

tinalikha thosa mohstharunau linkhunenat hunime .
dasar kilikhanni hunime - kileinikhun mannime .
bonikhar simalhiminan minanime . :

Orthography:

Lortho's writing system is written left-to-right and each vowel attaches to the previous glyph, except for i. The orthography can be seen [here](#).

Grammar:

1. Lortho is SVO and agglutinating with some minor inflection. There are ten cases which are explained [here](#).
2. All nouns end in a vowel and are one of three genders: -i (masc), -u (fem), and -a (neut). Adjectives precede the noun and agree with gender only. Nouns are not pluralized when counted. Numerals also come before the noun and do not take any affixes if they are cardinal numbers modifying said noun.
3. Pluralization: Neuter and feminine nouns will add the suffix -ne before case suffixes. Masculine nouns will add the infix -en- before the final -i; if the noun ends in -ni, the infix will be -em-

Examples:

- Masc Singular: toshani *dragon*, Plural: toshanemi *dragons*
- Masc Singular: khulaki *guardian*, Plural: khulakeni *guardians*
- Fem Singular: maru *sister*, Plural: marune *sisters*
- Neut Singular: dikha *thing*, Plural: dikhane *things*

4. Possessive pronouns are prefixes added to the noun. The prefixes are:

Number	Masc	Fem	Neut
1S	ni-	nu-	-
2S	lin-	lun-	-
3S	li-	lu-	la-
1P	nima-	numa-	-
2P	nani-	nanu-	-
3P	limi-	limu-	lima-

5. Adverbs end in -r and come before the word they modify; however, this is not a rule
6. All verbs are conjugated in gender and number and must agree with the subject – implied or implicit. There are three types of verbs: -n verbs (the infinitive is also the stem), -o verbs (the verb stem is found by removing the final -o), and -t verbs (the verb stem is found by changing the final -t to -d).
 - Below are the specifics of the verbs present in this passage:
 - The present is formed by adding the personal endings to the verb stem
 - The past is formed by adding the suffix -ikh to the verb stem before the personal endings
 - The continuous is formed by adding the suffix -ein to the verb stem before any other suffix
 - The passive voice is made by adding the suffix -im to the verb stem before any other suffix
7. Action nominals (i.e. gerunds) are formed by adding the suffix -na to the end of the infinitive of -o and -n verbs; the suffix -ina is added to the infinitive of -t verbs. Action nominals are neuter by default.

8. Personal endings for verbs are as follows:

Number Masc Fem Neut

1S	-in	-un	-
2S	-anni	-annu	-
3S	-i	-u	-a
1P	-inan	-unan	-
2P	-amin	-amun	-
3S	-imi	-imu	-ima

Lexicon:

NOTES:

- Verb infinitives will be listed followed by the (verb stem-)
- Adjectives will be listed as its (root-)
- Nouns will be listed followed by its (gender)
- Punctuation: the . symbol is the end of a sentence and : denotes the end of text. The - is a comma.

tinalo, (tinal-) (v.) : to capture, seize

thosa (*n. neut*) : light

moshtaru (*n. fem*) : star, sun

khu (*n. fem*) : eye (anatomical)

dasar (*adv.*) : so, then, after

kilo, (kil-) (v.) : to see, watch

bonikhar (*adv.*) : together

simalho, (simalh-) (v.) : to tie, fasten, bind