

## **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: absolutive, accusative 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.

	<b>Absolutive</b>	<b>Accusative</b>	<b>Ergative</b>
I	<i>Etele, Ete</i>	<i>Mi</i>	<b><i>Miema</i></b>
You (singular)	<i>Du</i>	<i>Di</i>	<b><i>Diema</i></b>
He	<i>Xhe</i>	<i>Xhim</i>	<i>Xhimjema</i>
It	<i>Xhit</i>	<i>Xhit</i>	<i>Xhitjema</i>
We	<i>Ve</i>	<i>Us</i>	<i>Usjema</i>
You (plural)	<i>Dus</i>	<i>Di</i>	<b><i>Diema</i></b>
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 jose 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**

		<b>present</b>	<b>past</b>	<b>future</b>
		-	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.

*Negrpersi sehen haelotperse* = 'the whites see the black'

and *Negrpers sehet haelotpersim* = 'the black sees the whites' (I also added an accusative case to the nouns because this wont fix every situation)

stem	<b>-(vC)</b> <b>-(v)</b>	zaher-	josi-	<b>-(CC)</b> <b>-(v)h</b> <b>-(v)t</b>	jart-	seh-
		<b>To have</b>	<b>To go</b>		<b>To do</b>	<b>To see</b>
<i>Etele,</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>Ete zahere</i>	<i>Ete jose</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>Ete jarte</i>	<i>Ete sehe</i>
<i>Ete</i>						
<i>Du</i>	<i>-st</i>	<i>Du zaherst</i>	<i>Du josist</i>	<i>-est</i>	<i>Du jartest</i>	<i>Du sehest</i>
<i>Xhe</i>	<i>-t</i>	<i>Xhe zahert</i>	<i>Xhe josit</i>	<i>-et</i>	<i>Xhe jartet</i>	<i>Xhe sehet</i>
<i>Xhit</i>	<i>-t</i>	<i>Xhit zahert</i>	<i>Xhit josit</i>	<i>-et</i>	<i>Xhit jartet</i>	<i>Xhit sehet</i>
<i>Ve</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>Ve zaheren</i>	<i>Ve josen</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>Ve jarten</i>	<i>Ve sehen</i>
<i>Dus</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>Dus zaheren</i>	<i>Dus josen</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>Dus jarten</i>	<i>Dus sehen</i>
<i>Zhey</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>Zhey zaheren</i>	<i>Zhey <b>josen</b></i>	<i>-en</i>	<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	<i>feistoe+igi</i> → <i>feistigi</i>	Fear → to scare
-fai	To become	<i>feistoe+fai</i> → <i>faistoefai</i>	Fear → to become scared

## Nounformerinos

-nin	Repeated action, process	<i>saermol+nin</i> → <i>saermolnin</i>	To ruin → the ruining
		<i>quet+nin</i> → <i>quetnin</i>	To say → the saying
-ja	Place	<i>traeb+ja</i> → <i>traebja</i>	To work → workplace
		<i>maehar+ja</i> → <i>maeharja</i>	To be → dasein
-aedzo	Physical manifestation	<i>jary+aedzo</i> → <i>jaraedzo</i>	To make → product
		<i>jart+aedzo</i> → <i>jartaedzo</i>	To do → result, outcome
-loj	instrument	<i>jary+loj</i> → <i>jaryloj</i>	To make → tool
		<i>seh-en+loj</i> → <i>sehloj</i>	To see → glasses

## Adjectiveformers

-ebl	Possible, ability	<i>seh-en+ebl</i> → <i>sehebl</i>	To see → visible
		<i>jary+ebl</i> → <i>jarebl</i>	To make → makable
		<i>jart+ebl</i> → <i>jartebl</i>	To do → doable
-jema	Propensity towards	<i>traeb+jema</i> → <i>traebjema</i>	To work → productive + (noun) / towards work (progr. context)*

Ete bufzahere uh traebjema woaeren

## Some buzzwords

*Jartaedzo naverlassnin* = outcome independence < do+(result) not+depend+(process)

## Nouns

	<b>Consonant ending</b>		
	<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>	<b>innumerable</b>
nominative	<i>kravuen</i>	<i>kravuenne</i>	<i>kravuenae</i>
accusative	<i>kravueni</i>	<i>kravuenim</i>	<i>kravuenae</i>
ergative	<i>kravuenjema</i>	<i>kravuenimjema</i>	<i>kravuenaejema</i>
<b>Vowel ending</b>			
nominative	<i>klaro</i>	<i>klaror</i>	<i>klarae</i>
accusative	<i>klari</i>	<i>klarim</i>	<i>klarae</i>
ergative	<i>klarjema</i>	<i>klarimjema</i>	<i>klaraejema</i>

Unlike the heckin' pronouns, nouns ~~have no accusative form, and as the object of an action it remains nominative.~~ I needed one anyway. Just like the pronouns it can function as a genitive as well.

*Ete sehe di kravueni* = 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. / I'm looking at your head.

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

## Articles

	<b>The</b>	
	<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
nominative	<i>de</i>	<i>der</i>
accusative	<i>den</i>	<i>dim</i>
ergative	<i>dem</i>	<i>dim</i>

	<b>In(side)</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>An</b>	<b>One, A</b>
nominative	<i>in</i>	<i>uh</i>	<i>uhn</i>	<i>uhwo</i>
accusative	<i>in</i>	<i>ih</i>	<i>ihn</i>	<i>uhwi</i>
ergative	<i>im</i>	<i>ihm</i>	<i>ihm</i>	<i>uhwim</i>

Any adposition is followed by the nominative in a non-progressive sentence (except *a*, 'to' which is followed by the accusative, because it just is, okay?!), and by the ergative in a progressive sentence.

*Ete bufschlaefe in mi xon* = I slept in my house

*Ete maebufschlaefe in mi xon* = I was sleeping in my house

*Ete maebufschlaefe im mi xonjema* = I was sleeping into my house (?)

*In* is the only adposition that doesn't need to be followed by the ergative case in progressive sentences. The difference is similar to:

"ins kino" → *im kinjema* = 'into the theater'

and "im kino" → *in kino* = 'in(side) the theater'.

The object of a sentence with 'to be', *maehar*, or 'to have', *zaher*, is also nominative:

*Du maeharst uh shemmykak*. And NOT: \**Du maeharst ih shemmykaki*.

*Xhe zahert mues taler*. And NOT: \**Xhe zahert mues taleri*.

As 'having' and 'being' are totally intransitive verbs xhey do not have a direct object, even in the progressive tense.

*Xhe maezahert mues taler*. = 'I'm having a lot of money'

NOT: \**Xhe maezahert mues talerjema*.

The innumerable plural is SNCA. I guess its cool to say *Ete maesehe kravelaedjema* ‘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: woeren → woerenne  
 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

### Other Nounformers

-jan	member	<i>america+jan</i> → <i>americajan</i>	America → american
-kak	member (pejorative)	<i>shemmy+kak</i> → <i>shemmykak</i>	Shemmy → shemmycuck
-zat	container	<i>taler+zat</i> → <i>talerzat</i>	Money → purse

Example of articles.

	<b>The singular</b>		<b>plural</b>	
nominative	<i>De Tigge</i> <i>Uh Tigge</i> <i>Uhwo Tigge</i>	<i>The tiger,</i> <i>A tiger</i>	<i>Der Tigger</i>	<i>The tigers</i>
accusative	<i>Den Tiggi</i> <i>Ih Tiggi</i> <i>Uhwi Tigge</i>	<i>(of) the tiger,</i> <i>(of) a tiger</i>	<i>Dim Tiggim</i>	<i>(of) the tigers</i>
ergative	<i>Dem Tiggjema</i> <i>Ihm Tiggjema</i>	<i>To the tiger,</i> <i>to a tiger</i>	<i>Dim Tiggimjema</i>	<i>Toward the tigers</i>

*Uhwim Tiggjema*



## Sample Texts.

Etele ektruevaere naekts wo tigge<sup>1</sup>. Xhit mi pjenaektsnaer<sup>2</sup>, al ete schlaefiggejema<sup>3</sup> maehare vudeksten<sup>4</sup>, doe umulmaehar<sup>5</sup> delt noigemy jarte.

Sehenebl<sup>6</sup> xhit maeschlaeft alzo<sup>7</sup>.

Xhit kruem duebufgleitet<sup>8</sup> ondar dem bettdecke juete nues, al ete moi mahuele erinnern<sup>9</sup> uhwo dinge<sup>10</sup>.

Ete bufesse<sup>11</sup> soysoessi<sup>12</sup> data truevaeren, naekst maebufjosit arbeitjema<sup>13</sup>, al suem moment<sup>14</sup> inyer uhwo kaffee<sup>15</sup> bi vaerenstuecken<sup>16</sup> uhnd den zug<sup>17</sup> surx ete bufverlusse<sup>18</sup> mi zeitgleise<sup>19</sup>.

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

Hareitet<sup>1</sup> den Tiggi.

*Ride the Tiger*

De Doermet uhwi Goli.

*The End of a Cycle*

De Kravuenihuenit<sup>2</sup> buefen besprochen<sup>3</sup> maeviltemzeigt<sup>4</sup> uhvim Perspectivjema<sup>5</sup> data nojata<sup>6</sup> jaryt maekosen in disi Buchi<sup>7</sup> Argumentjema<sup>8</sup>, cuz xhit noi sorget<sup>9</sup> inetsim<sup>10</sup>, persetsim<sup>11</sup> Verhaltim<sup>12</sup>, al otetsim Golistehim<sup>14</sup>;

*The idea just mentioned refers to a perspective that does not really enter into the argument of this book, because it is not concerned with inner, personal behavior, but with outer circumstances;*

Namit<sup>15</sup> Usaerenetsim<sup>15.5</sup> Faxxe<sup>16</sup>, al mit uhn nabuefenspachetsi<sup>17</sup> Fujt<sup>18</sup> obar vich wohnetim Verhalte bufsfket noi verlassen<sup>19</sup>.

*Not with present-day reality, but with an unpredictable future upon which one's own conduct should in no wise depend.*

1 ha+reit-en, imperative + to ride

2 kravuen-i+huenit, head-creation, thought, idea

kravuenihuen-e, -ist, -it, -en: to think

3 infinitive besproch-en, to discuss

irregular: Du besprochst, Xhe besprocht

4 viltem+zeig-en, viltemzeig-en, to point to, refer to

5 perspectiv-, a perspective

6 nojata, not+yet, not really

7 Buch, book

8 argument, argument

9 sorg-en, to be concerned, to care about

10 in+etse+im (acc plural), inner, with the quality of being inside

11 pers+etse+im (acc plural), personal

12 Verhalt, relation, behaviour

ete mi verhalt-e = to relate (myself) to

ete verhalt-e = I behave (like)

mi Verhalte = my behaviours

13 ot+etse+im (acc plural), outer, with the quality of being outside

14 goli+steh+im (acc plural) = circle+stand = circumstances

golisteh-en, to surround, to circumscribe

15 na+mit, not-with

15.5 usaeren+etse+im = today+(like)+(acc as genitive, plural) = current-day

16 fax+xe (nom plural), facts, realities

17 na+buefen+sprach+etse+i, not+before+speaking+(like quality)+(acc), unspeakable, unpredictable.

buefensprach-en, to predict: buefensprach-e, buefensprach-st, buefensprach-t, buefensprach-en

18 fujt, future (taken from tense prefix)

19 verlass-en, to rely (on), to leave