

My Universe:
Languages,
Numbers, and
Cultures

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Meliae Dryadian Intro

- Spoken throughout the Forest Realm
- Standard dialect of Modern Dryadian
- Part of Dendronic Language Family
- Retains similar phonology and vocab from Middle and Old Dryadian
- Typologically between fusional and agglutinative
- Basic word order: OVS or SOV

Intro Continued...

- Ergative-Absolutive,
- Distinguishes verb transitivity
- Over 40 noun cases
- Noun, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, and verbs are inflected
- No gender or noun classification

Phonetics: Vowels

	Front	Close	Mid
Close	<i>i</i> (<i>ɪ</i>)*	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>
Mid	<i>ɛ</i>	<i>ə</i> *	<i>ɔ</i>
Open	<i>a</i>		<i>a</i> *

- Romanization: a(a), e(ɛ), i(i), o(ɔ), u(u), y(ɨ)
- Diphthong ae pronounced as /aɪ:/
- C+/i/+V = /C^j/ (Palatalization)

Phonetics: Consonants

	Lab	Den	Alv	P-Alv	Ret	Pal	Vel
Nasal	<i>m</i>	<i><u>n</u></i>	<i>n</i>			<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ŋ</i>
Stop	<i>p b</i>	<i><u>t</u> <u>d</u></i>	<i>(t* d*)</i>				<i>k g</i>
Fric	<i>f v</i>	<i>θ ð</i>	<i>s z</i>	<i>ʃ ʒ</i>	<i>ʂ* ʐ*</i>		<i>x ɣ</i>
App						<i>j</i>	<i>w</i>
Tap			<i>r (ɾ)</i>				
Lat			<i>l (ɭ)</i>				

Romanization: tc(θ), dc(ð), sc(ʃ), zc(ʒ), ń(ɲ), gh(ɣ)

Nouns, Pronouns, and Adj

- Cases divided into 4 groups: morphosyntactic, location, motion to, and motion from.
- Plural formed from attaching the prefix z-, ze-, or s-.
- Adjectives inflect in agreement.
- Genitive inflects in agreement.
- In a transitive sentence, the subject noun inflects for tense.

Verbs Part 1

- Present and Imperfect: Trans vs. Intrans
 - *Da krel, Ga kres*
 - *Da hronzeń gal, Ga hronzen das*
- Perfect and Pluperfect: Int Imp + *witc*
 - *Ga gzas win dal, Ga gzas win das*
 - *Kres win dal, Kres win das*
- Passive: Trans (ń) + *witc*
 - *Vzulu novu hlefyń wiń aeras.*
- Negation: The suffix *-en*
 - *Bu zedrisa stos win dalen.*
- Interrogative Sentence: The suffix *-no*
 - *Klive ga krelno?*

Verbs Part 2

- “To want to”: The infix -via-
 - *Du zedrisa stoń gavias no?*
- “To have to”: The infix -ja-
 - *Kliva flon dajal.*
- “To be able to”: -e witc + V(ń)+ev(al/as)
 - *Ge wiń kreń evalno?*
- “To know that”: -arae (ńrutc)
- Emphasis: The suffix -ae
- Imperative: The suffixes -vu and -vwen
- Modifying a noun: Trans vs. Intrans

Vocabulary and Lexicon

- Very much nature based, lots of metaphorical and cultural based words.
- Basic greeting: *G'narotise*
- Seasons/Flavors: *Swar, Zcor, Arym, Núl*
- *Zedrisa zedriadia ston dal.* (*hotc, metc, ruzcotc, stotc, rozcysk, pusct, dris*)
- Some words have two meanings: one for humans, one for dryads.
- *Ksal, Arzcyclris, Nújuryf, etc.*

Profanity, Slang, and Phrases

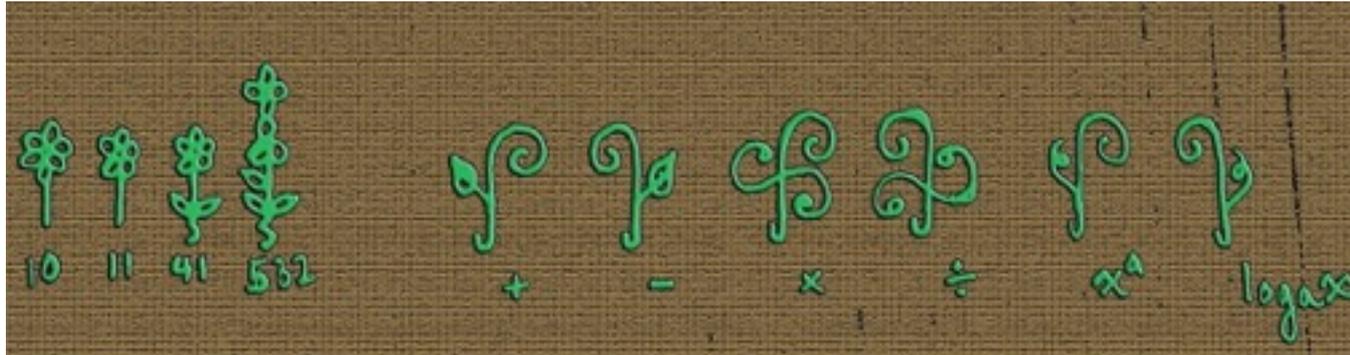
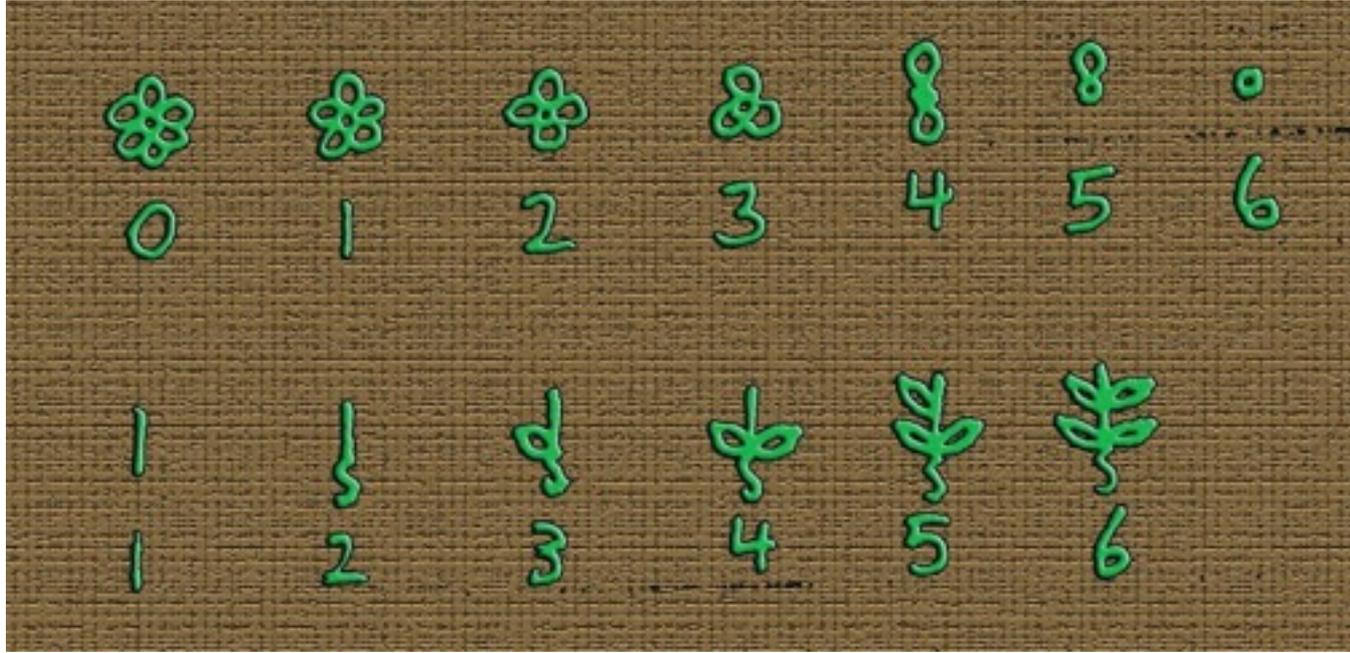
- Gruzim poscty! (Burning of a forest)
- Gzur (Mistletoe/parasitic vine)
- Bziryk (tree burrowing beetle)
- Adcym (Corpse flower)
- Hworadc (Lily/delicate flower), Vzyl Aryzc (Small heart/stupid)
- D'arzcae, Svur, Hwer win tclońal.
- du ers'setc (ersa zetc), ardcetc

Writing System

- ◉ Featural Alphabet
- ◉ Based off of plants
- ◉ Written from bottom to top in lines going left to right
- ◉ Two forms: Print and Cursive
- ◉ Letters are connected by a stem forming a tree

Numbers & Maths

- In base-7, based off of their 7 gods.
- Numbers 1 to 6 are of narot, 10(7) is of gzcurot and must rely on a 7's place number of narot.
- Vowels are used for operations.
- They think of numbers in terms of “taking away”.



Example

- *D'arzcae, ñul wim pusctalae; hlefin aerin, sorma smen dcañhalu, pweña dcwos wiń zedrisy arzcal, zlursinise helsinise swaere wiń lohu nuscomu nwetciu syń wiń eval, vil aertcol wiń hwar zvezlural. A ñwel wim balis ghaeris, swarise hrezclise nrutcem krelarae!*
- Oh my, it is winter in the forest (The forest is bitter); the trees are lost in the cold air as their branches long for warmth, the faint whispers of the wind can be heard coming from the dead sky, and snow (white deciduous leafs) covers the ground. But even though this may be so, the beauty of tomorrow's spring will surely come (Beauty will surely come from a sweet tomorrow)!

Handwritten musical notation on a grid background, consisting of ten staves. The notation is a form of musical shorthand, likely a shorthand for a specific musical style or instrument. It features various rhythmic values, stems, and beams, all written in black ink on a light gray grid. The notation is organized into ten horizontal staves, with some staves containing multiple lines of notes. The overall appearance is that of a handwritten musical score or a set of musical exercises.

Xalian Culture

- Rational, logical, efficient, curious
- Lack the ability to physically express emotions
- Acting emotional/irrational is extremely frowned upon
- Very empirical based, guessing and having faith is taboo
- Constant search for knowledge and understanding of the world
- Strives for greater complexities and puzzles

Xalian Languages

- ◉ Consonant and Vowel Harmony
- ◉ VSO and SOV
- ◉ Emotional Endings: Active vs. Deactive, Pleasant vs Unpleasant
- ◉ Classical Xalian had Split Ergativity, modern Xalian Langs vary between Nom-Acc and Erg-Abs
- ◉ Xalian syllabic script, and older scripts
- ◉ Many compound words

Xalian Maths

<p>· - Δ □ ▢ ▣ ▤ ▥ ▦ ▧ ▨ ▩ ○</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B 0</p>	<p>· ○ · ⊙ · ⊖ - ⊕ · ○ ○ ▣ ⊙ ⊖</p> <p>10 11 12 25 100 792</p>	<p>· ▢ - ⊖ - - ▣ Δ □ ▧</p> <p>1.6 22.22 6.349</p>	<p>I II III</p> <p>$a+b$ $a(b)$ b^a</p> <p>$a(b)$ b^a ab</p>	<p>· I · II · III</p> <p>$a-b$ $a+b$ $\log_b a$</p> <p>$a \div b$ $\log_b a$ $\text{slog}_b a$</p>	<p>1- Δ □ 2+3=5 1□ Δ - 5-3=2</p> <p>-1 Δ ▢ 2·3=6 1 Δ - 6+3=2</p> <p>1- Δ ▣ 2·3=6 1 ▢ - 6+3=2</p> <p>-1 Δ ▧ 3²=9 1 Δ - log₃(9)=2</p> <p>1- Δ ▨ 3²=9 1 ▢ - log₃(9)=2</p> <p>-1 Δ -⊙ 2³=23 1-⊖ Δ - slog₃(23)=2</p>	<p>Δ ▣ X X y=7x+3</p> <p>Δ -1X -1X □ X y=5x²+2x+3</p>	<p>fX sinx tX cscx</p> <p>fX cosx tX secx</p> <p>fX tanx tX cotx</p>	<p>[a b]X·X ∫ y dx X·X X $\frac{d}{dx}x$</p> <p>X· (X)x</p>	<p>1-1X X □ X 1-1X fX □ X X 1-1X X</p> <p>1-1X X □ 1-1X fX □ X X·X</p>	<p>$x = x^2y + 4xy^2 + \sin x + 5xy + y^2$</p> <p>$\frac{dx}{dy} = 2xy + 4y^2 + \cos x + 5y$</p>
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Modern Xalian Examples

(Southern) Kasakarthian

A: Ang, far le?

B: Sath gha, ra xar-tam. Ri sha far le?

A: Sath gha, ra xar-tam ri sa. Salh ni fal se zhaz-za. Fal she zan salh le?

B: Salh sha fal se Gha-llan zham-ral.

A: Ma, Sath sha ni-kor ni zha. Ra sath xar na!

B: Ri sha ra sath xar na!

Kalian

A: Öng, far ma?

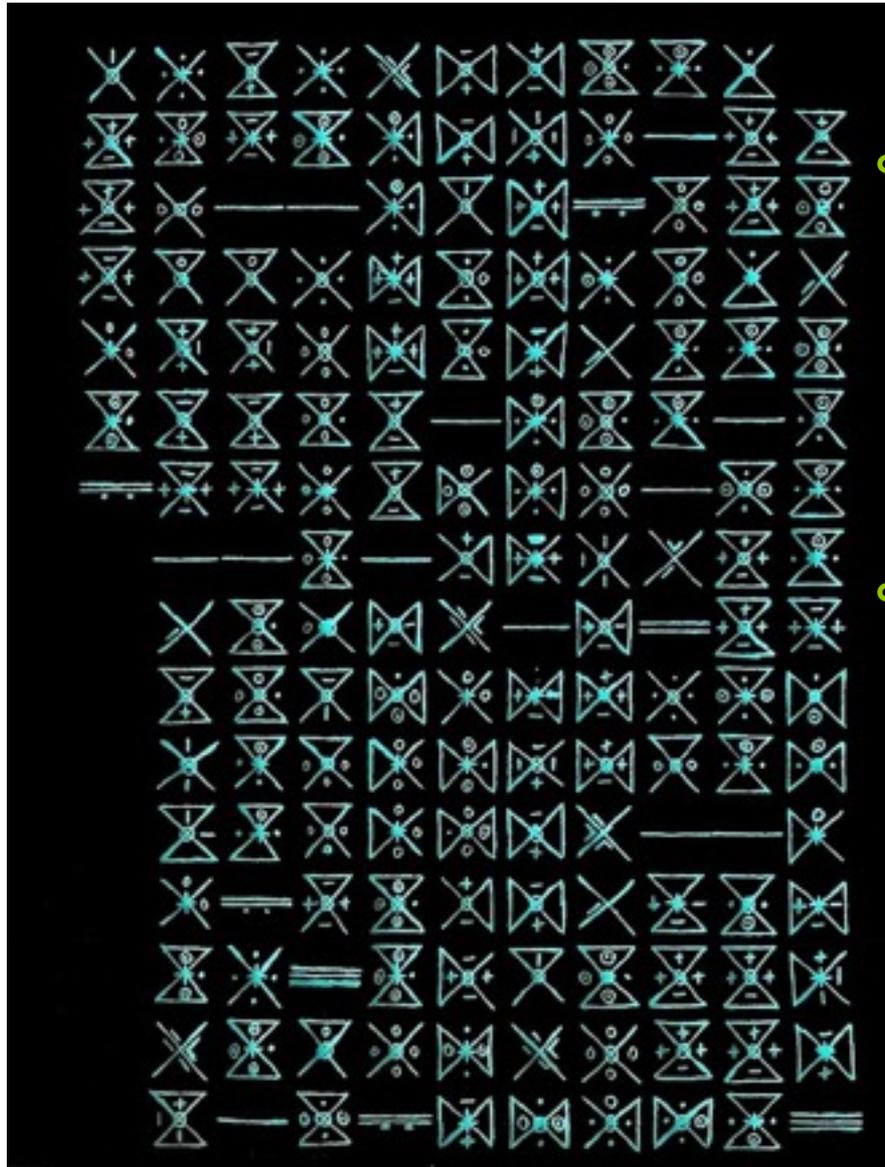
B: Saf da, kor-tom. Lī ca far ma?

A: Saf da, kor-tom lī sa. Sar mi fal za Cös-sö. Sön fal ja sar ma?

B: Sar ca fal za Kö-llöng söm-röl.

A: Nga, saf sha li-koy mi cö. Sof gar na!

B: Lī ca sof gar na!



Classical Xalian Example

- “Kot cath ni calh kanh kes kes thul ghad gaz ge buzh jhung ghud; ak solh solh ek kes, thal solh solh thel kes, khash solh solh khash kes, cha cha kech kes, ning. Al tha, push solh solh vall calh le? Menh mi calh la nho bozh zoll zoll, rinh mi calh la ngazh ngod logh zoll zoll ghud gell gell dhul, buzh zhon ghod ghod ko mil dhajh ghod ghod ko fat fat, jan ngod mil rhe dejh jhadh ngod dhol dhejh ghud mil ngejh ngejh zull zull kot kot, bozh zhad jhe jhe calh celh la? El celh, al nha caf nhe cef ma khong sha sha thol; ka thach khot thul, ka chon khot thul, tach caf kenh kes? El celh, el cheth na ka chon khot thul, mi khot no kof rhe tech mil cok ngo solh solh thol rhe tech?”
- “Each realm appears to be dominated by a main cultural sphere of influence; the Hyendh to the Realm of Sand, the Dryads to the Realm of Trees, the Sirens to the Realm of Water, the Xal (us) to the Realm of Ice, etc. So then what is to become of the minorities? Is it not within our interest, as not only the more dominant group, but also as curious learners in the ways of the universe, to preserve these minority cultures and languages, and to observe the true diversity and infinite possibilities of sentient language and thought? Or perhaps it would be better for them to die off, leaving one language to be spoken by all, a uniform understanding of each other, the ultimate achievement in the evolution of civilization? Or perhaps uniformity is impossible, as entropy forever takes its course and the world forever changes?”

Vampiric and Valravian Culture

- Hierarchical societies
- Towns form around a castle, ruled by a Royal Family
- Heavily reliant on maintaining pure blood, incest is normal for royal families
- Superstitious, emotional, lustful, wars with each other
- Valravian is matriarchal, Vampiric is patriarchal

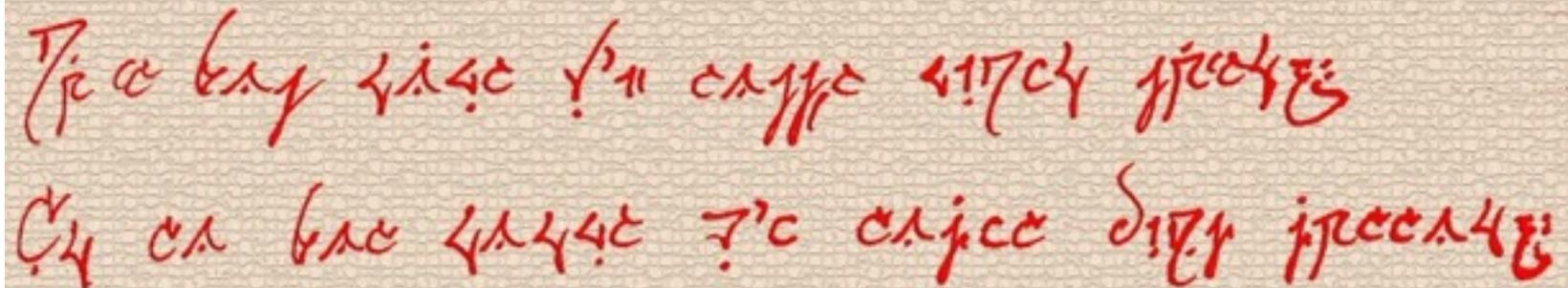
Vampiric and Valravian Language

- Relies heavily on word order
- Contractions of pronouns and articles
- Val has 6 cases; Vamp has 5
- Possessive Initial Consonant Switching
 - Ex: nae rusen + tua sâc = nae susen tua rîc
- Noun classification:
 - Masculine vs. Feminine
 - Light vs. Dark
 - Red vs. Non-red (Vamp)
 - Living vs. Dead (Val)

Example of Vamp and Val

- “*Vô si cel n'êtus furi sellis t'uvan lôssin.*”
- “*Sun se ces n'entus hura sellas th'uvul llossen.*”
- “I’ll also show you a sweet dream next night.”

-Vampire Knight



The image shows two lines of handwritten text in a stylized, cursive script, likely representing the 'Vamp' or 'Val' mentioned in the title. The text is written in red ink on a textured, light brown background. The first line reads: "Tjca bary 4a4c 7'11 carye 417c4 jrc0433". The second line reads: "C4 ca bac 4a4c 7'c carye 017.1 jrc0433".

Old Vamparic Example

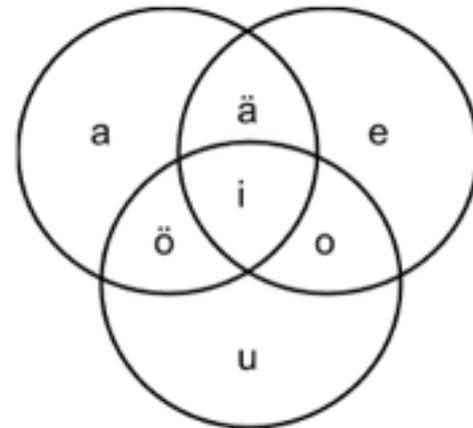
- *Nie selles lezies, a ne cêtra fialne'mie anna, Siun luas annas. Siun drescie grâtes, êt vieles'tua dret tu sâces.*
- *Ni sellis lezis, a ne cêtra fialne'mi anna, vô luas anne. Vô dresci grâtes, êt vilis'tua dret tu sâces.*
- I cannot imagine a world without thy tender smile. Truly I love thee, just as a shadow loves the dark.
- 汝の優しき微笑みがあらぬ世を想像することは能はず。影は闇を愛するように、誠に我は汝を愛す。

Hyendh Culture

- Enjoy fighting and killing for fun, very sexual, strength and appearing tough is important
- Social status determined by strength, the weak are killed or used for entertainment
- Impulsive and merciless, sex is important for social interactions, crying or displaying signs of “weakness” is taboo

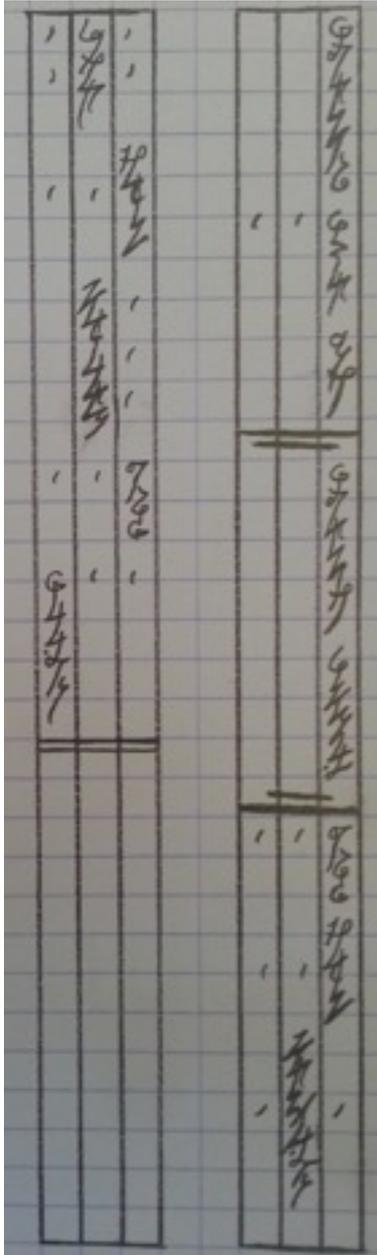
Hyendh Language

- Consonants: b p bb bh g q qh h gh t d th dh c j s z sh r l n m y w
- Vowels & Vowel Harmony:
- Article+MR+SR+Suffix
- SOV and 6 noun cases
- Base-8 Number System
- Tense determined by Acc vs Nom on the Subject and Object and Transitivity



Example of Hyendh

- *“A’bbarahan...-icar mat? A’bbarahat sahaqadh! Jina tlih heregidhye, bbitir tlih hläbäräq jina ibudhyu. A’bbaranya tlih segherye, tlih Slahad O’Hebesec saharicarus. Ith jinac? Getleth A’Shahram? Aqan, jin zäges shahram sahaqadhya, jin zegec sahaqadh; tlihad, a’bbaranyad, o’dheweled... Ghem bbuth, tliha tha hläbärädhyä, u’shurunu o’dheweled jölthösödh! Jin O’Hebesec tha sahadh’icadh!”*
- “My brother”... you say? I am not your brother! I hated you, and I always wanted to kill you. Father always was proud of you, and they always called you “Slahad the Great”. And me? Getleth the Proud? No, I am proud of nothing, and I am nothing; to you, to father, and to everyone... But now I will kill you, and I can prove myself to all! I will be “The Great One”!

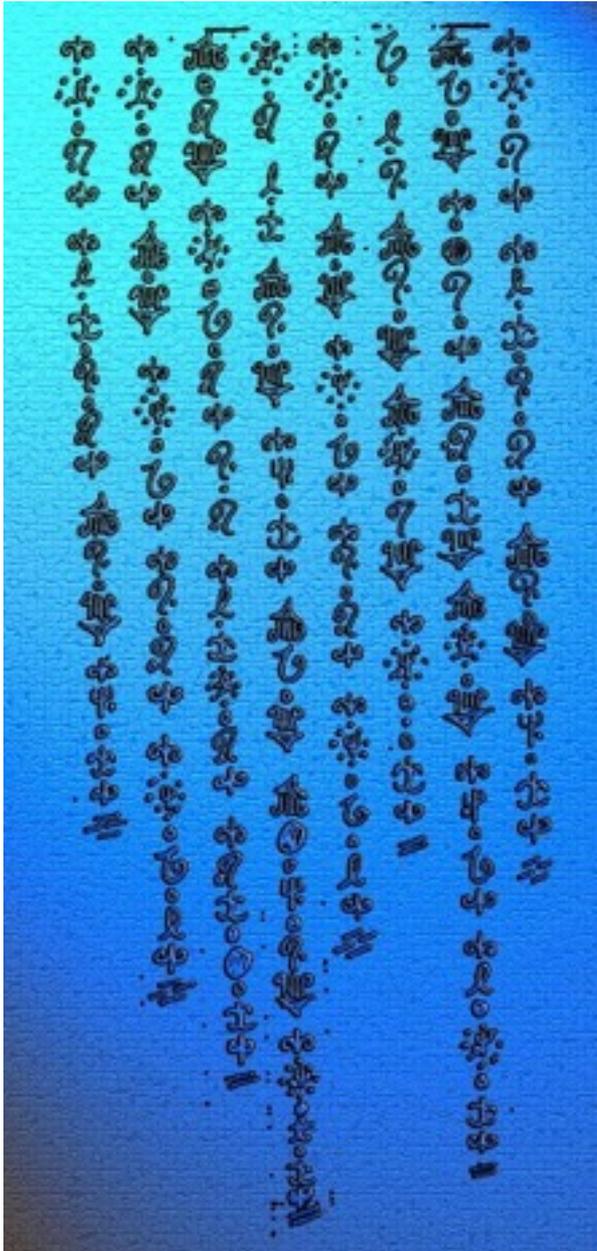


*A'bbarahan...-icar mat?
A'bbarahat sahaqadh! Jina tlih
heregidhye, bbitir tlih hläbäräq
jina ibudhyu.*

My brother”... you say? I am
not your brother! I hated you,
and I always wanted to kill you.

Siren Language

- Vowel Harmony
- Three Noun Genders
- Inflecting Articles for Tense, Case, and Plurality
- Articles agree in gender
- Only the article is inflected
- Verbs are only inflected for person



*Zeth sireneth na mer.
La ehte thyar zha fel suver
Li sin na vat vuyer,
Zeth a bel neth beles.
Vith sir na mer la hamon vusher
Oth vuleth nith sirzyeth thruher
Zeth a bel neth beles.
Zeth sireneth na mer.*

We are the sirens of the sea.
Swimming throughout this deep blue void
Resonating to the end of time,
We sing our song.
Living in harmony with the creatures of
the sea
Pleasing the ear of listeners,
We sing our song.
We are the sirens of the sea.