“kashidenin lalha dikhaneme thashi hana dasat.” radenikhi motikhani kisananau libinume. “konerin ikhi mashtamela ammar menanimi nimi dikhaneme.”

phorennikhin bon menishu khume thufalardan. “efodhanni fakodasha ikhi dhalamu kafume. hankhanin seman ikhi dikhame mannumela.”

“semananni masharime hunimela?”

“mekhara minarona kisaname. dharokhar lumanin, rokhar somanin, dharokhar denalin kisaname.”

“kaura malar dhadenalanni?”

“dhatumedin denalo. finali peikhali nihokhanname. harlu malar menu dikhu.” radenikhi libinume.

“kaura finali peikhali minaro manni kisaname?”

“rokhar, fakodasha, rokhar. hana dharokhar denalaina dasat hanhan lhara! harlikhi i moshtharume. harikhin mena dikhame.”

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Grammar:

Lortho is SVO and agglutinating with some minor inflection. There are ten cases which are explained here: <http://lortho.conlang.org/wiki/index.php?title=Morphology#Grammatical_Case>

All nouns all 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.

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-

Possessive pronouns are prefixes added to the noun. The prefixes are:  
  
Singular Masc Fem Neut

1S ni- nu-

2S lin- lun-

3S li- lu- la-

Plural Masc Fem Neut

1P nima- numa-

2P nani- nanu-

3P limi- limu- lima-

Adverbs end in -r and come before the word they modify; however, this is not a rule

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).

Tenses: there are three tenses present in this passage: present, past, and future.

- 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 future is formed by adding the suffix -ain to the verb stem before the personal endings

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.

Personal endings for verbs are as follows:

Singular Masc Fem Neut

1S -in -un -

2S -anni -annu -

3S -i -u -a

Plural Masc Fem Neut

1P -inan -unan -

2P -amin -amun -

3P -imi -imu -ima

Lexicon:

NOTES:

- Infinitives will be listed followed by the (verb stem-)

- Adjectives will be listed as its (root-)

- Nouns will be listed followed by its (gender)

ammar – (adv.) where

binu – (n. fem) nose

bon – (numeral) two

dasat – (adv.) after, then, later

denalo (denal-) – (v.) to close, shut down

dha(k)- - (NEG)

dhalam – (adj.) nice, kind

dikha – (n. neut) thing

efodho (efodh-) – (v.) to have

finalo (final-) – (v.) to cause (s.t.)

hana – (conj.) and

hanhan – (numeral) hundred

hankhan (hankhan-) – (v.) to want

haret (har-) – (v.) to do

harlan (harl-) – (v.) to be

hokhan (hokhan-) – (v.) to suffer, endure

hun – (PN.1FSG)

ikhi – (numeral) one; (indef. art) a/an

kafu – (n. masc) face

kashiden (kashiden-) - (v.) to learn

kaura – (Q)

khu – (n. fem) eye

kisana – (n. neut) – shop, store

kodasha – (n. neut) friend, comrade

konero (koner-) – (v.) to come, arrive

lalh- - (adj.) little, small, miniscule

luman (luman-) – (v.) to rest, relax

malar – (adv.) very

malar – (interrogative) why

mannu – (PN.2FSG)

mashar – (dem. pron.; adv.) – what

mashta – (n. neut) planet, world

mekharo (mekhar-) – (v.) to be difficult

men- - (adj.) bad, evil

menan – (v.) to understand

menish- - (adj.) sad

minaro (minar-) – (v.) to take care of, watch over

moshtharu – (n. fem) wizard, sorcerer

motikhani – (n. masc) keeper, owner

paikhali – (n. masc) bad omen, curse

phorenno (phorenn-) – (v.) to turn

raden (raden-) – (v.) to clean

rokhar – (adv.) always

seman (seman-) – (v.) to say, tell

soman (soman-) – (v.) to move, relocate

thashi – (adv. Of time) now

thufalar – Proper Name

tumet (tumed-) – (v.) to be able (to)