



# YASCL Grammar

## Basic grammar concepts

### Word order\*[1]

The word order of YASCL is OSV (object<sup>[2]</sup>, subject<sup>[3]</sup>, verb).

Let's take the sentence *The big dog bit the small man* as an example. YASCL doesn't have articles, so we will drop them here. *Big dog bit small man*. Now, let's change the word order to OSV. *Big dog* is the subject, *small man* is the object, and *bit* is the verb. So, the final sentence would look like this: *Small man big dog bit*.

### What doesn't YASCL have?\*

- Grammatical gender<sup>[4]</sup>
- Articles (like English *the*, *a[n]*, German *der*, *die*, *das*, French *le*, *la*)
- Cases.<sup>[5]</sup>
- Tenses.
  - There are no tenses in YASCL. Instead, the tense is simply stated as a word in the sentence (like *[WORD FOR EARLIER]* - earlier, *[WORD FOR YESTERDAY]* - yesterday, *[WORD FOR LATER]* - later, *[WORD FOR TOMORROW]* - tomorrow). Because of this system, there are no verb tenses and the tense can be stated very easily without having to create a verb tense system.

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1 The asterisk means that this feature is not yet finished/set in stone. [^](#)

2 [Grammatical object on Wikipedia](#) [^](#)

3 [Grammatical subject on Wikipedia](#) [^](#)

4 [Grammatical gender on Wikipedia](#). [^](#)

5 [Grammatical case on Wikipedia](#). [^](#)