

Introduction to the Germanic dialect of Nusoyish.

Introduction

The tower of babel or something. I had to make my own dialect because I'm a selfish little fuck and things like the absence of cases, plurals, verb-inflection for number and the lack of inflected superlatives led me to make this worse and even more incomprehensible. The changes will be somewhat familiar to those who know a lil' German albeit.

As a result Germanic Nusoyish has three cases for pronouns: absolutive, accusative and ergative, and two for nouns: absolutive and ergative; two different verb-conjugation patterns with each four inflections; a standardized mood-tense system (three moods and tenses), which combined with the inflections for number total: 3 moods X 3 tenses X 4 numbers = 48 different verb-forms per root (although most are regular).

Things like the progressive subjunctive (formerly the conditional) are handled by dropping the progressive prefix and inflecting the object of the sentence as the ergative, instead of stacking prefixes at infinitum, which is turkish btw. All sentences with a progressive mood need to have their object inflected in the ergative case.

The few changes which are simpler compared to regular nusoyish are the doing-away with the umlaut system (not remembering allat) so: *xon+itte* → *xonitte* and not *xoenitte*, writing all umlauts and O's with a stripe through them as an extra E so: *jirstauemus* (here ue is an umlauted u) and *doekos* (oe is that weird 'O'). Also dropping stem-final vowels if an affix starts with a vowel: *gola+itte* → *golitte*.

Heckin' pronouns

Exceptions in bold.

	Absolutive	Accusative	Ergative
I	<i>Etele, Ete</i>	<i>Mi</i>	<i>Miema</i>
You (singular)	<i>Du</i>	<i>Di</i>	<i>Diema</i>
He	<i>Xhe</i>	<i>Xhim</i>	<i>Xhimjema</i>
It	<i>Xhit</i>	<i>Xhit</i>	<i>Xhitjema</i>
We			
You (plural)	<i>Dus</i>	<i>Di</i>	<i>Diema</i>
They	<i>Zhey</i>	<i>Zhim</i>	<i>Zhimjema</i>

The accusative case encompasses not just the accusative, but also the direct object of an action and the genitive.

Ete bufsehe xhim = I saw him

Ete xhit bufluende a xhim = I gave it to him.

The ergative expresses a movement towards the direct object or accusative, particularly after progressive tenses (*mae-* prefix).

Ete xhit maebufuende xhimjema = I was giving it to him.

It can also be combined with the subjunctive because stacking moods is coal.

Ete xhit bufluende a xhim = I gave it to him.

Ete xhit vudbufluende xhimjema = If I was giving it to him. (instead of *maevudbufluende*)

Ete xhit vudbufluende a xhim = If I gave it to him.

This can be combined with the ad-positions.

Ete josi a xhim = I go to him.

Ete maejose xhimjema = I'm going to him

Ete maejose naekst xhimjema = I'm going next to him

Ete maejose laerdon xhimjema = I'm going towards left of him.

Verberinos**-jart, to do**

		present	past	future
		-	buf-	fujt-
indicative	-	jart	buf-jart	fujt-jart
subjunctive	vud-	vud-jart	vudbuf-jart	vudfujt-jart
progressive	mae-	mae-jart	maebuf-jart	maefujt-jart
perfective	due-	due-jart	duebuf-jart	duefujt-jart

Fuck it I'm inflecting for person, I mean theres no difference between 'the black sees whites' and 'whites see the black' otherwise so I'll just nab some more from german.

Negrpers sehen haelotperse = 'the whites see the black'

and *Negrpers sehet haelotperse* = 'the black sees the whites'

stem	-(vC)	zaher-	josi-	-(CC)	jart-	seh-
	-(v)			-(v)h		
				-(v)t		

		To have	To go		To do	To see
<i>Etele</i> , -e		<i>Ete zahere</i>	<i>Ete jose</i>	-e	<i>Ete jarte</i>	<i>Ete sehe</i>
<i>Ete</i>						
<i>Du</i> -st		<i>Du zaherst</i>	<i>Du josist</i>	-est	<i>Du jartest</i>	<i>Du sehest</i>
<i>Xhe</i> -t		<i>Xhe zahert</i>	<i>Xhe josit</i>	-et	<i>Xhe jartet</i>	<i>Xhe sehet</i>
<i>Xhit</i> -t		<i>Xhit zahert</i>	<i>Xhit josit</i>	-et	<i>Xhit jartet</i>	<i>Xhit sehet</i>
<i>Eter</i> -en		<i>Eter zaheren</i>	<i>Eter josen</i>	-en	<i>Eter jarten</i>	<i>Eter sehen</i>
<i>Dus</i> -en		<i>Dus zaheren</i>	<i>Dus josen</i>	-en	<i>Dus jarten</i>	<i>Dus sehen</i>
<i>Zhey</i> -en		<i>Zhey zaheren</i>	<i>Zhey josen</i>	-en	<i>Zhey jarten</i>	<i>Zhey sehen</i>

-jart, to do

<i>Ete jart-e</i>	I do.
<i>Ete vud-jart-e</i>	If I do.
<i>Ete mae-jart-e</i>	I'm doing.
<i>Ete due-jart-e</i>	I've just done.
<i>Ete buf-jart-e</i>	I did
<i>Ete vudbuf-jart-e</i>	If I did.
<i>Ete maebuf-jart-e</i>	I was doing.
<i>Ete duebuf-jart-e</i>	I had done.
<i>Ete fujt-jart-e</i>	I will do.
<i>Ete vudfujt-jart-e</i>	If I will do.
<i>Ete maefujt-jart-e</i>	I will be doing.
<i>Ete duefujt-jart-e</i>	I will have done.

Verbformerinos

-igi	To cause	feistoe+igi → feistigi	Fear → to scare
-fai	To become	feistoe+fai → faistoefai	Fear → to become scared

Nounformerinos

-nin	Repeated action, process	saermol+nin → saermolnin	To ruin → the ruining
-ja	Place	traeb+ja → traebja	To work → workplace
		maehar+ja → maeharja	To be → dasein

Nouns

	Nominative			
	Singular.	Plural. -(c)e / -(v)r	Innum. Pl. -aede	
head	<i>kravuen</i> <i>kravuenjema</i>	<i>kravuenne</i> <i>kravuennejema</i>	<i>kravuenae</i> <i>kravuenaejema</i>	absolute ergative
mouth	<i>klaro</i> <i>klarojema</i>	<i>klaror</i> <i>klarorjema</i>	<i>klaraede</i> <i>klaraedejema</i>	absolute ergative

Unlike the heckin' pronouns, nouns have no accusative form, and as the object of an action it remains nominative.

Ete sehe di kravuen = I see your head.

Because the accusative when used as a genitive only modifies the direct object it doesn't become ergative in a progressive sentence.

Ete maesehe di kravuenjema = I'm seeing your head.

The face is more important than you are, so 'head' gets the ergative.

The innumerable plural is SNCA. I guess its cool to say *Ete maesehe kravelaejema* 'I'm seeing innumerable spines'

As should be obvious from the table, there are two plurals which we need because we just do, okay?! Why did baldi decide to have nouns end in vowels *and* consonants smh. Its not that hard albeit.

1) Does it end in a consonant? Yes? Then double that consonant and add an -e: (albeit you don't have to if the consonant is preceded by another consonant because geminating a consonant after another one is unpronounceable, see Fires.)

Days: woaren → woaerene

Fires: lueter → lueterne

Fingers: viltem → viltemme

Chins: kuenet → kuenette

Eyes: jexil → jexille

Calfs: brinal → brinalle

Dollars: taler → talerre

People: pers → perse

2) No? Then it ends in a vowel, and just slap -r after it.

Arms: grata → gratar

Elbows: bruegna → bruegnar

Spheres: gola → golar

Bodies: phono → phonor

Adjectiveformerinos

-etse	Abstract quality/ superlative	<i>gemy+etse</i> → <i>gemetse</i>	Good → better
		<i>negr+etse</i> → <i>negretse</i>	Black → blacker
		<i>uegam+etse</i> → <i>uegametse</i>	Gold → (more) golden
		<i>xon+etse</i> → <i>xonetse</i>	House → homely
-swar	worthy	<i>detam+swar</i> → <i>detamswar</i>	Death → worthy of death
		<i>taler+swar</i> → <i>talerswar</i>	Money → valuable

Sample Text.

Etele ektruevaere naekts wo tigge¹. Xhit mi pjenaektsnaer², al ete schlaefiggejema³ maehare vudeksten⁴, doe umulmaehar⁵ delt noigemy jarte.

Sehenebl⁶ xhit maeschlaeft alzo⁷.

Xhit kruem duebufgleitet⁸ ondar dem bettdecke juete nues, al ete moi mahuele erinnern⁹ uhwo dinge¹⁰.

Ete bufesse¹¹ soysoesse¹² data truevaeren, naekst maebufjosit arbeitjema¹³, al suem moment¹⁴ inyer uhwo kaffee¹⁵ bi vaerenstuecken¹⁶ uhnd den zug¹⁷ surx ete bufverlusse¹⁸ mi zeitgleise¹⁹.

1 tiger + igge (because its big)

2 naekst + naer = next to, beside (with emphasis on nearness)

3 from germ. schlaefen, to sleep

schlaef-igge-jema = too sleepy, too lazy, too predisposed to sleep

4 from germ. stehen, to stand

ekstehen = to stand up, to begin standing up.

5 umul + maehar = maybe

6 from germ. sehen, to see

7 from germ. too, also, as well

8 from germ. gleiten, to slide

9 from germ. to remember

10 from germ. thing

11 to eat.

12 soy-sauce

13 towards work, arbeit + jema

14 time

15 coffee

16 lunch, vaeren + (frueh - stuecken) -> vaerenstuecken

17 the train

18 to lose, to lack