Lithuanian Mini Grammar

Our idea is to build a mini version of the Lithuanian grammar. At first, I'll talk about the very Lithuanian language. It has two main features.

Specific features of the Lithuanian language:

Many endings
Free word order

One of them is great inflection. Second feature is that every word can be at the beginning of the sentence, in the middle of it and at the very end. That is exactly the feature we are trying to process in our project.

I like this book.

Dieses Buch gefällt mir.
Mir gefällt dieses Buch.

Man patinka ši knyga.
Man ši knyga patinka.
Ši knyga patinka man.
Ši knyga man patinka.
Patinka man ši knyga.
Patinka ši knyga man.

As an example, let's take this sentence which can only have one possible word order in English. In the German language, it has two variants of word order. As for the Lithuanian language, this sentence can be written or said in six different ways.

Man patinka ši knyga ?
Man ši knyga patinka ?
Ši knyga patinka man ?
Ši knyga man patinka ?
Patinka man ši knyga ?
Patinka ši knyga man ?

Not to mention, just by adding the question mark at the end, all these sentences become questions without any change of the word order.

Goal

Finding different translations for **each** word order.

Basically what we try to do is to come up with an alternative sentence version for every word combination we have in the Lithuanian language.

Mergaitė valgo obuolį.

The girl eats an apple.

So we have this sentence written in English word order.

SVO	The girl eats **an** apple.
SOV	The girl eats **the** apple.

Marking the difference between Subject-Verb-Object and Subject-Object-Verb is done by changing the indefinite article before the object to the definite one because placing the object in the second position highlights it in the Lithuanian language.

OVS	**An** apple is eaten by the girl.
OSV	**The** apple is eaten by the girl.

The second set of the sentences has object in the first position. We chose passive voice by translating such type of sentences. And the passive voice is unusual for Lithuanian verbs in such cases.

VSO | There is the girl eating an apple.

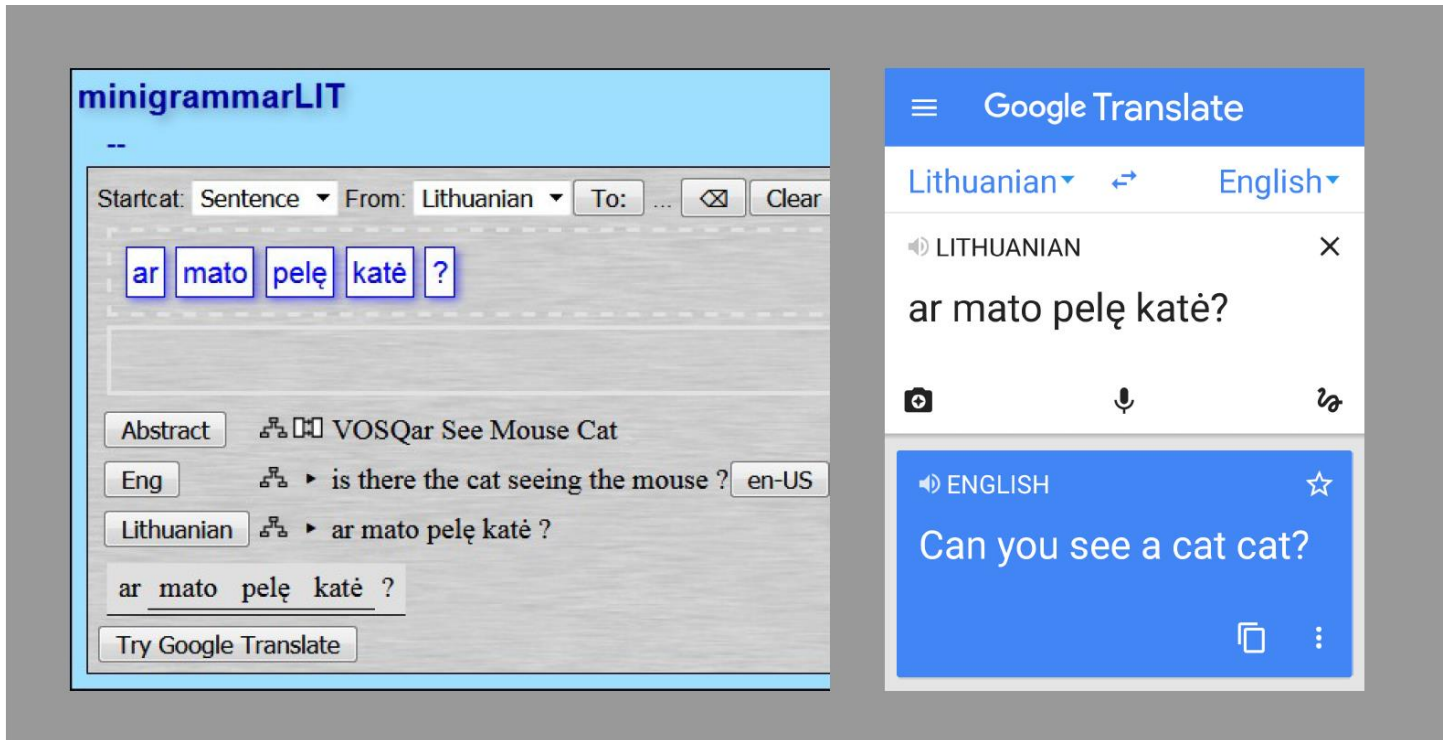VOS | There is the girl eating the apple.

The sentences with the verb in the first position correspond to translation using the construction "there is".

And now we'll compare Google and GF translations.

When using the English word order in Lithuanian sentence, the results are good in both cases.

When the Lithuanian word order is used, Google translation gives inexplicable sentence.

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