

FULL GRAMMAR OF LIENISH LANGUAGE  
VERSION 1.5

ALPHABET

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

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

Lienish alphabet has 27 letters. There are 7 vowels: a, ä, e, i, o, u, ü. 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.

10 Rules How to Talk on Lienish Right:

- 1) "e" in the end of nouns isn't pronouncing;
- 2) ei = [ai] like in German;
- 3) oi = [ua:] like in French;
- 4) ee = [i:];
- 5) cz = [ʒ];
- 6) gh = [h:];
- 7) zh = [ʒ];
- 8) "j" in Lienish pronouncing not like in English, but like in German;
- 9) "ä" pronouncing like in "yacht";
- 10) "ü" pronouncing like in "you";

SYNTAX

Here is basic sentence: Subject - Predicate - objects. Almost all Lienish words are in triangle "Noun, Adjective, Verb": akva - akvo - akvi (water - water (adj.) - swim). See? Отрицание строится так: after (!) отрицаемого thing/action you have to put "nu" (no), 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 - subject - predicate.

"I didn't break glass"

Yes: Mi brauku nu cupum.

No: Mi cupum brauku nu.

No: Mi nu brauku cupum.

NOUN

In Lienish noun has just case and number. Almost all nouns have ending "e", excluding some foreign words like "bestseller", "bacteria", "captain" etc. Get plural is simple: in end of the word put "s" (libere - liberes). Some of new nouns getting by "gluing" of simple nouns. Like üme + libere = ümolibere (house + book = library), sane + hue = sanohue (mount + fire = volcano), corpe + žome = corpožome (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 - in Lienish it always in General Case (Nigte var varmo - Night was warm). Instrumental Case is using for moment when somebody uses something (Knidte batallor swordok - Knight fights by sword). And Dependent Case is using for passive things.

	Singular	Plural
Allutiv (General)	Libere	Liberes
Instrumentiv (Instrumental)	Liberok	Liberos
Dependetiv (Dependent)	Liberum	Liberus

"Knight fights by sword"

Yes: Knidte battalor swordok.  
 No: Kindte battalor sworde.  
 No: Knidtum battalor swordek.

## ADJECTIVE

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

Aposito	Posito	Veseno	Unikalo
ojo varmo less warm	varmo warm	varmojo warmer	mose varmo the warmest

## NUMERALS

There are all 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.).

От 1000 до 999999:  
 Number + mileno + all numbers before (3015 - trimileno tensink, 7433 - jotapmileno kvarcent tritentri, 23965 - dotentrimileno niuncent rektensink etc.)

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

2 + 2 = 4	3 - 2 = 1	3 * 4 = 12	6 : 2 = 3
3 <sup>2</sup> = 6	√4 = 2		

Do plusa do itoi kvar; Tri mina do itoi un; Tri multa kvar itoi tendo; Rek mağora do itoi tri;  
 Tri fecpa do itoi rek; Sedoir kvare itoi do;

## 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. Present Tense and Infinitive's ending is "-a", in Long Tense - "or", in Past - "u", and in Future - "im".  
 Повелительная форма глагола образуется by suffix -teb- (teba - give). If action are doing two and more subjects, add "es" (Mi i Frenk akvesu in marum. - I and Frank swam in sea.)

Pasoito	Preseto	Kontino	Villimo	
Mi liberu I read	Mi libera I'm reading	Mi liberor I read	Mi liberim I will read	Liberteba! Read!

### Irregular verbs

Preseto	Pasoito	Kontino	Translate
Afeta	affet	affumi	fly
Bleita	bliht	balti	execute
Corta	cort	cortio	sort
Falla	falum	falt	fall
Ima	var	itoi	be
Leba	lūbi	leivoi	love

Lafia	lof	luffe	laugh
Pringa	preg	porgo	jump
Sakfa	suff	saffe	be safe
Sperha	spart	sper	talk
Sterba	starb	storbi	die
Zanga	zagt	zagoi	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.

#### PRONOUNS

Singular	Plural
Mi	Vi
Ni	Ni
Li	Ži

Lienish has 5 personal pronouns: mi (I), vi (we), ni (you), li (he, she, it) and ži (they). 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 any cases, like nouns.

"I saw him/her"

Yes: Mi kordinu li.

No: Mio kordinu li.

No: Mi kordinu lum.

#### SUFFIXES & PREFFIXES

Suffixes and preffixes too create new words. Here is all main suffixes and preffixes, which using in Lienish:

"er": suffix for human: line - forest, linere - лесник;

"im": suffix for description "from above": kordina - watch, see, kordinima - look [like somebody];

"ik": suffix for part of something: zenide - sand, zenidike - песчинка;

"fi": preffix for finishing action: stopa - стоять, fistopa - остановиться;

"pos": suffix for possibility: uberze - meal, uberzposo - съедобый;

"ul": suffix for instrument: skriba - write, skribula - pencil;