**The Language of The Empyraeum**

***Láa glóostean Empyraen)***

**Empyraen Standard Greek ((or ESG)**

ESG was the result of several years of soldiers from across the Empyraeum trying to determine the location of the mess tent or latrines during the Bloodless Conquest. Six million soldiers, artisans, merchants, and the numerous other professions that support what was effectively a mobile city, two hundred and fifty languages, many more dialects…Greek was no longer the predominant language of this force of unequalled size and people had to communicate.

Nobody really knows how it was born, it was not recorded anywhere we can find. No one single group sat down and decided, it was purely organic osmosis and people doing what people do best; taking what they have and making it work. However it happened, a universal *argot* started to emerge; every soldier knew it and you can be certain that everyone who made a living taking their wages away from said soldiers knew it too. Alexander got to hear about it when his Kalshodar and Dracograth (many of whom, such as Neshaa, were not Hellès by birth and had struggled to learn that language) started to use it and he was delighted, he took it as an omen; his cultural melting pot blending together nicely, no longer were they Hellès, Persians, Scythians, Celts and so on; they were becoming something different now and were creating something new together.

That they had done it by themselves was the most important part of all.

He knew this boded well for the Empyraeum to come.

With each country conquered and each fresh batch of recruits added, the flavour of the *argot* changed as the shiny-faced young men and women in search of adventure added their own flavours and seasonings to the bubbling stew.

So delighted was Alexander with this developing language that he made his first formal edict to the new Empyraen Senate, the task of formalising this *argot* into what would become Empyraen Standard Greek. The greatest minds of the whole Empyraen descended on Alexandria-The-First and debate with lively and passionate. Alexander smiled to see it because, once again, people from all over the new Empyraen were, after a fashion, working together and, once the bruises had faded, forcing a unified identity into being.

ESG (Empyraen Standard Greek) or Glòsta was formalised on Gameliom 25th, EA7. The first *Lexiloiom Empyrean* was produced and distributed from Manchuria to Eiré over the following years, to schools, libraries, and town/city halls.

Of course, individual nations kept their own versions, brought by those either returning home or starting up a new one. ESG is the formal language of the Empyraeum but there are hundreds of *vulgar* dialects thereof.

***[Note; for the pur***

| Ròtsa | Mother |
| --- | --- |
| Rotsàk | One who wishes to engage in intimate relations with their own mother. Also, curiously, a type of hard ball made from wood surrounded by layers of tightly sewn red leather.  |

***es of invention, we have focussed on five languages, together with some artistic license, to create Glòsta. Those languages are the ones we felt worked best together and made sense in our settings; Ancient and Modern Greek, Nepali, Malay, Irish/Welsh/Scots Gaelic, and Sanskrit/Gujarati/Punjabi.***

***If a word sounds like an English one, this is either intentional or due those terms having a common point of origin. If intentional, it is to ensure that glòsta words sound natural in use and as a part of the narrative. Readers are encouraged to study the provenance and layered meaning of some terms, especially the insults, which can give one great insight into to workings of the Empyrean mind and a greater enjoyment of the text.]***

**Vocabulary and Common Terms – - *Glostèan I Lexilòclean***

| Aye | Yes, nominally but tone applied can alter the meaning. "Aye?" can mean “yes?”, “eh?”, or “really?” |
| --- | --- |
| Á  | To  |
| Achos  | Because  |
| Agaéd  | To Have  |
| Agat | Have |
| Aion | A century, 100 years. |
| Aleksandròs anoìrái! | Alexander Eternal; used a declaration of loyalty or, in later times, as an exclamation of hope.  |
| Ankàid | To end/to finish |
| Anoiràid | To be unending/Forever |
| Apá  | Why  |
| Är  | On  |
| Ariadnèa  | The Empyraen-wide network of computer data access, the world-wide web.  |
| Bab | To pass wind, to fart.  |
| Babèsang | Speaker of empty words |
| Bablòuf | One who exaggerates their bravery or worth; a coward who acts tough in company.  |
| Babtoùl | Deeply nervous |
| Baìleid | To take |
| Bàinean | Path of milk. Galàksia Bàinean = Milky Way Galaxy.  |
| Baji/Baki | Man whose sentiments towards animals of a more physical nature |
| Bam | To vomit |
| Baùte | Wind, environment |
| Beanmeid | Joy/Joyous |
| Bhandà | A contemptible or stupid person. One who is known to practise self gratification or engage in sodomy. |
| Bhàndasam | To leave abruptly without warning, to vanish without a trace, to exit a location rudely |
| Bias | Brute/Beast/ |
| Býlì | A cat |
| Býlýk | A coward, an underhanded person unworthy of trust |
| Bìrtùol | An unexpected or nasty surprise. An expression of surprised disbelief. |
| Blýdda | Battle, fight, or conflict |
| Braw  | Male friend |
| Bryttan | The island of Britain |
| Bryttèn | A person of British origin or the language of that island. |
| Bygy-wygy/Bigywig  | Cheeky person, someone who likes to joke and be playful in their humour, irreverent humour. Often shortened to “Wig” |
| Cach  | Crap, worthless  |
| Chalk  | Wise guy, smartass, swindler; sort of a compliment  |
| Chàgachipà | One who has amorous feelings towards goats. A somewhat derogatory term often used towards Macedonian members of Alexander’s army. |
| Chartòn | Man of inferior moral quality/illegitimate birth. |
| Chiest | Question |
| Chin | Steal/borrow |
| Choir-Cote | Police Station  |
| Clab-Gad  | Older man or woman with a preference for much younger partners |
| Clanai | Children |
| Clats  | Fight, violent disagreement  |
| Clek(a)/Kanor   | Informant, grass, traitor  |
| Council, The | An organisation initially formed as protection and help for the Trinity of Gaia; to promote their interests and find ways their abilities could be used to benefit the human race. The Council’s secrecy was, perhaps, its downfall. The first contact made with the Empyraeum was not in offering a helping hand but an act of dominance. Formed into The Union following the Fall of The Empyraeum.  |
| Crachèid | To have fun |
| Cryd  | When  |
| Daedalikòn | Flying passenger vehicle, and aeroplane. ‘Bird of Daedalus’  |
| Dàmplám | Mild deprecation of distaste |
| Dander  | A casual stroll |
| Dari  | From  |
| Deksàk | A decade, ten years. |
| Delf  | Female friend |
| Di aìt  | Where  |
| Diem/Deem | Feel/believe |
| Dipylon | Large, elongated oval shaped shield with large semi-circular areas removed on each side. Ideal for thrusting with xiphos or dòry while remaining protected behind the shield.  |
| Dolàn | Man of questionable parentage |
| Dòry | Infantry spear used by Hellès hoplites and Spartans. 7-9 feet long with a two-edged, pointed blade and a long spike on the rear |
| Dracograth | Alexander’s bodyguard. 300 soldiers changed by dragon-fire into 10-foot giant immortals. Known for their golden armour and dragon helmets.  |
| Dros  | Over  |
| Duine | Who  |
| Dùneid | To make |
| Dwarf | Small and broad humanoid beings who originated in Eiré. Known for their beards, skill at mining and excellent metal-work |
| Dwin  | I am. "Dwin Pan, drae sior" is a common rebel greeting.  |
| Ease/Easy-G  | ESG / Glòsta  |
| Eiré | The island of Ireland, Bryttan’s neighbour |
| Eiréann | A native of Eiré or the language of that nation. |
| Eite-Pen/Eite  | Drug user or addict. Lit. “flying head” or “flyer”.  |
| Empyraeum, The | The Empire of the Heavens, Alexander’s ideal of a peaceful and prosperous future for humanity governed stability and fairly by both he as Hegèmon overall and a Senate of the People representing all nations within.  |
| Enkha  | Eyes |
| Espry  | Dead, vanished, gone |
| Exos | Aliens, outsiders, not of Gaiac origin. |
| Felci  | A fart, often used for an unfocused person  |
| Fy mou nama  | My name is |
| Gage  | Dude, mate, comrade, genderless term of friendship/acquaintance. |
| Gaia | Earth, the planet of human origin. |
| Gaid(a) / Gèad/Gùd(a) | The posterior; annoying person. "On the Gaid" - messing around, fooling with someone.  |
| Gaidapàtz | The Monkey’s posterior (“He thinks, he’s the monkey’s arse, him!” = he has a rather high opinion of himself) |
| Gal | Of |
| Gamin(a) / Gamò | Multiuse word of emphasis meaning anything from a mild expression of disbelief or irritation to a much stronger one |
| Gàrleché | General use word of irritation or frustration |
| Geall  | To bet or promise, to swear a dangerous oath. |
| Ghorkai | A large and aggressive breed of *exos* encountered by the Empyraeum. Ghorkai are a piratical and military race from our experience. They are large (averaging 2.5-3 metres in height) and solidly built. They are also quite technologically advanced and known to recondition captured ships to their own purposes. |
| Glàm  | Falsely flashy  |
| Glòsta | Official name for the Empyraen language. |
| Goblin | Rarely seen humanoid creature of unknown origin though thought to have developed in the same area as the dwarves. Wiry, green-skinned creatures with pointed ears and sharp teeth. Known for incredibly inventive and intricate mechanical devices. |
| Gomb  | Trick, trap, ambush  |
| Gowl  | Clumsy person  |
| Graciad | Great/Worthy |
| Gràs  | Stinky/dirty |
| Harak | Person of uncertain parentage |
| Harmen | Beautiful bastard – term of mutual respect among warriors |
| Hèg  | Boss or leader  |
| Hellas | Greece |
| Hellenes  | Of Greek origin |
| Hellès | Greeks, citizens of the various tribes and city-states which would become Greece in some future time. |
| Ì  | And  |
| Indikē | India |
| Ini  | This  |
| Inum  | Next (to)  |
| Ìstara | A fertility and crop sowing festival that occurs between Dròmiom and Atrèsiom each year. Will fall on the date of the first Full Moon after the 21st Dròmiom equinox.  |
| Itù  | That  |
| Jack  | Complete rubbish, unbelievable story  |
| Jook  | Take a look, check out, reconnaissance. |
| Kalínam  | Greeting, formal. Nàm = less formal; hi |
| Kalshodar or Kal-Shodar | The bulk of Alexander’s altered army. Ten Thousand of his soldiers changed into giant immortals by a secret Ritual known to few outside of their ranks. Also known as the Silver & Black.  |
| Kaòh | To guzzle/eat hastily |
| Katì  | What  |
| Kàton  | Negative situation. "Dwin a lig gamina katon..." means “I’m in serious effing trouble here...”  |
| Ked  | Refuge, home |
| Keiràs | Cherries, often used to describe a coward’s testicles |
| Khàd | Food or snack |
| Khaòhkàd | Impulsive or hasty behaviour/person |
| Kleìd | To Speak |
| Koinè | The standard form Greek which Hellès of various states developed during the march across the Hellespont from numerous dialects and local variants. |
| Kointysis | A social or artificially constructed hybrid language based upon Glòsta and the common local speech of one or more. Satrapies. ‘Social Speech’ contains terms popular in online communities which they feel do not translate well to Glòsta or lose some of their meaning when translated.  |
| Kop  |  Idiot/stupid  |
| Kopis | Single-edged, curved sword used for slashing. Favoured by Spartans.  |
| Kopra  |  Faecal matter. Unpleasant situation or person. |
| Kora  |  The act of casual copulation  |
| Korak(a)  |  To engage in casual copulation. An unpleasant or annoying person  |
| Kòtsa | Mother |
| Kotsàko | One who wishes to engage in intimate relations with their own mother. Also, curiously, a type of hard ball made from wood surrounded by layers of tightly sewn red leather.  |
| Kòs  | Military unit or group. One hundred.  |
| Kristofeìs  | The Yule Festival, a celebration of deep winter. The end of the Winter Solstice celebrations and alleged birthday of Yeshua ben Josef, the Kristoman.  |
| Kristoman | Both the religion and title of Jeshua ben Josef. Formally a pacifist faith of self-improvement and personal responsibility before it was proselytised by The Union.  |
| Krýookýt | A game popular in Bryttan and parts of Indikē. Involves two teams of men, one that launches the ball or ‘bastard’ at members of the opposing team in turn. The aim is to either hit the ‘batting’ team member, who tries to fend off the ‘bastard’ with a hefty wooden ‘bat’ or for him to ‘fling the bastard’ off into the distance. Points are scored depending on how far the batter ‘flings the bastard’ and how many he successfully fends off before he gets knocked on his back. Usually accompanied by much revelry and drinking.  |
| Kúna  | A dog of either gender.  |
| Kunaràtna | The dog’s testicles; a much coveted item or material source of great pride to the owner. |
| Làm | Toss |
| Làmabam | Ill of the stomach/excessively drunk |
| Lemb  | Embarrassingly Stupid  |
| Lig  | A bit, a small amount. Often used ironically as can also mean penis. |
| Likà | A bird, usually a small one of unknown species |
| Lòuf | Hole; slang for anus  |
| Ma è tol?   | Do me a favour?  |
| Màlu | Bear |
| Man  | Undecided, indefinite reply..."Man a well" means, why not? or might as well  |
| Meadhraid | To Be Happy/Happiness |
| Melit  | One who favours DIY intimacy; an objectionable individual  |
| Menar | Beautiful |
| Mistyi | Sweetmeats, later used for chewy sweets or candies it would be considered a demonstration of great self-control to suck rather than chew. |
| Moik  |  Untrustworthy person |
| Mooch  | To walk or pace about aimlessly.  To walk up on someone unexpectedly |
| Moog  | Bad or dangerous individual. |
| Mòr/Maw  | Big or large. Serious.   |
| Mou dean é dank  | Do me a favour. Lit. "Lend me a claw" |
| Mug  | Ugly in appearance.  "Never a chalk mug out jooking be" (You’ll never meet an ugly conman).  |
| Mukh | Of objectionable countenance, mug, an ugliness.  |
| Mukha | Face, can be used as a term of bantering endearment. |
| Mýri | Whiner/naysayer/pessimist |
| Mýrt  |  Hussy of either gender, a person of adaptable morality  |
| Mýx  |  Stubborn person  |
| Nap | Up |
| Narjgùd | Irritated, roused, vexed. Lit ‘sore-a\*sed’. |
| Och  | Multiuse term that can mean almost anything depending on context. "Gaid och" means “what an objectionable circumstance”. "Och soom" means indescribably amazing. "Och man" means give me a minute to think about this. "Och Aye" can mean anything depending on the speaker’s tone of voice.  |
| Olstìth | Of child-like weakness, fragile and lacking emotional control. Lit. Wet-breasted. |
| Oy-Toy  | Guest house, used to mean Keeper interrogation facility or, more commonly, captured by authorities. A prisoner.  |
| Panastàs  | Alexander Loyalist “rebels”, commonly known as Pans  |
| Peìcas | Peaches. Often used to describe the testicles of a strutting dog or tom cat. |
| Pelawaka  | Joker (often shortened to ‘waka’ or ‘wak’) |
| Peryg  |  Danger |
| Pidar/Patzè | Monkey/Ape |
| Pilli  | Day dreamer, head in the clouds  |
| Plànìt | World or planet |
| Plegiteìd | To request/plead |
| Pòra  | Female genitalia. A weak or ungallant person  |
| Pós kasto  | How are you? Informal = pós |
| Pòte ar tùol | To be constantly passing noxious emissions |
| Pòteid | To bake |
| Proko  | A sycophant, one who ingratiates themselves with authority dishonestly  |
| Ràtna | Testicles (lit. ‘Jewels’) |
| Rèagogeid | To Learn/take lessons |
| Rig/Rigger  | Career soldier |
| Rudeìd | To be uncouth/informal |
| Rùk | Tree |
| Sá | Off  |
| Samlataìd | Pleasure/satisfaction |
| Sànga | Voice |
| Sangèsanth | Deceitful person, one considered a smooth talker or liar. |
| Sànth | Snake |
| Sáva  | Welcome, a formal greeting. |
| Savmor  | The Kalshodar, considered a myth  |
| Savs  | Alexander Loyalists  |
| Sèlene | The Moon, Gaia’s sole natural satellite. Selenar; of the moon  |
| Senate, Empyrean | The ruling council made up of representatives from each district of satrapy, city, and major town in the Empyraeum. Each Senator would liaise with local councils and, ideally, address the needs of all citizens from Alexandria. All Senators were elected every 4 years by all citizens over the age of 16 regardless of social status.  |
| Shy  | Probably-maybe "Gwyn’s espry, gage.  He’s shy an oy-toy yonks gone." (Dude, Gwy’s gone. He surely got captured ages ago) "Shy that tevo a kat of the choir, I geall" (That  sneak is a police informer, I’m sure of it) |
| Sindira  | Sarcastic person |
| Sìonoka | Peace/Peaceful |
| Skatagam  | A Charlie-Fox, or complete and messy failure militarily  |
| Skèpsiam | Compound of *mèkina skepsi* or thinking machine; a computer.  |
| Sklyà | One who displays characteristics considered those of a female domestic canine. Witch, harlot, or bawdy person |
| Skotia | Mountainous territory in northern Bryttan, Scotland |
| Skòul | Maggot or caterpillar. |
| Skylàk | A female dog of small breed. Used as an insult for a weak person who complains a lot |
| Slàn vala  | Goodbye. Lit. "Fortune in flame".  |
| Slièf | Sneak |
| Soomp!  | Brilliant! Excellent! Cool! Sometimes simply "Soom"  |
| Sprinýa | Excitable, filled with the joys of spring, keen to reproduce.  |
| Stadia | Unit of distance; the equivalent of just over six feet |
| Sùkgyì | Unfunny, strait-laced, not entertaining |
| Sùkyi | Dry, desiccated, neglected, or dried up refuse.  |
| Sùto  | How  |
| Talo  | Below  |
| Teagèftis | Teacher/professor |
| Telelègon | ‘Far Speaker’ a telephone |
| Tevo  | A sneak or thief  |
| The Choir  | Slang for the Keepers, Union Police |
| Ti da tolon  | If you please, if you wouldn’t mind. A more formal ‘please’. |
| Ti dhaka  | Thank you. Also just “dhak”. |
| Tì orà Kati?  | What time is it?  |
| Tí prós mou atgona  | I know you. Lit. "Your face reminds me". Coll. greeting = “mou atgo”; or simply “atgo”. |
| To suss / To Chip  | Make sexual advances or perform sexual acts with someone  |
| Tod  | Overweight fellow, slang for the  aristocracy/the rich  |
| Tòied | To break |
| Tolon  | Please  |
| Toùgud | Excessively needy or entitled/like a spoiled child |
| Toùlouf | A undesirable location/place considered inferior |
| Trinity | A rare form of mutant immortal about which little is known. Few examples of the species exist at present with only four Trinity being known.  |
| Tsoan/Ciaon | Think |
| Tùol (take a) | Defecate (lit. brick) |
| Twm  | Jumped up officer, often pronounced “Tim”  |
| Uman  | Beside  |
| Union, The | Fanatical and authoritarian government which filled the vacuum left by the First Fall of The Empyraeum. Annexed most of the former Empyraeum by military conquest or infiltration. Was opposed by the Panastàs in both Union Wars but was victorious in both conflicts.  |
| Wars, Union | Two vicious conflicts between the rising Union and remaining Empyraeum loyalists known as Panastàs. Occurred between 2318-2325 EA and 2445-2448 EA. |
| Xiphos | Two-edged stabbing sword of varying length depending on who was using it. Cavalry xiphos tended to be longer and the Spartans favoured a shorter one for stabbing between shields. |
| Yàkhre | Or Yakka; a difficult, challenging, or frustrating venture, situation, or task. A thankless and annoying task. A yàk.  |
| Yoni | Pudenda - insult |
| Yonks  | A long time, ages |

**Alphabet – Alfavèta**

The alphabet of Glòsta is based on the Ancient Greek script in use at the time of the Conquest of Persia and follows similar rules. It has experienced some changes over the years and did integrate non-Greek influences into its structure. Glòsta words are pronounced as they are spelled, pronunciation only being affected by the placement of a modifying accent mark.

| A | A; short as in ‘sp**a**’ |
| --- | --- |
| B | Buh as in ‘**bu**tter’ |
| G | Guh, as in ‘**goo**d’ |
| D | D, as on ‘**d**ome’ |
| E | E, short, as in ‘**e**cho’ |
| V | F, as in ‘**f**unny’ |
| Z | Dz, as in ‘hu**ge**’ |
| H | Hu, as in ‘**hu**m’ |
| β | Th, as in ‘**th**em’ |
| I | I, long , as in ‘s**i**gn’ |
| v | I, short, as in ‘s**i**n’ |
| K | K/Ck, as in ‘cli**ck**’ |
| L | L, long, sing-song double ll sound, as in ‘hu**ll**’ |
| M | M, as in ‘**m**an’ |
| N | N, as in ‘**n**o**n**e’ |
| x | Ks, as in ‘fo**x**’ |
| O | Oh, as in ’n**o**t |
| p | Puh, as in ‘ro**p**e’ |
| R | A ‘rolling’ r sound as in Scottish and Spanish, as in ‘pu**rr**’ |
| s | Suh, as in ‘**s**ave’ |
| T | Tuh, as in ‘sa**t**e’ |
| U | Hard u, as in ‘t**oo**k’ |
| y | V, sibilant v as in ‘**v**er**v**e’ |
| X | Ch, as in ‘li**ch**’, German ‘ich’ |
| ψ | Ps, as in ‘ti**ps**y’ |
| ω  | Ow, hard o sound as in ‘dr**ough**t’ |

**Vowels – Fònaran**

| A  |  A; pronounced as in ‘Sp**a**’ |
| --- | --- |
| E  | E: pronounced as in‘butt**e**r’ |
| I  | I: pronounced as in ‘s**i**gn’ |
| O  | O: pronounced as in ‘b**o**at’ |
| U  | U: pronounced as in ‘b**oo**k’.  |
| v | Y: a longer ‘i’, pronounced as in ‘s**ee**’ |

**Accented Vowels – Ànvaros**

In glòsta, two forms of accent marks are predominantly used, the **light** and **heavy**, or forward and backward facing accent mark. Ànvaros literally means ‘weight’, as in the weight of the letter, the amount of stress it gets They are primarily used to indicate which vowel in the word receives most emphasis where such emphasis does not fall naturally or where diphthongs involving vowels with different sounds occur;

**Là Glostèan Empyrean;** *Lah Glost-eeh-ahn Emp-iy-rihan*

The accents in the first two words emphasise where stress and emphasis are applied but in the last, no stress is needed as the ‘y’ will naturally take the stress in that word.

Vowels with an **acute** or light, forward facing accent (á) are pronounced with the tongue pressed to top teeth. Vowels with a **grave** or heavy, backward facing accent (à) are formed by pressing one’s tongue towards the back of the palette.

Below are some commonly used examples;

| À |  Ah: with tongue pressed towards back of palette, as in ‘st**ar**t’ or ‘h**ea**rt’ |
| --- | --- |
| È | Eh: with tongue pressed to back of palette. As in’**e**dit’  |
| Ì | I: pronounced as in ‘**i**diot’’ |
| Ò | Pronounced as in ‘r**ou**t’ |
| Ù  | Pronounced as in ‘r**oo**f’.  |
| Ý | Pronounced as in ‘**i**n’ |

**Numbers - *Aerythmèan***

The basic numbering system follows old Greek alphabet system 1-24 = -  missing out . So;

|  |  11  |
| --- | --- |
|   |  12  |
|   |  25  |
|  |  50  |
|   |  100  |
|  |  1000  |

Etc. Arabian numbering has began to become a common system, one the dwarf engineers preferred and, so, one that crossed over into to the modern Military.

**Quantities – Pòsmana**

| Single/Once | Monlà |
| --- | --- |
| Double/Twice | Diplà |
| Triple/Three times | Triplà |
| Quintuple/five times | Pèntà |
| Ten times | Dèklà |
| Ten years/a decade | Deksàk |
| Twelve times | Doùzlà |
| Thirteen times, considered lucky | Trìnclà |
| One hundred of | Kòsà |
| One hundred years/a century | Aion |
| One thousand of | Chàryà |
| One thousand years/a millennium | Èyion |

**Fractions – Nànsa Màta**

| Half of | Ìmyi |
| --- | --- |
| A quarter of | Ètaryi |
| A third of | Trìyi |

**Indefinite Quantity – Pòsmana Nìdista**

As with all cultures, there are a number of both official and colloquial terms for amounts of things which are nonspecific or refer to a measure mutually understood (mostly) by both parties. Of course, the actual measure or number referred to may differ from region to region so be careful!

| One of/that one | Àya |
| --- | --- |
| Two of/ a pair/those | Doùya |
| A couple (two or more) | Gàrya |
| A few (more than two/until I tell you to stop/show me how generous you’re feeling) | Càplya |
| A bunch of | Màtsya |
| A bag of/however many you can get to fit | Kètya |
| Some/ a bit of | Ligàk |
| Many/ a lot of | Lìayàk |
| None | Dàyàk |
| Any | Oloùk |
| None | Olàk |
| Lots and lots/keep going | Mýrià |
| A handful/ a few | Choùfà |
| A pittance/mean spirited portion (lit. ‘a fly’s fart’) | Mýràt |
| A generous/worthy portion (lit. ‘the big belly’) | Ràpyèt |

**Units of Measurement – Mètratha**

By the time of the Persian campaigns, many common units of distance and measurement were already in place and, though small differences occurred from one place to the next, the concepts were well understood and little change was needed.

**Weight and Volume – Vàrana ì Gemìsa**

| 1 gram | Obòlus |
| --- | --- |
| 5 grams | Pentòlus |
| 10 grams | Dekòlus |
| A Hoplite (100 grams) | Hopliòlus  |
| A Sergeant (200 grams) |  Kàshòlus  |
| A Captain (500 grams) | Lòcholus  |
| A General (1 kg) | Tàxiòlus  |
| A Talent (25 kg approx) | Talentus |
| A Hegèmon (one metric ton) | Hègòlus  |
| 1 spoon (5 ml/grams) | Kouchàlus |
| 1 scoop (15 ml/grams) | Týaròlus |
| 1 Dose (45ml/grams) | Kýalolus |
| 1 Flagon (1 litre) | Òforòlus |

**Length - Mìkara**

| 1 Digit (18.5 mm) | Dactilýs |
| --- | --- |
| 5 Digits/ 1 Hand (7.5 cm/3 inches) | Làmlýs |
| 1 Foot | Pòulýs |
| 1 Cubit (1.5 feet) | Pìchýs |
| 1 Pace (5 feet) | Vìmlýs |
| 1 Spear (8 feet) | Dòrulýs |
| 1 Rod (10 feet) | Kàlamlýs |
| 1 Knot (12.5 cubits/18.75 feet) | Hàmalýls |
| 1 Cord (100 cubits/150 feet) | Plethlýs |

**Distance – Apòstara**

| 1 Stadium (600 feet) | Stadìa |
| --- | --- |
| A race (two stadion) | Dialìa |
| A Horserace ( four stadìon) | Hippolìa |
| A mile (8 stadìon) | Mìlìa |
| A Spartan (12 stadìon) | Dolikìa |
| A March (100 stadia) – a single day’s travel | Stàthmìa |

**Area - Perìara**

| One Square Foot | Tètrapou |
| --- | --- |
| One Square Cubit | Tètrapichou |
| One Square Pace (A Mad-Dog) | Pàlakunou |
| A Drill (6x6 square feet; 36 square feet) | Hèxapou |
| A Pike (18 square feet) | Sarrissou |
| A Phalanx (16X16 square feet; 256 square feet) | Fàlanksou |
| A square Mile | Milìou |

**Currency – Crìmara**

Of course, you are going to need to know about currency and learn what the standard prices are for things, in case a merchant, seeing the foreigner, tries to cheat you. Should this happen, please report them to the nearest *Flýknòs Ràkari*.

Although currency has now been standardised throughout The Empyraeum, we are aware that some places are still attached to their ancestral currency or that you might be visiting from the world beyond The Empyraeum. If you have any trouble, visit the nearest AY or Katy office for more information and better options for securely carrying your currency.

| **Name** | **Material** | **Value** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Chalkà | Copper | 1/8 Obòla |
| Obòla | Silver | 8 Chalkeon |
| Drachma | Silver | 6 Obòleon |
| Chieftain (Silver Stater) | Silver | 2 Drachmeon |
| Senator (Tètradrachmeon) | Gold | 4 Drachmeon |
| Alexander (Gold Stater) | Gold | 10 Drachmeon |
| Talent | Gold | 600 Alexanders |

**Colours – *Cromadèan***

| Red | Ràzo |
| --- | --- |
| Yellow | Melí |
| Pink | Ròzo |
| Green | Pràs |
| Purple | Baìn |
| Orange | Oraìn |
| Blue | Glàs |
| White | Àsban |
| Black | Mèvdu |
| Brown | Kafdón |
| Grey | Kayró |

**Days of the Week – Laerth Gal Evdòma**

| Monday | Luanèra |
| --- | --- |
| Tuesday | Mairdèra |
| Wednesday | Cedaenèra |
| Thursday | Tiardèra |
| Friday | Aionèra |
| Saturday | Sathaèra |
| Sunday | Didomèra |

**Months of the Year – - Moísèan Gal Bleàda**

| January  | Èkatom |
| --- | --- |
| February | Tagèitom |
| March | Dròmiom |
| April | Artèsiom |
| May | Teremion |
| June | Seìdiom |
| July | Gameliom |
| August  | Thestariom |
| September | Phobeliom |
| October  | Nikhliom |
| November | Argeliom |
| December | Noleriom |

**Seasons – Reathìon**

| Summer | Samreàthairi  |
| --- | --- |
| Winter | Geimreàthairi |
| Spring | Erchreàthairi |
| Autumn | Fomreàthairi |

**Food – Khàdean**

One always need to know where and what to eat. The Empyraeum is a treasure-trove of culinary delights, with popular dishes from Scythian *kumis* and a variety of interesting cheeses, Indikēn *kārí*, good old Hellene moussaka and taramasalata, right up to the great Bryttèn favourites like *pysgod-i-glod* and *selsog-i-tatwys* one never risks tiring of new things to try. The restaurants of Alexandria alone offer two hundred different cuisines for the visitor to sample.

| Apples | Afmìlo |
| --- | --- |
| Aubergines/Eggplant | Mèlitzina |
| Bananas | Bàkana |
| Beer | Býor |
| Bread | Sòmaran |
| Cheese | Pànryi |
| Cherries | Keiràs  |
| Fish | Pýsga |
| Garlic | Kòrmpé |
| Goat Meat | Chàgýsa |
| Milk | Bainnà |
| Nuts | Badàma |
| Olives | Jàlias |
| Onions | Krèmpé |
| Oranges | Oraìnka  |
| Peaches | Peìcas  |
| Pig Meat/Pork | Choýsa |
| Potatoes | Tàtýes |
| Rice | Rýbi |
| Spirits | Uìsgeon |
| Stew/Soup | Soùca |
| Strawberries | Fràutelu |
| Tomatoes  | Tamèta |
| Vegetables in season | Làchasak |
| Wine | Kràfion |

Of course, this is but a small sample, to get you going. Merchants in Alexandria are especially helpful and friendly; a serious student of glòsta can pass away many an hour learning the names of and sampling all of a friendly merchant’s wares. Of course the friendliness of said merchant may decrease should the student show no signs of purchasing anything.

**Important Items – Pùrsigìon**

There will always be things the visitor to a new city either forgot to bring with them or has come to that city in particular to find. Alexandria is known for fine and reasonably-priced gold and gemstones. Babylon for *pètra-glàs,* fine engraved metals, and delicate paintings. Judea for books and scrolls. Bryttan for handcrafts and excellent machines. The list is as endless as the Empyraeum itself.

Here is a by no means exhaustive list of those things you may need to find on arriving in a new city or town.

| Telephone | Telelègon |
| --- | --- |
| Map | Chàrksa |
| Traveller’s Credit Unit | Kreìdita Tàxido Yatrýi or “Katey” (KTY) (Credit for Tourists Card) |
| Luggage | Samàn |
| Books and scrolls | Vývlion |
| Public Service Vehicle | Prýsa Òchim Pàmos or “Pops” (POP) (Service Vehicle for Local Area) |
| Computer | Skèpsiam  |
| Shoes | Joùput |
| Clothing | Mamoùlì |
| Local ID (If needed) | Pikýa Ftòti Kýara or PFK (Local Photo ID for Government) |
| Medicines | Farmakò |
| Electronics | Ilektrýti |
| Souvenirs | Memnìsi |
| Postcards | Seýaraftò  |
| Religious Texts | Vývlion Vývas |
| Religious Clothing | Vývas Mamoùlì |
| Places on Interest | Tamnimèia |
| Gifts | Karèasia |
| Local Speciality | Pikòtita |
| Transport Schedule | Chàrksa Pops  |
| Travel Supplies | Yatrýga Olàtha |
| Newspapers | Vàrera Mérida |

**Professions – Pèsangelìon**

Have you moved city in search of new employment? Are you seeking to apprentice and learn new skills or have you skills to teach others? Below is a list of professions common throughout the Empyraeum.

Of course you may need to seek out one of these trades-people during your visit and this list will also help you there.

| Merchant/Shops/Stores | Empòranai |
| --- | --- |
| Metal Worker | Ràktidati |
| Jeweller | Kosmiràtna |
| Mechanic | Micanýiskos |
| Lawyer | Mýthyatìs |
| Watchman/woman | Fýlaki Stýnos (Locally known as Flakes) |
| Designer/Draftsperson | Àithapati |
| Artist | Oìnedrásta |
| Funeral Director | Nekbasàtra |
| Fire Fighter | Dolovàlos |
| The Police | Tamàlakos |
| Doctor | Diàtros |
| Barber | Krýadari |
| Machinist/Psybertek | Fàlokefá |
| Security | Roùracha |
| Tailor | Mamùrafti |

**Important Places – Tòpolabìon**

Of course there are places one must visit as a tourist and places one needs to find. There are even places one hopes they never need to visit but crime is an unavoidable side-effect of civilisation and you can help us control it.

| Hotel | Èxonaspiti |
| --- | --- |
| Train Station | DLS (Dràgologo Stràtha) |
| Airport | Eite Stràtha |
| Vehicle Rental | Enròchim |
| Restaurant | Tavèrna |
| Market | Piýari |
| Pharmacy | Farmarèkti |
| Police Station/Watch House | Flýknòs Ràkari (Local slang, Flake Farm) |
| Government Buildings | Hègrakari |
| Doctor’s Office | Diatroràkari |
| Hospital | Noskomèna |
| Bank | Takamaràkri |
| Library | Vývlioràkri |
| Temple | Thèoràkri |
| Old Town | Palàpoli |
| Tourist Information | Akarýi Yatrýi (The AY) |
| Communication Centre | Koinotýsia |
| Currency Exchange | Tàkatàma |
| The (nation) Community | Là Pàriva () |
| Art Gallery | Oinedràkri |
| Museum | Moùsadi |

**Directions –**

It is both normal and natural for even a well-prepared visitor to lose their way while exploring a new city. Most Empyraen citizens will be more than happy to give directions when asked but be wary, for some may give directions only a local will understand!

| Left | Hàga |
| --- | --- |
| Right | Ristèra |
| Next to | Dìplàs |
| Behind | Nàpiso |
| Straight | Sòtheía |
| Near | Ànda |
| Go back | Stròfi |
| Before | Prìna |
| After | Pràna |
| Up | Tàna |
| Down | Tàla |

**Time - Krònas**

You have a *dràgologo* to catch or a meeting to attend; you need to know the hour of day in a place where no *krognòs* is visible. If you have travelled far, we know well that not all nations of the Empyraeum have the same hour as others so you may be experiencing the *daeda-chys* of long travel. You need to know the time. Most Empyraen citizens own a *krognòlig/lìkrog* or know where to find a *krognòs* to help you!

Old Greek numbering system remains in use for telling the time, as far as hours go. Alexandrians at least seem to be somewhat vague when it comes to minutes past or two the hour, using the closest fraction of the hour or timed event (such as breakfast, lunch, siesta, etc.) instead.

| alpha) | One |
| --- | --- |
| beta) | Two |
| (gamma) | Three  |
| (delta) | Four |
| (epsilon) | Five |
| (zeta) | Six |
| (eta) | Seven |
| (theta) | Eight |
| (iota) | Nine |
| (kappa) | Ten |
| (lambda) | Eleven |
| (mu) | Twelve |

| Midday | Imýilear |
| --- | --- |
| Dawn | Àrchlear |
| Dusk | Tèslear |
| Morning | Proì |
| Afternoon | Pògima |
| Evening  | Sògima |
| Night | Rýcha |
| One O’clock (at day/afternoon/night) | Alpha orì gal là proì  |
| 12:45 PM – A Quarter hour to One | Là alpha pìo ètarýi pogì (note afternoon is shortened for simplicity) |
| 1:15 PM – a Quarter Past One  | Là alpha pèri ètarýi pogì |
| Two Hours until lunch | Gal là merialòn ìpei beta orì (it lacks two hours for lunch) |
| Three hours until sunset | Là Tèslear ìpei gamma orì (dusk lacks three hours) |

**Places of the Empyraeum – Calagìon Gal Empyraeum**

The Empyraeum is a massive place! There are eleven huge regions or satrapies under Alexander’s rule and, within those, several countries and former kingdoms. Many sights, places of beauty, and culture are to be found for Alexander never wishes to force hegemony with Alexandria on anyone. In fact, it is this diversity and variety that makes the Empyraeum such an amazing nation!

**Regions – Satrapìon**

Satrapies are more administrative regions, for the allocation of governors and resources, as well as Senate representation, than actual nations. In more recent times, many citizens will identify themselves as natives of their satrapy over their country. Many satrapies have developed their own form of koinè or glòsta, based on a variety of local languages which have become the ‘official’ language of business, government, and education within their satrapy. The younger generation of many satrapies have developed an identity, based on the cultures of dominant member countries, that is unique to that satrapy.

| Bryttan | Great Britain. At time of the Bloodless Conquest, Bryttan was a welsh-speaking country and had a fragile alliance with Skotia. Both joined the Empyraeum as Bryttan. One of the hidden gems of the Empyraeum.  |
| --- | --- |
| Eiré | Ireland, remained independent and refused to be placed in a satrapy together with Bryttan. A proud, spiritual, and artistic people living in a truly beautiful landscape.  |
| Manchuria | The East Asian continent taking in China, Mongolia, Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia etc. A satrapy of desert, mountain tundra, vast jungle, and steppes, Manchuria is a land of contrast and also of many deep and fascinating cultures. Produces some of the best artists and scientists know to the Empyraeum.  |
| Göttya | Or Goth-Lend. A region formally populated by various Gothic, Teutonic, and other Germanic tribes. Entered the Empyraeum as the Gothic Federation. A roughly beautiful country.  |
| Kemet | Egypt, Alexandria, parts of Syria and Jordan, including Judea. The hub of the Empyraeum and location of the Empyraen Palace, the Great Library, the tombs of Kemet, and much more.  |
| Afrik | The entire African continent federated and joined the Empyraeum in a beautiful show of unity which stands as an example to many. Know throughout the Empyraeum as the Cradle of Civilisation and learning. The work of Afrikan scholars is greatly prized in Alexandria as are their arts.  |
| Indikē | India, Kashmir, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma and many other Himalayan nations formed one region upon entering Empyraeum. The area where the future of the Empyraeum was shaped and one of the most heavily garrisoned satrapies of the Empyraeum.  |
| Hellas | What might have become the nation of Greece, the region and cities of original of Alexander’s original army as brought under federation by his father, Phillip II of Macedon. Includes parts of Turkey and Romania as well as the whole Mediterranean.  |
| Gâlika | The region that may have been known as Gaul and Hispania. Peopled by Celtic tribes and confederations, many of whom will cooperate but enjoy the independence the Empyraeum affords all members.  |
| Skåndia | The Frozen North. Sparely populated territory peopled by an amazing variety of culture. Amazing shipwrights, breathtaking scenery and architecture, proud people who keep themselves to themselves but are welcoming of visitors |
| Scythia | The largest of all satrapies it is believed, thought most of it is inhospitable mountains and frozen tundra. Home to a variety of proud and hard people. The most dedicated recruits to the Empyraen Army come from Scythia.  |

**Other Languages – Anýa Glosgýi**

It is possible that your command of glòsta is not the best and that you may wish to find other who speak the language of your region of birth. All Empyraen citizens will accept this expression of your diversity and you may be fortunate enough to find, if not a countryman or woman, a local who has studied your mother tongue. As previously mentioned, many satrapies have developed their own local glòsta or koinè, an official language for that satrapy, which is taught in schools alongside Glòsta.

The richness of many of these languages, having been developed from hundreds of truly ancient dialects and tongues, make them attractive to language scholars who will often go on long sabbaticals to learn the subtleties of these tongues and the nations they originated from. Current Empyraen fashion is to at least attempt to address a person one knows to be from a certain satrapy in their own language out of respect for their origins and ancient culture.

As a matter of interest, this is actually leading to quite a shift in spoken Glòsta as a whole as words and terms from the more popular of these languages are finding their way into everyday speech. In fact, with the increasing popularity of communication by *skèpsiem* and what is known as *kointysis* communities on the Ariadnèa, we are seeing specialist interest and social groups using a *flavour* of hybrid Glòsta which is unique to devotees of those interests.

If you find yourself struggling with Glòsta, you are sure to find someone who either speaks your satrapy’s language or one of the *kointysis* hybrids that includes it.

| Bryttèn | British; a Welsh Gaelic tongue formally spoken across most of Europe and still understood in many parts of it.  |
| --- | --- |
| Götta | Gothic speech, similar to some Gael dialects but rather different also. The koinè or common speech of natives of Göttya |
| Skånda | Some say this tongue has similarities to Gael and Götta but never to a Skåndian |
| Hellès/Koinè | The original koinè of hellene languages developed during the First Conquest.  |
| Gael | With origins shared with Bryttèn and Götta, natives of these regions can tend to understand one another. Gael became a koinè for Celtic merchants and travelling priests. It is also spoken in parts of Kemet and especially in Alexandria.  |
| Scyttâ | This tongue is the koinè or accepted speech of one hundred or more tribes and communities spread across the vast open and empty spaces of this satrapy. Used when members of different tribes meet for trade, marriage, or similar events.  |
| Indikē | Indikē has a wide variety of tongues, dialects, and speeches. What we call Indikē, used to be known as Sanskrit or their holy/sacred tongue. Travellers may speak a number of other local languages but will usually find somebody who can communicate with them.  |
| Xinye | The official language of Manchuria before the conquest. Although many hundreds of other languages and dialects are used, most people will not learn Xinye as well as Glòsta in school.  |
| Afrikana | There is no single or formalised Afrikan language, most travellers will know a variety of regional languages and communicate with any country people they encounter without trouble |

**Some Grammar** – **Grammádea**

**Articles & Possessives – Ardgaìl & Anthró**

| Mou | Me. |
| --- | --- |
| Ma | My |
| Tou | You. |
| Tí | Your |
| Nou | We |
| Ní | Our |
| Toì | They |
| Tó | Theirs |
| Sìu | You/They/It (formal). |
| Sí | Yours/Theirs/Its (formal) |

**Nouns - Nomean**

In Glòsta, nouns are genderless and all cases, possessives, and declentions thereof are equally genderless. It is thought that this is, in part, due to eclectic origins of the language and that most verbs and nouns could not be altered sufficiently to apply a recognisable gender pattern to them. Others say this is a sign of the enlightened nature of the Empyraeum, one of gender equality and, perhaps, flexibility or fluidity.

**Possessive Case - Tìtko Pàso**

This consists of the standard **possessive** case and the **gentive** case. If the object in question is in the possession of or belongs to a person, we use the standard possessive case, if it belongs to or is related to another object, then the gentive case is used. In all cases, because Glòsta nouns are genderless, the noun always has a hard-accented a (à) added to the end.

Compare;

***Kalliadesà crànad = Kalliades’ helmet***

***Hoplitàcranadà = Soldier’s Helmet***

*or*

***Aleksanderà kopis = Alexander’s sword***

***Hoplitàkopisà = Soldier’s sword***

**Gentive Case - Gentik Pàso**

When the nouns between which the connection exists are **both** objects, then the gentive case is used and, as can be seen in the example above, a hard-accented a (à) is added to the end of each word as they are combined, making a compound word. This illustrates that both constituent words are of equal value to the new, compound word. See below how the evolution of this word occurs;

***Bàmpa gàl dròma = The lamp of the street***

***Bampàdromà = Streetlamp***

*or*

***Chàga gàl Chìpa = The goat of love/lust***

***Chagàchipà = One who loves the goat physically***

*or*

***Màpa gàl Polìtha = The map of the city***

***Mapàpolithà = City Map***

**Pronouns - Nomeanà**

Pronouns are also genderless, a single pronoun is used for 3rd person narratives.

| Mì | I |
| --- | --- |
| Tè | He/she/other |
| Nè | We |
| Tùa | They |
| Sùa | He/she/other (formal) |

**Reciprocal Pronouns - Nomeanà Araisà**

Similar to the imperfect tense of verbs (see below), a pronoun will take the stem of è- to indicate a reciprocal nature.

| è-mou | Myself |
| --- | --- |
| è-tou | Yourself |
| è-nou | Ourselves |
| è-tùo | Themselves |
| è-sìu | Yourselves (formal) |

**Prepositions -Pròthesian**

Prepositons in Glòsta are relatively simple. The preposition will always be positioned ***after*** the conjugated form of the verb in the sentence;

***Là mà býlí jolè tàlo là tàpik - My cat went under the table***

**Time**

To refer to the action of the related verb taking place at a certain point of time

| In | Sà |
| --- | --- |
| At | Pàr |
| On | Är |

**Direction**

That the action of the verb expresses a certain direction

| To | À |
| --- | --- |
| In | Sà |
| Into | Àsà |
| On | Är |
| Onto | Arsà |

**Location**

To refer to the action in relation to an area, a point, or a surface

| In | Sà |
| --- | --- |
| At | Pàr |
| On | Är |

**Place**

To refer to the action in relation to a location; does it contain the action or does the action occur in its general vicinity or nearby?

| In | Sà |
| --- | --- |
| On | Är |
| Inside | Sàplèva |
| Over | Dròs |
| Above | Idròs |
| Beneath | Talò |
| By | Aýnum |
| Near | Ànda |
| Next to | Diplàs |
| Between | Uman |
| Among | Dròplèva |
| Opposite | Nýnum |

**Relationship to**

Refers to where the action or object is in relation to a location or other object

| Above | Idròs |
| --- | --- |
| Against | Enàn |
| Ahead of | Gròsta |
| Along | Kàtha |
| Around | Kachìpou |
| Behind | Nàpiso |
| Beside | Aýpiso |
| Between | Uman |
| Below | Tàlo |
| Near | Nàkapou |
| Through | Sàtalo |
| Toward | Sàpou |
| In front of | Sýgròsta |
| Inside | Sàplèva |
| Within | Hàplèva |

**Adjectives - Dìathetian**

Glòsta is nothing if not a flexible language, especially in the realm of compound nouns and adjectives. Any way anyone can justify modifying a noun to change or amplify its nature, then it is permitted as long as it follows the simple rule; if it fits, it works. The adjective modifier will come directly **after** the noun in the sentence and will remain in a non-conjugated state with an acute accent on the first vowel of the verb ending (-ead or -iad, see below).

***Là hàthod menarèad - The beautiful hammer***

**Adverbs - Dìareamean**

Adverbs do not exist in Glòsta, the normal conjugated form of the verb is used as usual. This aspect of the language was, it is thought, requested by a particular group of writers in order to make a rival group stop criticising them for using adverbs at all, if not excessively. Remember that Glòsta began as a way for people without a common language to communicate, some of the rules and constructions are simple. Though more sophisticated and complex forms to communicate certain concepts exist, they are less commonly used.

***The car is quick and the car moves quickly = Là rigìto aùtokýto (the quick/fast car)***

**Comparatives - Tourinion**

| As big as | Idaì mòr à itù (Same large to that) |
| --- | --- |
| Larger than | Aroì mòr à itù (More large to that) |
| As small as | Idaì lùsa à itù (same small to that) |
| Smaller than | Aroì lùsa à itù (more small to that) |
| The same as | Itùinì (this-that) |

**Argumentatives - Vàdcharion**

| Largest | Plèmòr (greater big) |
| --- | --- |
| Smallest | Plèlùs (greater small) |
| Greatest | Plèrekà (greater best) |
| Least | Plèrokà (greater worst) |

**Verbs**

There are two types of verbs in Glòsta; identified by the final three letters of the verb in infinitive or nonconjugated form. These final three letters are then removed and replaced with the endings shown below in order to indicate who is carrying out the action indicated by said verb. The infinive verb ending will be either -aìd or -èad with few or no irregular verbs.

**Dwaìd - To Be**

**Present** **- Anoit**

| Dwi  |  I am. |
| --- | --- |
| Dwin  |  you are.   |
| Dwù  |  we are.  |
| Dwà  |  they are.  |
| Dwùs  |  you/they are/it is (formal)  |

**Past – Prìn**

| Dwìs  |  I was.  |
| --- | --- |
| Dwès  |  you were.  |
| Dwùs  |  we were.  |
| Dwàs  |  they were.  |
| Dwùn  |  you/they were/it was (formal).  |

**Future** **- Shìumak**

| Dwìd  |  I will.  |
| --- | --- |
| Dwèd  |  you will.  |
| Dwùd  |  we will.  |
| Dwàd  |  he/she/they will.  |
| Dwùd  |  you/they/it will (formal)  |

**Joleaèd - To Go**

**Present** **- Anoìt**

| Jolaì  |  I go. |
| --- | --- |
| Jolì  |  you go.  |
| Jolù  |  we go.  |
| Jolè  |  they go.   |
| Jolès  |  you they go/it goes (formal)  |

**Past** **- Prìn**

| Jolàn  |  I went.   |
| --- | --- |
| Jolìn  |  you went.   |
| Jolùn  |  we went.  |
| Jolèn  |  he/she/they went.  |
| Jolàs  |  you/they/it went (formal)  |

**Future** **- Shìumak**

| Jolàd  |  I will go.  |
| --- | --- |
| Jolìd  |  you will go. |
| Jolùd  |  we will go.  |
| Jolèd  |  they will go.  |
| Jolàds  |  you/they/it will go (formal). |

***Perfect and imperfect tenses have not been formalised in ESD.***

***An imperfect event or an action which began in the past will take the stem è- before the verb in its infinitive form and is prefixed by possessive pronoun, i.e.***

| Tì è-jookaid  |  You have been looking |
| --- | --- |

**tù laebh tì è-jookàid gamma orì anoì!** = you’ve been staring at that book for three hours now!

No gerund tense exists either. Too many ancient languages lacked one and it was decided to keep things simple when ESD  was formalised.

**Reflexive Tense – Araìs-Pìso**

ESG does not have an exact reflexive tense but, does have something approaching one. When an action or trait is applied directly to a person or (rarely) an object, a reflexive style ending is appended to the verb or (at times, mostly when an action is attached to a person or the person suffers the consequences of a particular action) noun. This suffix is the same regardless of whether the verb is an –aid or –ead ending verb. Use of this form is rather objective and has a significant regional element. It is often used as emphasis or sarcastically.

| I  |  éa |
| --- | --- |
| You  |  éi |
| We/Us | èas |
| He/She/It – |  ía |
| They  |  és |
| You/They/It (Formal)  |  ís |

ESG has no gender clause to verbs, all verbs are neutral gendered.

**Plurals - Pollèor**

Plural forms follow no hard and fast rules as they are the most regionally diverse part of ESG. The below are some examples of what is expected by the rules but not always adhered to.

| **Word Ending**  |  **Plural Form** |
| --- | --- |
| -A  |  -Éan |
| -Us/-Os/-As/-Is  |  -í |
| -Al/El  |  -Íon |
| -Éí/É/Ía  |  -Ón/Óm |

**Structure – Ordgraío**

Structure is, it would appear, the freest and easiest element of ESG. With so many languages, all of which have a different sentence structure, as a part of the language, that element itself has become one of emphasis and, at times, personal affectation.

The *Lexiloclean* states that most sentences should follow the ***[subject] + [verb] + [object]*** model for basic phrases but this is not always the case, especially in spoken “Easy-G” or “Ease”, the ESG of the streets.

**Useful Phrases & Terms – Braýisí ì Pòrion**

| My name is | Fý ma noma  |
| --- | --- |
| I am (number) years old | Ma-puna-è (number) samrèathion/bleàdean |
| I am from (city/town/country) | Tosàn-è ar (place) |
| I do not speak glòsta well, …can you speak slowly please? | Mou nà là glòsta sangaid-èa…ti da tolon, ikaìd-ìs sangaid àste? |
| Can you show me the way to (place), please? | Ti da tolon, gìa mou ìkiad-ìs theìas (place)? |
| Can you help me, please? | Gia mou òithion-ìs? |
| How much is that? | Àya pòsa? |
| What time does the (train/plane/public vehicle) leave? | Gal opoì orà jolaid-ìs là dràgologo? |
| Is there a public vehicle to this place? | À là moùsadi jolead-èa ar là POP? |
| I have a special diet, can you make it without (ingredient)? | Nà khaneid-èa fràutelòm, pòsa sui duneid-ìs onrìs? |
| Where can I buy (item)? | Di ait àrida-èa (item)? |
| Where can I find the (location)? | Di ait àstasi-èa (location)? |
| Do you speak (your language)? | Sui sangaid-ìs là Bryttèn?  |
| Can you write that down please? | Ti da tolon, unto mou là grifèad-ìs? |