

FULL GRAMMAR OF LIENISH LANGUAGE
VERSION 1.9

ALPHABET

Aa Ää Bb Cc Ćć Dd Ee
Ff Gg Ğğ 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] [ðe] [he] [i] [je] [ke]
[le] [me] [ne] [o] [jo] [pe] [re]
[se] [te] [u] [ju] [ve] [ze] [ze]

Lienish alphabet has 28 letters. There are 8 vowels: a, ä, e, i, o, ö, 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.

11 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) "ö" pronouncing like in "young";
- 11) "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? Negative form is simple: 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 - 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?

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). Some of new nouns getting by "gluing" of simple nouns. Like üme + libere = ümolibere (house + book = library), erde + releto + stojne = erdoreletostojne (mount + melted + stone = 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 (Morhe var varmo - Night was warm). Instrumental

Case is using for moment when somebody uses something (Knidte batalor swordok - Knight fights by sword). And Dependent Case is using for passive things (Mi brauku cupum - I broke a cup.).

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

"Knight fights by sword"

Yes: Knidte batalor źorkoălstulok.

No: Kindte batalor źorkoălstule.

No: Knidtum batalor źorkoălstulok.

ADJECTIVE

Adjectives has 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 right to say not "He runs slowly", but "He runs slow", not "He eats quickly", but "He eats quick". There are 3 degrees in Lienish: positive, comparative and superlative.

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

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

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

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

No: Mio čaje varmojo nio, bajt varmojo ni lio.

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.).

From 1000 do 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 Do plusa do itoi kvar;	3 - 2 = 1 Tri mina do itoi un;	3 * 4 = 12 Tri multa kvar itoi tendo;
6 : 2 = 3 Rek mağora do itoi tri;	3 ² = 6 Tri fecpa do itoi rek;	√4 = 2 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". Imperative form of verb getting 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.). If you are using irregular verbs, you don't need to keep "es" rule.

Pasoito	Preseto	Kontino	Villimo	Imperative
Mi liberu I read (Past Simple)	Mi libera I'm reading	Mi liberor I read	Mi liberim I will read	Liberteba! Read!

Irregular verbs

Lienish has 15 irregular verbs. 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.

Preseto	Pasoito	Kontino	Translate
Afeta	affet	affumi	fly
Bleita	bliht	balti	execute
Corta	cort	cortio	sort
Delova	deliübi	leivoi	love
Falla	falum	falt	fall
Ima	var	itoi	be
Kara	karr	keir	sell
Lagia	logge	lugfe	laugh
Nukera	nukru	nuki	sleep
Pringa	preg	porgo	jump
Sakfa	suff	saffe	be safe
Sperha	spart	sper	speak on language
Sterba	starb	storbi	die
Valmina	valm	valimi	steal
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.

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

Yes: Mi leivoi lomina tipir mi zanga pilokes.

No: Mi delovor lomina tipir mi zanga pikoles.

No: Mi leivoi lomina tipir mi zagoi pikoles.

PRONOUNS

	Singular	Plural
1 face	Mi	Vi
2 face	Ni	Ni
3 face	Li	Ži

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 and on "faces". 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: taure - forest, taurere - lumberjack;

"fi": preffix for finishing action: libera - read, filibera - have read;
"ik": suffix for part of something: taure - forest, taurike - tree;
"im": suffix for description "from above": kordina - watch, see, kordinima - look [like somebody];
"pos": suffix for possibility: uberze - meal, uberzposo - eatable;
"ul": suffix for instrument: feana - write, feanule - pencil, pen etc.;

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