**Relay! - Adoriāo**

Ta talêpu ceremu Xaićuć Tuipu. Builof Ćêćacagêipu momojêi, faf malegczu tolídùpu mìcaća. Tu tolídùpuu malegzzu juli zuvepu. Faf miocù maleg zapu varixó, lai vopéi. Lai faf malegc zi zaici.

Proper Nouns: Xaićuć Tuipu [xaiˈcuc ˈtuipu]; Ćêćacagêi [cəcakagəi]

The leader’s villages Xaićuć Tuipu. Because Ćêćacagêi’s counter, They don’t bring their army to the house. Now their armies did not bring their own people. They already bring our precious metals, instead of the goal. Instead they bring more wealth.

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**Lexicon:**

Faf – they

Za – we

Ta – article

Builof – Because

Zupe – The people

Talê – Leader, boss, commander

Momojêi – counter, conter-army, army in defence position

Cerem – village

Maleg – To bring

Tolídù – Army

Juli – own

Tu – now, in this moment

Zi – more, plus

Miocù – already

Varixó – high-value metals such as gold, silver and Ruby

Vopéi – purpose of the a thing, goal

Lai – instead

Zaici – riches, wealth

**Grammar**:

**About Adoriāo**

Adoriāo (or Adorian in english) is a CV(C)(C) SVO agglutinative language spoken mainly in the Middle-South of the Magic Island (Lida Mada). The language has been spoken for a long time in this region, where it is your home. Because of the historic friendship and companionship of the Adori people with the Portuna, the two nations form the same country, influencing both languages.

**Lexicon**

**Grammar**

1. **Verb**

There are two main categories in the verbs system of Adorian, called “Normal Conjugation” (Vadi Mezē) and “Beyond Conjugation” (Vadi Vōzu).

* 1. **Normal conjugation**

Normal conjugation shows past, present, and future. Conjugation follows a pattern where the singular has a suffix, and the plural receives an additional suffix of the singular.



* 1. **Beyond conjugation**

Beyond conjugation shows actions in the past and future where there is uncertainty. Exception is the Present Participle.



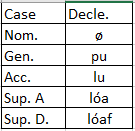
* 1. **Mood**

There are five: Imperative, interrogative potential, jussive and inferential.



1. **Case**

There are four cases in Adorian: Nominative, Genitive, Accusative and Superlative\*



\*It shows the sense of greatness, the augmentative of a thing. To the contrary, the "Lóaf" is used. Ex. The house is big. Ta Caćalóa. The house is low. Ta Caćalóaf.

1. **Others**
   1. **Preposition**

It is placed to the words as a prefix. There are two: the general **Vo**, and the particle **Mì**, that is used in the sense of location, Direction.

* 1. **Plural**

It is shown by adding the particle **u** in the end of words. Ex.: Zute (apple) zuteu (apples); Zatu (rat) zatuu (rats).

* 1. **Negation**

To show Negation, the particle **Zu** is used, which is placed as a suffix.

* 1. **Adjective**

The adjective is not shown. So any word can also be an adjective. Ex: To say “The boy is **skinny”**. In adorian is “Ta tezì ca **goidó”**. The Literal translation would be “The boy is **thinness**”.