The Asirkan Text of the Relay

Es teiso, ete adi skif na deli.

„Syśa varud imlu śtavro œl varud," lalout na deli.

Anno na deli euv većeńous mrizno dauśeus es śtavro.

„Orkuk mices jiŧecia na śtavro?"
„Or œlimu si euv većeńous mrizno na śtavro?"

Eulo tole imlucia na śtavro diek mrizno.
Ŧoma kitri maizucia na śtavro.

„Or het on kitri maizucia si?"

„Tum es, Ŧoma? Orau es si?"

„Het sośumala ezotańu œl đima es si," lalout na deli.

„Orau śeuso sośumal?"

Het đima het etal ude eźdaca leikacia sośumal.
Het deli keter maizucia na śtavro œl đima.

Understanding the Language and Grammar

Asirka is an a priori conlang. I imagine it as a contemporary language spoken in east central Europe. Its sentence structure is focus-verb-predicate. Anything in the sentence can function as the focus including the verb. In such a case the structure is simply focus-predicate.

Asirkan nouns fall into two genders, animate and inanimate. There are 42 cases in Asirka. Unlike other languages, nouns do not inflect for case, they are always preceded by a case marker. The nominative case is often times omitted. There is a special sentence instance where you may see an unmarked noun followed by a verb followed by an unmarked noun. This is understood to be Accusative - Verb - Nominative and only indicates singular nouns. Plurals are indicated by attaching a plural suffix to the case marker. For nominative case plurals the nominative case marker is required. Animate plurals are indicated by the suffix *-(e)m* and inanimate by *–na*. Nominative plurals are *nem* and *nan* (animate and inanimate).

Adjectives are declined for gender only: *-a* for animate and *-ous* for inanimate. In some cases, particularly where an adjective ends in a vowel, the adjective is indeclinable.

The verb system is very simple as far as formation. There are two aspects: imperfective and perfective. There are two moods: realis and irrealis. Tense is largely inferred from the text most commonly inferred from accompanying adverbs. If there no adverbs and no clear indication from the text, it is presumed to be the English equivalent of present tense. Infinitives are indicated by the suffix *-cia*.

Glossary

Word	Part of Speech	Note	Meaning
adi	pronoun	1 person pl exclusive	we, us
anno	verb	imperfective, realis	know
dauśeus	adverb		then
deli	noun	animate	child
diek	case marker	Illative	into
dima	noun	animate	

teiso	noun	inanimate	time, hour, clock
tole	verb	imperfective, realis	can, be able
tum	pronoun	interrogative animate	who, whom
Ŧoma	noun	proper	Ŧoma
ude	noun	animate	rain, hand
varud	noun	inanimate	city, town, village
većeńous	adjective	animate	green

Idioms

Orau es + pronoun: How are/is someone
Es teiso: There once was, Once upon a time, Long ago etc.