A Gudi Relay Torch – Branch δ+

ᏋᒐᎧ ᎦᎥᏗᏣᏍᏅᎳᏍᎳᎧᎩ ᎩᎧᎷᏝ ᏗᎦᎧᏴᎧᎤ ᎩᎭᎧ ᏄᎭᎷᎧ ᏣᏕᏴᏕᎷᏍᎦᎳᏍᎧᎵᏗ.

ᎱᎷᏣᏕ ᏗᏕᏛ ᏈᎤ ᏓᏣᏍᎳ ᏑᏕᏗᎧᎳᎥ ᏗᎳᏍᎳᎧᏴᏣᎤᎧᏴ ᏴᎳ ᎱᎱ�ᎧᎤ ᏒᎥ ᏗᏣᏣ ᏒᎥ ᏴᎱᏉ Ꮫ?

ᎱᎷᏣᏕ ᎩᎧᎷᏝ ᎥᎲᎧᎤᎧᎤ ᏗᎳᏛ ᎧᎨᎧᎤ ᏴᏣᏴᎩᎭᎳᏝ ᎤᎤᏗᎭᎧ?

ᏑᏕᎥᎱᏣᏕ ᏴᎤᎩᎭᎥ ᏗᎦᎧᏴᎧᎤ ᏈᏣᏍᎳᏣᏍᎳ ᎱᎱᏉᎧᎤ ᏒᎥ ᏗᏣᏣ ᏒᎥ ᏴᎱᏉ ᏣᏝ ᏣᏚᎧᎤ ᏣᎧ ᏪᎥᏌᎧᏴ ᏴᎤᎩᎩᎧᎵᎧᏴ ᎧᎩᎲᏗ?

ᏣᏕᏴᏕᎷᏍᎦᎳᏍᎳ ᎩᎧᎷᏝ ᏗᎭᎧᏴᏌᎧᎤᎧᎤ ᏕᎱᎧᏚᎥᎳᎧᎵᎧ ᏣᎧ ᎧᎷᏝᎤ ᎧᎷᏝᎩ ᎩᎧᎷᏝ ᏗᎦᎷᏗᎩᎧᏴᏣᎤᎧᏴᏣᎷᏍᎳᏍᎧᎤ ᏓᏣᏍᎳ.

Here is the torch you will be translating! Any information you need to decipher the torch will be provided below! If you having any problems or questions about the documentation given, don't hesitate to contact me! Also included in the torch are two proper names which need to be loaned into your conlang, and I have provided IPA for them below. Good luck!

/ɛˈkasa/
/kɛlɛxɯˈsesa/

Gudi

Script and Romanization

Consonants

<m>	<n>	<ŋ̊>	<p>	<b>	<t>	<d>	<k>	<g>	<jh/č>

<j>	<f>	<v>	<s>	<š>	<z>	<x>	<r>	<l>

Vowels

<a>	<e>	<i>	<o>	<u>	<y>	<ï>	<ó>

Word Order + Sentence Structure

Gudi follows an SVO structure, where the subject is always first in the sentence followed by the verb. However, in ditransitive verbs, the indirect object may come before the direct object, forming a SVindODirO structure.

2.SG can-2.SG buy.INF 10 cookie
You can buy 10 cookies.

3.SG give-3.SG object
He gives something.

Pronouns

Below are the personal pronouns present in Gudi. Beware that there is no plural form of the 4th person.

Person / Number	Singular	Plural
1st Person	ךרץ	ᒣᒣ५ᒥ
2nd Person	ᒣ५५	ıÞ५
3rd Person	५Þ	५ᒣᑫ५
4th Person	ʌıᒣ	N/A

Verbs and Conjugation

Verbs must always agree with the noun they are modifying. Both singular and plural versions of pronouns share the same conjugations, and therefore pronouns are seldom dropped unless it is clear from context. Verbs are separated into four classes, and the suffix of the verb will determine how it is conjugated,

Person / Class	-ᒣᑌ	-ᑌᒣ	-ᒣᑌ	-ᒪↄ
1st Person	-ᑌᒣ	-ᑌ५	-ᒣᒣ	-ↄᴵ
2nd Person	-ᑌᒣ	-ᑌᒣ	-ᒣ५	-ↄ५
3rd Person	-ᑌᒣᑌ	-ᑌᒣᑌ	-ᒣᴵ	-ↄᒣᑌ
4th Person	-ᑌ५	-ᑌ५	-ᒣ५	-ↄᒣᒣ

Tense

Gudi distinguishes between past, present, and future. However, the present is used most of the time, unless explicitly necessary. In the case of past tense, it is only used when the fact that the action has already happened needs to be emphasized.

By adding the word 'ᴄᴏᴍ' (to be) before the appropriate verb, past tense is implied. While 'ᴄᴏᴍ' itself is not conjugated, the verb after it is.

ᴄᴏᴍᴋ ᴧᴋᴒᴧᴪᴒᴪᴋᴏᴍ ᴄᴋᴏᴧᴋ ᴄᴏᴍ
PST bring.3SG nature.ADJ table
It came with a wooden table.

ᴏᴍᴧᴧᴏᴏᴍ ᴧᴧᴠ ᴄᴏᴍᴒᴧ ᴏᴠ ᴏᴍᴒᴧᴋᴍ
believe.1SG already PST understand
I believe I already understood.

Adjectives

In Gudi, descriptive verbs take on the suffix –ᴧᴧ and can come before or after the noun to modify it. Otherwise, they are conjugate just like regular verbs, and can also be affected by tense. Nouns can also take on the suffix, using –ᴧᴧ after a consonant, and –ᴧᴧᴧ after a vowel.

ᴏᴍᴋᴄᴄᴏᴍ ᴋᴏᴧ ᴧ ᴄᴏᴍ
3SG-GEN eyes grey.3SG
His eyes were grey.

ᴄᴏᴍᴋ ᴧᴋᴒᴧᴪᴒᴪᴋᴏᴍ ᴄᴋᴏᴧᴋ ᴄᴏᴍ
PST bring.3SG nature.ADJ table
It came with a wooden table.

Adverbs

Adverbs can be either be naturally adverbial or manufactured. Using the suffix –ᴋᴧ, Verbs can also be made into adverbs, where the first verb is adverbialized, and the second is conjugated respectively.

ꭇꭓꭖꭐꭒ ꭇꭓꭖ ꭇꭓꭖꭐ ꭇꭓꭖꭐꭒ

1SG search.ADV travel.1SG 3.PL-DAT
I travelled in search of them.

3.G already see.3SG
He already saw.

Expressing the Dative

There are two ways to express Dative in Gudi; It can be formed by using a suffix –רכ on the object, or by attaching the object directly onto the noun via apostrophe. The latter is more common and used colloquially, while more typically arises in formal or educational works.

1SG exist.1SG here present.INF'you
I am here to present to you.

2.SG tell.2SG 1SG-DAT
You told me.

Expressing the Genitive

In Gudi, the Genitive is expressed by attaching the suffix –ח or –ln (for words ending in consonants) to the modifying noun. The noun affected stays the same, but always directly succeeds the modifier.

1SG-GEN father strong.3SG
My father is strong.

3SG-GEN cookie poison-CAUS.4SG
His cookies are poisoned.

Question Words

Question words are formed by a combination of a specific determining noun and the question suffix –כꭇ or –lכꭇ (for vowels). They come either at the very beginning or very end of a sentence.

- who
- what
- when
- where
- why

Numbers

Numbers are formed in an add-on fashion, in which with the first 10 numerals in Gudi, you can already count up to 99. Some higher numbers have specific names, but essentially by combining values new numbers can be made.

For example, the combination 2 10 3 would create 23.

1	ς	11	⅃ρο ς
2	⌐٦	12	⅃ρο ⌐٦
3	⅃ρ	20	⌐٦ ⅃ρο
4	Ⴖı	30	⅃ρ ⅃ρο
5	Ⴑο	45	Ⴖı ⅃ρο Ⴑο
6	ᴄς	100	⅂ςↄ
7	⅃ηης	200	⌐٦ ⅂ςↄ
8	٦ορ	560	Ⴑο ⅂ςↄ ᴄς ⅃ρο
9	⅂ͻ٦	1000	ρʅορυ
10	⅃ρο	1009	ρʅορυ ⅂ͻ٦

Lexicon

Note: Lexicon is not in alphabetical order.

ᛒᒣᐤᛆᛐ	ᐤᐢᑕᐳᕼᐤ	ᕼᒣᕁᒪᐢ
adj. to be strong	n. poison	n. animal
ᛐᐤᛒᒣᑐᐅᕼ	ᑐᕼᕼᒐᐤ	ᐁᐢᕼᒪᐤᐳ
adj. to be navy blue	n. love, affection	v. to live
ᛒᒣᐅᐁ	ᑐᐃᛐ	ᐤᒣᐅᐃ
n. here	adv. already	n. time
ᛒᒣᐁᕁᐢᑐᑋᐢᕁᐃᛐ	ᐁᒣᐤᐤᑐᑕ	ᐃᑐᑕᕼᛐ
v. to protect	v. to sell	v. to exist
ᒪᐅᛐᕁᐳ	ᑕᐃᕁᒪᐳ	ᐤᐢᒪᐱᐤᐁᐢᕨ
v. to make / force	adj. to be true	n. chocolate
ᛁ	ᕨᐤᐤᛐ	ᒪᕨᕁᐃᑋᒪᐢ
negative particle	v. to tell	n. name
ᐁᐤᕼᐢᛐᐤᐢ	ᐃᐃᕁᛐ	ᐳᐤᕼᐤᛐ
v. to give	n. god, goddess	n. unit of currency, dollar
ᛒᒣᐤᑕᑋᕼ	ᕁᒪᕁᛁ	ᐃᑐᑕᑕ
adj. to be wonderful	n. hour	n. thing, object
ᑐᑋᛁᕄᐃ	ᕼᛁ	ᕁᑐᕼᑕ
n. healer	conj. or	n. summer
ᐤᕼᕨᑐᑕ	ᕨᐃᕨᑐᕼ	ᑕᕼ
v. to bake	n. nature, wood	n. year

v. to live	n. furniture	adp. concerning
v. to type	n. bag, sack	v. to ask
n. reason	v. to love	adp. at, on
n. house	v. to fight, to argue	conj. or
adj. to work well together	n. mix, collection	v. to point.
n. space, hole	n. all	n. person
n. now	n. ground, soil	adj. to be worth
conj. but	v. to be safe	intj. ow, ouch
v. to buy	v. to be	n. land, country
for (the purpose of)	v. to bring, to carry with	adj. to be slow
n. cookie	adj. to be white	adj. recent
adj. to be perfect	n. table	v. to see