

Lortho /'lor.tʰo/

ha: d^hamidenna?inan nol^hek^hime la^hi hammi toshaninalo k^han.

konp^harik^hu ak^hannu t^hen toshanimela hana semanik^hu, “limedin kaura t^homidik^hini rok^ha?”

semanik^hi toshani ak^hannumela, “denanannu t^homidik^hini.”

remed^hik^hu ak^hannu toshanimela, “hamedik^hinin nedanik^hini d^harak^hime.”

semanik^hi toshani ak^hannumela, “kaura mashar d^harak^hi?”

remed^hik^hu ak^hannu toshanimela, “mek^harik^ha hamet t^homidik^hia d^harak^himela. liranik^ha hala k^hortime nimamela. rushenik^ha minanime lima?alik^halen.”

semanik^hi toshani ak^hannumela, “kaura hank^hanik^ha k^hathuro shuma la?alik^hamela?”

remed^hik^hu ak^hannu toshanimela, “hamedik^hanni shinal^harik^hia minanedanek^hon hamedimi t^homidik^hanni dinap^hadan.”

Lortho is an agglutinating language with minimal fusional aspects. Fusional elements are present mostly in verb conjugation; however, the root of the verb is unaffected (irregular verbs are the exception, explained below).. The syllable structure is (C)V(V)(C). It has three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter. There are ten cases (listed here:

http://www.lingufex.com/wiki/Lortho#Grammatical_Case). The possessive is formed using a prefix. All other modifications of words (i.e. grammatical case, conjugation) will be via suffixes. Entries in the lexicon will include the following: 1st person singular conjugation for all verbs; plural for all nouns; and the gender options for all adjectives.

Vocabulary:

Verbs:

-o verbs – conjugated by removing the -o and adding the suffixes

konpharo (v.) to speak, talk; (konpharin)
shinalharo (v.) to laugh; (shinalharin)
mekharo (v.) to be difficult; (mekharin)
remedho (v.) to reply, answer; (remedhin)

-t verbs – conjugated by changing the -t to -d and adding the suffixes

thomit (v.) to live; (thomidin)
limet (v.) to ponder, wonder; (limedin)
hamet (v.) to think, suppose; (hamedin)

-n verbs – conjugated by adding the suffixes, the root does not change

dhamiden (v.) to change; (dhamidenin)
denan (v.) to know, understand; (denanin)
liran (v.) to show, present; (liranin)
nedan (v.) to hide; (nedanin)
seman (v.) to say, utter, tell; (semanin)
rushen (v.) to embarrass, shame; rushenin

Irregular:

harlan is formed by removing -an and adding the suffixes

harlan (v.) to be; (harlin)

Nouns:

masculine: - plural is formed by changing -i and adding the ending -eni. If the root ends in -n the plural marker will change to -emi.

dharakhi (n. masc) mountain; (dharakheni)
khorti (n. masc) courage, bravery (not countable)
toshani (n. masc) dragon; (toshanemi)
nolhekhi (n. masc) subject, topic; (nolhekheni)
hammi (n. masc) story, tale; (hammeni)

feminine: - plural is formed by adding -ne

akhannu (n. fem) bird; (akhannune)

neuter: - plural is formed the same way as feminine nouns; albeit most neuter nouns are collective nouns

alikha (n. neut) clothing (not countable)

Adjectives:

Adjective are placed before the noun they modify and match the gender of that noun, but do not match case and number

lal^h (adj.) small, miniscule; (lal^{hi}, -u, -a)
 mal^h (adj.) large, massive; (mal^{hi}, -u, -a)

Adverbs:

Adverbs are placed directly after that which they modify.

k^han (prep.) about
 t^hen (prep.) with
 hana (conj.) and
 kaura question particle
 rok^ha (adv.) ever
 mashar (adv.) what, which
 dinaph^ha (adv.) over there

Miscellaneous:

ha (interj.) lo, behold
 -na?- (imperative) – added to the end of the root before the personal endings.

Pronouns:

The feminine plural pronouns are exclusively used when all parties included are feminine. Otherwise, the masculine plural will be used. Pronouns act as nouns and will take a case marker depending on their role.

Meaning	Masc	Fem	Neut
I	hin	hun	
You	man:i	man:u	
He/She/It	?i	?u	?a
We	minan	munan	
You (pl)	namin	namun	naman (such as an audience)
They	nimi	nimu	nima

Verb conjugation:

Present

-t verbs (p ^h ramit) ¹ to push		-o verbs (konp ^h aro) ² to speak, talk		-n verbs (jailan) ³ to sit	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
p ^h ramid <u>in</u> , -un	-inan, -unan	konphar <u>in</u> , -un	-inan, -unan	jailan <u>in</u> , -un	-inan, -unan
-an:i, -an:u	-amin, -amun	-an:i, -an:u	-amin, -amun	-an:i, -an:u	-amin, -amun
-i, -u, -a	-imi, -imu, -ima	-i, -u, -a	-imi, -imu, -ima	-i, -u, -a	-imi, -imu, -ima

Simple Past

-t verbs		-o verbs		-n verbs	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
p ^h ramidi <u>k</u> in, -ik ^h un	-ik ^h inan, -ik ^h unan	konphari <u>k</u> in, -ik ^h un	-ik ^h inan, -ik ^h unan	jailanik <u>k</u> in, -ik ^h un	-ik ^h inan, -ik ^h unan
-ikhan:i, -ikhan:u	-ikhamin, -ikhamun	-ikhan:i, -ikhan:u	-ikhamin, -ikhamun	-ikhan:i, -ikhan:u	-ikhamin, -ikhamun
-ik ^h i, -ik ^h u, -ik ^h a	-ik ^h imi, -ik ^h imu, -ik ^h ima	-ik ^h i, -ik ^h u, -ik ^h a	-ik ^h imi, -ik ^h imu, -ik ^h ima	-ik ^h i, -ik ^h u, -ik ^h a	-ik ^h imi, -ik ^h imu, -ik ^h ima

Note: to make the past continuous, add the infix -ik^h- + -ia- = ik^hia (e.g. p^hramidik^hianin)

Present Continuous

-t verbs		-o verbs		-n verbs	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
p ^h ramid <u>ian</u> , -ik ^h un	-ik ^h inan, -ik ^h unan	konphari <u>k</u> in, -ik ^h un	-ik ^h inan, -ik ^h unan	jailanik <u>k</u> in, -ik ^h un	-ik ^h inan, -ik ^h unan
-ian:i, -ikhan:u	-ikhamin, -ikhamun	-ikhan:i, -ikhan:u	-ikhamin, -ikhamun	-ikhan:i, -ikhan:u	-ikhamin, -ikhamun
-iai, -iau, -ia	-ik ^h imi, -ik ^h imu, -ik ^h ima	-ik ^h i, -ik ^h u, -ik ^h a	-ik ^h imi, -ik ^h imu, -ik ^h ima	-ik ^h i, -ik ^h u, -ik ^h a	-ik ^h imi, -ik ^h imu, -ik ^h ima

Present Perfect

-t verbs		-o verbs		-n verbs	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
p ^h ramid <u>in</u> , -un	-dininan, -unan	konpharin <u>in</u> , -un	-inan, -unan	jailanin <u>in</u> , -un	-inan, -unan
-dinan:i, -an:u	-dininamin, -amun	-inan:i, -an:u	-inamin, -amun	-inan:i, -an:u	-inamin, -amun
-dini, -u, -a	-diniimi, -imu, -ima	-ini, -u, -a	-inimi, -imu, -ima	-ini, -u, -a	-inimi, -imu, -ima

Past Perfect

-t verbs		-o verbs		-n verbs	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
p ^h ramid <u>k</u> in, -un	-dik ^h inan, -unan	konphari <u>k</u> in, -un	-ik ^h inan, -unan	jailanik <u>k</u> in, -un	-ik ^h inan, -unan
-dik ^h inan:i, -an:u	-dik ^h inamin, -amun	-ik ^h inan:i, -an:u	-ik ^h inamin, -amun	-ik ^h inan:i, -an:u	-ik ^h inamin, -amun
-dik ^h i, -u, -a	-dik ^h imi, -imu, -ima	-ik ^h i, -u, -a	-ik ^h imi, -imu, -ima	-ik ^h i, -u, -a	-ik ^h imi, -imu, -ima

¹ -t verbs: the -t is changed to -d and personal endings added

² **-o verbs:** the -o is dropped and personal endings added

³ **-n verbs:** nothing is changed and the personal endings are added (irregular verbs are the exception)