

































## Old Deru Alphabet

	- A
	- Á
	- B
	- C (rarely used)
	- D
	- E
	- É
	- F
	- G
	- H
	- I
	- J
	- K
	- L
	- M
	- N
	- O
	- P
	- Q (rarely used)
	- R
	- S
	- Š
	- T
	- Ț (rarely used)
	- U
	- V
	- W
	- X (rarely used)
	- Y (rarely used)
	- Z (rarely used)

## Overview of Grammar

The language known as Old Deru is among the oldest languages in the world of Annarheimur, and was a direct influence on the languages of the Aes Síðhe, as well as the Ængeáta, the Aesir, and others. As Ængeáta is the basis for common, which was widely spoken by the end of the first age, Old Deru can be said to be the ancestor of common.

Deru verbs form the basis of most morphology within the language, with few, if any words existing that don't have a verb at their core. Pronouns are usually always attached to the verbs, which follow full verb conjugation, with thirteen different ways to conjugate each verb, according to who is doing the action:

ΣΞΕΠ = to wait

ΣΞΕΠΠ = I wait

ΣΞΕΠΣ = you wait

ΣΞΕΠΣΣ = you (two) wait

ΣΞΕΠΠΠ = he/it waits

ΣΞΕΠΠΠΣ = she waits

ΣΞΕΠΠΠΣΣ = we (dual inclusive; "you and I") wait

ΣΞΕΠΠΠΣΣΣ = we (dual exclusive; "myself and another, but not you") wait

ΣΞΕΠΠΠΣΣΣΣ = they (dual) wait

ΣΞΕΠΠΠΣΣΣΣΣ = we (plural inclusive; "all of us") wait

ΣΞΕΠΠΠΠΣΣΣΣΣ = we (plural exclusive; "the rest of us, but not you") wait

ΣΞΕΠΠΠΠΣΣΣΣΣΣ = they (plural) wait

ΣΞΕΠΠΠΠΣΣΣΣΣΣΣ = you all wait

To create nouns, the suffix "ΣΣΣ" is added to the end of verbs. For example, while "ΣΞΕΠ" is "to wait," the noun "ΣΞΕΠΠΣΣΣ" is "waiting," but could also be translated as "patience." While "ΞΕΠΠ" is "to see," "ΞΕΠΠΣΣΣ" is "vision."

Verbs can also be transformed into adjectives by adding the suffix "ΠΣ" onto the end, so "ΣΞΕΠΠΠΣ" would be "waiting" as an adjective, while "ΞΕΠΠΠΣ" would be "visible."

To change a verb to the past or future tense, you would add either "Π" or "ΠΠ" onto the beginning, and then conjugate it. Therefore "ΠΣΞΕΠΠΠ" would be "I swam" and "ΠΠΞΕΠΠΠ" would be "I will see," and so on.

To change to the imperative form, add "ΠΣΣ" or "ΣΠΣΣ" after the conjugation, depending on whether the final letter is a vowel or a consonant, as in "ΣΞΕΠΠΠΠΣΣ" or "you wait" as an imperative command.

The conjugating suffixes can also be used independently with the past or future markers to indicate "was," "were," or "will be" when used in conjunction with nouns or adjectives. For example, for "was" one can see the following used:

ΠΠ = I was

ΠΠΣ = you were

ΠΠΣΣ = you (two) were

ΠΠΠ = he/it was

ΠΠΠΣ = she was

ΠΠΠΣΣ = we (dual inclusive; "you and I") were



To change a verb to its negative form, one simply adds the suffix **ገቢ**, onto the beginning of the verb. Therefore **ጸደቅህ** or “to wait” becomes **ገቢጸደቅህ** or “not to wait.” Examples of this with conjugated verbs include “I am not waiting” or **ገቢጸደቅሁከሁ**, and “I don't see” or **ገቢገብሁከሁ**, etc. When putting this in the past or future tense, this is added in between the prefix and the verb, as in **ገቢጸደቅሁከሁ**, or “I didn’t wait,” or **ገቢገብሁከሁ**, or “I will not wait.” To make a negative imperative, one first creates the negative form and then adds the imperative suffix. An example of this can be seen in the word **ገቢገብህ**, the infinitive for speaking.

When telling someone not to speak or to “shut up” you would first conjugate the word, making it **ገቢገብህ**, or “you speak.” Then you would make it a negative, or **ገቢገብህህ**, meaning “you don’t speak.” Lastly, you would add the imperative form, making the phrase **ገቢገብህህገብህ**, meaning “you, don’t speak!” or “you, shut up!”

Adjectives can also be modified into adjectival nouns. These take a similar form as the verbal nouns or gerunds, with a **ገቢ** ending in place of the **ገቢ** ending. An example is the adjective **ገቢገብህ**, meaning “clothed” or “covered.” The opposite of this can be derived from taking the negative **ገቢገብህህ**, which means “naked,” as in “not covered.” By changing this to **ገቢገብህህገቢ**, we get the state of not being covered, or “nudity.” When referring to a person who is naked, though, as in saying someone is a “naked person,” the term **ገቢገብህህገቢ** would be used. This literally means “a person who is not covered.”

Adjectives or nouns can be turned into a superlative form by adding the marker **ገቢ** onto the end. For example, the verb **ገቢህ** means to add, while the adjective **ገቢህ**, which is derived from this means “additional,” “extra,” or “more.” The superlative of this is **ገቢህገቢ**, which means “most” or “majority.” By the same token, while **ገቢህ** can be “that which unites,” **ገቢህገቢ** is the ultimate uniter, i.e. “God.”

To make a singular noun possessive, one adds the prefix **ገቢ** onto the beginning. Therefore, while **ገቢ** is the singular form of ‘boar,’ the word **ገቢገቢ** is the singular possessive form of this noun, meaning “boar’s” or “belonging to the boar.” Therefore, to say something like “the boar’s testicles” one would NOT say **ገቢገቢ ገቢ** but instead **ገቢገቢ ገቢገቢ**, and to say “the boat’s rudder” one would NOT say **ገቢገቢ ገቢገቢ** but instead **ገቢገቢ ገቢገቢ**.

The possessive can also be used with pronouns. This uses the same markers as the verb conjugations, in the following manner:

- ገቢ** = I was
- ገቢህ** = you were
- ገቢሁ** = you (two) were
- ገቢሁ** = he/it was
- ገቢሁ** = she was
- ገቢሁሁ** = we (dual inclusive; “you and I”) were
- ገቢሁሁ** = we (dual exclusive; “myself and another, but not you”) were
- ገቢሁሁ** = they (dual) were
- ገቢሁሁ** = we (plural inclusive; “all of us”) were
- ገቢሁሁ** = we (plural exclusive; “the rest of us, but not you”) were
- ገቢሁሁ** = they (plural) were



ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ - dogs (plural dative)

In the accusative case, the noun is the direct object of the sentence, and is being acted upon. So if, for instance, the man was killing the dog, the dog would be the direct object and would take this inflection. In the accusative case, nouns receive the accusative suffix of “ᠠᠵᠢᠨ” to signify the noun, instead of the usual “ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ.” Therefore:

ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ - dog (singular accusative)  
ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ - dogs (plural accusative)

In the ablative case, the noun is being used to modify a verb. While the accusative generally implies motion, the ablative noun does not move. An example might be if a dog is speared and dead on the ground and someone were to say “The spear is stuck in the dog.” In this case, one would use the ablative form for the noun describing where the spear has been stuck, or where it is “in.” This would also be true if used with word like “by,” “with,” and “from.” It will have the ablative suffix of “ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ,” to signify the noun, instead of the usual “ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ.” Therefore:

ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ - dog (singular ablative)  
ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ - dogs (plural ablative)

A final form is the vocative case. This is used if the noun is the focus of an address, or one is speaking to the thing or person the noun represents. It will have the vocative suffix of “ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ,” to signify the noun, instead of the usual “ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ.” Therefore:

ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ - dog (singular vocative)  
ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ - dogs (plural vocative)

Like verbs, both nouns and adjectives can be turned into negatives simply by adding the prefix “ᠠᠵᠢᠨ” onto the beginning, as in the adjective ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ, or “not here,” and the noun ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ, meaning “not the dog,” or “not a dog.”

Nouns can also be based off of verbs in instances other than gerunds or verbal nouns, when indicating a person doing a specific activity. This is generally done by converting the verb to an adjective and then adding the ending “ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ” onto the end of the verb. Therefore, while “ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ” means “to wait,” and “ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ” is the adjective “waiting,” “ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ” refers to one who waits. While one might be tempted then to use the term “ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ” to refer to a waiter who waits on tables, this would not be a correct usage in the Deru language. Instead, they would use the word “ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ,” which literally means “one who watches over, protects, or serves (the word could also be used to refer to a watchman, a guard, or a protector or warden).” Nouns that refer to animals or inanimate objects can also come from verbs, but the suffix “ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ” is attached directly to the infinitive verb in these cases, rather than converting to an adjective and adding “ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ.”

Pronouns are generally attached to the ending of verbs or nouns. With verbs, this is seen through the conjugations, as has been seen. Pronouns can also be attached to the end of nouns, though, in a similar manner. The fact that “ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ” can be used as a possessive marker has already been seen, but when referring to a noun and indicating possession of that noun, the possessive marker will be added before the noun, with the attached pronoun following it. How this works is illustrated with the word “ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ” or “dog” being used as an example:

ᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠨ = my dog









**MANNGWNS** - (adjective: many; from **MANNGU**, meaning “to increase in number”)

**MANNSS** - (noun: man, as in the sense of mankind; not necessarily meaning only males, but can be applied to humans or humankind in general)

**NEUUS** - (verb: to travel; to cross over; to ford)

**NEUSS** - (noun: that which protects, shields, or keeps warm; a shelter; a fortress; a shield; fur; armor)

**NEUXNS** - (adjective: few or reduced; from the verb **NEUX**, meaning “to reduce or decrease”)

**NEXH** - (verb: to flee; to run away)

**NNSSSS** - (noun: from **NNNS**, meaning alternatively “to cut through” or “to make smooth;” a road; a path; a thoroughfare; a throughway)

**NN** - from

**SD** - definite article

**SEUXSS** - (noun: weapon; sword; blade)

**SEXU** - (verb: to hunt; to seek; to search)

**S-SSSS** - (noun: the bent thing; the circular thing; the circlet; the crown)

**SNS** - (verb: to send)

**SXE** - prefix denoting possession

**SXESNB** - (noun: sister)

**SESSSS** - (noun: a thing that has become thick or is thick; a densely packed forest; a thicket)

**SES** - they

**SL** - (noun: her; she)

**XECU** - (noun: a way, method, or manner)

✱ϞϠϠϠ - (verb: to see)

✱ϞϠϠϠ - (verb: to fight; to engage in combat; to war)

✱ϞϠϠϠϠϠϠ - (noun: a fighter; a combatant; a warrior; a soldier)