The Grammar of Lingwa de Planeta

The principle of facultative precision

LdP follows the principle of facultative precision in expressing grammatical meanings. It means that it is not obligatory to indicate a grammatical meaning if it may be inferred from the context. E.g. it is not obligatory to use tenses or plural form, but for precision it is possible.

Word order

Word order is direct: subject — predicate — object. An accusative particle "den" placed before the object makes it possible to change its place, e.g. for the sake of emphasis.

Nouns

Most nouns end in –a or consonants.

The basic noun form does not convey the grammatical meaning of singularity. To specify singularity, use "un" one. In order to specify plurality, the plural form of noun may be used. Its ending is –(e)s. If a noun ends in a vowel, add –s; otherwise add –es:

- man man (male human) – manes men
- gina woman — ginas women
- boy boy – boys boys.

When speaking generally about a group or class of uniform objects, plural endings are not used: Bobra es animal. – Beavers are animals.

After any indication of plurality (numerals; quantifiers like "mucho" many, much, plural subject, personal pronouns "nu" we, "li" they), as a rule, plural endings are not used:

- mucho yar – many years
- Li es hao jen. — They are good people.

Gender is not indicated in most nouns. If there is need to indicate sex, add particles "man-" or "gin-": man-doga male dog, gin-doga female dog. There are also suffixes –o for masculine and –ina for feminine; if a noun ends in –a, the latter is dropped, otherwise the suffix is simply added:

- rega king/queen — rego king — regina queen.

In several cases different words are used for the male and female:

- mata/patra — mother/father
- oma/opa — grandmother/grandfather
- docha/son — daughter/son
- kindocha/kinson — granddaughter/grandson
- tia/onkla — aunt/uncle
- sinior/madam — sir/madam.
Verbs

There are two verb types: i-verbs (type 1) and other verbs (type 2). i-verbs are the verbs that end in «consonant+i», e.g.:

vidi – to see
audi – to hear
fini – to finish
sidi – to sit
dumi – to think
fobisi – to frighten
pri — to like
chi — to eat
pi — to drink.

Monosyllabic i-verbs like pri, chi, pi constitute a specific subtype characterized by that in derivation their –i is always preserved, e.g.:

chi — chier, ching
pi — pier, piing
(cp.: swimi — swimer, swimming).

Examples of type 2 verbs:
jan — to know
gun – to work
zun – to be occupied with, devote oneself to
shwo – to say, to speak
go – to go
yao – to want
lwo – to fall
flai – to fly
krai – to cry
prei – to pray
joi – to rejoice, be happy
jui – to enjoy, revel in
emploi – to employ
kontinu – to continue.

Verbs with prefixes fa- and mah-, which contain adjectives, are type 2 verbs too:
fa-syao – to diminish, become smaller (syao small)
fa-muhim – to become more important (muhim important)
mah-hao – make better, improve (hao good).

The basic verb form does not convey the grammatical meaning of tense or aspect. The latters can be specified through special particles.

Particles before the verb:

ve — future tense marker;
he — past tense marker;
zai — marker of continuous aspect;
wud — conditional marker;
gwo — remote past tense marker («some time ago, earlier in life, have been to somewhere or used to do smth»);
sal — immediate future marker («to be going to do smth.»);
yus — immediate past marker («have just done smth; the word «yus» means «just»);
gei — marks the passive of becoming (unfinished process): dwar gei ofni — the door is being opened.
Particles after the verb:
–te — past tense marker (means the same as he, but is handy when there are other particles before the verb);
–she — active participle marker;
–yen — verbal adverb marker;
–ney — passive participle marker:
zwo-ney gunsa — the done work/the work being done
gunsa es zwo-ney — the work is done.

The imperative and incentive particle ba is placed after the verb:
Lai ba! – Come!
Nu go ba! – Let's go!
Lu lai ba! – Let him come!

Negation is formed by means of particle bu. It is placed before the verb or tense particle.

Verbs in LdP may be intransitive and transitive in the same form, if this doesn't cause ambiguity. Usually, if the verb is followed by an object, the verb is transitive, otherwise it is not:
me begin gun I begin to work — kino begin the film begins.
The prefix fa- ("to get, to become") may serve as intransitivity marker:
aston to astonish — fa-aston to be (become) astonished.
The causative prefix mah- may serve as transitivity marker:
lwo to fall — mah-lwo to drop.

The infinitive particle 'tu' is used to substantivise a verb:
Tu samaji es tu pardon. – To understand is to forgive.

To make a verb reflexive, add swa: woshi swa to wash oneself.
To make a verb reciprocal, add mutu: lubi mutu to love each other.

There is one exceptional verb — bi to be. It has the present tense form "es" and the past tense form "bin", in all the other cases it's "bi":
Se es hao. — This is good.
Se bin hao. — This was good.
Se ve bi hao. — This will be good.
Bi hao! — Good luck! Bless you!
Hay olo bi hao! — May everything be good!

Adjectives
Adjectives don't change. Most of them end in –e or (if derived from nouns) in –ney:
forte — strong
sekret secret — sekret-ney secret, confidential.
There are also some other endings (-an, -ao). Also some adjective suffixes (–ful, –lik, –shil, –val) end in a consonant.
The adjective usually precedes the noun. However, to stress it or to add a poetic connotation it may be placed after the noun: you may say "She has large blue eyes" either as "Ela hev gran blu okos" or "Ela hev okos gran blu", or even "Ela hev gran okos blu".

The particle "lo" imparts to the adjective the meaning of general notion:
lo hao the good, what is good, lo bade the bad, what is bad, lo resta-ney the rest, lo shwo-ney the said. This particle may be dropped if there is another qualifier: olo uuparen-shwo-ney everything above-said, olo jamile everything beautiful.

If the adjective has the suffix –e, changing it to –a produces a noun with the meaning “something or somebody characterized with this quality”:

yunge young — yunga young man/woman (yungo young man, yungina young woman)
saje wise — saja sage
jamile beautiful — jamila beautiful woman/handsome man (jamilo handsome man, jamilina beautiful woman)
konstante constant (adj.) — konstanta constant (noun)
absolute absolute (adj.) — absoluta absolute (noun).

Using the pronoun wan (“an individual, one”) has a similar effect:

adulte adult (adj.) — adulte wan adult (noun)
Kapti-ney wan bu shwo-te nixa. — The captured (person) did not say anything.
Riche wan e povre wan — oli es jen. — The rich and the poor — all are people.

The particle “la”, in plural “las” (written with a hyphen) placed after adjective or participle may be optionally used as a substantivator or a substitute word, in order to avoid repetition of the same noun:

Hir ye rosas, ob yu preferi blan-las o hwan-las? — Hwan-las.
There are roses here; do you prefer the white or the yellow ones? — The yellow.
Walaa dwa kitaba. Sey-la es hao e toy-la es buhao. — Here are two books. This one is good, and that one is bad.

Adverbs

Adverbs and adverbial phrases come directly after the verb, or at the beginning of the sentence. Adverbs of manner are formed from adjectives by changing –e to –em:

klare clear — klarem clearly.
If adjective ends in a consonant, –em is added:
santush satisfied, contented — santushem contentedly.

In other cases adverb has the same form:

hao – good; well
kway – quick; quickly.

Other kinds of adverbs may end differently: poy – then, later; wek – away; uupar – up; for – further, on, forth.

Here are some spatial and temporal adverbs and prepositions:
avan – forward (where to?)
avanen – ahead (of) (at what place?)
aus – out (where to?)
ausen – outside (at what place?)
bak – back(wards)
baken – behind;
in – in
inu – into
inen – inside;
a lefta – to the left
leften – at the left (of);
a desna – to the right
desnen – at the right (of);
nich – down(wards)
nichen – down (at what place?);
uupar – up(wards)
uuparen – up (at what place?)
miden – in the middle of;
afte – after
aften – afterwards, later on;
bifoo – before
bifooen – formerly.

One can see that the spatial adverbs expressing movement towards a certain point end in
different ways (often in –u), while those expressing being in (at) a certain point end in –en (this
ending is unstressed).

Personal pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>me</th>
<th>nu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yu</td>
<td>yu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta (lu, ela)</td>
<td>li</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

me — I
yu — you (sg., pl.)
ta — he, she, it (common for animate)
lu — he
ela — she
it — it (inanimate)
nu — we
li — they

It does not have the meaning "this, that" (as reference to the actions, conditions or events
mentioned in the preceding or following statement); these meanings are expressed by pronouns
"se" (this) and "to" (that):
Me jan to. — I know that. ("Me jan it" would mean "I know it (something inanimate)").

Personal pronouns don't change. As a subject they come before the verb, as an object directly
after the verb. The dative case is marked with the preposition "a".
The indefinite personal pronoun is "oni".

Possessives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>me-ney</th>
<th>nu-ney</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yu-ney</td>
<td>yu-ney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yu-oli-ney</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta-ney</td>
<td>li-ney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lu-ney</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ela-ney</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it-ney</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are also shorter forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>may</th>
<th>nuy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yur</td>
<td>yur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suy (luy, elay)</td>
<td>ley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

may — my
yur — your (sg., pl.)
suy — its, his, her, one's (general for 3rd person singular)
luy — his
elay — her
nuy — our
ley — their.
Possessives don't change.

**Demonstratives**

se (this), to (that) — are used in the function of noun.
sey (this, these), toy (that, those) — are used before a noun, in the function of adjective.

Kwo es se? Se es auto. — What is this? This is a car. (‘Se’ may be omitted in such sentences: Kwo es? Es auto).
Me jan to. — I know that.
Se es auto e to es bisikla. — This is a car, and that is a bicycle.
To es avion, bu es faula. — That is an airplane, not a bird.
Sey autos es hwan e toy autos es blu. — These cars are yellow and those cars are blue.

**Interrogatives and relatives**

Kwo? — What?
Kwel? — Which?
Ke — that (introduces subordinate clause): Me jan ke yu es hir. — I know that you are here.
Kel — which, who, that (introduces subordinate clause, replaces subject): Es gela kel janmog gani muy hao. — This is a girl that can sing very well.

Other interrogatives and relatives coincide:
kwanto — how much/many
wo – where; fon wo – where from, a wo – whereto
komo — how
way – why
wen – when.

**Grammatical words**

Some frequently used grammatical words/particles:
kom — as
tanto — so much, so many, thus much
tak — so, this way
koy — some
eni — any, whatever
kada — every
otre — other, another
ol — all, the whole of
oli — all, everybody
olo — everything
nul — no (whatever), none (whatever)
tal — such
same — same
sempre — always
neva — never
nixa — nothing.

A detailed list of grammatical words along with examples of their usage is available in the Grammatical dictionary. Ibidem compound pronouns and adverbs are explained, such as:

koysa — something
koywan — someone
koylok — somewhere
koytaim — somewhen, sometime
koygrad — to some degree
koykomo — in some way

enisa — anything, whatever
eniwan — anybody, anyone, any (person)
enilok — anywhere
enitaim — anytime
enikomo — in any way

kadawan — everyone
kadalok — everywhere

oltaim — all the time, constantly

nullok — nowhere
nulgrad — not in the least
nulwan — nobody
nulves — not once, never

unves — once, one day
koyves — sometimes
otreves — next time, another time

otrelok — in another place.
Questions
There are two interrogative particles. One of them (ob) is placed at the beginning of an interrogative sentence, the other (ku) at the end or directly after the word to which it relates. It is practical to use "ob" with longer sentences and "ku" with shorter ones:
Ob yu mog shwo a me, wo es zuy blise fanshop? — Can you tell me, where is the nearest food store?
Yu lai ku? – Are you coming?
Me lai, hao ku? – I'll come, OK?
Me darfi zin ku? – May I come in?

The particle "ob" also plays the role of the conjunction "whether":
Me bu jan, ob lu es in dom. – I don't know whether he is at home.

There is one more variant of building interrogative sentences: verb repetition with the negative particle "bu" in the middle:
Yu go-bu-go? — Are you going (or not)?
Ye-bu-ye koy idea? — Are there any ideas?

There is no subject-predicate inversion. A question word like "kwo" what or "kwel" which may be placed at the beginning of interrogative sentence, although it may not be the subject:
Kwo yu dumi om se? – What do you think about it?

The turn of speech "isn't it?" is "bu ver":
Es hao filma, bu ver? – It's a good film, isn't it?

Comparison
The comparative degree of adverbs and adjectives is formed with the help of the words 'pyu' more ('...kem'...than) and 'meno' less ('...kem'...than); the superlative degree is formed with the help of the words 'zuy' most and 'minim' least.

The equality of compared objects:
\textit{sam... kom} – as... as:
Lu es sam riche kom ela. – He is as rich as she is.

The expression 'the more..., the more' — 'kem pyu... tem pyu...':
Kem pyu lao, tem pyu stupide. — The older, the sillier.

Compound words
In compound words the modifying word stands before the main word: gutantim working time, flaifish flying fish, suryaflor sunflower, akwagarmiser water-heater, mauskapter mouse trap, lernikitaba textbook, sendijen envoy, saltikorda skipping-rope. The adjective suffix –e may be dropped: garibjen stranger (garibe jen), platbota flat-boat (plate bota).
Diminutive and augmentative particles and suffixes

There is an augmentative particle gro–, a diminutive particle –ki (these particles are hyphenated), an augmentative suffix "gron", and a diminutive suffix "kin".

The suffixes are used to make notions which qualitatively differ from the basic noun:
- dom house — domkin a house that is inherently small (cabin, hut) — domgron a house that is inherently large (mansion);
- denta tooth — dentagron tusk;
- barela barrel — barelakin keg.

As to the particles, they modify the meaning within the limits of a given quality; gro– is used before the modified word, –ki after it:
- dom-ki a little house; gro-dom a big house.

The suffixes are used to form nouns only, while the particles may be used with different speech parts:
- gro-danke thank you very much, great thanks
- gro-gran huge
- gro-gao greatly high
- gro-chifan to guzzle, overeat
- gro-pluvi it is pouring
- pluvi-ki it drizzles
- treba chifan-ki one should take a snack.

It should be noted that there is also an intensifying adverb "gro", so that the mentioned phrases may also be constructed as: chifan gro; pluvi gro. "Gro" expresses a greater extent of augmentation/intensification, than "muy" (very):
- muy hao! very well!
- gro-hao! great! excellent!

The particles may also be used with proper nouns: Jon-ki Johnny.

Nouns meaning action

The correspondence between noun’s form and its meaning is basically the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Nouns for i-verbs (type 1)</th>
<th>Nouns for other verbs (type 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Act and its manifestation/instance/result/resulting state</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The very action as process; repeated action; occupation, hobby, sport</td>
<td>-ing</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:
- adi to add — ada addition (both act of adding and what is added)
- konvinsi to convince — konvinsa persuasion, conviction; convictions, beliefs
konekti to connect — konekta connection
judi to judge — juda judgement (both judging and decision)
reflekti to reflect — reflekta reflection (action as well as image)
inviti to invite — invita invitation
inuspiri to inhale — inuspira inhalation
lubi to love — luba love
darbi to strike — darba strike
jivi to live — jiva life

joi to rejoice — joisa joy
gun to work — gunsa work
jan to know — jansa knowledge
begin to begin — beginsa beginning
kan to look — kansa a look
flai to fly — flaisa flight
krai to cry — krais a cry
prei to pray — preisa prayer

zwo to do — zwoing doing
go to go — going going; course
swimi to swim — swiming swimming
fishi to fish — fishing fishing
ski to ski — skiing skiing
boxi to box — boxing boxing
fumi to smoke — fuming smoking
bru to brew — bruing brewing
piloti to pilot — piloting piloting.

A note: if verb ends in –i, that ending is replaced with –ing; in other cases –ing is added. The only exception is monosyllabic i-verbs (ski to ski, fri to fry): in their case –ing is added (skiing, friing). An important remark: "ng" in this suffix may be read simply as "n". The suffix is never stressed.

Further examples:
shuti to shoot — shuta a shot — shuting shooting
gloti to swallow — glota a swallow — gloting swallowing
kiki to kick — kika a kick — kiking kicking
kliki to click — klika a click — kliking clicking
salti to jump — salta a jump — salting jumping
lansi to throw — lansa a throw — lansing throwing.

The concretizing suffixes –(i)ka, –tura, –wat

The suffix –(i)ka has the meaning "object, thing, something concrete":
mole soft — molika pulp
nove new — novika something new, novelty
metal metal — metalka a metal thing
brili to shine — brilika something shining
ofni to open — ofnika opener
plei to play — pleika toy, plaything.

Derivation: in adjectives ending in –e and nouns ending in –a, this last vowel is transformed into –ika; in other cases –ka is added. With monosyllabic i-verbs, -ika is added with a hyphen:
ski — ski-ika
pi — pi-ika.
It should be reminded that the ending –ika is unstressed.

On the whole, one can regard this suffix as an equivalent of "kosa" (thing) or "koysa" (something). Thus the suffix –(i)ka is polysemantic, the exact meaning of a word following from the context. In order to be more precise, one can use the suffixes –er (tool, device), –tura (stresses the result, product of action), or –wat (indicates the object of action).

**The suffix –tura** denotes an end result/product of action:
produtki to produce — produktura produce, output
mixi to mix — mixitura mixture
solvi to dissolve — solvitura solution
texi to weave — texitura fabric, tissue
sekwi to follow — sekwitura consequence
derivi to derive — derivitura derivative
shwo to say — shwotura saying.

*Derivation:* just added to a verb, however -titura=> -tura, -ditura=> -dura.
NB: In some words like ‘temperatura’, ‘natura’ ‘tura’ is not a suffix.

**The suffix –wat** denotes object of action:
pi to drink — piwat beverage
chi to eat — chiwat food, eaten things
rosti to roast — rostiwat roast (meat)
sendi to send — sendiwat something sent
konteni to contain — konteniwat contents.

*Derivation:* just added to a verb.

One can distinguish between mixiwat (smth mixed, an ingredient) and mixitura (mixture, a result of mixing), solviwat (dissolved thing) and solvitura (resulting solution).

**The suffixes of doer and tool**

**The suffix –er** means both doer (person) and tool/ device/appliance.
When added to a verb, the final –i of the verb is dropped (except for the monosyllabic verbs ending in –i). When added to a noun, the final –a of the noun is dropped. In other cases –er is just added:
kapti to capture — kapter trap or trapper
vendi to sell — vender seller
kondukti to conduct (heat etc.) — kondukter conductor
zwo to do — zwoer doer
shwo to speak — shwoer speaker
ofni to open — ofner opener
banka bank — banker banker
ski to ski — skier skier
politika politics — politiker politician
milka milk, milki to milk — milker milker (person or device)
astronomia astronomy — astronomer astronomer
To specify the meaning of doer, the suffix –sha may be used which is derived from the active participle marker –she; it is used only with verbs:

- milki to milk — milki-sha milker (person)
- plei to play — plei-sha player (person)
- lekti to read — lekti-sha reader (person) (lekter is a device)
- kapti to catch — kapti-sha catcher.

To specify the meaning of tool/device/appliance, one may use the suffixes -(i)ka (see above) or compound words with «tul» («tool, instrument»):

- ofni to open — ofnika opener
- plei play — pleika toy, plaything
- vinti to screw — vintitul screwdriver
- komuniki to communicate — komunikitul means of communication.

The suffix –ista denotes a person in relation to a certain doctrine (‘ism’) or profession: komunista communist, metodista methodist, dentista dentist, artista artist, spesialista specialist. This suffix is basically applied to other nouns.

The words ending in –or, –ator.

LdP also imports common European words ending in –or, –ator which mean either doer or tool:

- kalkulator calculator, ventilator ventilator, aktor actor, direktor director, profesor professor.

NB: Not every word meaning a tool must have a suffix. Many verbs are derived from tool-nouns: hamri to hammer from hamra hammer.

"Yuan" means "employee, worker, organization member": kafeeyuan cafe worker; partiayuan party member; polisyuan policeman; koalisionyuan coalition member.

Particles NEY, SHE and their derivatives

- ney – genitive particle; modifier-making particle; with verbs denotes passive participle; makes ordinal numerals. Ex.:
  - mata mother — mata-ney klaida mother's clothes
  - Jen man/woman — jen-ney human
  - rude-fas-ney jen — red-faced person
  - gran-oko-ney gela — big-eyed girl
  - yu-oli-ney idea — the ideas of all of you
  - vidi to see — vidi-ney seen
  - tri-ney — third.

- nem – the adverbial form from –ney:
  - parta-ney partial — parta-nem partially, partly
  - un-ney first — un-nem at first, firstly
  - ofensi-ney offended, resentful — ofensi-nem resentfully.
**she** – active participle marker:
  - ahfi *to hide, conceal* — ahfi-she *hiding*
  - respekti *to respect* — respekti-she *respecting.*

**shem** – the adverbial form from –she:
  - respekti-she *respecting* — respekti-shem *in respecting way, respectfully*
  - ahfi-she *hiding* — ahfi-shem *stealthily.*

**sha** – suffix of doer:
  - milki *to milk* — milki-sha *milker (person)*
  - kapti *to catch* — kapti-sha *catcher*
  - kan *to look* — kan-sha *onlooker, viewer.*

**Compound words with jen, man, gina**

- auslanda *foreign countries* — auslandajen *foreigner* — auslandagina *female foreigner* — auslandaman *male foreigner*
- samtaimjen *contemporary* — samtaimgina *female contemporary* — samtaimman *male contemporary*
- jadu *sorcery* — jadujen *sorcerer/sorceress* — jadugina *sorceress, witch* — jaduman *sorcerer*
- laojen *old person* — laogina *old woman* — laoman *old man*

**Affixes**

**Hyphenated prefixes**
- ek – denotes that something is done only one time or rather suddenly (from Hindi "ek" *one*): tuki *to knock* — ek-tuki *to give a knock*, krai *to cry* — ek-krai *to cry out.*
- en – denotes the beginning of action: en-somni *to fall asleep*, en-stan *to stand up.*
- fa – conveys the meaning "to get, to become": gran *big* — fa-gran *to increase*, hao *good* — fa-hao *to improve, become better.*
- fuy – the prefix of disgust, repugnance: fuy-jen *a nasty person.*
- ko – joint action or being: ko-exista *co-existence*; ko-senti *to feel with*; ko-jen *companion, helpmate.*
- mah – causative prefix meaning "to make, to bring into a condition": hao *good* — mah-hao *to improve, make better*; jal *to burn, be burning* — mah-jal *to burn (smth).*
- shma – disparaging prefix: shma-kaval *nag*, shma-dom *shack.*
- stif – "step": stif-mata *stepmother*, stif-patra *stepfather.*

**Prefixes**
- bu – negation: gran *big* — bugran *not big, not great*, komparibile *comparable* — bukomparibile *incomparable.*
- de(s) – opposite action ("des" if before a vowel): desharji *discharge*, desorganisi *disorganize.*
- dus – "bad, mal-, ill-": fauha *smell* – dusfauha *fetor, stench*; trati *to treat* – dustrati *to maltreat*; dusfama-ney *ill-famed*; dustaim *bad times.*
- kontra – counter-: kontratoxin *antidote.*
- mis – incorrectly, wrongly: misyusi *to misuse*, miskalkuli *to miscalculate.*
- no – makes antonyms: juste *just* — nojuste *unjust*; pinchan *ordinary* — nopinchan *extraordinary.*
- pre – precedence, pre-, fore-: previdi *to foresee*; pre-existi *to preexist*; prenam *forename*; preyeri *the day before yesterday*; pregoer *predecessor*, prejuda *prejudice.*
ras – separation, division, or dispersion: muvi to move — rasmuvi to move apart; dai to give –
asdai to distribute, give to several people; sendi to send – rassendi to send out/round; lwo to fall – raslwo to fall to pieces.
ri – again, anew: riapari to reappear, rizwo to redo.
yun – with names of animals means animal's young: doga dog — yundoga pup; kota cat —
  yunkota kitten.

Suffixes
bile – "-able, -ible": samaji – samajibile understandable, vidi – vidibile visible; chi to eat –
  chibile eatable.
dan – denotes container: chaydan teapot; nayudan butterdish, milkadan milk-can.
ful – "possessing (esp. in great quantity), full of": joisaful joyful; jivaful lively, sprightly,
  vivacious; lumaful spotlight, luminous, alight; misteriaful mysterious; danjaful dangerous.
guan – "institution, establishment": fanguan dining room; frisiguan hairdresser's; kitabaguan
  library; printiguan printing-house.
ifi – "to get, to become": iri be angry — irifi get angry; klare clear — klarifi become clear(er).
ike – (unstressed) derives adjectives of relation: osean ocean — oseanike oceanic; harmonia
  harmony — harmonike harmonious; historia history — historike historical. If added to a
  noun ending in –a or –ia, these endings are dropped. Nouns ending in –ika produce
  adjectives ending in –ike: publika — publike, gramatika — gramatike.
inka – denotes one small part of smth: ramla sand — ramlinka grain of sand, snega snow –
  sneginka snowflake, pluva rain – pluvinka drop of rain.

ish – means "to some extent, somewhat, moderately": blan white – blanish whitish, interes-ney
  interesting — interes-nish more or less interesting; hao good — haoish passable. Adding
  this suffix, the end –e of adjectives or –a of nouns are dropped; -ney => -nish.
itaa – makes abstract nouns from adjectives: probable probable — probabilitaa probability.
isi – "to make, to bring into a condition": detal detail — detalisi detalize; iri be angry — irisi
  anger, enrage; klare clear — klarisi clarify. If added to a noun ending in –ia, "ia" is
  dropped: mifologia mythology — mifologisi mythologise.
lip – "characteristic of, similar in appearance or character": matalik maternal, motherly; amigalik
  friendly; manlik manly; ginalik womanly; domlik homely, cozy; suryalik sun-like.
lrok – "place": habitilok living place, habitation; twolilok threshing-floor; koylok — somewhere;
  enilok — anywhere.
nesa – makes abstract nouns from adjectives: dule tender — dulenesa tenderness.
lik – denotes person as bearer of some characteristic feature or adherent of smth: batalnik
  scrapper; fobnik coward; shwonik chatterer; pyannik drunkard, safarnik confirmed
  traveller. When it is added the word's last vowel may be dropped.
shil – "having inclination or tendency to": gun to work — gunshil industrious; kusi to bite —
  kusishil tending to bite; fobi to fear — fobishil timid, timorous.
val – "worth": admirival admirable; sey filma es goval this film is worth going to see; sey geim
  es pleival this game is worth playing.

Prepositions
a — to (aim, direction); to (dative case)
afte — after; in (temporal)
al — when (doing smth.), at, under (simultaneity, circumstances)
along — along
aus — out (of) (outward movement)
ausen — outside (at what place?), beyond the limits of
baken — behind (at what place?)
bay — by, with, by means of (a means or tool); by (doer or author)
bifoo — before (in space or time)
bli — near, nearby, beside, close by
de — of (genitive, partialness)
depos — since, starting from
do — ...-ed, of, with (a specific characteristic, distinctive feature, or destination of object)
duran — during
exepte — except
fo — for (the object, aim, or purpose); for (duration or a specific time)
fon — from
in — in
inen — inside, within
inu — into
inplas — instead (of), in place (of)
inter — between
kontra — against
krome — besides, in addition to
kun — with, along with
malgree — in spite of
miden — amid, in the middle (of), in the midst (of), among
om — about, concerning; on (refers to the subject of activity)
on — on (on the surface)
pa — preposition of a wide meaning, introduces adverbial phrase and often can be used instead of other prepositions pa fortuna fortunately; pa aksham in the evening; pa sahil on the bank/shore; shwo pa LdP speak LdP.

per — per, for each (every)

por — due to, because of

pro — pro, in favour of

pur — for, in exchange for

segun — according to, in accordance with

she — at, in (refers to smb's abode, country); in the work / writings of (refers to author); in, with (refers to person or animal)

sin — without

sirke — approximately, about, around

sobre — above, over

sub — under

til — till, until

tra — through; over, across, to (on) the other side of

versu — towards

via — via

Conjunctions

bat — but

e — and

i...i — both...and

ni...ni — neither...nor

o (oda) — or

oda...oda... — either...or

obwol — though, although

si — if
Greetings
The greetings like «Good day!» have similar structure in LdP:
Good morning! — Hao sabah!
Good day! — Hao dey!
Good evening! — Hao aksham!
Good night! — Hao nocha!

Any major greetings from major languages are also acceptable:
Namastee!
Salam!
Marhaba!
Nihao!
Heloo!
Ola!
Hay!
Chao!
Sdрастvuy(te)! Sdрастe!
Privet!
Haloo!
Salve!
Salut! Salud!

Many from these greetings are also goodbye words.

A universal greeting and goodbye word is Swasti!
It means «Good luck! May fortune favour you! Everything good to you!»
Gro-swasti! is also used.

Other important interjections are:
danke — thank you
swaagat — welcome
adyoo — good-bye
skusi — excuse me

Numbers
The cardinal numbers.
nol – 0
un – 1
dwa – 2
tri – 3
char – 4
pet – 5
sit – 6
sem – 7
ot – 8
nin – 9
shi – 10

shi-un – 11 (the numerals from 11 till 19 are written with the hyphen; the accent is on the second syllable)
shi-dwa – 12
shi-tri – 13...

dwashi – 20 (20, 30...90 are written together, the accent on the first syllable)
dwashi-un – 21
dwashi-dwa – 22...

trishi – 30
charshi – 40
petshi – 50...
sto – 100

sto-un – 101
sto-dwa – 102 ...

dwasto – 200
tristo – 300
charsto – 400...
mil – 1000

milion – million

25473 – dwashi-pet mil charsto-semshi-tri (mil, milion are written separately, the others with a hyphen).

The ordinal numerals are formed with the help of the particle "ney":
un-ney – first
dwa-ney– second
tri-ney – third...
sto-petshi-char-ney – one hundred fifty forth.

un-nem – firstly; at first
dwa-nem– secondly...

–fen — forms fractions:
un de dwafen — one half
sem de shifen — seven tenths
tri de stofen — three hundredths

The decimal fractions are pronounced with the help of the word koma (comma)
tri koma pet — 3,5
dwa koma semshi pet — 2,75
One can also say "dwa koma semshi pet de stofen".

Days of the week, months

Names for days of the week are compounds from a number and the particle 'di', Monday is counted as the first day:
undi — Monday
dwadi — Tuesday
tridi — Wednesday
chardi — Thursday
petdi — Friday
sитdi — Saturday
semdi — Sunday.

Names for months are based on Latin ones, which are spread very widely. However, compounds ("month"+number) are also admissible:
January — januar (mes-un)
February — februar (mes-dwa)
March — marto (mes-tri)
April — april (mes-char)
May — mey (mes-pet)
June — yuni (mes-sit)
July — yuli (mes-sem)
August — augusto (mes-ot)
September — septemba (mes-nin)
October — oktoba (mes-shi)
November — novemba (mes-shi-un)
December — desemba (mes-shi-dwa).

Dey sem de mey — The seventh of May.
Dey dwashi-un de mes-nin. — The twenty first of September.

Names of countries, peoples and languages
Names of countries are written with a capital letter and are close to how they sound in the official language of the country:
Espania  – Spain
Jungwo  – China
Portugal  – Portugal
Rusia  – Russia
Nipon – Japan
Doichland  – Germany
Frans  – France

In case the country has two names or two official languages, it may have also an alternative name, especially if those names are not similar to each other:
Suomi / Finland  – Finland
Bharat / India  – India.
But: Belgie – Belgium (based on Dutch, the country's name in the two other official languages, German and French, sounds similar).

Composite names are translated into LdP:
Unisi-ney Statas de Amerika (USA) – The United States of America.

A compound word from country's name and 'jen' (man) denotes an inhabitant/subject of the country (written with a hyphen):
Suomi-jen – a Finland's inhabitant
Rusia-jen – a Russia's inhabitant
Jungwo-jen – a China's inhabitant
USA-jen – a person living in the USA.
These compound words should not be mixed with words for etnicity (a Russian, a Finn).

For etnicity and the corresponding language a special word is used. It is close to how people refer to themselves. It plays the role of noun as well as adjective. "jen" and "lingwa" may be used for precision. Examples:

ruski – Russian; a Russian; the Russian language
me es ruski (jen) – I am Russian
me shwo ruski (lingwa) – I speak Russian
ruski fabula – a Russian fairy tale

inglish – English; an English; the English language
me bu shwo inglish – I don't speak English

doiche – German; a German; the German language
doiche exaktitaa – the German punctuality

amerikan – American (expressing the culture and national values of the USA); an American
fama-ney amerikan poeta — a famous American poet
ta es amerikan, ta shwo inglish – he/she is American, he/she speaks English

espaniol – Spanish; a Spanish; the Spanish language
portuges – Portuguese; a Portuguese; the Portuguese language
me shwo espaniol, yoshi me samaji portuges – I speak Spanish, also I understand Portuguese

han – Chinese (ethnical); a Chinese; the Chinese language
Ta es han (jen), ta shwo han (lingwa). – He/she is a Chinese, he/she speaks Chinese.
Me es Jungwo-jen, bat me bu es han (jen). – I live in China but I am not a Chinese.

hindi – Hindu; a Hindu; Hindi

suomen – Finnish; a Finn; the Finnish language

ukrainska – Ukrainian; a Ukrainian; the Ukrainian language
Ela es ukrainska jen, ela shwo ukrainska. — She is a Ukrainian, she speaks Ukrainian
ukrainska-ruski lexikon — a Ukrainian-Russian dictionary

nihon – Japanese; a Japanese; the Japanese language

romale – Gipsy; a Gipsy; the Gipsy language
jamile romale gana – a beautiful Gipsy song.

A hint on how to pronounce proper names.
If a proper name ends in several consonants and produces a difficult consonant cluster together with a following word, it’s recommended to insert a neutral sound (which however isn’t written). For example, it’s recommended to pronounce
Doichland-jen
as if it were written
Doichlanda-jen.
See also
LdP grammar with examples