

Hószcré (Hascrithian) Language

Letters Used

Hascrithian or Hóscré is the main spoken and written language of the The Union of Hascrithian Kingdoms, though dialects and accents differ in the different kingdoms, Hószcré remains the same across the continent in terms of writing, conjugation, and grammar. Below is a translation of the Hascrithian Alphabet.

Accents

There are two types of vowel accent in Hószcré. They are Húlah “ ‘ ” (meaning ‘Long’), which makes the sound of a given vowel longer than in its base form. For example, ‘a’ alone makes a short sound like in the word ‘cat’, but by lengthening it with a húlah (‘Á/á’) it becomes more like the ‘a’ sound in the word ‘call’. The second accent is Ghárah “ ^ ” (meaning ‘Short’), which shortens the sound of a given letter. For example, using the letter ‘o’ by itself makes a sound like in the word ‘hot’ while adding a ghárah (‘Ô/ô’) will make it sound more like the letter ‘o’ in the word ‘home’.

There is another special character in the consonants that is called a ‘Bheñah’ (meaning ‘Nose’ or ‘Nasal’), and it looks like this; ‘Ñ/ñ’, it makes a sound like the ‘ng’ in the word ‘bring’.

Vowels

Latin Letter	Hószcré Letter	International Phonetic Alphabet	Sound Example (English)
A / a		æ	C <u>A</u> T
Á / á		ɔ:	C <u>ALL</u>
Â / â		ə	<u>A</u> WAY

Ah/ah		ɑ:	F <u>A</u> THER
E/e		e	B <u>E</u> D
É/é		ei	<u>E</u> IGHT
Ê/ê		eə	W <u>H</u> ERE
I/i		ɪ	S <u>I</u> T
Í/í		aɪ	F <u>I</u> VE
Iú/iú		(i: + u:)	<u>EE-OO</u>

Ir/ir		3:	<u>T</u> URN
O/o		o	H <u>O</u> T
Ó/ó		au	<u>N</u> OW
Ô/ô		ou	H <u>O</u> ME
U/u		^	C <u>U</u> P
Ú/ú		u:	BL <u>U</u> E
Û/û		u	<u>C</u> OULD

Ūr/ūr		ʊə	<u>TOURIST</u>
Y/y		i:	<u>SEE</u>
Ōy/ōy		ɔɪ	<u>JOIN</u>
Yr/yr		ɪə	<u>HERE</u>

Consonants

Latin Letter	Hóscra Letter	International Phonetic Alphabet	Sound Example (English)
B/b		b	<u>B</u>ED

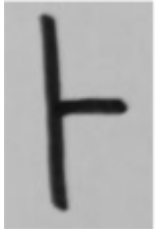
Bh/bh		v	<u>V</u> ERY
C/c		k	<u>C</u> AT
D/d		d	<u>AD</u> D
F/f		f	<u>OFF</u> ER
G/g		g	<u>G</u> O
Gh/gh		dʒ	JU <u>DGE</u>
S/s		s	<u>S</u> NAKE

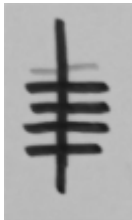
Sz/sz		z	<u>Z</u> EBRA
H/h		h	<u>H</u> ELLO
J/j		j	<u>Y</u> ELLOW
L/l		l	<u>L</u> ONG
M/m		m	<u>M</u> OTHER
N/n		n	<u>N</u> OTHING
Ñ/ñ		ñ	BR <u>I</u> NG

P/p		p	<u>P</u> ILLOW
Q/q		x (Kha)	Like the sound that ' <u>CH</u> ' make in the Scottish word 'LO <u>CH</u> '
R/r		r	<u>R</u> ACIST
T/t		t	<u>T</u> EST
Th/th		θ	<u>TH</u> E
Td/td		ð	FAT <u>TH</u> ER
Tx/tx		tʃ	<u>CH</u> AP

W/w		w	<u>W</u> ATHER
X/x		∫	<u>SH</u> UT
Z/z		3	VI <u>S</u> ION
&		and / ahgú	ST <u>AN</u> D

Numbers

Zero (lúq)	0	
One (Ôd)	1	
Two (Sól)	2	

Three (Róx)	3	
Four (Qen)	4	
Five (Txaht)	5	
Six (Bhet)	6	
Seven (Dahl)	7	
Eight (Aht'en)	8	
Nine (Ñoqil)	9	
Ten (Fé)	10	
Teen (Dóbh)	11-19	
Twenty (Sólex)	20	
Thirty (Róxeñ)	30	
Fourty (Qenex)	40	
Fifty (Txahx)	50	
Sixty (Bhetex)	60	

Seventy (Dahñ)	70	
Eighty (Aht'añ)	80	
Ninety (Ñoqilex)	90	
Hundred (Xahf)	100	
Thousand (Iúdah)	1,000	
Million (Miúlah)	1,000,000	
Billion (Bhiúlah)	1,000,000,000	

NB: In the case of numbers like 100, 200, 300, etc and likewise with numbers in the multiple thousands and millions you add the singular number as a prefix to the larger number.

E.g. 200 = Sól-Xahf, 300 = Róx-Xahf, 2000 = Sól-Iút'ah, 3000 = Róx-Iút'ah, etc

The Definite Article

The articles of Hóçcré are quite simple; 'Qô' means 'The' when speaking about a single thing; 'Qé' means 'The' when speaking about multiple things.

The Indefinite Article

'Lô' means 'A/An' when speaking about a single thing, 'Lé' means 'A/An' when speaking about multiple things.

Pluralisation

In Hóçcré there are 3 ways of pluralising a word, these are called; 'Lah', 'Dy', and 'Bhindah'. When a regular nouns end with a vowel they receive the suffix '-lah' to denote multiple of the thing, and when a regular noun end with a consonant it receive the prefix 'Dy-' for pluralisation.

There are some nouns that pluralise in other ways, for example; some nouns ending in the letter 'n' will have that letter replaced with a 'eñ' or simply a 'ñ', but these are uncommon, hence the name 'Bhindah' meaning 'Irregular' or 'Unusual'

Regular Verbs

The language of Hóçcre has five regular verb endings and no irregular verbs below you will find a breakdown of the five verb endings and how to conjugate them in the past, present, and future tenses. If you come across a verb with one of the five base endings then it is considered to be infinitive.

In a normal sentence (before a full stop '.') there should only be one conjugated verb, however, in standard speech there may be more than one verb in a sentence. In this case you would use the reflexive tense where by you use the infinitive of the verb and attach the relevant pronoun to the end with a hyphen ('-').

The following pronouns always use the same verb conjugation as the 'You' pronoun:

- Girl Child (Nidy) / Boy Child (Txahp)
- King of Kings/Queen of Kings (Graht)
- Lesser King/Queen (Grót)
- Lord/Lesser Royal (Txet)

- Military Superior (Śaht) ***Only used by military**
- Nautical Superior (Txól) ***Only used by a persons specific crew OR in general if military.**

Ending 1: ‘-ér’

- I (Sed): **-yrdy**
- You (Deg) / Sir (Sediún) / Madam (Sedae): **-ysé**
- He (Bhiú) / She (Fae): **-ahdy**
- Him (Bhiúñ) / Her (Faeñ): **-ôdy**
- They (Ôt) / Them (Ót): **-ôn**
- We/Us (Señ): **-én**

Ending 2: ‘-ôabh’

- I (Sed): **-úé**
- You (Deg) / Sir (Sediún) / Madam (Sedae): **-úy**
- He (Bhiú) / She (Fae): **-étdô**
- Him (Bhiúñ) / Her (Faeñ): **-étdah**
- They (Ôt) / Them (Ót): **-ybhah**
- We/Us (Señ): **-ybhô**

Ending 3: ‘-riúgh’

- I (Sed): **-dy**
- You (Deg) / Sir (Sediún) / Madam (Sedae): **-dú**
- He (Bhiú) / She (Fae): **-hútdah**
- Him (Bhiúñ) / Her (Faeñ): **-hétdah**
- They (Ôt) / Them (Ót): **-bhés**
- We/Us (Señ): **-bhôs**

Ending 4: ‘-bhiú’

- I (Sed): **-dahl**
- You (Deg) / Sir (Sediún) / Madam (Sedae): **-dol**
- He (Bhiú) / She (Fae): **-qasz**
- Him (Bhiúñ) / Her (Faeñ): **-qôs**
- They (Ôt) / Them (Ót): **-bhôr**
- We/Us (Señ): **-bhél**

Ending 5: ‘-tdahf’

- I (Sed): **-é**
- You (Deg) / Sir (Sediún) / Madam (Sedae): **-ô**

- He (Bhiú) / She (Fae): **-otah**
- Him (Bhiúñ) / Her (Faeñ): **-oty**
- They (Ôt) / Them (Ôt): **-oq**
- We/Us (Señ): **-ôq**

Reflexive Verbs

Sometimes when speaking a sentence calls for more than one verb to be used in this example I will be using the sentence “Can I help you?” as an example. In this case the sentence calls for 2 verbs and 2 pronouns for it to make sense and convey the intended message of a question offering aid to someone.

- ‘Can I’ would be conjugated as normal because it stands as both the first verb and the subject pronoun in the sentence. This final version would look like this: ‘Sed tdyrdy’ or just ‘Tdyrdy’.
 - The word for ‘I’ is ‘Sed’.
 - The word for ‘Can’ is ‘Tdér’.
 - The first person conjugation for ‘Tdér’ is ‘-yrdy’.
- ‘Help you’ would be conjugated in the infinitive tense with a reflexive pronoun for the word ‘you’ being attached to the end with a hyphen. This final version would look like this: ‘Ahjtdahf-deg’.
 - The word for ‘Help’ is ‘Ahjtdahf’.
 - The word for ‘You’ is ‘Deg’.

The final sentence for “Can I help you?” is “Sed tdyrdy ahjtadf-deg?”