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, chiing
pi — pier, piing
(cp.: swimi — swimer, swiming).

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:
astoni *to astonish* — fa-astoni *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 pardoni. – 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 consoinant, –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

me	nu
yu	yu
ta (lu, ela) it	li

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:

me-ney	nu-ney
yu-ney	yu-ney yu-oli-ney
ta-ney lu-ney ela-ney it-ney	li-ney

There are also shorter forms:

may	nuy
yur	yur
suy (luy, elay) suy	ley

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:
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: guntaim *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:

Meaning	*Nouns for i-verbs (type 1)*	*Nouns for other verbs (type 2)*
Act and its manifestation/instance/result/resulting state	**-a**	**-sa**
The very action as process; repeated action; occupation, hobby, sport	**-ing**	**-ing**

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* — kraisa *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:
produkti *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* — astronomier *astronomer*

historia *history* — historier *historian*
plei *play* — pleier *player (person or device)*
milion *million* — milioner *millionaire*
yuwel *jewel* — yuweler *jeweller*.

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*

lao *old* — 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)*.
swa – self- (directed at oneself): swa-luba *self-love,* swa-kontrola *self-control*.
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* – rasdai *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 *spotlit, 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* – probablitaa *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.*

lik – "characteristic of, similar in appearance or character": matalik *maternal, motherly*; amigalik *friendly*; manlik *manly*; ginalik *womanly*; domlik *homely, cozy*; suryalik *sun-like.*

lok – "place": habitilok *living place, habitation*; twolilok *threshing-floor*; koylok — *somewhere*; enilok — *anywhere.*

nesa – makes abstract nouns from adjectives: dule *tender* – dulenesa *tenderness.*

nik – 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

si...dan — if...then

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!
Sdrastvuy(te)! Sdraste!
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
sitdi — 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
Ingland – England.

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