FULL GRAMMAR OF LIENISH LANGUAGE

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 Źź Zz

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

How to talk on Lienish right:

1) "e" in the end of nouns isn't pronouncing;
2) ei = [ai];
3) oi = [ua:];
4) ee = [i:];
5) "r" in Lienish pronouncing not like in English, but like in Spanish;
6) "ä" pronouncing like "yacht";
7) "ü" pronouncing like "you";

SYNTAX

Here is basic sentence: Subject - Predicate - определение - дополнение и обстоятельство. Almost all Lienish words are in triangle "Noun, Adjective, Verb": akva - akvo - akvi (water - water (adj.) - swim). See? Svaro line kordinima kolero in nigtum. (букв. "Тёмный лес выглядел злой в ночи.") - Тёмный лес выглядел злым ночью. Отрицание строится так: after (!) отрицаемого thing/action you have to put "nu" (no), or "It's not me broke glass." (Mi nu brauku cupe.) can transform in "I broke not glass." (Mi brauku cupe nu). Question sentences like in English: сказуемое - определение - подлежащее - дополнение, либо с вопросительным словом: вопрос - определение - подлежащее - сказуемое - определение - дополнение и обстоятельство.

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 + źome = corpoźome (upper part of body + clothes = sweater, jacket) etc. See?

Cases

Общий падеж используется для обозначеня подлежащего. Оно в лиенийском всегда стоит в общем падеже (Nigte var varmo - Night was warm). Орудующий падеж используется для обозначения when somebody uses something (Knidte batallor swordok - Knight fights by sword).

	Singular	Plural
Allutiv (Общий)	Libere	Liberes
Instrumentiv (Орудующий)	Liberok	Liberos
Dependetiv (Зависимый)	Liberum	Liberus

ADJECTIVE

Adjectives has ending -o: blanćo, altio etc. Adjectives totally independent from nouns (in some languages 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 "I'm high", but "I [stay on] high place", not "He eats quickly", but "He eats quick". Тут 3 степени сравнения: positive, comparative and superlative deegres.

| Aposito | Posito | Veseno | Unikalo |

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ojo varmo        varmo            varmojo          mose varmo
less warm        warm             warmer           the warmest
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NUMERALS

There are all numerals from 0 to 10:

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0,   1, 2, 3, 4,    5,    6,    7,    8,   9,    10;
Nul, un, do, tri, kvar, sink, rek, jotap, oki, niun, ten;
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Numerals from 11 to 19 making this way:
- Ten + number (16 - tenrek, 19 - tenniun etc.)

From 21 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 basic math on Lienish:

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2 + 2 = 4                3 - 2 = 1              3 * 4 = 12                    6 : 2 = 3
Do plusa do itoi kvar;  Tri mina do itoi un;  Tri multa kvar itoi tendo;   Rek maĝora do itoi tri;
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3² = 6                  √4 = 2
Tri fecpa do itoi rek;  Sedoir kvare itoi do;
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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. 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).

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Pasoito         Preseto          Kontino          Villimo

Mi liberu       Mi libera        Mi liberor       Mi liberim        Liberteba!
I read          I'm reading      I read           I will read       Read!
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Irregular verbs

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

PRONOUNS

Singular	Plural
Mi	Vi
Ni	Ni
Li	Źi

Lienish has 5 personal pronouns: mi (I), vi (we), ni (you), li (he, she, it) and źi (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.

SUFFIXES & PREFFIXES

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

"er": suffix for обозначения человека: line - forest, linere - лесник;
"im": suffix for description "from above": kordina - watch, kordinima - look like somebody;
"ik": suffix for part of something: zenide - sand, zenidike - песчинка;
"fi": suffix for ending of action: stopa - стоять, fistopa - останавиться;
"pos": suffix for possibility: uberze - еда, uberzposo - съедобый;
"ul": suffix for instrument: skriba - write, skribula - pencil;