

# FULL GRAMMAR OF LIENISH LANGUAGE

## 2-ND EDITION

### § 1. ALPHABET

Aa Ää Bb Cc Ćć Dd Ee Ff Gg  
Ĝĝ Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Öö  
Pp Rr Ss Tt Uu Üü Vv Žž Zz

[a] [ja] [be] [tse] [tʃe] [de] [e] [fe] [ge]  
[dʒe] [he] [i] [je] [ke] [le] [me] [ne] [o] [jo]  
[pe] [re] [se] [te] [u] [ju] [ve] [ʒe] [ze]

Lienish alphabet has 28 letters. There are 8 vowels: a, ä, e, i, o, ö, u, ü. There are also In Lienish almost every letter reading the same, ignoring its position in word. There is no accent in words, so all words pronouncing "neutral". Almost always letters pronouncing ignoring its position and another letters.

There are 12 reading rules in Lienish. Here are all they:

- 1) "e" in the end of nouns isn't pronouncing;
- 2) ei = [ai];
- 3) oi = [ua:];
- 4) ee = [i:];
- 5) cz = [ʒ];
- 6) gh = [h:];
- 7) zh = [dʒ];
- 8) "j" in Lienish pronouncing not like in English, but like in German;
- 9) "ä" pronouncing like in word "yacht";
- 10) "ö" pronouncing like in "young";
- 11) "ü" pronouncing like in "you";
- 12) if there is only one syllable in word, it pronouncing long.

### § 2. SYNTAX

Here is basic word order in Lienish sentences: Subject - Predicate - Objects. Actually, you don't have to follow this rule - Lienish has thing which calling "*free word order*". This is just basic order, and you don't need to follow it, but put a verb in sentences is necessary.

Almost all Lienish words are in triangle "Noun, Adjective, Verb": *akve - akvo - akva* (water - water (*adj.*) - swim). See? Negative form is simple too: you have to put "*nu*" (no) after (!) negative thing/action, or "It's not me broke glass." (*Mi nu brauku cupum.*) can transform in "I broke not glass." (*Mi brauku cupum nu*). Question sentences build like in English: predicate - subject, or with question word: question word - subject - predicate.

"I didn't break glass"

Yes: *Mi brauku nu cupum.*

No: *Mi cupum brauku nu.*

No: *Mi nu brauku cupum.*

"Do you like cookies?"

Yes: *Delova ni kekses?*

No: *Ni delova kekses?*

No: *Kekses ni delova?*

### § 3. NOUN

In Lienish noun has just case and number. Almost all nouns have ending "e", excluding some foreign words like "*bestseller*", "*bacteria*", "*computer*" etc. Get Plural is simple: in end of the word put "s" (*libere* - *liberes*). Lienish also has very specific thing - Double number. Double number uses like Plural (with ending "ng") for two (and only two!) things, like "Humans have two arms - *Ataines habesor rimborung*". You don't have to put word "two" after have - because of Double number it's clear, there are two arms). Some of new nouns getting by "gluing" of simple nouns. To get "glued" noun you need to make first part of word an adjective, and glue it to second. Like *üme* + *libere* = *ümolibere* (house + book = library), *corpe* + *zome* = *corpozome* (upper part of body + clothes = sweater, jacket) etc. See?

Cases

Lienish language has 3 cases: General, Instrumental and Dependent. General Case is using for Subject (*nouns, which are doing something in sentence*) - in Lienish it always in General Case (*Morhe var varmo* - Night was warm). Instrumental Case is using for moment when somebody uses anything (*Knidte dagoror ghondok* - Knight fights by sword). And Dependent Case is using for passive things, which aren't doing any verbs in sentence (*Mi brauku cupum* - I broke a cup).

	Singular	Plural / Double
<i>Allutive</i> (General)	<i>Libere</i>	<i>Liberes / Libereng</i>
<i>Instrumentive</i> (Instrumental)	<i>Liberok</i>	<i>Liberes ("s" only!)</i>
<i>Dependitive</i> (Dependent)	<i>Liberum</i>	<i>Liberus / Liberung</i>

"Knight fights by sword"

Yes: *Knidte dagoror ghondok.*

No: *Kindte dagoror ghonde.*

No: *Knidtum dagoror ghondok.*

"Humans have two arms"

Yes: *Ataines habesor rimborung.*

No: *Ataines habesor rimborus.*

No: *Ataines habesor rimboeng.*

## § 4. ADJECTIVE

Adjectives in Lienish always have ending -o: *blančo*, *altio* etc. Adjectives totally independent from nouns (in some languages (Russian, for example) you say not "red sweaters", but something like "reds sweaters"). There is no adverbs in Lienish, there are adjectives on their place - in Lienish it is right to say not "He runs slowly", but "He runs slow", not "He eats quickly", but "He eats quick". There are 3 comparison degrees in Lienish: positive, comparative and superlative.

<i>Aposito</i> (Negative)	<i>Posito</i> (Positive)	<i>Veseno</i> (Comparative)	<i>Unikalo</i> (Superlative)
<i>Ojo varmo</i>	<i>Varmo</i>	<i>Varmojo</i>	<i>Mose varmo</i>
Less warm	Warm	Warmer	The warmest

"My tea warmer than your, but less warm than his."

Yes: *Mio čaje ima varmojo nio, bajt ojo varmo lio.*

No: *Mio čaje ima varmo nio, bajt ojo varmo lio.*

No: *Mio čaje ima varmojo nio, bajt varmojo nu lio.*

## § 5. NUMERALS

There are all Lienish numerals from 0 to 10:

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;

*Nul, un, do, tri, kvar, sink, rek, jotap, oki, niun, ten;*

Numerals from 11 to 19 making this way:

- Ten + number (16 - tenrek, 19 - tenniun etc.)

From 20 to 99:

- Number + ten + number (23 - doten tri; 40 - kvarten; 86 - okiten rek etc.)

From 100 to 999:

Number + cent + number + number (105 - cent sink, 343 - tricent kvarten tri etc.)

From 1000 до 999999:

Number + mileno + all numbers before (3015 - trimileno tensink, 7433 - jotapmileno kvarcent tritenti, 23965 - dotentrimileno niuncent rektensink etc.)

Numerals bigger is making the same way like this. Here is some basic arithmetical verbs on Lienish:

$2 + 2 = 4$	$3 - 2 = 1$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$6 \div 2 = 3$	$3^2 = 9$	$\sqrt{4} = 2$
<i>Do plusa do itoi kvar</i>	<i>Tri mina do itoi un</i>	<i>Tri multa kvar itoi tendo</i>	<i>Rek maĝora do itoi tri</i>	<i>Tri fecpa do itoi niun</i>	<i>Sedoire fä kvar itoi do</i>

## § 6. VERB

Lienish verbs have 4 tenses: Past, Present, Long and Future. Long Tense is using for describing actions, which happening regular or which don't stopping and has ending (like English Present Simple). Present Tense and Infinitive have ending "-a", Long Tense - "-or", Past - "-u", and Future - "-im". Imperative form of verb getting by suffix *-teb-* (lien. *teba* - give).

Rule:

If action does two and more subjects (I and Frank) or one subject with Plural or Double number (two dogs, five cats) add suffix "-es-" to verb. If verb is irregular verb, ignore this rule.

Example:

<i>Pasoito</i> (Past)	<i>Preczeto</i> (Present)	<i>Kontino</i> (Long)	<i>Vajlemmo</i> (Future)
<i>Mi liberu</i>	<i>Mi libera</i>	<i>Mi liberor</i>	<i>Mi liberim</i>
I read (Past S.)	I'm reading	I read (Present S.)	I'll read

Irregular verbs

Bad news: Lienish has irregular verbs. Good news: it's only 16 of them. There haven't usual Past and Long Tenses, like regular, and you don't need too add "-es-" to them when you have more than one subject, but they have normal Future and Present Tenses.

### Lienish irregular verbs

No	Infinitive	Past Tense	Present Tense	Translation
1	<i>Afeta</i>	<i>Afett</i>	<i>Affumi</i>	Fly;
2	<i>Bleita</i>	<i>Bliht</i>	<i>Balti</i>	Execute;
3	<i>Corta</i>	<i>Cort</i>	<i>Cortio</i>	Sort;
4	<i>Delova</i>	<i>Deliübi</i>	<i>Leivoi</i>	Love, like;
5	<i>Falla</i>	<i>Fallum</i>	<i>Falt</i>	Fall;
6	<i>Ima</i>	<i>Var</i>	<i>Itoi</i>	Be;
7	<i>Karra</i>	<i>Karr</i>	<i>Keir</i>	Sell;
8	<i>Lagia</i>	<i>Logge</i>	<i>Lugfe</i>	Laugh;
9	<i>Nukera</i>	<i>Nukru</i>	<i>Nukki</i>	Sleep;
10	<i>Perama</i>	<i>Prett</i>	<i>Pera</i>	Prove;

11	<i>Pringa</i>	<i>Preg</i>	<i>Porgo</i>	Jump;
12	<i>Sakfa</i>	<i>Suff</i>	<i>Saffe</i>	Be safe;
13	<i>Sperha</i>	<i>Spart</i>	<i>Sper</i>	Speak;
14	<i>Sterba</i>	<i>Starb</i>	<i>Storbi</i>	Die;
15	<i>Valmina</i>	<i>Valm</i>	<i>Valimi</i>	Steal;
16	<i>Zanga</i>	<i>Zagt</i>	<i>Zagoi</i>	Wash;

"I and Frank swam in sea"

Yes: *Mi i Frenk akvesu in marum.*

No: *Mi i Frenk akvu in marum.*

No: *Mi i Frenk akvesa in marum.*

"I like to sing while I'm washing dishes"

Yes: *Mi leivoi lomina tipir mi zanga pilokus.*

No: *Mi delovor lomina tipir mi zanga pikolus.*

No: *Mi leivoi lomina tipir mi zagoi pikolus.*

## § 7. PRONOUNS

Lienish has 5 personal pronouns: *mi* (I), *vi* (we), *ni* (you), *li* (he, she, it) and *ži* (they). They are divide on singular and plural. As pronoun "li" is the pronouns "he", "she", and "it" at same time. Get possessive pronouns is simple: just add to pronoun ending "o" (ending of adjective, do you remember?) like *mi* - *mio*, *li* - *lio* (I - my, it - its) etc. Pronouns don't have cases and number.

<i>Mi</i> (I)	<i>Vi</i> (we)
<i>Ni</i> (you)	<i>Ni</i> (you)
<i>Li</i> (it)	<i>Ži</i> (they)

Lienish has a stuff named "*verbial pronouns*". It's like a short form of some pronoun, like English "I" + "am" = "I'm". Table below contains some examples of verbial pronouns. Verbial pronouns is a pronoun and a verb at the same time (but actually a bit more pronounish). You don't have to use verbial pronouns, but you can use it - it's like English "it is" - someone use "it is", someone - "it's".

<i>Mi</i>	<i>itoi</i>	<i>M'oi</i>	I'm
<i>Ci</i>	<i>itoi</i>	<i>C'oi</i>	This's
<i>Li</i>	<i>itoi</i>	<i>L'oi</i>	He's

"I saw him/her"

Yes: *Mi kordinu li.*

No: *Mio kordinu li.*

No: *Mi kordinu lum.*

## § 8. SUFFIXES & PREFFIXES

Suffixes may create new words in Lienish too. But if suffixes in Lienish used mainly for nouns, preffixes you can use in verbs only. To use suffix or preffix in some word, you need put it before central part of word and its ending if it's suffix, or before central part if it's preffix.

Preffix	Central part	Suffix	Ending
<i>Fi -</i>	<i>- taur -</i>	<i>- er -</i>	<i>- e</i>

*Warning: word on above doesn't exist. It just random word without actual meaning.*

Suffixes and preffixes in Lienish help not create different meanings of the word like cases, but they create completely new words, only with simmiliar meaning (*taure* - forest; *taurere* - lumberjack). Here is all main suffixes and preffixes, which are using in Lienish:

Suffix / Preffix	Meaning
<i>"au-"</i>	preffix for doing an action "outside": <i>trajkegha</i> - breath; <i>autrajkegha</i> - blow out;
<i>"-er-"</i>	suffix for human: <i>taure</i> - forest, <i>taurere</i> - lumberjack;
<i>"fi-"</i>	preffix for finishing an action: <i>libera</i> - read, <i>Mi filiberu</i> - I have read;
<i>"glo-"</i>	preffix for doing an action "inside": <i>kripa</i> - cover; <i>glokripa</i> - close;
<i>"-ik-"</i>	suffix for part of something: <i>taure</i> - forest, <i>taurike</i> - tree;
<i>"-pos-"</i>	suffix for possibility: <i>uberze</i> - meal, <i>uberzposo</i> - eatable;
<i>"-ul-"</i>	suffix for instrument: <i>feana</i> - write, <i>feanule</i> - pencil;

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