

Corpus Number: TC-107	Item Name: Namárië	Timeframe: 1967
Language: Quenya	Mode & Use: Classical Short	Orthography: ----
Source: R/Jacket & Ill		DTS #: 20

ନମ୍ବିଗ୍ରୀ

ለ ተሸሃ ተከና ተፋ ዓይነት
መ የሚያዙ ስለ የሚያዙ
በዚህ ስለ ተከና ተፋ ዓይነት
መ የሚያዙ ተፋ ዓይነት

Ե տու ի աւտա ու ու իւթիս Յ::
իւ Ե քիւտ ու աւտա լիւթիս.
ո եւու այլը իւթիս ուրու.
իւ իւ քիւտ իւթիս տքաւ:
իւ ջրութիս զար մուու.
ի եւտաւու իւթիս մու.
իւ լիյու իւթիս զար այլը լիւթ:
Ե մուտ ու յիւթ մուտ մաւու.
ութիս ու լիյութ մաւու.
ու լիւթ լիյութ ութիս::~

Namárië Altariello Nainie Lóriendesse

Ai! laurië lantar lassi súrinen,
yéni únótimë ve rámar aldaron!
Yéni ve lintë yuldar avánier
mi oromardi lissë-miruvóreva
Andúnë pella, Vardo tellumar
nu luini yassen tintilar i eleni
ómaryo arietári-lírinen.

Sí man i yulma nin enquantuva?
An sí Tintallë Varda Oiolossëo
ve fanyar máryat Elentári ortanë
ar ilyë tier undulávë lumbulë
ar sindanóriello caita mornië
i falmalinnar imbë met,
ar hísië untúpa Calaciryo míri oialë.
Sí vanwa ná, Rómello vanwa, Valimar!
Namárië! Nai hiruvalyë Valimar!
Nai elyë hiruva! Namárië!

Notes: This sample exists in two copies in *The Road Goes Ever On* - the jacket cover and as an internal illustration. Both specimens are identical except for a correction to place the two 'under-dots' in ómaryo in the final line of the first section. A few potential scribal errors are highlighted in red, usually taking the form of split diphthongs but a few switched tehtar can also be seen. The two instances of *Valimar* are written slightly differently, the first with an 'a' tehta (although incomplete) and the second without the same tehta. In Quenya modes the 'a' tehta can be omitted if it would not cause confusion to the reader, the only other time this occurs in this sample is in *Namárië* in the second to last line where it was likely omitted due to space over a larger calligraphic capital. Also seen is a rare example of an 'under-carrier' in *rámar* in the second line.

Also of particular interest in this passage is its use of punctuation, especially a vertical tilde for an exclamation point (in most locations) and a single question mark. Other punctuation using dots to represent stops are also present throughout.

Capital tengwar are used throughout this sample in proper names, taking the form of either an enlarged tengwa, or occasionally a tengwa with a doubled stem.