LCC10 Relay Ring I - Old Deru Torch

SA AGINX ZUXESSAS EXCUESS UCH SCERSS, CUECZUAL ARNASANAS ZXN UCH XCCU MNNNS, HSSAN HUCKAL NCUESS, AXC SXCXCUZESS SXCSL NCUESMNNAS MCUCCUAL UCH NNNSESSAS SCERSSNS.

CINEY, NOIND WOUSANNES ANNES SWOHL, CHICAHI CEHOEEEY, NOIND ANNES ACEESS HICECNS. CSWOHL CEHOEEEY ANN CINEY ON WOESANNES ACHWAS, HWO CINEY ON ANNEINS. CEHOEEEY ON ANNES ACEESS HICECNS CSWOHL SWOSNE, CINENNEH, ON SCORES HONSON.

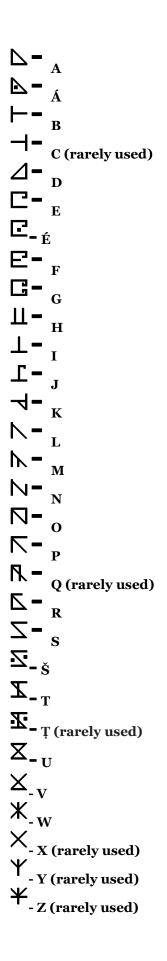
UCN-JCXUEXZ, NCZNAN CHUCEAL REUEXZ ZXCAL AXC CZCAXUAL XL ACXUEXZ CXCNAL XL, AXC AUXON XL CXCULAL XL UCN NCNLUEXZ ZXCXL AAN HUECXCE ZXCXL CDHCEEDY.

 $\Box X \Box U \Box A \bot \Box L A \bot A X \Box X \Box Z \Box C \vdash \amalg \Box A \bot A$

AKE KEEZNNZ IIEN XEEEXZ, AKE NNNEIINZ Errexannz erfeeex.

4XC CXCCS41 CDHCCCD¥, SCUXCXSDS C4UCANNS, 4XC CDHCCCD¥ CIND¥ CAUCCHAI NCNAUCXS SXCNNS, 4XC UCCNS XCCU SXCAI, 4XC NCN UYNA ACUNCXS CUCSAI SXCS4CCCXS 4XC SXCSCUXCXSAI NNNDS ACCCXS HUCCCNS, NCXCCSAI NNNDS UCNYNS.

Old Deru Alphabet



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 Sídhe, 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:

SX⊡∐_{= to wait} SX⊡∐N⊥_{= I wait} SX⊡∐S⊥_{= you wait} S系CⅢS⊥₌ you (two) wait $\Box X \Box I = he/it waits$ $\sum \sum \square \sum \bot =$ she waits $\Sigma \Sigma \square X \square X \square =$ we (dual inclusive; "you and I") wait Σ SX⊡∐XCS₌ they (dual) wait Σ we (plural inclusive; "all of us") wait Σ = we (plural exclusive; "the rest of us, but not you") wait Σ

- スエールズトン = you all wait

To create nouns, the suffix " \sum " is added to the end of verbs. For example, while " \mathbb{E} " is "to wait," the noun " \mathbb{E} " is "waiting," but could also be translated as "patience." While "ℋ⊡Ш⊿", is "to see." "Ж⊡Ш⊿БХХ", is "vision."

Verbs can also be transformed into adjectives by adding the suffix " $N\Sigma$ " onto the end, so " $\Sigma\Sigma$ " would be "waiting" as an adjective, while " $\mathbb{KE}\mathbb{II}\mathbb{A}\mathbb{N}\Sigma$ " would be "visible."

To change a verb to the past or future tense, <u>you would</u> add either " \square " or " \square " onto the beginning, and then conjugate it. Therefore "I swam" and "下下来回答" would be "I will see," and so on.

To change to the imperative form, add "NXX" or "XNXX" after the conjugation, depending on whether the final letter is a vowel or a consonant, as in "XIIXX" 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:

 $\Box h \perp_{= I \text{ was}}$ $\Box \Box \bot_{= \text{ you were}}$ $\Box \Sigma \bot$ = you (two) were $\Box = he/it$ was $\Box \Sigma \bot_{= \text{she was}}$ $\square X \square =$ we (dual inclusive; "you and I") were An example of use in a sentence is as follows:

CHL HXNEXI IIXEINI- He was a good dog

For future tense:

$$\begin{split} & \square \square = I \text{ will be} \\ & \square \square \square = you \text{ will be} \\ & \square \square \square = you (two) \text{ will be} \\ & \square \square \square = he/it \text{ will be} \\ & \square \square \square = he/it \text{ will be} \\ & \square \square \square = she \text{ will be} \\ & \square \square \square = she \text{ will be} \\ & \square \square \square = we (dual \text{ inclusive; "you and I") will be} \\ & \square \square \square \square = we (dual exclusive; "myself and another, but not you") will be} \\ & \square \square \square \square = they (dual) will be} \\ & \square \square \square = we (plural inclusive; "all of us") will be} \\ & \square \square \square = we (plural inclusive; "the rest of us, but not you") will be} \\ & \square \square \square \square = they (plural) will be} \\ & \square \square \square = they (plural) will be} \\ & \square \square \square = they (plural) will be} \end{split}$$

Example sentence:

NSTT →CXIICXZ ZXCZT, XCIICXZ, You will be at your house, correct?

While some might think that the gerund form "swimming" might then also be " \mathbb{NPUP} ," this is not the case. Instead, the suffix " \mathbb{NP} " is added to turn a verb infinitive into a gerund, or what some languages refer to as a "verbal noun." Therefore, to say "Swimming is fun," one would not say " \mathbb{NP} \mathbb{NP} \mathbb{NP} \mathbb{NP} \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} are some would be " \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} are some would be " \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} are some would be " \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} are some would be " \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} are some value of the model of the model of the model of \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} are some model of \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} are some model of \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} are some model of \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} are some model of \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} are some model of \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} are some model of \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} are some model of \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} are some model of \mathbb{NP} are some model of \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} and \mathbb{NP} are some model of $\mathbb{NP$

To change a verb to its negative form, one simply adds the suffix ^{INE'} onto the beginning of the verb. Therefore "XIII" or "to wait" becomes "NIXIII" or "not to wait." Examples of this with conjugated verbs include "I am not waiting" or "NIXIIIA," and "I don't see" or "NIXIIA," etc. When putting this in the past or future tense, this is added in between the prefix and the verb, as in "NIXIIIA," or "I didn't wait," or "NIXIIIA," 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 "NIXIIIA," the infinitive for speaking. When telling someone not to speak or to "shut up" you would first conjugate the word, making it "NIXIIIA," or "you speak." Then you would make it a negative, or "NIXIIIA," "NIXIIIA," 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

Adjectives or nouns can be turned into a superlative form by adding the marker " $\bot \land \boxtimes \boxtimes$ " onto the end. For example, the verb " $\boxtimes \boxtimes \land \sqcup$ " means to add, while the adjective " $\boxtimes \boxtimes \land \sqcup \land \boxtimes$ " which is derived from this means "additional," "extra," or "more." The superlative of this is " $\boxtimes \boxtimes \land \sqcup \land \boxtimes \boxtimes$ ", "which means "most" or "majority." By the same token, while " $\square \square \square \boxtimes \boxtimes \boxtimes$ " can be "that which unites,"" $\square \square \square \boxtimes \boxtimes \boxtimes \boxtimes$ " is the ultimate uniter, i.e. "God."

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

 $\Box X \Box A \bot - mine$
 $\Box X \Box \Xi \bot = yours (singular)$
 $\Box X \Box \Xi \bot = yours (dual)$
 $\Box X \Box \Xi \bot = his/its$
 $\Box X \Box \Xi \bot = hers$
 $\Box X \Box X \Box X \Box = hers$
 $\Box X \Box X \Box X \Box = ours (dual inclusive; "yours and mine")$
 $\Box X \Box X \Box X \Box = ours (dual exclusive; "mine and this other person's but not yours")$
 $\Box X \Box X \Box X \Box = ours (dual exclusive; "all of ours")$
 $\Box X \Box N \Box = ours (plural inclusive; "belonging to the rest of us, but not to you")$
 $\Box X \Box N \Box = ours (plural exclusive; "belonging to the rest of us, but not to you")$
 $\Box X \Box N \Box = theirs (plural)$
 $\Box X \Box X \Box X \Box X \Box X \Box X = all of yours$

This is written as a separate word. It must also always come after the word it is modifying, regardless of the word order of the rest of the sentence. Therefore, if one wanted to write: "He does not see the approach of his challenger," this could be written in any of the following ways:

To turn a noun into its plural form, one adds the plural marker " \square " onto the end of the noun. Therefore, the word " $\square\square\square$ " becomes " $\square\square\square\square\square\square$ " or "boars." To make the plural possessive, one adds the prefix " $\square\square\square$ " before the pluralized noun. Therefore, " $\square\square\square\square\square$ " would be "the boars' testicles" (or the testicles pertaining to all the boars being discussed).

Nouns also undergo declension within the Deru tongue, beyond simply the plural form, with the endings changing depending on how the noun is used. As an example of this, here is the word for "dog" in all its various declensions:

 $\neg X \square X \square_{- \log (singular nominative)}$ $\neg X \square X \square X \square_{- \log (plural nominative)}$

SXE→XNEXS_{- dog} (singular genitive) SXE→XNEXSE_{- dogs}' (plural genitive)

In the nominative and genitive case (those showing the noun is the subject or showing possession), the above forms hold true. In the dative case, where the noun is the indirect direct object, it will have the dative suffix of " $\square \square$ " to signify the noun, instead of the usual " $\square \square$ ". This would be used if you wanted to say that something was for the noun or was going to the noun. Therefore:

 $\neg X \square \neg X \square \neg X \square$ - dog (singular dative)

→XNHXIDI- 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 " Σ " to signify the noun, instead of the usual " Σ ". Therefore:

 $\neg X \square X \land - dog$ (singular accusative) $\neg X \square X \land 2 \land - dogs$ (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 " $\Box \perp$," to signify the noun, instead of the usual " $\Box \boxtimes \Box$." Therefore:

 $\neg X \square \bot_{- \text{ dog (singular ablative)}}$ $\neg X \square \square \square_{- \text{ dogs (plural ablative)}}$

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 " $\square n$," to signify the noun, instead of the usual " $\square \square \square$." Therefore:

 $\neg X \square \square_{- \log (singular vocative)}$ $\neg X \square \square \square_{- \log (plural vocative)}$

Like verbs, both nouns and adjectives can be turned into negatives simply by adding the prefix " $\square\square$ " onto the beginning, as in the adjective $\square\square\neg\square$, or "not here," and the noun $\square\square\neg\square\square\square\square$, meaning "not the dog," or "not a dog."

NC-XNCXS, 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 "NNN" onto the end of the verb. Therefore, while "STELL" means "to wait," and "STELLNS" is the adjective "waiting," "STELLNSNN" refers to one who waits. While one might be tempted then to use the term "STELLNSNN" 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 "SENNN," 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 "SES" is attached directly to the infinitive verb in these cases, rather than converting to an adjective and adding "NNN".

Pronouns are generally attached to the ending of verbs or nouns. With verbs, this is seen though the conjugations, as has been seen. Pronouns can also be attached to the end of nouns, though, in a similar manner. The fact that " \square " 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 " \neg KNCX" or "dog" being used as an example:

 $\exists X \blacksquare \forall X \square X \exists X \blacksquare = your dog (singular)$

 $\exists X \Box \exists X \Box \Box \exists z \Box = your dog (when addressing two people, but only two people)$

= his/its dog

 $\exists X \Box \forall X \Box X \Box X \Box Z = \text{our dog (dual inclusive; "yours and mine")}$

 \square = our dog (dual exclusive; "mine and this other person's but not yours")

 $\exists X \blacksquare \forall X \square X \blacksquare X \blacksquare = \text{our dog (plural inclusive; "all of ours")}$

 \square

X = X = X = their dog (plural- the dog belongs to multiple people, but not to the speaker or to the one being addressed)

 $\Sigma \times \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} =$ the dog belonging to all of you (belonging to multiple people, who are being addressed)

For example, one might say:

ZXC-4XNEXZINZ NC ZXC-4XNEXZZI!

[This is] our dog (the dog of myself and this one other person), not your dog!

The basic word order of the Deru language is SVO (Subject, Verb, Object). This is the same word order as in English, so to say "Wayara kills the boar" one would use that same word order in Deru, or " $\mathbb{X} \cong \mathbb{Y} \cong \mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}$."

Note that, while the word order given above is the norm it is not truly necessary, and while SVO might be the norm it is not a rule. Therefore, the previous sentence could really be arranged in any of the following ways and still be correct:

 $X \land Y \land C \land U \vdash \land S \land (SVO- this is the normal word order)$

XEYEEE HEEXE CXIICNAL.

HAGAN GXUCNAL XAYAGA.

HAESK XAYAEA GXUCNAL.

CXUCNAL HAGAN XAYAGA.

Since the boar $(\vdash \square \square \square \square \square)$ is in the accusative form, and we know that " $\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$ " is the conjugated verb, it doesn't really matter what word order is used. Alternative word orders other than SVO, however, are usually only used when someone is trying to create poetry, or to make a statement flow in a certain way, and are rarely used in casual speech.

Word List of Vocab Used In Passage

DELNX- personal name ⊢⊔∟∧- (verb: to curse; to hex) - (verb: to carry; to bear, as in a burden) ⊢ШĒĒĒNS₋ (adjective: birch, as in a birch tree) HIGENER (noun: brother) ⊢XIN_{- but; however} ZELLNEXS_ (noun: from "ZELLN," meaning "to weigh or measure," this is that which is weighed or measured. Can refer to a parcel of something physical, or something more intangible, such as a measurement of time) (noun: literally "that which grows," being a tree, a bush, or other sort of plant; can also refer to the concept of growth) ∠⊥⊥⊾⊂⊢- (verb: to push; to drive out; to shove) المحككة (verb: to deceive; to lie; to dream) ALLXESSES, 'neaning to show savagery or wildness; a beast; a savage or wild animal; sometimes used to refer to a savage human; as this would indicate a lack of humanity, though "ALLXESS, might also be used) AXINS - (adjective: from "AXI," meaning "to do bad," "to do evil," or "to sin," this means "bad," "evil," or "sinful") CTL-(preposition: of; by)

CLNN¥- personal name

- (noun: one who lives or resides in a place; a resident; a place of residence- Note: when referring to a resident who is a person, rather than an animal, the term "**EXELINN**," is used instead) used instead)

CKEN- (verb: to take to wife; to marry)

IFNEXION - (from "IFN," meaning "on" or "in," and "HXINN," meaning "but," or "however," this means "about" or "regarding")

□ Conjunctive adverb: because; therefore; for this reason)

LENS - (adjective: from "LENS," meaning "to place in front" or "to place close at hand in front of oneself;" close; near; nearby; in the front, as in at the entrance to one's dwelling or near the front of it)

- (verb: to strike or hit; to hate)

► CONTRACT (noun: land; a parcel of ground or earth)

(noun: one who leads, as in a person)

• (verb: to power; to magic; to place under a spell or cast a spell on; to enchant)

• (noun: plural of "person")

NNNELINS - (adjective: many; from "NNNELL," meaning "to increase in number")
- (noun: man, as in the sense of mankind; not necessarily meaning only males, but can be applied to humans or humankind in general)
CEUCX - (verb: to travel; to cross over; to ford)
FEUSXS- (noun: that which protects, shields, or keeps warm; a shelter; a fortress; a shield; fur; armor)
ACHIMANS - (adjective: few or reduced; from the verb "NCHX," meaning "to reduce or decrease")
「NEX- (verb: to flee; to run away)
- (noun: from "NNX," meaning alternatively "to cut through" or "to make smooth;" a road; a path; a thoroughfare; a throughway)
کک - definite article
SEIIXEXS - (noun: weapon; sword; blade)
SC-JXⅢ ₋ (verb: to hunt; to seek; to search)
- (noun: the bent thing; the circular thing; the circlet; the crown)
SNNX - (verb: to send)
SKE - prefix denoting possession
SKESNS - (noun: sister)
IFINAL (noun: a thing that has become thick or is thick; a densely packed forest; a thicket)
XCZ-they
$\mathbf{X} \perp_{-\text{(noun: her; she)}}$
米正日山- (noun: a way, method, or manner)

 $\texttt{XEIIA}_{-(verb: to see)}$

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

KERSKNN- (noun: a fighter; a combatant; a warrior; a soldier)