mUlte; but klozAr (to close), pensAr (to think), dankAr (to thank). When a word ends in a vowel preceded by **i** or **u**, the two vowels at the end of the word count as one syllable, for example, we usually say rADio (not radIo), famIlio, mAnuo (Ibid).

Concerning diphthongs, there are only two simple diphthongs in Ido. They are:

1. 'au' pronounced ah + oo giving 'ow' found in English 'now'.
2. 'eu' pronounced 'eh' + 'oo' sound which is never exist in English . 'eu' is not the 'ju' sound found in 'neutral'.

Also, notice that 'u' is pronounced 'w' before vowels as in 'linguo' /LIN-gwo/ and 'i' is 'y' before vowels as in 'pekunio' /pe-KU-nyo/. All the other vowels are pronounced separately e.g 'ai' is /ah + ee/ not the gliding sounds found in English (Gawain et al 2011: 3) .

## 1.3 The Grammar of Ido

### 2.3.1 nouns

Ido helps the reader or listener to understand the function of a word. This is done by using endings, which usually indicate the word kind. For example, a noun (a word referring to something) ends with the letter -o in the singular, as in kavalo (horse), sukro (sugar), kozo (thing), puero (child). There is no correspondent form for English articles 'a' or 'an' as it is not needed. The correspondent form for 'the' is **la**. So, la kavalo means 'the horse'. The plural of a noun ends with the letter -i instead of -o. It is easy to see the meaning of kavali (horses), kosi (things) and pueri (children).

Here are some other nouns:

Akto - actor , Batelo - boat , animalo - animal , aquo - water (aquatic)

batelo - boat , butiko - shop (boutique) , chambro - room or chamber , dio - day (diary) , domo - house (domestic) , dorso - back (dorsal) , floro - flower (florist) , foresto - forest , frukto - fruit (fructify) , hundo - dog (hound) , kavalo - horse (cavalry) , kozo - thing , libro - book (library) , ligno - wood (ligneous) , linguo - language (linguist) , maro - sea (mariner) , matino - morning (matins) , matro - mother (maternal) , mondo - world (mundane) , muro - wall (mural) , pano - bread (pantry) , bordo - border or edge , bayo - bay , baterio - battery , bagajo - luggage  
patro - father (paternal) , pedo - foot (pedal) , persono - person , pomo - apple

(Ibid)

### 2.3.2 Adjectives

Adjectives (words which describe things) end with the letter -a, as in rapida (fast), plena (full), bela (beautiful) and facila (easy). Advanced users may, particularly in verse, omit (elide) the final letter -a, but normally it is retained as a useful indicator.

Here are some adjectives:

blua - blue , chipa - cheap , bona - good (bonus) , dolca - sweet (dulcet) , facila - easy (facilitate) , dormanta - sleeping (dormant) , felica - happy , alta - high (altitude) , bela - beautiful (belle) , granda - big or large , interesanta - interesting , klara - clear (clarity) , kurta - short (curtail) , mikra - small (microscope) , kelka - some , kolda - cold , multa - much or many (multiply) , lenta - slow , nova - new (novelty) , omna - all or every (omnipotent) , plena - full (plenty) , plura - several (plural) , poka - few , saja - wise (sage) , simpla - simple , rapida - fast or quick , yuna - young , utila - useful (utility) (Ibid).

An adjective can be placed before or after the noun it qualifies or refers to. For example, "fast horses" can be **rapida kavali** or **kavali rapida**; "universal language" is **universala linguo** or **linguo universala**. Take some words from the lists and put them together to make simple combinations. See how easy it is: **la lenta kavalo ; granda flori ; libro interesanta ; la mikra reda pomi ; linguo facila** ( How Ido Works 1934:10) .

### 2.3.3 Verbs

Verbs (words that mostly describe actions) are particularly easy compared with most languages. The infinitive is indicated by the ending -ar as in **vidar** (to see), **pensar** (to think). The present tense is indicated by the ending -as. For example, **vidas** (see or sees); **pensas** (think or thinks); **klozas** (close or closes); **la hundo dormas** (the dog sleeps).

Here are some other verbs:

cirkondar - to surround , dankar - thank , amar - like (amity) , divinar - guess (divination) , apertar - open (aperture) , pozar - put or place , prenar - take , bezonar - need , esar - be , dicar - say (diction) , dormar - sleep (dormant) , drinkar - drink  
finar - end, finish , havar - have , klozar - shut or close , interesar - interest  
jetar - throw (jettison) , kantar - sing (cantata) , klamar - shout (clamour) , juntar - join (juncture) , kaptar - catch, capture , kredar - believe (credible) , kurar - run (current) , komencar - begin or commence ,

komprar - buy , komprenar – understand or comprehend lektar - read (lecture) , ludar - play , montrar - show , parolar - talk (parley) , pensar - think (pensive) , sidar - sit , vendar - sell (vendor) , tenar - hold (tenacious) , povar - be able , questionar - ask, question , portar - carry (portable) , pendar - hang (pendant) , savar - know [a fact] , serchar - seek, search , skribar - write (scribe) , vivar - live (revive)

Now the previous words show the main parts of speech, which are enough to build more ambitious phrases or sentences using Ido language. For example, sukro esas dolca (sugar is sweet), la puero questionas la matro (the child questions the mother), la pomi esas granda (the apples are large), kavalo esas animalo (a horse is an animal), kavali esas animalo (horses are animals). In contrast to many languages, in Ido the adjective does not vary to "agree" with the noun, and the verb does not vary according to the subject, it is very simple to build sentences without being mistaken (Ibid).

### 2.3.4 Adverbs

Adjectives can be changed into adverbs by replacing that final letter **-a** with the letter **-e**, as in rapide (rapidly), facile (easily), klare (clearly) and bele (beautifully). If adverbs are added to adjectives or verbs, you get: vere facila (truly easy), parolar felice (to speak happily), la hundi serchas rapide (the dogs search quickly).

There are also some adverbs which are not made from adjectives. For example, **hike** (here), **tre** (very), **anke** (also). Conjunctions are words used for joining ideas and they are represented by letters in Ido instead of full words , For example, **e** (and), **o** (or), **ma** (but). Some of these and other types of words, such as prepositions do not end with any particular letter, see the following function words:

se - if , di - of , en - in , a - to , anke - also , ca - this , du - two , de - from , ante - before , apud - beside , ibe - there , dum - during , e - and , exter - outside

hike - here , hodie - today , inter - between , o - or , ja - already , min - less

kam - than , ke - that [conj.] , kun - with [together] , la - the , ma - but , ne [placed before the verb] - not , no - no [as an answer] ,

nun - now , nur - only , per - with [by means of] , proxim - near ,  
pos - after , plu [with an adjective or adverb] - more  
, por - for , pri - concerning, about , pro - because of , yes -  
yes , qua - which , quale - how , quo - what , sen - without ,  
sub - under , sur - on , ta - that [not this] , til - until , tri - three ,  
tre - very , un - one , tro - too , ube - where  
(Ibid)

### 2.3.5 pronouns

Personal pronouns are words like "you" and "they". In Ido, these pronouns do not change in the way some of them do in English, so **me** means either "**I**" or "**me**", and **ni** means either "**we**" or "**us**". As a result there are fewer words to learn. A particularly useful pronoun is **lu** which can be used whenever you do not want to be more exact, as it often avoids the need to say "il o el" (he or she).

me - I, me; vu - you (one person); ilu - he, him; elu - she, her; olu - it; lu - he, she, it; ni - we, us; vi - you (several people); li - they, them.

To form the possessive pronoun, add the letter -a: mea - my; vua - your; ilua - his; elua - her; olua - its; nia - our; and so on (Ibid).

- **Gaining Fluency**

Now that the main parts of speech with the function words became familiar, one can form paragraphs out of the material mentioned above such as: Ni vidas bela batelo sur la maro; vua hundo esas tre granda; li kuras rapide a la rivero; vi povas komprar pano en la urbo; me komprenas nun, e me trovas ke Ido esas vere simpla.

Using the words listed, one can already put together very many short phrases and sentences. For instance to make a start with pronouns and verbs, varying each in turn: me skribas, elu skribas; ni venas, li venas. Then if you take some adjectives and nouns, again varying each in turn, you get: granda domo, granda pomi, granda hundo; bela domi, bela animalo, bela kozi.

When one continues to make longer phrases, he could make the following paragraph:

mea amiko venas a nia domo; la tablo e la stuli esas en la chambro;  
la maro esas varma nun; olu ne esas kolda; la mondo bezonas facila linguo;  
du personi sidas sur la muro; ni savas ke ligno esas tre utila.

Playing with words like this is an excellent way of building confidence and fluency, and in Ido it is exceptionally easy, as shown previously (Gawain et al 2011:9).

### **2.3.6 Past and Future**

Concerning tenses, which is simple and never complicated, for the past tense, the ending to use is **-is**. So *li venis* means "they came", and *li dankis* means "they thanked". For the future tense the ending is **-os**. So *li venos* means "they will come", and *li skribos* means "they will write". As there are no irregular verbs, you can already understand the following: *elu vidis bela flori en la gardeno; vu trovos kelka pano sur la tablo* (How Ido Works 1934:11 & Beaufront 1919:40)

## **The Conclusion**

The reader of this paper can conclude how easy is to learn the Ido language since it is built on simple rules without exceptions, which burdened the native languages. Ido is easily constructed for international communications. It is originally based on Esperanto (an earlier invention), but with many improvements. The result is a simple yet effective language, which is easy to pronounce and sounds somewhat like Italian. You can easily build on your knowledge and could soon be able to understand much more. A useful knowledge of Ido can be acquired in a small fraction of the time needed for any national language. Through Ido one can correspond

with people in other countries, and read books and magazines written in this international language.

Nevertheless, there are some points that should be taken into account concerning learning any language no matter how easy it is. Ido may face the same difficulties that the learner faces in learning the second language. That is to say, it is still not a native language to be acquired unconsciously. The problem is that it needs conscious learning and since each one of us has his own native language which is though difficult to learn but have been learn by heart unconsciously and it fulfils his real need for language. No matter how Ido is easy but it is difficult because it is learnt consciously as a second language unlike native languages. People acquire their language unconsciously and unless this language is acquired unconsciously, it will not succeed as an international language because there is no real need for it. Only native speakers of Ido can create the real need for it and to erg the next generation to acquire it and spread it so fast. This is the only way to make a succession out of this language or any other constructed language used for an international purposes. The acquisition of Ido is the solution to spread it all over the world.

Besides, as soon as it is acquired unconsciously, it will have the characteristics of any other language, i.e. it will be generative and it will change throughout the time. New vocabularies and exceptions to the grammatical rules will be invented everyday. If languages are permanent, then Greek or Latin will be still used with its old known shape from books to the present day . So, it is hard to imagine any language that will be survived from that change including Ido language.



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