

Lidepla

Other languages:English

Language: Lingwa de Planeta

▼ Lingwa de Planeta : A constructed language based on the most widely sp... ^[Edit]

▼ Definition

Language Text

English	A constructed language based on the most widely spoken languages of the world, including English, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Russian, Hindi, Arabic, and Persian.
French	Langue construite basée sur les langues les plus parlées dans le monde, incluant l'anglais, l'allemand, le français, l'espagnol, le portugais, le chinois, le russe, l'hindi, l'arabe et le persan.
Lingwa de Planeta	Jengun-ney helpalingwa kel es basi-ney on zuy muhim lingwas de nuy planeta.



Lingwa de planeta

▼ Synonyms and translations

Expression

Language	Spelling	Annotation
English	Lidepla	show ▼
English	Lingwa de Planeta	show ▼
German	Lingwa de Planeta	show ▼
Lingwa de Planeta	Lingwa de Planeta	show ▼

► Semantic annotations

► Collection membership

Retrieved from "http://www.omegawiki.org/Expression:Lidepla"

Lingwa de planeta

Lingwa de planeta (Lidepla)	
Created by	D.Ivanov, A.Lysenko and others
Date	2010
Setting and usage	International auxiliary language
Users	more than 50 ^[1] <i>(date missing)</i> Wikipedia:Citation needed
Purpose	constructed language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International auxiliary language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lingwa de planeta (Lidepla)
Writing system	Latin
Sources	Vocabulary from ten representative languages such as English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, German, Russian, Arabic, Hindi, Chinese, Persian.
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	<i>None (mis)</i>

Lingwa de planeta (also Lidepla, LdP) is a constructed international auxiliary language, whose development began in 2006 in Saint-Petersburg, Russia, by a group of enthusiasts, with Dmitri Ivanov being the project leader. The basic version of the language was published in 2010. Lidepla is based on the most widely spoken languages of the world, including Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Hindi, Persian, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.^[2]

Concept

The main idea was to create a harmonious whole on the base of the most widespread and influential national languages of the planet. That results in the Lidepla vocabulary containing a fairly significant amount of non-European words, making Lidepla a worldlang. A general design principle for Lidepla was to have something in common with the native languages of most of the people on Earth.^{[1][3]}

Project team and use of the language

The project leader is a psychologist, Dmitri Ivanov. He laid the foundation of the language.^[4] Linguists A.Vinogradova and E.Ivanova helped a lot during the early period of Lidepla development. In 2007 A. Lysenko joined and became the main linguist of the project.

From the very beginning the project was open and widely discussed in a number of conlanger groups.^[5] By now (2014), more than 15 people contributed to the language considerably (that is, worked on vocabulary and grammar, translated and wrote original texts, including songs), not speaking about those who participated in discussions.

At the moment the language is used in real communication, mainly in Internet (facebook^[6], yahoo^[7] etc.). About 10-15 people master the language, about 50 can use it in communication. There are a lot of texts translated, including rather spacious texts like Alice's Adventures in Wonderland Lewis Carroll, and "Sailor Ruterford in Maori captivity" (by Nikolay Chukovsky, son of Korney Chukovsky, translated from Russian), and also some fairy-tales and tales. There are songs written/translated and sung, including an album of professional musician eo:Jonny.M, and subtitles made for cartoons and films (like popular Russian film "Ivan Vasilievich: Back to the Future").

Description of the language

In some sources ^[8] the date of creation of Lidepla is stated to be 2006. It is important to say, though, that the "basic version" of the language was published only in 2010. The basics of the language is not to be changed after that.

Phonology

There are 17 basic consonants (b, d, g; p, t, k; w, f; s, j; x; $\overline{d\zeta}$, $\overline{d\zeta}$; m, n, r, l) and 3 optional ones (v; \overline{tj} ; η) in Lidepla.

Distinction of the sounds w — v, $\overline{d\zeta}$ — \overline{tj} is not obligatory, that is they may be pronounced in the same way, as there are no minimal pairs for them. The η sound is the same as in English (in -ing ending).

	Bilabial		Labiodental		Alveolar		Postalveolar		Velar	
Nasal	m				n				(η)	
Stop	p	b			t	d			k	g
Affricate					$\overline{d\zeta}$		$\overline{tj} / \overline{d\zeta}$			
Fricative	w	f	(v)		s		j		x	
Approximant					r	l				

There are 5 vowels (a, e, i, o, u) in the language.

	Front	Back
Close	i	u
Mid	e	o
Open	a	

Alphabet and pronunciation

Official Lidepla alphabet is based on latin script, there are 25 letters in it.

- letter C c occurs only in Ch ch,
- letter Q q is not used,
- letter y means the same vowel as i, but is never stressed,
- letters ch, j, z mean affricates \overline{tj} , $\overline{d\zeta}$, $\overline{d\zeta}$, respectively: chay — tea, jan — to know, zun — to go in for,
- letter X x means the gs combination (between vowels may be pronounced as s): examen — exam,
- the sh combination means the j consonant (like in "shoes"): shi — ten,
- the ng combination in the end of the word means the (optional) velar nasal (η): feng — wind.^[9]

The general rule regarding the stress is: the vowel before the last consonant (or "y") is stressed: máta (mother), família (family), akshám (evening), ruchéy (brook). Lidepla tries to preserve the original sounding of the international words, though, so there are some exceptions, as follows:

- some endings (-um, -us, -er, -en; -ika, -ike, -ula) are never stressed,
- the doubled vowel is always stressed (like in adyoo (bye)).

Vocabulary

Most Lidepla vocabulary is made up of international words of Latin origin. The part of the most frequent words are of English, Russian, Chinese, Arabic and Hindi origin, though. There are not definite endings for different parts of speech, so nearly any word can be easily incorporated (the words are adapted to Lidepla phonology and don't preserve original orthography).

As of 2014, in Lidepla vocabulary there are about 4000 entries, meaning about 10 000 individual words. The number is constantly increasing. For a word to be incorporated, the following principles are taken into account:

- the short words without consonant clusters are best
- the word has to be widespread and / or phonetically familiar for speakers of at least a few different national languages. For example, the word "darba", being of Arabic origin, is close to Russian "удар" ([udar]) and Chinese "da". Some resemblance may be found also as regarding English "strike" and Hindi "prahar".

The whole Lidepla phrases sometimes sound very close to the national languages ones:

- Brata snova dumi om to. The brother is thinking about it again. (Rus.)
- Ta bu yao shwo. He doesn't want to talk. (Chin. Tā bù yào shuō)
- Way yu go bak? Why do you go back? Why are you going back?
- Me jan ke mata pri pi chay. I know that mother likes to drink tea. (Hindi)
- Pa sabah me safari. In the morning I travel. (Arab.)

Swadesh list

Nº	Lidepla	English
1	me	I
2	yu	you (singular)
3	ta (lu)	he
4	nu	we
5	yu (yu oli)	you (plural)
6	li	they
7	se	this
8	to	that
9	hir	here
10	dar	there
11	hu	who
12	kwo	what
13	wo	where
14	wen	when
15	komo	how
16	bu	not
17	olo, oli	all
18	mucho	many
19	kelke	some
20	shao	few
21	otre	other

22	un	one
23	dwa	two
24	tri	three
25	char	four

Nº	Lidepla	English
26	pet	five
27	gran	big
28	longe	long
29	chaure	wide
30	grose	thick
31	grave	heavy
32	syao	small
33	kurte	short
34	tange	narrow
35	dine	thin
36	gina	woman
37	man	man
38	jen	human being
39	kinda	child
40	molya	wife
41	mursha	husband
42	mata	mother
43	patra	father
44	animal	animal
45	fish	fish
46	faula	bird
47	doga	dog
48	kinah	louse
49	serpenta	snake
50	wurma	worm

Nº	Lidepla	English
51	baum	tree
52	shulin	forest
53	stik	stick
54	fruta	fruit
55	semena	seed
56	lif	leaf
57	riza	root
58	kuta	bark (of a tree)
59	flor	flower
60	herba	grass
61	korda	rope
62	derma	skin
63	masu	meat
64	hema	blood
65	osta	bone
66	fet	fat (noun)
67	ovo	egg
68	korna	horn
69	kauda	tail
70	pluma	feather
71	har	hair
72	kapa	head
73	aur	ear
74	oko	eye
75	nos	nose

Nº	Lidepla	English
76	muh	mouth
77	denta	tooth
78	lisan	tongue
79	naka	finger nail
80	peda	foot
81	gamba	leg
82	genu	knee
83	handa	hand
84	ala	wing
85	duza	belly
86	antratot	guts

87	gorla	neck
88	bey	back
89	sina	breast
90	kordia	heart
91	hepata	liver
92	pi	to drink
93	chi	to eat
94	kusi	to bite
95	suki	to suck
96	spuki	to spit
97	vomi	to vomit
98	fuki	to blow
99	spiri	to breathe
100	ridi	to laugh

Grammar

The Lidepla grammar is based on 3 rules.

Rule of belonging to a word class

Every Lidepla word belongs to a word class (noun, verb, adjective, adverb etc.). Derivation takes place by means of affixes and particles:

- lubi (to love)
- luba (love)
- lubi-she (loving)
- lubi-shem (lovingly, with love)

There are no fixed endings for the word classes, there are preferable, though. Thus most verbs end in "i", but there are some exceptions (jan (to know), shwo (to talk) etc.).

Derivation

By means of affixes and particles new words can be made up, both of the same class and of the other. For example:

- somni (to sleep)
- en-somni (to fall asleep)
- somni-ki (to doze)
- ek-somni-ki (to take a nap)
- gro-somni (to be dead to the world)
- mah-somni, somnisi (to lull to sleep)
- somni-she (sleeping)
- somni-shem (sleepingly, as if while asleep)
- somni-ney (having taken a nap)
- somni-nem (sleepily)
- somni-yen (while sleeping)
- somnishil (sleepy)
- somnilok (sleeping place)

- somnik (sleepyhead).

Rule of the constant form

The word form never changes. Special particles are used to express the grammatical meanings, for example:

- me lubi (I love)
- ela lubi (they love)
- yu ve lubi (you will love)
- me wud lubi (I would love)
- lubi (ba) (love!).

The only two exceptions are:

- the plural of nouns (kitaba (book) — kitabas (books), flor (flower) — flores (flowers),
- the verb "to be" has its own forms: bi / es / bin.

Principle of necessity

The use of special particle is optional if its meaning is clear from the context. For example:

- Yeri me miti ela (Yesterday I met her). Many me miti ela (Tomorrow I'll meet her).
- Me vidi mucho *kinda* (I see a lot of children). Me vidi *kindas* (I see children).

Rule of direct word order

The word order in a sentence is usually direct, that is subject — predicate — object, attribute goes before the noun, prepositions are before the noun group they refer to.

If the word order is changed, it is shown by the use of special particles, for example "den" (is put before the object), for example: Ela lubi lu. Den lu ela lubi. — She loves him.

Sample text

(Pater Noster, the Lord's prayer)

Nuy Patra kel es pa swarga,
hay Yur nam santefai,
hay Yur reging lai,
hay yur vola fulfil
i pa arda kom pa swarga.
Dai ba a nu nuy pan fo jivi sedey
e pardoni ba a nu nuy deba,
kom nu pardoni toy-las kel debi a nu.
Bye dukti nu inu temta
e protekti nu fon bada.

References

- [1] Статья в журнале СПбГУ (№ 13 (3855) 26 ОКТЯБРЯ 2012) (<http://journal.spbu.ru/?p=8660>)
- [2] Journal of Universal Language (<http://www.unish.org/upload/word/JUL13-1.pdf>)
- [3] http://ifacom.ru/files/Documents/multiling_eng.pdf#page=112
- [4] using mainly the ideas of Otto Jespersen on the Novial language, and also the facts of Creole language development and structure
- [5] for example (<https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/auxlang/conversations/messages>)
- [6] <https://www.facebook.com/groups/lidepla/>
- [7] <https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/lingwadeplaneta/info>
- [8] for example,
- [9] Riverego ([http://lingwadeplaneta.info/files/La Riverego autuno 2011.pdf](http://lingwadeplaneta.info/files/La_Riverego_autuno_2011.pdf))

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Mass media

- *Вы говорите на лидепла?* (<http://www.kostyor.ru/archives/1-13/besedka.php>). январь (Костер ed.). 2013.
- *Язык будущего* (<http://www.lingwadeplaneta.info/files/makala-ki.jpg>) (in русский). 40 (1665) (Аргументы и Факты ed.). 2012.
- *О лидепла* (<http://lingwadeplaneta.info/files/transmitia.mp3>) (radio report) (Петербургское радио ed.)

External links

- Lingwa de Planeta — a step towards the global language (<http://lingwadeplaneta.info/index.shtml>) (the main site of the project)
- Site «Lideplandia» (<http://lidepla.org/>)
- Classified word list (<http://lingwadeplaneta.info/files/wordlist.shtml>) (with English, Russian, German, Esperanto and Novial translations) (according to ULD, Rick Harrison)
- Automatic Esperanto-Lidepla translator (<http://lidepla.esy.es/multilang/shefe.php>). The characteristic feature of the programm is that one can follow the whole translation process.

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