

APPENDIX I

1. You can learn some Ruritanian.

The language the Ruritanians speak is a very simple one, it has been to some extent influenced by early contact with visitors from Europe and Polynesia. For example they say "Loho!" for "Hello!" which clearly comes from the Hawaiian "Aloha!". The word for "run" is "corni", which has obvious links with the word "courir" in French and with the word "correre" in Italian

During the years of its history, much has been done to simplify the language, thus making it easy for anyone to learn. Below you will find some Ruritanian texts, with the English translation underneath, later you will find a very basic grammar and a short dictionary of the words used in the texts.

Bruce et Alice vitan ad Ruritan
(Bruce and Alice come to Ruritania)

Bruce et Alice vitpan de mur ad prad in Ruritan in peka bark
(Bruce and Alice came from the sea to a beach in Ruritania in a small boat)

Bapan tra nini Ruritanika ad prad ka bespan ad Bruce et ad Alice in Englik.
(There were three Ruritanian children on the beach who spoke to Bruce and Alice in English)

Nini Ruritanika akpan ku nini stra vitpyan kom dant ad pan kaz.
(The Ruritanian children wanted the foreign children to come with them to their house)

Tod nini itpan ad kaz der tra nini Ruritanika et kronapan pan mat.
(All the children went to the house of the three Ruritanian children and met their mother)

"Loho!", bespa mat der nini.
(Hello, said the mother of the children)

"Esti nini ne potan besni Ruritanik", bespan nini.
(These children can't speak Ruritanian, said the children)

"Dozam besni Englik ver esti nini ban kom damt!"
(We must speak English, while these children are with us!)"

"Dam pesam nini stra dozyan esni dol", bespan nini Ruritanika.
(We think the foreign children must eat something, said the Ruritanian children)

Nimi der nini Ruritanika bapan Ata, Unta et Alo.
(The names of the Ruritanian children were Ata, Unta and Alo)

Bruce et Alice imapan Ruritanik mul velan, ke grammatik Ruritanika ba mul sima.
(Bruce and Alice learned Ruritanian very quickly, because Ruritanian grammar is very simple)

Itpan ad solo kom pan amis sinka dizi der semo.
(They went to school with their friends five days of the week)

Por dva dizi potban jogni, ke ne dozpan itni ad solo.
(For two days they could play, as they did not have to go to school)

Tod nini Ruritanika akpan imani matematik, ke imapan jogi erdeka ver lezi der matematik.
(All Ruritanian children wanted to learn mathematics, because they learned interesting games during lessons in mathematics)

Akpan jogni esti jogi as in kaz.
(They wanted to play these games also at home) (in kaz = in house)

Platban itni in Dvaland, ke potban balni bali erdeka, ka ne potban balni in Traland ke bapan defta.
(They liked to go to Twoland, because they could dance interesting dances which they could not dance in Threeland because they were forbidden)

Bruce et Alice kvan hapan itta ad pan kaz, akpan imani matematik ko dat hapan imata in Ruritan.
(Bruce and Alice when they had gone to their own home, they wanted to learn mathematics as they had learned it in Ruritania)

Tennis bapa jog mul bona, nini platban jogni tennis, ke dozpan pesni, nini Ruritanika platban pesni!"
(Tennis was a very good game, the children liked playing tennis, because they had to think, Ruritanian children liked thinking!"

"Di plati pesni?" Ti!"Di plati jogni?" Ta!
(Do you like thinking? No!)(Do you like playing? Yes!)

Kvan jogi jogi matematika, dozi pesni kan et imai kan.
(When you play mathematical games, you have to think a lot and you learn a lot)

Des kapi Ruritanik mul bonan?
(Now do you understand Ruritanian very well?)

Si ne kapi, dozi imani mes!
(If you don't understand, you must learn more!)

Bruce pota besni Ruritanik mes bonan ka Alice?
(Can Bruce speak Ruritanian better than Alice?)

Alice hapa imata mes matematik ka Bruce?
(Had Alice learned more mathematics than Bruce?)

Bruce pota imani ota doli mes velan ka Alice?
(Can Bruce learn other things more quickly than Alice?)

Alice ba raga mul bona.
(Alice is a very good girl)

Bruce plata rage krina; plata balni kom dant.
(Bruce likes pretty girls; he likes dancing with them)

Alice plata nini erdeka, ne nini krina.
(Alice likes interesting children, not pretty children)

Here is some more Ruritanian, more together. See if you can make it out. You will see the translation below if not!

Bruce et Alice bespan ad mat der nini Ruritanika:

"Kvan potam itni jogni kom pam ami?"

"Kvan hapat dorta pat rob!", bespa mat.

"Si robam por tra ori, potam jogni?" bespan nini.

"Ta, potat", bespa mat.

Kvan nini hapan robta mul bonan, bespan ad mat:

"Des potam itni jogni?"

"Konat tod ka dozpat imani?", bespa mat.

"Ta!", bespan nini.

"Des potat jogni kom pat ami!"

Tod nini itpan jogni tennis der Traland.

[Bruce and Alice said to the mother of the Ruritanian children

"Can we go and play with our friends?"

"When you have done your work", said the mother.

"If we work for three hours, can we play?" said the children.

"Yes, you can", said the mother.

When the children had worked very well, they spoke to the mother:

"Now can we go and play?"

"Do you know all that you had to learn?", said the mother.

"Yes", said the children.

"Now you can play with your friends!"

All the children went to play THREEELAND tennis]

If you don't see how the English text translates the Ruritanian text, it means that you should have a quick look at the grammar, which follows!

Ruritanian Grammar.

1. Pronouns.

Here are some pronouns that you will need to know:

do = I	di = you	da = he, she, it	(there is not
dot = me	dit = you	dat = him, her, it.	a separate word
			for he and she)
dam = we	dat = you	dan = they	
damt = us	datt = you	dant = them.	

You might want to know why Ruritanians have four words for our one word "you". Let me explain with an example:

di bi in kaz = you are in the house, you are at home

dit ako = I want you (you I want, as they say)

Then dat and datt as used when you are speaking to more than one person.

For example dat bat in kaz = you (several) are at home

datt ako = I want you (several of you)

Then you will want to know these pronouns as well:

po = my, mine, pi = your, yours, pa = his, her

pam = our, ours, pat = your, yours, pan = their(s)

again pi being "yours" when you speak to just one person and pat is "yours" when you are speaking to more than one person.

The pronouns dot, dit, dat, damt, datt, dant usually come before the verb to which they refer, or if there are two, sometimes between them.

For example "Si ne dot kapi, dot dozi besni"
or "Si ne dot kapi, dozi dot besni"
(If you don't understand me, you must tell me)
(literally: If not me understand, me must tell)

2. The verbs "to be" and "to have" (bani and hani)

bo = I am	bi = you are	ba = he is, she is, it is
bam = we are	bat = you are	ban = they are
	(more than one)	
bata = been		

ho = I have	hi = you have	ha = he has, she has. it has
ham = we have	hat = you have	han = they have
	(more than one)	
		hata = had ("past participle!")

3. The forms of other verbs.

Ruritanians handle all their verbs in the same way. There are very few "exceptions" in Ruritanian grammar. Below you will find how to handle the verb

"corni" which means		"to run"	
Present		Past	
coro	I run	corpo	I ran
cori	you run	corpi	you ran
cora	he runs or she runs	corpa	he ran or she ran
coram	we run	corpam	we ran
corat	you (more than one) run	corpat	you (more) ran
coran	they run	corpan	they ran
Imperative		Future	
cor	run!	corfo	I'll run
or		corfi	you'll run
coryi	run! (1)	corfa	he'll run or she'll run
coryat	run! (several)	corfam	we'll run
		corfat	you'll run (more than one)
		corfan	they'll run

If you want to say something about "not running", then you just put the word "ne" in front. For example:

ne coran = they don't run, or they are not running
ne corfi = you won't run, ne corpa = he didn't run, etc.

If you want to use a verb with another verb such as in "I can learn", you say "poto imani", where the second verb always just has a "ni" placed at the end of it. For example:

dozi vitni = you must come
platam balni = we like dancing

Krai ne potfam vitni jogni = tomorrow we can't come to play. Note that "potfam" is in the future, since "tomorrow" is in the future. It is easy to remember. The Ruritanians use the letter "p" to show "past" and the letter "f" to show "future".

You can use the "stem" of a verb as a noun, for example jogni = to play, but jog = game.

If you want to express who or what does what the verb says, you put "et" after the "stem", as in joget = player.

The ending "ta" is used for the "past participle", like Nini han vitta ad pam kaz = The children have come to our house

4. The numbers.

Ruritanians numbers only go up as far as eleven, since there are no States higher than ELEVENLAND. So here they are:

zera = 0	kvara = 4	okta = 8	In THREELAND
jeda = 1	sinka = 5	novra = 9	jeda jeda = 4
dva = 2	sisa = 6	dexa = 10	dva jeda = 7
tra = 3	seta = 7	unxa = 11	and so on.

5. Prepositions.

in	=	in	der	=	of, about	de	=	from
kom	=	with	ad	=	at, to	sudu	=	under
por	=	for	ver	=	during	sufu	=	over

6. Nouns and adjectives.

Nouns can end in any letter. The plural of a noun always has an "i" at the end of the word. For example:

"amo" = "friend" but "ami" = "friends"

"kaz" = "house" but "kazi" = "houses"

The only "exceptions" are the words "rago" and "raga", meaning boy and girl respectively.

The plural of "rago" is "ragi", but the plural of "raga" is "rage". The plurals of the names for measure also end in "e".

Adjectives always end in the letter "a" and usually are placed after the noun to which they refer. You can always make an adjective out of a noun by putting an "a" at the end. For example "amo" = friend, but "ama" = friendly.

In some cases it is better to put the adjective before the noun as for example in "peka raga", a little girl, or "bona nini", good children.

Adjectives do not have plurals, unless they are used as nouns.

pam nini ban bona	=	Our children are good, but
boni vitfan ad kaz	=	the good ones will come to the house

"esta" (this) and "eta" (that) have two kinds of plurals, depending on whether they refer to boys or girls.

"esti ragi"	=	these boys,	"este rage"	=	these girls
"eti ragi"	=	those boys,	"ete rage"	'	those girls

You can make an adverb out of an adjective by putting the letter "n" at the end. For example:

bona	=	good,	but	bonan	=	well
erdeka	=	interesting,	but	erdekan	=	interestingly

7. Some special notes about the use of verbs.

If you need a "conditional", insert a "k" such as in "robki?" which means "would you work?".

If you need a subjunctive, insert a "y", such as in "ako ku vityi" meaning "I want you to come" or in

"ne peso ku kapyo" meaning "I don't think I understand" expressing doubt. Ruritanians use the subjunctive to express UNCERTAINTY, DESIRE, EMOTIONS, HOPE, and such like.