

Q Ring Relay Text

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1. Angelian Text.

ATENCIJÛ, CJUDE MAL!

Pur amor de Dïo! Qwe cosa hast sucedat?

Heu, jer certa bella persona vené a na casa per chantre ad ou piceu. Façé tot qwe poté per jocre cõn ou cjude: Illa jocé varjes jocs cõn ill, illa chanté-iu: “dorma, mou piceu, dorma”, et ajudé. Meh depüi, ou cjude atacé-a e feré-a! Ill manggé-a e post llançé ous rimanants pur a fenestra. Qwe potabems façade? Si, verament nos esabems n’una grana anoustja! Qwe cosa façadems? Heu, durant aucü temp nos deurèms wardre silenç super qwe sucedé. Itemaix, jo nõ volle vadre ad a poliza! S’eh secur qwe sas qwestjonas nõn esarien bainvenatas.

2. Smooth translation into English.

ATTENTION, NAUGHTY BOY!

For God’s sake! What happened?

Well, yesterday a nice person came home to sing to our little child. She did all that she could to play with the child: She played some games with him, she sang to him: “sleep, my young, sleep”, and helped. But then, the child attacked her and injured her! He ate her and then threw the remains through the window. What could we do? Yes, we were in fact in a tight spot! What will we do? Well, for some time we will have to keep silent about what happened. What’s more, I don’t want to go to the police! Surely their questions wouldn’t be welcome.

3. Smooth translation into English of the previous text (Narbonese).

ATTENTION, NAUGHTY BOY!

God's name! What happened?

Now, yesterday a nice person (literally: pretty woman) came home to sing to our little child. She did all that she could do to play with the child: She made some games with him, she sang to him: “sleep, my young, sleep”, and helped. But then, the child attacked her and injured her! He ate her then threw the remains (literally: lost the remnants) through the window. What could we do? Yes, we were deeply in the shit! What will we do? Now, after some time we will have to keep the silence about what happened. In more, I don't want to go to the police! It's sure, their questions wouldn't be welcome.

4. Pronunciation (IPA convention¹).

[atɛŋ'kjo 'kjude mal

pur a'mor de 'di:ɔ kwe 'kosa aʃt suke'dat

ew jer 'kerta 'beʎa per'sona ve'ne ad a 'kasa per 'tʃantre ad ow pi'kew fa'se tot kwe po'te

per 'jokre kon ow 'kjude 'iʎa jo'ke 'varjes joks kon iʎ 'iʎa tʃan'te 'i:u 'dorma mow

pi'kew 'dorma et aju'te mɛ de'pu:i ow 'kjude ata'kea e fe'rea iʎ man'dʒea e poʃt ʎan'se

ows rima'nants pur a fe'neʃtra kwe po'tabems 'fasre si ,vera'ment nos e'sabems 'nuna

'grana a'nowstja kwe 'kosa fas'rems ew du'rant au'ku temp nos dew'rems 'wardre si'lens

su'per kwe suke'de ite'maʃ jo no 'voʎe 'vadre ad a po'liza sɛ se'kur kwe sas kwes'tjonas

non esa'ri:en bainve'natas]

¹ <http://www.arts.gla.ac.uk/ipa/ipa.html>

5. Pronunciation (SAMPA convention²).

/ ateN"kJo "kjude mal
pur a"mor de "di:o kwe "kosa aSt suke"dat
ew jer "kerta "beLa per"sona ve"ne a na "kasa per "tSanre ad ou pi"kew fa"se tot kwe
po"te per "jokre kon ou "kjude "iLa jo"ke "varjes joks con iL "iLa tSan"te "i:u "dorma
mow pi"keu "dorma et aju"te mE de"pu:i ow "kjude ata"kea e fe"rea iL man"dZea e
poSt Lan"se ows rima"nants pur a fe"neStra kwe po"tabems "fasre si „vera"ment nos
e"sabems "nuna "grana a"nowstja kwe "kosa fas"rems ew du"rant aw"ku temp nos
dew"rems "wardre si"lens su"per kwe suke"de ite"maS jo no "voLe "vadre ad a po"liza
se se"kur kwe sas kwes"tjonas non esa"ri:en bainve"natas /

6. Grammatical Notes.

Angelian (“Aingeljã” / ajNge"lja / in the language) is a neo-Romance language belonging to the Western branch, East-Iberian subdivision. It is therefore very next to other romance languages such as Spanish, Aragonese and Catalan, although it has important similarities with Galician-Portuguese, Occitan, French and Italian. There are some traces of Germanic influences, especially from English and German. Its phonology is quite near to that of the Catalan dialect spoken in Valencia, Spain (the so-called Valencian). If you can speak or read a text in Spanish, Catalan, Occitan or Italian, I don't think you will have any problems with Angelian.

6.1 About the tildes.

In Angelian there are some graphic symbols which are written over the vowels in order to give them a special meaning. They are the nasal tilde (~), the accute accent (´), the grave accent (`), the diaeresis (¨) and the breve symbol (ă):

ã ä à é ê ï ï ï ð ò ù ù ü

² SAMPA stands for Speech Assessment Methods Phonetic Alphabet and is an alternative phonetic alphabet other than IPA which uses only ASCII characters and, therefore, allows exchange of phonetic texts over the Internet without any font problem. Please visit the official website: <http://www.phon.ucl.ac.uk/home/sampa/home.htm>

These tildes have different meanings that you needn't know. Bear in mind that they only help to pronounce correctly every word in Angelian, as they show the stressed syllable. Pay special attention for the nasal tilde (~), as it appears when an etymological ending **-n** has been removed in Angelian.

Please visit <http://es.geocities.com/aingelja/introduction/tildes.htm> to see if you can read these Unicode characters. If you have any problem, please let me know as soon as possible and I'll send you a GIF/JPEG file with the text.

6.2 Nouns.

Nouns can be masculine or feminine, singular or plural.

- As a general rule, in singular all the feminine nouns end in **-a** and the masculine, in any other letter. There are of course several exceptions that you won't find in the text.
- As a general rule, to form the plural, you have to add an **-s**. When a noun ends in **-ix, -ll, -nn, -s, -z, -ç**, you add **-es**.

6.3 Adjectives.

Adjectives can be masculine or feminine, singular or plural. They can appear before or after the noun they accompany, but always after other possible determiners, like articles, possessives or demonstratives, among others. Adjectives always agree in gender and in number with the noun they accompany.

6.4 Articles.

6.4.1 Determinate.

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	ou	ous
	oul'	
Feminine	a	as
	al'	

These articles are used mainly to constrain the extension of the noun they accompany to entities already known by the interlocutors.

- **Ou** and **a** are used before singular nouns beginning with a consonant, other than **h** (it is a mute letter). They are also used with nouns beginning with the semiconsonants **j** or **w**.
- **Oul'** and **al'** are used before singular nouns beginning with a vowel or an **h**. In this case, there is a **bonding** or **ligature**, this is, the last letter of a word (in this case, the article) is bonded when pronouncing to the first letter of the following word. This is represented with the apostrophe ('). These words are also written without intermediate blank spaces. You won't find them in the text.
- There is no distinction about the first letter of the following word for the plural (**ous**, **as**).

6.4.2 Indeterminate.

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	ũ	ũns
	ũn'	
Feminine	una	unas
	un'	

These articles are used with the noun they accompany, to show that it represents an unknown entity for the interlocutors, which is mentioned for the first time in the conversation, or which is going to be described in a vague and indefinite way.

- **Ũ** and **una** are used before singular nouns beginning with a consonant, other than **h** (it is a mute letter). They are also used before nouns beginning with the semiconsonants **j** or **w**.
- **Ũn'** and **un'** are used with singular nouns beginning with a vowel or with **h**. In this case, there is a **bonding** or **ligature**. This is represented with the apostrophe ('). These words are also written without intermediate blank spaces. You won't find them in the text.

- There is no distinction about the first letter of the following word for the plural (**ūns**, **unas**).

6.5 Possessive adjectives.

The possessive indicate who the owner of something is. The possessed thing is specified by the noun they accompany. They agree in gender and number with this noun, but as well, they agree in person and number with the owner/s. These determiners have the same form as the corresponding pronouns in Angelian, so in order to distinguish them, you have to look for the accompanied noun.

		Masculine		Feminine	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Singular	1 st P.	mou / moul'	mous	ma / mal'	mas
	2 nd P.	tou / toul'	tous	ta / tal'	tas
	3 rd P.	sou / soul'	sous	sa / sal'	sas
Plural	1 st P.	nou / noul'	nous	na / nal'	nas
	2 nd P.	vou / voul'	vous	va / val'	vas
	3 rd P.	sou / soul'	sous	sa / sal'	sas

(P. = Person)

The forms ending in **-l'** are used in the same cases as the articles **oul'** or **al'** (see 6.4.1).

6.6 Prepositions + article unions.

Some prepositions followed by determinate articles are contracted into one single word. One of them is **ne**. In case the following word starts in vowel or **h** (including the indeterminate articles), it suffers a **bonding** and becomes **n'**. Bear in mind that the preposition **a** is never contracted with an article, and it becomes **ad** when followed by a word starting in vowel or **h**.

Preposition + Article		With contraction
ne +	+ ou	= nou
	+ ous	= nous
	+ a	= na
	+ as	= nas
Preposition + Article		With bonding
ne +	+ ù	= n'ù
	+ ùn'	= n'ùn'
	+ ùns	= n'ùns
	+ una	= n'una
	+ un'	= n'un'
	+ unas	= n'unas
Preposition + Article		Without contraction nor bonding
a +	+ ou	= ad ou
	+ ous	= ad ous
	+ a	= ad a
	+ as	= ad as
a +	+ ù	= ad ù
	+ ùn'	= ad ùn'
	+ ùns	= ad ùns
	+ una	= ad una
	+ un'	= ad un'
	+ unas	= ad unas

6.7 Personal pronouns.

The personal pronouns indicate the grammatical persons. There are two types:

- **Tonic**, with full meaning and stress.
- **Atonic**, without full meaning, nor stress, so they cannot be used alone in a sentence.

Some atonic pronouns are used with the so-called **pronominal verbs**. These pronouns just give a special meaning to the verb (which usually presents both versions, a pronominal one and a non-pronominal one), usually a reflexive or reciprocal meaning. You won't see any of them in the text.

		Tonic	Atonic	
			Non pronominal	Pronominal
Singular	1st P.	jo	mi	mi
	2nd P.	tu	ti	ti
	3rd P.	ill illa se	ou / oul' / iu / si a / al' / ia / si	si
Plural	1st P.	nos	nus	nus
	2nd P.	vos	vus	vus
	3rd P.	illes illas	ous / ius / si as / ias / si	si

(P. = Person)

Some notes:

- Direct object pronouns in third person are: **ou, oul', a, al', ous, as**.
- Indirect object pronouns in third person are: **iu, ia, ius, ias**.
- Impersonal sentences do not have a real subject. In practice, the pronoun **se** is used, which compensates the lack of a subject. The corresponding verb is always conjugated in the third person of singular. Examples: **se plugge** (it is raining), **se njeixe** (it is snowing), **s'eh fret** (it is cold), **s'eh caude** (it is warm).

6.8 Verbs.

Verbs in Angelian are much easier than in other languages:

- All the verbs are regular.
- There is only one conjugation (all the verbs converged into the Latin 1st conjugation in **-are > -re**).
- There is no subjunctive.

The only irregular verbs are auxiliary: **esäre**, which is used in the passive voice, and **haure**, which is used in the compound tenses. They are irregular only in “present” tense, but regular in the other tenses.

All the infinitives end in **-re**, the present participles (or gerunds) in **-ant** (some in **-ent**) and the past participles in **-at**.

Every tense is formed out of the verbal lexeme plus some special endings for each person. It is not mandatory (but recommendable) that the subject of the sentence always appears, as it can be identified by the verbal ending.

“Present” of haure verb	“Present” of esäre verb
J’heh	Jo swi
T’has	T’es
Ill/Illa hast	Ill/Illa eh
Nos hauèms	Nos soimes
Vos hauèts	Vos ets
Illes/Illas hauen	Illes/Illas sen

There is only indicative mode, with two kind of tenses:

- Simple, formed out of the lexeme of the verb plus personal endings. There are six tenses: **present**, **umperfet** (imperfect past), **undefinat** (undefined past), **futur** (future), **condicjònal** (conditional) and **imperatiu** (imperative).
- Compound, formed with **haure** + past participle (**-at**). There are five tenses: **perfet** (perfect), **pluixqweperfet** (pluperfect), **undefinat perfet** (undefined past perfect), **futur perfet** (future perfect) and **condicjònal perfet** (conditional perfect).

There are three kind of verbs according to their lexeme (you only need to know two of them):

- **Strong verbs**, whose lexeme can be obtained from the infinitive by removing the **-re** ending. The infinitive of these verbs is a paroxitone word, this is, the stressed syllable is the last but one. Example: **chantre** / "tSantre / → **chant-**. They don’t have any ending for the 1st person singular in “present” tense (**jo chant**).
- **Weak verbs**, for which there is an intermediate **-ă-** (pronounced / @ /) between the lexeme and the ending **-re**. The infinitive of these verbs is a proparoxitone word, this is, the stressed syllable is the last but two. Example: **esäre** / "es@re / → **es-**, **venäre** / "ven@re / → **ven-**. They have an **-e** for the 1st person singular in “present” tense (**jo vene**).

“Present” of chantre (strong verb)	“Present” of venäre (weak verb)
Jo chant	Jo ven <u>e</u>
Tu chantes	Tu venes
Ill/Illa chante	Ill/Illa vene
Nos chantèm	Nos venèm
Vos chantèt	Vos venèt
Illes/Illas chanten	Illes/Illas venen

6.9 Word bonding or ligature.

When a word ends in a nasal vowel (which has a tilde ~) and the following one begins with a vowel or an **h**, a bonding or ligature of words is produced. Generally, you just have to add an **n** after the nasal vowel. The last syllable keeps being the stressed one. For example, **qwĩ** (who) appears before consonant and **qwĩn** before vowel or **h**. Thus: **Qwĩn eh aceu mouser?** (Who is that guy?), but **Qwĩ parle tant aut?** (Who is talking so loudly?). Any word ending in a nasal vowel behaves this way, independently of its grammatical classification (noun, adjective, adverb, etc.).

7 Etymological lexicon.

Warning: Unless stated differently, all the nouns and adjectives in this lexicon are masculine and singular. Non obvious feminines are shown. Adverbs formed from adjectives (those ending in **-ment**) are not included.

Some abbreviations used in this lexicon:

* = hypothetical etymological word
adj. = adjective
adv. = adverb
Arag. = Aragonese
art. = article
cf. = confer (compare, see also)
cj. = conjunction
det. = determiner (determinative adjective)
fem. = feminine
Eng. = English
Fr. = French
Gal. = Galician
Gr. = Greek
interj. = interjection
It. = Italian
Lat. = Latin
masc. = masculine
n. = noun
pers. = person
pl. = plural
prep. = preposition
prn. = pronoun
Port. = Portuguese
sing. = singular
Sp. = Spanish
v. = verb

a / a / prep. from Lat. *ad*. Use **ad** / ad / before vowels or “h”.

ajutre / a"jutre / v. from Lat. *adiutare*. **ajuté** / aju"te / 3rd pers. sing. “undefinat” tense.

anoustja / a"nowstja / fem. sing. n. from Lat. *angustia*.

atacre / a"takre / v. from It. *attacare*.

aucū / aw"ku / masc. sing. det. from Lat. *aliquis unus*.

bainvenat / bajnve"nat / masc. sing. adj. from Lat. *bene venire*.

bell / beL / masc. sing. adj. from Lat. *bellus*.

casa / "kasa / fem. sing. n. from Lat. *casa*.

cert / kert / masc. sing. det. from Lat. *certus*.

chantre / "tSantre / v. from Lat. *cantare*, influenced by Fr. cognate *chanter*.

cjude / "kjude / masc. sing. n. from old Eng. *cild*.

cō / ko / prep. from Lat. *cum*.

cosa / "kosa / fem. sing. n. from Lat. *causa*.

depüi / de"pu:i / adv. from Lat. *de post*.

deure / "dewre / v. from Lat. *debere*. **deurèms** / dew"rems / 1st pers. pl. “futur” tense.

Dïo / "di:o / masc. sing. n. from Lat. *deus*.

dormäre / "dorm@re / v. from Lat. *dormire*.
dorma / "dorma / 2nd pers. sing. “imperatiu” tense.

durant / du"rant / prep. from Lat. *durare*.

esäre / "es@re / v. from Lat. *esse* > **essere*.
esabems / e"sabems / 1st pers. pl. “umperfet” tense. **eh** / E / 3rd pers. sing. “present” tense. **esarïen** / esa"ri:en / 3rd pers. pl. “condicjònal” tense.

façre / "fasre / v. from Lat. *facere*. **façé** / fa"se / 3rd pers. sing “undefinat” tense. **façrèms** / fas"rems / 1st pers. pl. “futur” tense.

feräre / "fer@re / v. from Lat. *ferire*.

grā / gra / masc. sing. adj. from Lat. *grandis*.

haure / "awre / v. from Lat. *habere*. **hast** / aSt / 3rd pers. sing. “present” tense.

heu / ew / interj. It is untranslatable. It is used at the beginning of a story to receive the attention of everybody.

ill / iL / masc. sing. prn. from Lat. *ille*. Used as a subject pronoun.

itemaix / ite"maS / adv. from Lat. *item magis*.

ïu / "i:u / masc. sing. prn. from Lat. *illum*. Used as an indirect object pronoun.

jer / jer / adv. from Lat. *heri*.

jocre / "jokre / v. from Lat. *iocare*.

llançre / "Lansre / v. from Lat. *lanceare*.

mal / mal / masc. sing. adj. from Lat. *malus*.

manggäre / "mandZ@re / v. from Lat. *manducare*. **manggé** / man"dZe / 3rd pers. sing. “undefinat” tense.

meh / mE / conj. from Lat. *magis*.

meu / mew / masc. sing. det. from Lat. *meus*.

ne / ne / prep. from Lat. *in*.

nõ / no / adv. from Lat. *non*.

nou / now / masc. sing. det. from Lat. *nostrum* > *nosso > *noo. Fem. sing. is **na** / na /.

ou / ow / masc. sing. art. and masc. sing. prn. from Lat. *illud* > *ilu > *eu. Fem. sing. is **a** from Lat. *illa* > *ila > *ea. Cf. Port., Gal. and Arag. *o, a*.

per / per / prep. from Lat. *per*.

piccu / pi"keu / masc. sing. adj. probably from It. *piccolo*.

poliza / po"liza / fem. sing. n. from Gr. πολιτει'α, through Lat. *politia*.

potre / "potre / v. from Lat. **potere*, formed analogically from *potes*, 2nd pers. sing. present tense of *possum*. **poté** / po"te / 3rd pers. sing. “undefinat” tense. **potabems** / po"tabems / 1st pers. pl. “umperfet” tense.

pur / pur / prep. from Lat. *pro*, influenced by Lat. *per*.

qwe / kwe / pron. from Lat. *quis, quae, quod*.

qwestjõ / kwes"tjo / fem. sing. n. from Lat. *quaestio*.

rimanant / rima"nant / masc. sing. n. from Lat. *remanens*.

secur / se"kur / masc. sing. adj. from Lat. *securus*.

silenç / si"lens / masc. sing. n. from Lat. *silentium*.

sou / sow / masc. sing. det. from Lat. *suus*. Fem. sing. is **sa** / sa /.

sucedre / su"kedre / v. from Lat. *succedere*. **sucedé** / suke"de / 3rd pers. sing. “undefinat” tense.

tot / tot / masc. sing. det. from Lat. *totus*.

ũ / u / masc. sing. art. from Lat. *unus*. Fem. sing. is **una** / "una /.

vadre / "vadre / v. from Lat. *vadere*.

varjes / "varjes / masc. pl. det. from Lat. *varius*.

venäre / "ven@re / v. from Lat. *venire*. **Vené** / ve"ne / 3rd pers. sing. “undefinat” tense.

ver / ver / masc. sing. adj. from Lat. *verus*.

volläre / "voL@re / v. from Lat. *velle* > **vollare*. **volle** / "voLe / 1st pers. sing. “present” tense.

wardre / "wardre / v. from Germanic **wardôn* > **warda*. Cf. Sp. cognate *guardar*.