

Lodenkur

A Primer Text

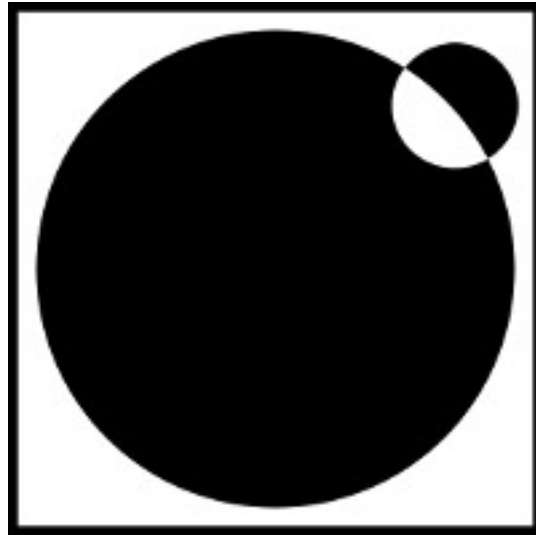


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Dictionary: English to Lodenkur

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Author Foreword

This is where foreward text goes. But this is mostly just an example document, so blah. Blah
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Blah.

Orthography

Symbols \$ and ^ indicate that elements of orthography must appear at the beginning or the end of a word.

Character(s)	Pronunciation
^H\$	ha:
H	ha:
^7\$	wa:
7\$	w
7	wa:
^9\$	nou
9\$	n
9	nou
^7\$	Rə
7\$	R
7	Rə
∇	lou
^7\$	ku:
7\$	k
7	ku:
^J\$	mi:

J\$	m
J	mi:
^X\$	dε
X\$	d
X	dε
3	jæ
V	si:
H	/ha:
7	/wa:
9	/nou
7	/Rə
∇	/lou
7	/ku:
J	/mi:
X	/dε
3	/jæ
V	/si:
H	\ha:
7	\wa:
9	\nou
7	\Rə

↘	↘lou
↗	↘ku:
↗	↘mi:
↘	↘dε
↗	↘jæ
↗	↘si:
	t
↳	θ
⊥	∫
↘	f
⊥	η
^-L	mi: ↘jæ
-	dε
L	wa: η
<	↘RΘ ↗si:
>	ku: η
└	wa: ↘ha:
┐	RΘ ↗nou ↗wa:
└	lou ↘mi: θ
└	nou ↘ku:
┐	ku: n

┐	lou f t
↖	RΘ
└	mi: R
↖	θ lou η
↗	RΘ ↘mi:
└	wa: ↗dε
┐	lou θ
↳	mi: nou t
↘	mi: m
➤	ha: ↗lou
┐	lou k
┐	mi: t lou n
↳	t ha: f t
↖	mi: ↗wa:
┐	RΘ ku: ↗ku:
└	dε ↗RΘ

Gloss Key

Part of Speech	Gloss
cardinal number	cardnum
conjunction	conj
adjectival	adj
suffix	suf
exclamation	excl
infinitive marker	inf mrk
interrogative particle	int p.
noun	n
time/space adjectival	ts-adj
prefix	pref
preposition	prep
pronoun	pron
postfix particle	postp
verb	v

Dictionary: Lodenkur to English

𐌋 WORDS:

𐌋𐌆𐌆𐌆 - *ts-adj* - /θ mi: ʌ lou / - Up to now, or a specific/implied time.
Synonym(s): yet

𐌋 WORDS:

𐌋𐌆𐌆𐌆 - *excl* - /ʃ wa: ʌ lou / - This is a greeting appropriate when guests are to be greeted to the speaker's home, or a place in which they hold authority.
Synonym(s): welcome

𐌋𐌆𐌆𐌆 - *v* - /ʃ nou lou / - 1) To write 2) To draw
Synonym(s): write, spell, draw, record

𐌋𐌆𐌆𐌆 - *adj* - /ʃ nou si: / - This word describes anything that is recorded, whether it is written down, drawn, or saved diitally.
Synonym(s): written, drawn, recorded

𐌋𐌆𐌆𐌆 - *n* - /ʃ ʀə ʌ mi: ʌ dɛ / - A leg. Although there is a separate word that specifies "foot," this word is inclusive of the entire limb, including the foot. Lit: lesser arm
Synonym(s): leg

𐌋𐌆𐌆𐌆 - *n* - /ʃ lou ʌ ʀə / - War. Large, violent conflict, typically between states or nations.
Synonym(s): war

𐌋𐌆𐌆𐌆 - *adj* - /ʃ lou ʌ mi: θ si: / - Viscous, or thick. Refers exclusively to liquids.
Synonym(s): viscous, thick

𐌋𐌆𐌆𐌆 - *v* - /ʃ ku: lou / - To want
Synonym(s): want

𐌋𐌆𐌆𐌆 - *v* - /ʃ mi: ʌ ku: lou / - To grow
Synonym(s): grow

𐌲𐌳

- *suf* - /ʃ t / - A suffix indicating that the noun or noun phrase it modifies is part of a set. Related to the noun for "set."

Synonym(s): A set of something.

𐌲𐌳

WORDS:

𐌲𐌳𐌹

- *n* - /ha: θ / - On Darisa, a standard week is 5 days.

Synonym(s): week

𐌲𐌳𐌶

- *v* - /ha: θ lou / - To own something/someone.

Synonym(s): own

𐌲𐌳𐌶

- *adj* - /ha: θ si: / - very, a lot, much

Synonym(s): very

𐌲𐌳𐌶

- *adj* - /ha: nou si: / - left

Synonym(s): left

𐌲𐌳

- *n* - /ha: ʃ nou / - Clothing.

Synonym(s): clothing

𐌲𐌳𐌶

- *n* - /ha: ʃ nou R / - A hill in terrain.

Synonym(s): hill

𐌲𐌳𐌶

- *v* - /ha: ʃ nou lou / - 1) To decide.2) A decision when used in gerund form

Synonym(s): decide

𐌲𐌳

- *n* - /ha: R / - Book.

Synonym(s): book

𐌲𐌳𐌶𐌹

- *n* - /ha: Rə wɑ: ʃ jæ / - A dictionary.Lit:

combination of words for "book" and "word"

Synonym(s): dictionary

𐌲𐌿𐌸 - *v* - /ha: ɾə lou / - To receive or get.

Synonym(s): receive, get

𐌲𐌿𐌶 - *adj* - /ha: ɾə si: / - secret

Synonym(s): secret

𐌲𐌿𐌶 - *adj* - /ha: ɾə si: / - Sweet, as in taste.

Synonym(s): sweet

𐌲𐌿 - *n* - /ha: ɾə / - The wind.

Synonym(s): wind

𐌲𐌿𐌶 - *adj* - /ha: ɾə si: / - Wet. Damp. Not dry.

Synonym(s): wet, damp

𐌲𐌿 - *v* - /ha: lou / - To say. This is the word used to quote someone.

Synonym(s): say

𐌲𐌿𐌶 - *n* - /ha: ɾə lou n / - shoulder

Synonym(s): shoulder

𐌲𐌿𐌶 - *v* - /ha: ɾə lou lou / - 1) To take; to receive by your own hand.

2) To choose, to select.

Synonym(s): take, choose

𐌲𐌿 - *n* - /ha: k / - This word means piece or part. In context, it can also mean "second." It is related to the words for "you" and "I". Conceptually, individuals in their current bodies are a smaller fragment of their whole selves, which is the entirety of their lives.

Synonym(s): second, piece, atom, mote

𐌲𐌿𐌶 - *n* - /ha: ku: ɾə ku: / - a lock

Synonym(s): lock

𐌲𐌿 - *pron* - /ha: ɾə ku: / - Used when referencing the person to whom you are currently speaking. Inherently singular.

Synonym(s): you

𐌲𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶 - *n* - /ha: ɾə ku: θ ha: ɾə si: / - Lunch.Lit: day meal

Synonym(s): lunch

𐌲𐌿𐌶 - *v* - /ha: ɾə ku: lou / - is, was, will be, am, are, etc.The verb "to be."

Synonym(s): to be

𐌲𐌿 - *pron* - /ha: ɾə ku: / - I, me, or myself.

Synonym(s): me, I

𐌲𐌿𐌶 - *n* - /ha: ɾə ku: θ / - Night.

Synonym(s): night

𐌲𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶 - *n* - /ha: ɾə ku: θ ha: ɾə si: / - Dinner.Lit: night meal

Synonym(s): dinner

𐌲𐌿𐌶 - *v* - /ha: ɾə ku: lou / - To swim.

Synonym(s): swim

𐌲𐌿𐌶 - *n* - /ha: mi: ɾə wa: / - road

Synonym(s): road

𐌲𐌿𐌶 - *n* - /ha: mi: d / - Name.

Synonym(s): name

𐌲𐌿 - *n* - /ha: ɾə mi: / - Water.

Synonym(s): water

𐌺𐌿𐌽𐌹𐌸 - *n* - /ha: ʃmi: ʃʀə / - Candy, sweets, or any kind of jelly filled pastery.

Synonym(s): candy

𐌺𐌿𐌽𐌹𐌸 - *n* - /ha: ʃmi: ŋ / - The future

Synonym(s): future

𐌺𐌿 - *int p.* - /ha: ʃmi: / - The particle that prefaces a clause to make clear that it is asking the question "Why?"

Synonym(s): why

𐌺𐌿𐌽𐌹𐌸 - *n* - /ha: ʃmi: ŋ / - The past.

Synonym(s): past

𐌺𐌿𐌸 - *v* - /ha: dɛ lou / - to open something

Synonym(s): open

𐌺𐌿 - *conj* - /ha: ʃdɛ / - But, or however. Use in the same way as other conjunctions.

Synonym(s): but, however

𐌺𐌿𐌸𐌹𐌸 - *adj* - /ha: ʃdɛ ku: si: / - Punctual or on time.

Synonym(s): punctual, on time

𐌺𐌿𐌸𐌹 - *adj* - /ha: ʃdɛ si: / - Round.

Synonym(s): round

𐌺𐌿𐌸𐌹 - *n* - /ha: ʃdɛ θ / - Synonym(s): history

𐌺𐌿𐌸𐌹𐌸 - *adj* - /ha: ʃdɛ ʀə si: / - Tall or long.

Synonym(s): tall, long

𐌺𐌿𐌸 - *v* - /ha: ʃjæ lou / - To rule, or govern.

Synonym(s): rule, govern

𐌺𐌿𐌸𐌹 - *adj* - /ha: ʃjæ si: / - Approximate, roughly, or about.

Synonym(s): approximate

𐌺𐌿𐌸𐌹 - *n* - /ha: ʃsi: ʀ / - A state in the sense of government.

Synonym(s): state

𐌺𐌿𐌸𐌹𐌸 - *n* - /ha: ʃsi: ʀə ŋ / - Country, state, or government.

Synonym(s): country, state, government

𐌺𐌿𐌸𐌹 - *v* - /ha: ʃsi: lou / - To sleep.

Synonym(s): sleep

𐌺𐌿𐌸𐌹 - *v* - /ha: ʃsi: lou / - To describe.

Synonym(s): describe

𐌺𐌿𐌸𐌹𐌸 - *adj* - /ha: ʃsi: si: / - Strong, able to withstand considerable force.

Synonym(s): strong

𐌺𐌿𐌸𐌹 - *n* - /ha: ʃsi: / - Meal.

Synonym(s): meal

𐌺𐌿 - *n* - /ha: t / - An island.

Synonym(s): island

𐌺𐌿𐌸 - *v* - /ha: t lou / - to live, to be alive

Synonym(s): live

𐌲𐌵 - *pref* - /ha: f / - This can be afixed to the beginning of words to make them conceptually smaller. Care must be taken, as some words have their meaning fundamentally changed by the prefix. For example, a "small voice" means "star."

Synonym(s): small, tiny

𐌲𐌵𐌹 - *n* - /ha: f θ / - 1) The flesh of an animal.

Synonym(s): flesh

𐌲𐌵𐌹𐌲𐌴 - *n* - /ha: f nou ʃ ha: ɤ ku: / - A stupid person, or the abstract concept of stupidity.

Synonym(s): stupidity, stupid person

𐌲𐌵𐌹𐌴 - *n* - /ha: f nou ŋ / - A star in the sky. Technically Cikir, the sun over Ki'Darisa, is a star as well, and the kukun'lu are aware of this, but the word is rarely used to describe their sun.Lit:

Synonym(s): star

𐌲𐌵𐌸𐌴 - *n* - /ha: f de m / - finger or toelit: "little hand" or "little foot"

Synonym(s): finger, toe

𐌲𐌵𐌶𐌵 - *v* - /ha: f ʃ si: lou / - To cook.

Synonym(s): cook

𐌲𐌴 - *pref* - /ha: ŋ / - This can be afixed to the beginning of words to make them conceptually larger. Care must be taken, as some words have their meaning fundamentally changed by the prefix. For example, a "big sit" is lying down.

Synonym(s): big, great

𐌲𐌴𐌹 - *n* - /ha: ŋ ha: θ / - The closest thing to "year" in Lodenkur, the "great week" is 25 weeks.

Synonym(s): great week (year)

𐌲𐌴𐌹𐌴 - *pron* - /ha: ŋ ha: ku: jæ / - Everyone. Lit: "big them."

Synonym(s): everyone

𐌲𐌴𐌹𐌵 - *n* - /ha: ŋ wa: ʃ lou / - The entirety of a kukun's experience, including all of their lives leading up to, and including, their most recent.Lit: "big life"

Synonym(s): life (total)

𐌲𐌴𐌹𐌴 - *n* - /ha: ŋ wa: k / - Outer space.Lit: great sky

Synonym(s): outer space

𐌲𐌴𐌹𐌵𐌹 - *n* - /ha: ŋ nou ʃ wa: θ t / - Mountain.Lit: great rock

Synonym(s): mountain

𐌲𐌴𐌹𐌴𐌹 - *n* - /ha: ŋ nou ʃ ku: w / - Airplanelit: big wing

Synonym(s): airplane

𐌲𐌴𐌹𐌴𐌹𐌵 - *v* - /ha: ŋ ɤ ʃ ku: ɤ ha: lou / - To lie down, or to be lying down.Lit: "big sit"

Synonym(s): lie (down)

𐌲𐌴𐌹 - *v* - /ha: ŋ lou / - To make, or create. This word cannot be used in the sense of forcing, "I made them do it," as in English.

Synonym(s): make, create

𐌲𐌴𐌹𐌴 - *n* - /ha: ŋ ku: t / - Literally, "big school," it refers to specialized centers that focus on a single form of education. Universities on Darisa typically only offer one or two types of degrees apiece.

Synonym(s): College, university

𐌲𐌴𐌹 - *adj* - /ha: ŋ si: / - Once again, or repetitious.

Synonym(s): again

ᐃᐅᐅᐅ

- ᐅ - /hɑ: ɲ / si: loo / - To think. May be used either in the sense of thinking on a topic, or in conjunction with a quotation, as with verbal quotation.

Synonym(s): think

ᐃᐅ

WORDS:

ᐃᐅ

- *postp* - / / hɑ: / - To do something again. EX: re-forge, re-make

The postfix is placed before the conjugation of "lo" at the end of the verb the postfix is applied to.

Synonym(s): re, again

7 WORDS:

7

- /wa: / - Yes, true, affirmative. Unlike English, "yes" in lodenkur always applies to affirmative, or true.

Synonym(s): yes, true

7

- *pref* - /wa: / - This prefix makes a word all inclusive, or generalized.

Synonym(s): all

74V

- *adj* - /wa: θ si: / - A large single dimension. Can be applied to time, or other concepts.

Synonym(s): long

777

- *v* - /wa: ʃ ʁə loʊ / - To forge or create. Most associated with forging metals, as with the English word.

Synonym(s): forge, create

777

- *v* - /wa: ʃ ʁə mi: loʊ / - To like something. This is *not* the word used to make similies, which is a anjectival.

Synonym(s): like, enjoy

777V

- *n* - /wa: ha: ʁə ku: si: / - "We," or "us." This is technically the plural form of "I." This is the non-inclusive "we," and does not include the listener. "We and you" is the form this would take in conversation.

Synonym(s): we

777

- *n* - /wa: ha: ʁə dɛ / - Sand

Synonym(s): sand

777

- *n* - /wa: ʁə ha: / - A party, or celebration.

Synonym(s): party, celebration

77777

- *ts-adj* - /wa: ʁə ha: ʁə loʊ ʁə / - An exception adjectival (as are many time/space based adjectivals), this word lacks the typical terminating adjectival character. Today.

Synonym(s): today

7777

- *n* - /wa: ʁə ha: k / - the present, in terms of time

Synonym(s): present (time)

7777

- *n* - /wa: ʁə ha: θ / - Juice from squeezed fruits or vegetables. Specifically, unfermented juice.

Synonym(s): juice

77777

- *v* - /wa: ʁə ha: ʁə ku: loʊ / - To die or to be in the process of dying from lack of nourishment. Used often as

hyperbole. i.e. "I'm starving! Let's eat!"

Synonym(s): starve

7777

- *n* - /wa: ʁə ha: ŋ / - One of two or more possibilities.

Synonym(s): alternative

7777

- *n* - /wa: ʁə wa: / - Soup.

Synonym(s): soup

77777

- *v* - /wa: ʁə wa: loʊ / - To put together to increase overall size.

Synonym(s): add

77777

- *n* - /wa: ʁə wa: ʁə loʊ / - Synonym(s): sandwich

7777

- *conj* - /wa: n / - Synonym(s): or

77777

- *n* - /wa: ʁə nou ha: / - technology, science

Synonym(s): technology, science

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *adj* - /wa: ʃnou ɾə si: / - frightened,

afraid Literally, all-dark.

Synonym(s): afraid

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /wa: ʃnou ʁku: / - a shop

Synonym(s): shop

ᑭᑭᑭ - *adj* - /wa: ʃnou si: / - Filled up; full.

Synonym(s): full

ᑭᑭ - *n* - /wa: ʁnou / - A minute, made up of 25 seconds.

Synonym(s): minute

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /wa: ɾə ʃmi: / - valley

Synonym(s): valley

ᑭᑭᑭ - *adj* - /wa: ɾə si: / - Wise, possessing wisdom.

Synonym(s): wise

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /wa: ɾə t / - Wisdom.

Synonym(s): wisdom

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /wa: ʃɾə / - Cloud.

Synonym(s): cloud

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /wa: ʁɾə / - Smoke.

Synonym(s): smoke

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /wa: ʃlou / - A life. Specifically a *single* life, which when applied to a kukun is assumed to be one of many in their progression of lives. The word for the totality of all lives is distinct.

Synonym(s): life

ᑭᑭᑭ - *v* - /wa: ʃlou lou / - To carry.

Synonym(s): carry

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *ts-adj* - /wa: ʁlou ʃɾə ʁlou / - An exception adjectival (as are many time/space based adjectivals) this word lacks the typical terminating adjectival character. Tomorrow.

Synonym(s): tomorrow

ᑭᑭ - *n* - /wa: k / - The sky.

Synonym(s): sky

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /wa: ku: wa: ʁsi: / - Anything visibly orbiting a planet. Includes both moons of Darisa, Dod and Kur'dod, artificial satalites that twinkle, and the natural satalites of other planets in their solar system.

Synonym(s): moon, satalite

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /wa: ku: ʁnou ʃlou / - Rain.

Synonym(s): rain

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /wa: ʃku: / - Town.

Synonym(s): town

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *v* - /wa: ʃku: lou / - To walk.

Synonym(s): walk

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /wa: ʃku: jæ / - A city

Synonym(s): city

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *pron* - /wa: ʃku: f / - A grouping of people. This is used regardless of the status of those in the group relative to the speaker.

Synonym(s): they, them (plural)

𐌒𐌐 - *n* - /wa: ʁku: / - This word describes anything which is used as a container or holder, specifically one that has an entirely enclosed apce within (or can be closed).

Synonym(s): container, box, barrell

𐌒𐌐𐌕 - *n* - /wa: ʁku: θ / - A magical spell.

Synonym(s): spell

𐌒𐌐𐌕 - *adj* - /wa: ʁku: si: / - Interesting, or engaging.

Synonym(s): interesting

𐌒𐌐 - *n* - /wa: m / - Synonym(s): soil

𐌒𐌐𐌕 - *adj* - /wa: mi: si: / - Bad.

Synonym(s): bad

𐌒𐌐 - *n* - /wa: ʁmi: / - 1) Animal blood.2) A plant's sap or ichor.

Synonym(s): blood, sap, ichor

𐌒𐌐𐌕 - *v* - /wa: ʁmi: lou / - To come from some other location to a current location.

Synonym(s): come

𐌒𐌐𐌕 - *n* - /wa: ʁmi: ʁku: / - A toy, or plaything. This does not carry the connotation of childishness that it does in English, as children are supremely rare in Kukun'lu society.

Synonym(s): toy

𐌒𐌐𐌕 - *n* - /wa: ʁmi: ʁde / - This word may reference any world or planet, but if used without reference, typically means Ki'Darisa, the homeworld of the Kukun'lu.

Synonym(s): world, planet

𐌒𐌐𐌕 - *n* - /wa: ʁmi: f / - Time.

Synonym(s): time

𐌒𐌐 - *n* - /wa: ʁmi: / - A bag literally means a bag, but is also a standard unit of measurement for mass and for money.

Synonym(s): bag

𐌒𐌐𐌕 - *conj* - /wa: ʁmi: ʁha: / - 1) This conjunction joins two clauses, indicating intent to cause one from the other.

Ex: I did X so that Y could happen.

Further explained in the Intermediate Grammar section.

Synonym(s): so that, could

𐌒𐌐𐌕 - *v* - /wa: ʁmi: lou / - To leave one's current location.
To go away.

Synonym(s): leave

𐌒𐌐𐌕 - *v* - /wa: de lou / - To consume a liquid.

Synonym(s): drink

𐌒𐌐 - *n* - /wa: ʁde / - Any alcoholic beverage

Synonym(s): wine, beer, liquor

𐌒𐌐𐌕 - *prep* - /wa: ʁde lou ʁsi: / - behind

Synonym(s): behind

𐌒𐌐𐌕 - *adj* - /wa: ʁde si: / - Hungry, needing food.

Synonym(s): hungry

𐌒𐌐 - *n* - /wa: ʁde / - Any edible plant

Synonym(s): vegetable, fruit

𐤀𐤃𐤃

- *v* - /wa: ʔdɛ lou / - To kill.

Synonym(s): kill

𐤀𐤆𐤃

- *adj* - /wa: ʔjæ si: / - Holy or divine.

Synonym(s): holy, divine

𐤀𐤆

- *n* - /wa: ʔjæ / - A storage chest.

Synonym(s): chest

𐤀𐤆

- *adj* - /wa: si: / - All. This may be used to imply plurality ("I" becomes "we" when modified by this), or in the sense of completeness, such as "All dressed in white."

Synonym(s): all

𐤀𐤆

- *adj* - /wa: si: / - Most. Highest ranking, or first ordered.

Synonym(s): most

𐤀𐤆

- *n* - /wa: ʔsi: / - Area, or region.

Synonym(s): area, region

𐤀𐤆

- *inf mrk* - /wa: ʔsi: / - This performs the function of "so that," or "to." See the grammar guide for further information.

Synonym(s): so that

𐤀𐤆𐤃

- *v* - /wa: ʔsi: lou / - To put, or place.

Synonym(s): put

𐤀𐤆𐤃

- *n* - /wa: ʔsi: t / - A neighbor. Can apply to anyone

living very close to the speaker.

Synonym(s): neighbor

𐤀𐤆𐤃

- *n* - /wa: ʔsi: ɲ / - Synonym(s): enemy

𐤀

- *int p.* - /wa: t / - This is the article prefacing a clause to mark it as a generic question. Specific particles exist for who, what, where, when, why, and how.

Synonym(s): question

𐤀𐤆

- *v* - /wa: t lou / - To change. To be modified. Note: Unlike the english "change," this does not imply replacement. You cannot "change" a lightbulb. You "replace" it.

Synonym(s): change

𐤀𐤆

- *n* - /wa: t ʔmi: / - A ward. Specifically, the relationship that one takes after being sired by another into a new life.

Synonym(s): ward

9 WORDS:

9 - *prep* - /nou/ - Establishes a relationship between two things, the first in some way encompassing the second, whether through a grouped inclusion, direct ownership, or some more abstract sense of belonging.

Synonym(s): of

947 - *n* - /nou θ lou / - to grieve

Synonym(s): grieve

92 - *n* - /nou ʃ / - plant Any life falling within a related set of organisms on Ki'

Synonym(s): plant

9月 - *n* - /nou ʃ ha: / - Price or cost. This word may be used in reference to more or less any kind of associated cost, even more abstract ones.

Synonym(s): price, cost

9月7 - *n* - /nou ʃ ha: \ ku: / - An animal's head. May also be used to refer to "head" in a more abstract way, such as leaders, or the frontmost element of a list/line.

Synonym(s): head

979 - *prep* - /nou wa: n / - there,

A preposition in Lodenkur, rather than the adverb in English.

Synonym(s): there

973 - *n* - /nou wa: ʃ jæ / - A word.

Synonym(s): word

97 - *n* - /nou ʃ wa: / - Start, or beginning.

Synonym(s): start, beginning

974 - *n* - /nou ʃ wa: θ t / - Stone. May refer to either the material, or a singular chunk of it.

Synonym(s): stone, rock

97477 - *n* - /nou ʃ wa: θ t ku: ʀ / - A proper noun, Nowathkur is an ancient language. It translates to "rock language," as it was spoken primarily by a mountain people.

Synonym(s): Noathkur

97月 - *n* - /nou ʃ wa: \ ha: / - 1) The attribute associated with an object being affected by gravity. 2) An object being used due to its heaviness.

Synonym(s): weight

977 - *v* - /nou ʃ wa: lou / - This verb is the active sensing of radio frequencies by a kukun.

Synonym(s): sense telepathically

977 - *n* - /nou ʃ wa: t / - The kukun are able to both transmit and receive radio signals as a natural result of their evolution. This word refers to that sense in the same way that "sight" refers to seeing.

Synonym(s): telepathic sensation

977 - *adj* - /nou ʀə si: / - Without light. May refer both to the shade of a color, or the level of light in an area.

Synonym(s): dark

97 - *n* - /nou ʃ ʀə / - Meat, flesh. There is no differentiation between "meat" and "flesh" as in English. Both are the same term.

Synonym(s): meat, flesh

977 - *v* - /nou \ ʀə lou / - To teach.

Synonym(s): teach

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /nou \kə \dɛ / - A demon, devil, or supernatural monster.

Synonym(s): demon

ᑭᑭ - *n* - /nou ʃlou / - a game

Synonym(s): game

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /nou \lou ʃha: / - Mouth. Used primarily to describe the mouths of animals, but can refer to any opening which things primarily pass into.

Synonym(s): mouth

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /nou \lou t / - A group, whether of people or of things.

Synonym(s): Group

ᑭᑭ - *n* - /nou k / - friend

Synonym(s): friend

ᑭᑭ - *n* - /nou ʃku: / - a question

Synonym(s): question

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /nou ʃku: w / - A wing. Applies to any flying appendage, whether a bird's, an insect's, or a machine's.

Synonym(s): wing

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *v* - /nou ʃku: \mi: lou / - To buy

Synonym(s): buy

ᑭᑭ - *conj* - /nou \ku: / - until a point in time or space

Synonym(s): until

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *adj* - /nou \ku: dɛ si: / - This adjectival is used to describe verb phrases to create polite requests.

Synonym(s): please

ᑭᑭ - *n* - /nou m / - vestige

A vestige is the cast of body of a kukun who has birthed themselves into their next life. It is viewed in different ways by different cultures, ranging from an object of disgust, to the revered body of prior experience.

Synonym(s): vestige

ᑭᑭᑭ - *adj* - /nou ʃmi: si: / - Lonely.

Synonym(s): lonely

ᑭᑭᑭ - *pron* - /nou ʃmi: t / - A thing or animal that you can currently see or hear. Also used as a generic inanimate pronoun

Synonym(s): that (over there). it

ᑭᑭᑭ - *v* - /nou \mi: lou / - To remember

Synonym(s): remember

ᑭᑭᑭ - *pron* - /nou \mi: t / - A thing or animal that is out of sight/hearing. Also used as a generic inanimate pronoun

Synonym(s): that (somewhere), it

ᑭᑭ - *n* - /nou ʃdɛ / - Root. Refers specifically to plant roots, but is very commonly used metaphorically, as in "A word's root."

Synonym(s): root

ᑭᑭᑭ - *v* - /nou \dɛ lou / - To cry. Unlike a human, a kukun does not weep tears, but rather makes a slowly rising keening noise.

Synonym(s): cry

ᑭᐅ - *adj* - /nou si: / - 1) New. In this context, the word has a positive connotation, implying that the subject has not yet been worn out. 2) Young. In this context, the word has a negative connotation, implying that the subject is inexperienced and unready for something. If applied to a person, it refers to the entire extent of their lives, rather than to the age of their current body.

Synonym(s): new, young

ᑭᐅᐅ - *postp* - /nou \ si: / - Add this particle the the end of a verb phrase to indicate that it must be done; that there is need for the act to be completed.

It is very uncommon to start a word with a rising or falling tone, but this word is an exception. It is affixed directly to the end of verbal phrases, joined to the last word in them. This is why it may begin with a dropping tone.

Synonym(s): must

ᑭᐅ - *pron* - /nou t / - A thing or animal you are currently touching. Also used as a generic inanimate pronoun

Synonym(s): this, it

ᑭᐅᐅ - *n* - /nou f / - The ground, or floor. The surface on which you are standing.

Synonym(s): ground, floor

ᑭᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /nou f ʃ h / - leaf, blade of grass, etc. Literally, "plant shard."

Synonym(s): leaf

ᑭᐅ - *n* - /nou ŋ / - This describes a voice, as perceived by a kukun. This differs from a voice as imagined by a human, as kukun'lu communicate via low frequency radio, rather than audio signals.

Synonym(s): voice

7 WORDS:

ᑭᐅ - *prep* - /Rə θ / - from; the point of a journey or motions beginning.

Synonym(s): from

ᑭᐅᐅ - *n* - /Rə θ hɑ: / - rock

Synonym(s): rock

ᑭᐅ - *n* - /Rə hɑ: / - Rock

Synonym(s): rock

ᑭᐅᐅ - *n* - /Rə ʃ hɑ: / - A map.

Synonym(s): map

ᑭᐅᐅ - *n* - /Rə \ hɑ: / - Synonym(s): place

ᑭᐅᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /Rə \ hɑ: Rə ʃ wɑ: / - A mess, detritous, or garbage strewn about.

Synonym(s): mess

ᑭᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /Rə wɑ: ʃ si: / - This specifically refers to memory in the sense of a storage compartment for experience, rather than a particular memory (for which there is a distinct word).

Synonym(s): memory

ᑭᐅᐅ - *n* - /Rə ʃ wɑ: / - Seed. This, much like in English, refers both to plant seeds and to the germ cells of animal reproduction.

Synonym(s): seed

ᑭᐅᐅᐅ - *adj* - /Rə \ wɑ: si: / - Fat, or large. Overweight.

Negative connotation.

Synonym(s): fat

79X - *n* - /Rə ʃnou lou / - a tree

Synonym(s): tree

79 - *pron* - /Rə ʃnou / - The pronoun to be used when referring to anything other than a sentient creature. Objects, machines, plants and animals are all assigned this pronoun.

Synonym(s): it

79X - *v* - /Rə ʃnou lou / - Work.

Synonym(s): work

79I - *n* - /Rə ʃnou t / - Any larger plant with bark and a central trunk

Synonym(s): tree

779 - *n* - /Rə ʃRə ʃnou / - a village or town

Synonym(s): village, town

7X - *v* - /Rə lou / - to produce or make

Synonym(s): produce

7XX - *n* - /Rə lou ʃlou / - A musical instrument.

Synonym(s): musical instrument

7XJ - *adj* - /Rə lou ʃmi: si: / - sharp, able to cut well

Synonym(s): sharp

7XX - *v* - /Rə ʃlou lou / - To complete or finish something

Synonym(s): complete

7X7 - *n* - /Rə ʃlou ʃwa: / - Skin, the outer layer covering something.

Synonym(s): skin

7XX - *v* - /Rə ʃlou lou / - To bite.

Synonym(s): bite

77 - *n* - /Rə ʃku: / - Fire, or flame. This is also the name of the first planet in the Cikalic system, and the name of the god associated with it.

Synonym(s): fire, flame, planet name, god name

77X - *v* - /Rə ʃku: ʃha: lou / - To sit.

Synonym(s): sit

777 - *n* - /Rə ʃku: w / - Something's upper portion.

Synonym(s): top

77X - *v* - /Rə ʃku: lou / - To push.

Synonym(s): push

77XJ - *n* - /Rə ʃku: t ha: ʃ t / - Ash. Lit: fire dung

Synonym(s): ash

777 - *n* - /Rə ʃku: w / - Something's lower portion.

Synonym(s): bottom

777 - *adj* - /Rə ʃku: ʃku: si: / - Happy, or glad.

Synonym(s): happy

777 - *n* - /Rə ʃku: ʃsi: / - Path.

Synonym(s): path

7J7 - *n* - /Rə mi: ʃjæ / - Bone of an animal, or the material of an arthropod's shell (although not the shell itself)

Synonym(s): bone

𐤁 - *n* - /Rə ʔmi: / - A bed, sleeping roll, cot, etc.

Synonym(s): bed

𐤁𐤅 - *n* - /Rə ʔmi: \hɑ: / - a hat

Synonym(s): hat

𐤁𐤆 - *v* - /Rə ʔmi: lou / - To love.

Synonym(s): love

𐤁𐤇 - *adj* - /Rə ʔmi: si: / - Small in size, either physically or conceptually.

Synonym(s): small

𐤁𐤈 - *pron* - /Rə \mi: / - An explicitly unknow object or concept. Typically used in an interrogative sense.

Synonym(s): what

𐤁𐤉 - *n* - /Rə \mi: ʔdɛ / - An arm. Although there is a separate word that specifies "hand," this word is inclusive of the entire limb, including the hand.

Synonym(s): arm

𐤁𐤊 - *ts-adj* - /Rə ʔdɛ / - An exception adjectival (as are many time/space based adjectivals), this word lacks the typical terminating adjectival character. This is a time/space locator word, "when."

Synonym(s): when

𐤁𐤋 - *n* - /Rə \dɛ / - Master. This applies, as in english, both to an individual who has mastered a skill, or the master of a slave. If used as a title, it indicates lordship, or a position of regality. This meaning is uncommon in modern parlance, excepting historical discussions.

Synonym(s): master, lord

𐤁𐤌 - *v* - /Rə \dɛ lou / - Enter, or go into.

Synonym(s): enter

𐤁𐤍 - *v* - /Rə jæ lou / - to pull

Synonym(s): pull

𐤁𐤎 - *prep* - /Rə ʔjæ / - In.

Synonym(s): in

𐤁𐤏 - *adj* - /Rə ʔjæ si: / - Applied to a noun or object, this means "rare." Applied as an adverb, it means "infrequently."

Synonym(s): rare, infrequent

𐤁𐤐 - *adj* - /Rə si: / - right (directional, rather that "correct")

Synonym(s): right

𐤁𐤑 - *n* - /Rə ʔsi: / - A creature's claw.

Synonym(s): claw

𐤁𐤒 - *n* - /Rə ʔsi: ʔdɛ / - A rope.

Synonym(s): rope

𐤁𐤓 - *n* - /Rə \si: / - A creature's body, whether living or dead.

Synonym(s): living body

𐤁𐤔 - *n* - /Rə \si: ʔnou / - spirit or soul

Synonym(s): spirit, soul

𐤁𐤕 - *n* - /Rə \si: ʔdɛ / - An inanimate structure, whether constructed or natural. Not used to refer to the dead body of a creature. This could refer to the "body" of a car, or the "body" of a plant, which is gramatically considered to be inanimate.

Synonym(s): inanimate body

𐤁𐤖 - *n* - /Rə t ʔhɑ: / - A table.

Synonym(s): table

ገጽ - *n* - /ገጽ ጥ ልጅ ገ / - The knee or elbow of a creature's leg or arm. Synonymous, as Kukun frequently walk on all fours.
Synonym(s): knee, elbow

ገብ - *n* - /ገጽ ጥ ልጅ / - Team, or small organized group.
Synonym(s): team

ገብ ለገብ - *v* - /ገጽ ገ ልጅ ገ ለገ / - To orgasm, come, achieve sexual release
Synonym(s): orgasm, come

ገብ - *n* - /ገጽ ገ ልጅ / - a river
Synonym(s): river

ጸ WORDS:

ጸሐይ - *n* - /ጸሐይ ጸ / - A slave.
Synonym(s): slave

ጸሐይ - *n* - /ጸሐይ ጸ / - A memory or an experience.
Synonym(s): memory, experience

ጸሐይ - *n* - /ጸሐይ ልጅ / - The sea, or ocean. Any sufficiently large body of water.
Synonym(s): sea, ocean

ጸሐይ - *n* - /ጸሐይ ልጅ ጸ / - Morning.
Synonym(s): morning

ጸሐይ ጸሐይ - *n* - /ጸሐይ ልጅ ጸ ልጅ ልጅ / - Breakfast.Lit: morning meal
Synonym(s): breakfast

ጸሐይ - *n* - /ጸሐይ ልጅ ጸ / - A god, or higher creature. Refers generally to anything perceived as supernatural and highly powerful. There is no implication of a singularity or monotheistic god, as these religions are rare on Darisa.
Synonym(s): god

ጸሐይ - *adj* - /ጸሐይ ልጅ ጸ / - Heavy, having much mass.
Synonym(s): heavy

ጸሐይ - *n* - /ጸሐይ ልጅ ጸ / - Noon time.
Synonym(s): noon

𐤀𐤍 - *n* - /lou ʁwɑː / - Any tool, especially mechanical or hand tools.

Synonym(s): tool

𐤀𐤍 - *n* - /lou n / - A basic title of respect, akin to "mister," "missus" or "miss." When translating to English, the word "comes" (from the Roman title) is preferred.

Synonym(s): comes, mr/ms/mrs

𐤀𐤍𐤁 - *n* - /lou ʁnou ʁde / - Family or lineage.

Synonym(s): family

𐤀𐤍 - *n* - /lou ʁɔ / - Day, specifically describing the time of day, rather than a whole revolution of the planet.

Synonym(s): day

𐤀𐤍 - *n* - /lou ʁɔ / - Antennae. This describes anything that emits radio signals. Most frequently used when referring to the dual antennae found on any kukun or most animal life.

Synonym(s): antennae

𐤀𐤍𐤁 - *v* - /lou ʁɔ lou / - To physically hold.

Synonym(s): hold

𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁 - *v* - /lou ʁɔ ʁwɑː lou / - To knowingly speak a falsehood.

Synonym(s): lie

𐤀𐤍 - *v* - /lou lou / - bring

Synonym(s): bring

𐤀𐤍𐤁 - *adj* - /lou ʁlou siː / - Big, large large size, either physically or conceptually.

Synonym(s): big

𐤀𐤍𐤁 - *adj* - /lou ʁlou siː / - Every, for all

Synonym(s): every

𐤀𐤍 - *n* - /lou ʁkuː / - A student or pupil.

Synonym(s): student, pupil

𐤀𐤍𐤁 - *v* - /lou ʁkuː lou / - To hear.

Synonym(s): hear

𐤀𐤍𐤁 - *n* - /lou miː ʁsiː / - A favor, or a service that implicitly puts the receiver in the debt of the giver. The debt element is much more pronounced than in the English word "favor."

Synonym(s): favor

𐤀𐤍𐤁 - *adj* - /lou ʁmiː siː / - Synonym(s): bent, broken

𐤀𐤍 - *n* - /lou ʁmiː / - A card.

Synonym(s): card

𐤀𐤍𐤁 - /lou ʁmiː ʃ / -

𐤀𐤍𐤁 - *pron* - /lou ʁmiː ʁde / - Anything.

Synonym(s): anything

𐤀𐤍𐤁 - *n* - /lou ʁmiː ɲ / - Species falling within a grouping on Ki'Darisa that is reasonably similar to what we call "birds."

Synonym(s): bird

𐤀𐤍 - *n* - /lou d / - A creature's tongue.

Synonym(s): tongue

𐌲𐌸𐌰 - *n* - /lou dɛ ɤ mi: / - This word means land or plains, depending on context. You could use the word to call out a sighting of land while at sea, even if the land was mountainous, but if you were describing the landscape of a map, the word would be used only for flat areas.

Synonym(s): land, plains

𐌲𐌸𐌸 - *n* - /lou dɛ ɤ dɛ / - Species falling within a grouping on Ki'Darisa that is reasonably similar to what we call "fish."

Synonym(s): fish

𐌲𐌸𐌲 - *v* - /lou ɹ dɛ lou / - 1) To lift or pick up. 2) To give something.

Synonym(s): lift, give

𐌲𐌸𐌲 - *v* - /lou ɹ dɛ t lou / - To burn.

Synonym(s): burn

𐌲𐌸 - *n* - /lou ɤ dɛ / - A plate used for food. Also refers to bowls.

Synonym(s): plate, bowl

𐌲𐌸𐌲 - *v* - /lou ɤ dɛ lou / - 1) To set something down 2) To take something

Synonym(s): set, take

𐌲𐌸𐌰 - *n* - /lou ɤ dɛ t / - Animal. From the verb: "to die"

Synonym(s): animal

𐌲𐌸𐌲 - *v* - /lou ɤ dɛ t lou / - To die. Has connotations of animal death, and is rarely used to describe a kukun who has died, as this is extremely disrespectful. Euphamisms are used in relation to people.

Synonym(s): die

𐌲𐌸 - *n* - /lou ɹ jæ / - The sun, a white dwarf star, whose name is "Cikil."

Synonym(s): sun

𐌲𐌸𐌲 - *n* - /lou ɹ jæ / - Twelve

𐌲𐌸𐌲 - *v* - /lou ɤ jæ lou / - To dance.

Synonym(s): dance

𐌲𐌸𐌲 - *adj* - /lou ɤ jæ si: / - Dry. Not wet.

Synonym(s): dry

𐌲𐌸𐌲 - *prep* - /lou si: θ / - Through. Prepositions were originally a form of adjectival. the "th" was added once the words gained their own part of speech.

Synonym(s): through

𐌲𐌸 - *n* - /lou ɹ si: / - A number or numeral.

Synonym(s): number

𐌲𐌸𐌲 - *v* - /lou ɹ si: lou / - Actively look at. Watch.

Synonym(s): watch

𐌲𐌸𐌲 - *n* - /lou ɹ si: f / - Government or state.

Synonym(s): government

𐌲𐌸 - *prep* - /lou t / - This marks a relative abstract position of something. i.e. "I used my wrench as a hammer." As a note, this cannot be used for direct simile.

Synonym(s): as

𐌲𐌸𐌲 - *v* - /lou t lou / - To visually see something.

Synonym(s): see

לִּטְרוֹן - *n* - /loo t ʔku: / - tar

Synonym(s): tar

לִּפְזִיז - *adj* - /loo f si: / - Much, a multitude of. Applied to objects, this means this can also ascribe the aspect of longevity in the appropriate context. When used to describe food, or

necessities, it can also mean "plentiful," or "bountiful."

Synonym(s): many, plentiful, bountiful

לִּפְזִיז WORDS:

לִּפְזִיז - *adj* - /loo ʔwa: si: / - coimplete, finished

Synonym(s): complete, finished

7 WORDS:

7 - *n* - /k / - 1) An end, termination, or finish. 2) A kukun's tail.

Synonym(s): end, tail

747 - *n* - /ku: θ \ ha: / - A ball, typically describing a toy of some sort.

Synonym(s): ball

748 - *v* - /ku: θ lou / - The closest equivalent to this word in English is "to hear," but it does not apply to sound. The Kukun'lu speak through transmission and reception of radio frequencies, and this verb applies specifically to the related sense.

Synonym(s): hear (wavelength)

7438 - *v* - /ku: θ \ jæ lou / - To clean up, or make tidy.

Synonym(s): clean

7437 - *adj* - /ku: θ \ jæ si: / - Clean, tidy, or neat.

Synonym(s): clean, tidy

77 - *n* - /ku: ha: / - a law, the law in an abstract sense.

Synonym(s): law

77 - *pron* - /ku: ʃ ha: / - Refers to a specific object or concept close at hand, or nearby conceptually.

Synonym(s): this

778 - *v* - /ku: ʃ ha: lou / - To fight.

Synonym(s): fight

77 - *pron* - /ku: \ ha: / - Refers to a specific object or concept far away physically or conceptually. The referenced object must both be out of easy reach and out of sight. Typically not within the same building or location as the speaker unless the location is especially large.

Synonym(s): that

773 - *n* - /ku: \ ha: \ jæ / - A place of work, or primary location for a career.

Synonym(s): Workplace

777 - *adj* - /ku: wa: si: / - Sick, unwell, bearing disease.

Synonym(s): sick

77 - *n* - /ku: ʃ wa: / - Score, as in the score of a competition.

Synonym(s): score

7774 - *n* - /ku: ʃ wa: θ / - A creature's ear.

Synonym(s): ear

7778 - *v* - /ku: \ wa: lou / - To find.

Synonym(s): find

77777 - *n* - /ku: ʃ nou \ wa: k / - computer, electronic thinking machine

Synonym(s): computer

777 - *adj* - /ku: \ nou si: / - with

Synonym(s): with

7774 - *n* - /ku: ʃ wa: f / - An creature's face. Used exclusively to refer to the portion of a body.

Synonym(s): face

ᐱᐱ - *n* - /ku: ʔᐱᐱ / - Pain or discomfort, depending on context.

Synonym(s): pain, discomfort

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /ku: ʔᐱᐱ / - Language. When combined with another word, it can be used as a suffix, although the tone shift on the second letter is dropped in this case.

Synonym(s): language

ᐱᐱ - *v* - /ku: lou / - To have. To possess.

Synonym(s): have

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /ku: ʔlou ʔwa: / - An eye.

Synonym(s): eye

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /ku: ʔlou ʔsi: / - Any water vessel (including things like submarines)

Synonym(s): ship

ᐱᐱ - *n* - /ku: ʔlou / - A baby or infant.

Synonym(s): baby, infant

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /ku: ku: ŋ / - The split god of the 6th planet (named after the god, and technically a binary planet system) in the system of the sun Cikal.

Synonym(s): Kukung

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /ku: ʔku: ʔku: / - Electricity.

Synonym(s): electricity

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ - *adj* - /ku: ʔku: si: / - Tired, exhausted, or spent. This can be applied to a kukun who has walked all day, a battery which has had its power completely drained, or anything conceptually similar.

Synonym(s): tired, exhausted, spent

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /ku: ʔku: ŋ / - An individual member of the kukun'lu species. A single kukun.

Synonym(s): person

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /ku: ʔku: ŋ ʔlou / - A group of individual persons. Applies specifically to the Kukun'lu, the only technologically or culturally advanced race on Ki'Darisa.

Synonym(s): people

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /ku: ʔku: ʔku: / - Synonym(s): job, profession

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /ku: ʔku: ŋ / - A singular person. Applies specifically to the Kukun'lu, the only technologically or culturally advanced race on Ki'Darisa.

Synonym(s): person

ᐱᐱ - *conj* - /ku: m / - because

Synonym(s): because

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /ku: mi: ʔjæ / - A park.

Synonym(s): park

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ - *excl* - /ku: ʔmi: wa: ʔmi: f / - Hello

Lit: good time

Synonym(s): hello

ᐱᐱᐱ - *v* - /ku: ʔmi: lou / - To become.

Synonym(s): become

ᐱᐱᐱ - *conj* - /ku: dɛ t / - This word is used exclusively as a conjunction which binds sentence fragments together, rather than an enumerator (which there is a separate word for).

Synonym(s): and

ᠬᠤᠭᠤᠨ - *pron* - /ku: jæ f / - They (singular), referring to someone of equal or unknown age/status.

Synonym(s): they, them

𐌹𐌿 - *pron* - /ku: ʃjæ / - They (singular), referring to someone of greater age/status.

Synonym(s): they, them

ᑲᑭᑦ - n - /ku: ʔjæ θ / - steel

Synonym(s): steel

ᐱᐅᐅ - v - /ku: ʔjæ lou / - To use.

Synonym(s): use

𐤅𐤃𐤕 - *adj* - /ku: ʔjæ si: / - Sometimes occurring.

Synonym(s): sometimes

ᠨᠭᠡᠭᠡᠨ - *pron* - /ku: ɳjæ / - They (singular), referring to someone of lesser age/status.

Synonym(s): they, them

7V - *adj* - /ku: si: / - Only. Exclusively.

Synonym(s): only, exclusively

ᑭᑭᑭ - *prep* - /ku: si: θ / - Taking place following some relative time. This word applies only to time, not to physical positions.

Synonym(s): after

7/9 - n - /ku: si: n / - face

Synonym(s): face

𐤒𐤕𐤒 - *n* - /ku: si: ʔ_{RED} / - A leg. Can describe an arm if the
 subject is walking on all fours, as well.

Synonym(s): leg

ᐱᐅ - prep - /ku: ʃ si: / - In the service of. Toward the end
of.ex: "I eat well for my health." or "I have a present for you."

Synonym(s): for

ᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠭ - *adj* - /ku: ʌ si: ɤ ha: si: / - Fast, quick, speedy.

Synonym(s): fast

ᑭᑭᑭ - n - /ku: ʁsi: / - A creature's fur.

Synonym(s): fur

ᑭᑦᓴᑦ - *n* - /ku: t / - Any place of learning. Unlike typical schools in human culture, the word has no implication of youth. Indeed, education beyond the most basic needs of a child (which are the responsibility of the parent) is reserved for those with the ability and means to enjoy them.

Synonym(s): school

𐤁𐤍𐤏 - *n* - /ku: t ʔ ha: t / - A creature's horn.

Synonym(s): horn

קוֹרֵק - *n* - /ku: t \ ku: t / - Any sort of bug that bites, or causes physical discomfort. The word implies the possibility of infestation, or persistent bother.

Synonym(s): louse

𐌆𐌋𐌸 - v - /ku: f lou / - To know.

Synonym(s): know

𐌲𐌵𐌲 - *n* - /ku: f 𐌵 ku: / - A sire. Between two mating kukun, the one that does not persist or bear a child. Distinct from "father" in that germ cells in kukun'lu are undifferentiated. There is no sperm and egg, but rather the merging of two cells of the same type.

Synonym(s): sire

𐤒𐤕𐤕 - v - /ku: ɲ lou / - To consume a solid.

Synonym(s): eat

WORDS:

𐤅𐤋𐤁

- v - /mi: θ lou / - Drop. Allow to fall.

Synonym(s): drop

𐤅𐤋𐤁𐤅

- v - /mi: θ ʔjæ lou / - Tie, bind, or confine.

Synonym(s): tie, bind, confine

𐤅𐤋𐤁𐤅

- v - /mi: ʃ lou / - To help or assist.

Synonym(s): help, assist

𐤅𐤋𐤁𐤅

- n - /mi: ha: ʔdɛ / - Food.

While this means "food" in a general sense, the word specifically refers to grains. A meal might consist solely of mean, but be described using this word. If a listener asked what the meal was comprised of, the initial speaker could specify. If the meal were made entirely of grain products, this word could be used a second time to answer.

Synonym(s): food, grain

𐤅𐤋𐤁𐤅

- n - /mi: ʔha: / - Snout, nose, or muzzle.

Synonym(s): snout, muzzle, nose

𐤅𐤋𐤁𐤅

- v - /mi: ʔha: lou / - To play, or play with. This word does not require helper verbs as in English. i.e. "Played with" is unnecessary, "Played" is sufficient.

Synonym(s): play

𐤅𐤋𐤁𐤅

- adj - /mi: ʔha: si: / - In conflict or competition.

Standing contrary either in a literal, or a figurative sense.

Synonym(s): opposing

𐤅𐤋𐤁𐤅

- n - /mi: ʔwa: n / - A cock, or watch. Any timepiece.

Synonym(s): clock, watch

𐤅𐤋𐤁𐤅

- n - /mi: ʔwa: ʔdɛ / - An individual's parent. This applies only to the person who carried birthed them. The other forebearer is referred to as a "birthsire."

Synonym(s): parent

𐤅𐤋𐤁𐤅

- v - /mi: nou lou / - To allow. Used in "You may X." constructions. See grammar guide for additional detail.

Synonym(s): allow, may

𐤅𐤋𐤁𐤅

- v - /mi: nou si: lou / - To allow. As in "I will allow this."

Synonym(s): allow

𐤅𐤋𐤁𐤅

- adj - /mi: ʔnou ha: si: / - Healthy, or good for your body.

Synonym(s): healthy

𐤅𐤋𐤁𐤅

- n - /mi: ʔnou ʔsi: / - The neck of something. Can be used in a similar fashion to "head," in that it is a connector between a it and a body, even if this is in a relatively abstract sense.

Synonym(s): neck

𐤅𐤋𐤁𐤅

- n - /mi: ʔ / - Something's taste. Something's flavor.

Synonym(s): taste, flavor

𐤅𐤋𐤁𐤅

- n - /mi: ʔʔ / - A store, vendor stand, or shop. Does not apply to something like a marketplace, which is made from multiple storefronts or vendors.

Synonym(s): store, shop

𐤅𐤋𐤁𐤅

- n - /mi: ʔʔ ʔku: / - The end of a day, the evening.

Synonym(s): evening

𐤅𐤋𐤁𐤅

- adj - /mi: ʔʔ si: / - sad, unhappy

Synonym(s): sad

𐤀𐤁

- *v* - /mi: lou / - To do.

Synonym(s): do

𐤀𐤁

- *v* - /mi: lou / - This special verb is used in "if then" statements within Lodenkur. See the grammar guide for further information.

This is an exception verb and never conjugated.

Synonym(s): leads to

𐤀𐤁

- *n* - /mi: ʔlou / - This includes any decoration word directly on the body that is not a form of clothing.

Synonym(s): jewelry

𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤁

- *v* - /mi: ʔlou ha: lou / - To apologize, or ask forgiveness for a slight/breach of etiquette.

Synonym(s): apologize

𐤀𐤁

- *n* - /mi: ʔlou / - Tooth or fang.

Synonym(s): tooth, fang

𐤀𐤁

- *n* - /mi: k / - An animal's tail (not a kukun's tail).

Synonym(s): tail

𐤀𐤁𐤁

- *v* - /mi: ʔku: lou / - To be possible.

Synonym(s): is possible

𐤀𐤁𐤁

- *n* - /mi: ʔmi: ʔha: / - A spring or coil. Specifically something that can be compressed or wound to store mechanical energy.

Synonym(s): spring, coil

𐤀𐤁𐤁

- *adj* - /mi: ʔmi: si: / - The same.

Synonym(s): same

𐤀𐤁

- *n* - /mi: ʔde / - An hour, made up of 25 minutes.

Synonym(s): hour

𐤀𐤁

- *n* - /mi: ʔjæ / - Describes art of any form, regardless of medium.

Synonym(s): art

𐤀𐤁

- *n* - /mi: ʔsi: / - Synonym(s): experience, adventure

𐤀𐤁

- *pron* - /mi: t / - who, whom

A pronon referencing an explicitly unknown party. Typically interrogative in nature.

Synonym(s): who

𐤀𐤁𐤁

- *prep* - /mi: t si: θ / - A position that is above some relative location. Prepositions were originally a form of adjectival. the "th" was added once the words gained their own part of speech.

Synonym(s): above

𐤀𐤁𐤁

- *v* - /mi: f lou / - To study or learn.

Synonym(s): study, learn

𐌆 WORDS:

𐌆𐌚 - *adj* - /ˈmi: si: / - Experienced or wise

Synonym(s): experienced, wise

𐌲 WORDS:

𐌲 - *excl* - /dɛ / - No, false, negative. Unlike English, "no", this always means "false."

Synonym(s): no

𐌲 - *pref* - /d / - This prefix can be added to invert the meaning. This can be applied to most any other type of word where it would make logical sense.

Synonym(s): un, anti

𐌲𐌱 | - *n* - /dɛ ʃ t / - A set. Related to the suffix for a set.

Synonym(s): set

𐌲𐌱 - *prep* - /dɛ ha: / - up, over

Synonym(s): up, over

𐌲𐌱𐌿 - *pron* - /dɛ ha: ku: jæ / - No one. Not a single person. Lit: "not-them."

Synonym(s): no one

𐌲𐌿𐌵 - *n* - /dɛ ʃ wa: n / - A key.

Synonym(s): key

𐌲𐌿𐌚 - *adj* - /dɛ ʃ wa: si: / - Having the ability to do something. "Able" as in "They are able to do perform a task." Note: It is easy to confuse this word, as it matches the conjugation for a word modified by "not."

Synonym(s): able

𐌲𐌿 - *n* - /dɛ ʃ wa: / - leader, or person in a position of power/influence

Synonym(s): leader

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *adj* - /dɛ ʁwa: si: / - 1) Past due, late.

2) Slow.

Synonym(s): late, slow

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *n* - /dɛ nou ʁwa: / - Ring, loop, or circle. Lit: no-tail

Synonym(s): ring, circle, loop

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *v* - /dɛ ʁnou lou / - To heat, to make hot.

Synonym(s): heat

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *excl* - /dɛ ʁɾɔ d / - A generalized expression of gratitude. "Thank you."

Synonym(s): thank you, thanks

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *v* - /dɛ lou / - to run

Synonym(s): run

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *adj* - /dɛ lou si: / - easy, simple

Synonym(s): easy

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *prep* - /dɛ ʁlou / - here

A preposition in Lodenkur, rather than the adverb in English.

Synonym(s): here

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *prep* - /dɛ ʁlou / - Affect assigning word: to

May be used in the sense "I went from here to there." or in the sense "I gave at thing to him."

Synonym(s): to

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *n* - /dɛ ʁku: / - The word for "ice." Archaic, and used mostly in reference to a god of the same name, and the farthest planet from Cikil, the local sun.

Synonym(s): ice

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *adj* - /dɛ ʁku: si: / - Cold, chilly. The root of this word is "ice."

Synonym(s): cold

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *n* - /dɛ ʁku: / - 1) A creature's heart. 2) The core of a concept.

Synonym(s): heart, core

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *n* - /dɛ m / - The end portion of any limb, the hand or foot.

Synonym(s): hand, foot

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *n* - /dɛ ʁmi: ʁɾɔ / - A creature's brain. More abstractly, can refer to any complex system's executive function.

The "brain" of an organization, for example.

Synonym(s): brain

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *n* - /dɛ ʁmi: m / - Anything in a liquid state, able to be poured. Includes substances like sand, (although in scientific parlance, sand and the like are considered solids).

Synonym(s): liquid

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *adj* - /dɛ ʁmi: si: / - false, untrue

Synonym(s): false

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *v* - /dɛ ʁdɛ lou / - To trade

Synonym(s): trade

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *n* - /dɛ ʁdɛ ʁsi: / - Bread. Any baked good which rises.

Synonym(s): bread

𐌲𐌳𐌹 - *n* - /dɛ ʁjæ / - A doctor.

Synonym(s): doctor

𐤆𐤊 - *adj* - /dɛ siː / - Not, un, anti This is an adjectival form that may be applied to nearly any concept or verb to make it take the opposite meaning. if applied to a phrase, the phrase takes the opposite meaning.

Synonym(s): not, anti, un

𐤇𐤌𐤅𐤆 - *v* - /dɛ t ʃ lou / - To go, either literally from one place to another, or metaphorically, as in "Go, finish your work."

Synonym(s): go

𐤇𐤊𐤆 - *adj* - /dɛ f siː / - Always occurring.

Synonym(s): always

𐤇𐤏 - *n* - /dɛ ɪ / - Home, the place where you live, whether specific, or general.

Synonym(s): home

𐤇𐤏𐤆 - *v* - /dɛ ɪ lou / - To behave in a particular way. This bears the implication that the manner of acting is disingenuous.

Synonym(s): act

𐤇 WORDS:

𐤇 - *conj* - /jæ / - This word is used exclusively as an enumerative conjunction, rather than one which binds phrases together (for which there is another word).

Synonym(s): and

𐤇𐤏𐤆 - *n* - /jæ ʃ waː / - A forest.

Synonym(s): forest

𐤇𐤏 - *v* - /jæ lou / - To stand upright. This specifically refers to standing erect on one's hind legs.

Synonym(s): stand

𐤇𐤊𐤆 - *adj* - /jæ ʃ miː siː / - Good, positive, well. Used to describe anything that overall has a desirable aspect or trait.

Synonym(s): good, well

𐤇𐤊 - *adj* - /jæ / - The adjective most resembling the English word "like." Used for simile. See grammar section for further explanation.

Synonym(s): like

𐤇𐤏 - *n* - /jæ ɪ / - The egg of an animal. An external ovum, whether fertilized or not.

Synonym(s): egg

𐤇𐤏𐤆𐤏 - *ts-adj* - /jæ ɪ ʃ lou / - An exception adjectival (as are many time/space based adjectivals), this word lacks the typical terminating adjectival character. Today.

Synonym(s): yesterday

𐍪𐍺𐍫 - *n* - /jæ ŋ k / - This refers to the primary pillar of support for something. For a plant, this is the trunk, or stalk. For a creature, this is the torso/belly.

Synonym(s): trunk, belly, stalk

𐍺 WORDS:

𐍺𐍪𐍺 - *v* - /si: ʒ dɛ lou / - To wake up.

Synonym(s): awaken, wake up

𐍺𐍪 - *int p* - /si: ʒ jæ / - where

Synonym(s): where

I WORDS:

𐌇𐌆𐌇𐌇 - *n* - /t hɑ: ʃ t / - Dung, feces, or poop. May be used in reference to general waste created by animals, machines, etc. The smoke from a car's tailpipe could be referenced by this under the right context. Any waste product.

Synonym(s): dung, feces, poop

𐌇𐌆𐌇𐌇 - *excl* - /t hɑ: ɪ t / - Literally, "feces," but most commonly used as an exclamation, and more properly translated as "shit."

Vulgar.

Synonym(s): shit

V WORDS:

𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌇𐌇 - *n* - /f hɑ: f ʌ hɑ: ʃ / - Grease, or fat. May be used to describe anything that is viscous, or that is used to burn or to lubricate. Also describes grime of an oily nature.

Synonym(s): grease

𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆 - *v* - /f ɹə lɔu / - To talk, speak, or verbalize.

It should be kept in mind that although speech as defined in this lexicon and grammar guide are for audible speech, Lodenkur as spoken natively is based on the flashing signals from a kukun's antennae. As such, this word does not include nonverbal sounds or noises.

Synonym(s): talk, speak

𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆 - *v* - /f mi: lɔu / - To sell.

Synonym(s): sell

𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌇𐌇 - *adj* - /f jæ ʌ lɔu si: / - warm

Synonym(s): warm

— WORDS:

— - *cardnum* - /dɛ / - zero

Synonym(s): zero

—L - *cardnum* - /mi: \jæ / - twenty five

Synonym(s): twenty five

L WORDS:

L - *cardnum* - /wɑ: ɪ / - One.

Synonym(s): one

∠ WORDS:

∠ - *cardnum* - /ˈkɑːd nʌm / - two

Synonym(s): two

∠ WORDS:

∠ - *cardnum* - /kɑːd nʌm / - three

Synonym(s): three

┌ WORDS:

┌ - *cardnum* - /wɑː ˈhɑː / - four

Synonym(s): four

┐ WORDS:

┐ - *cardnum* - /ɾə ˈnou ˈwɑː / - five

Synonym(s): five

┌ WORDS:

┌ - *cardnum* - /lou \mi: θ / - six

Synonym(s): six

┐ WORDS:

┐ - *cardnum* - /nou \ku: / - seven

Synonym(s): seven

➤ WORDS:

➤ - *cardnum* - /ku: n / - eight

Synonym(s): eight

➤ WORDS:

➤ - *cardnum* - /lou f t / - nine

Synonym(s): nine

↖ WORDS:

↖ - *cardnum* - /tɛn / - ten

Synonym(s): ten

↖ WORDS:

↖ - *cardnum* - /mi: n / - eleven

Synonym(s): eleven

← WORDS:

← - *cardnum* - /θ lʊ ɪ / - twelve

Synonym(s): twelve

↗ WORDS:

↗ - *cardnum* - /ɹə ˌmiː / - thirteen

Synonym(s): thirteen

↙ WORDS:

↙ - *cardnum* - /wɑː ʒ dɛ / - fourteen

Synonym(s): fourteen

↗ WORDS:

↗ - *cardnum* - /lou θ / - fifteen

Synonym(s): fifteen

↳ WORDS:

↳ - *cardnum* - /mi: / - sixteen

Synonym(s): sixteen

↳ WORDS:

↳ - *cardnum* - /mi: m / - seventeen

Synonym(s): seventeen

➤ WORDS:

➤ - *cardnum* - /hɑ: ʔlou / - eighteen

Synonym(s): eighteen

➤ WORDS:

➤ - *cardnum* - /lou k / - nineteen

Synonym(s): nineteen

┐ WORDS:

┐ - *cardnum* - /mi: tloo n / - twenty

Synonym(s): twenty

┐ WORDS:

┐ - *cardnum* - /t ha: ft / - twenty one

Synonym(s): twenty one

↳ WORDS:

↳ - *cardnum* - /mi: /wa: / - twenty two

Synonym(s): twenty two

↳ WORDS:

↳ - *cardnum* - /Rə ku: /ku: / - twenty three

Synonym(s): twenty three

Dictionary: English to Lodenkur

A WORDS:

A set of something.

ᠤᠯᠤᠰ - *suf* - /ʃ t / - A suffix indicating that the noun or noun phrase it modifies is part of a set. Related to the noun for "set."

able

ᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠰᠤ - *adj* - /dɛ ʃ wa: si: / - Having the ability to do something. "Able" as in "They are able to do perform a task."Note: It is easy to confuse this word, as it matches the conjugation for a word modified by "not."

above

ᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠰᠤ - *prep* - /mi: t si: θ / - A position that is above some relative location.Prepositions were originally a form of adjectival. the "th" was added once the words gained their own part of speech.

act

ᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠰᠤ - *v* - /dɛ ŋ lou / - To behave in a particular way. This bears the implication that the manner of acting is disingenuous.

add

ᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠰᠤ - *v* - /wa: ʃ wa: lou / - To put together to increase overall size.

afraid

ᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠰᠤ - *adj* - /wa: ʃ nou ɾə si: / - frightened, afraidLiterally, all-dark.

after

ᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠰᠤ - *prep* - /ku: si: θ / - Taking place following some relative time. This word applies only to time, not to physical positions.

again

ᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠰᠤ - *adj* - /ha: ŋ si: / - Once again, or repetitious.

airplane

ᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠰᠤ - *n* - /ha: ŋ nou ʃ ku: w / - Airplanelit: big wing

all

ᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠰᠤ - *adj* - /wa: si: / - All. This may be used to imply plurality ("I" becomes "we" when modified by this), or in the sense of completeness, such as "All dressed in white."

all

ᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠰᠤ - *pref* - /wa: / - This prefix makes a word all inclusive, or generalized.

allow

ᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠰᠤ - *v* - /mi: nou si: lou / - To allow. As in "I will allow this."

allow, may

ᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠰᠤ - *v* - /mi: nou lou / - To allow. Used in "You may X." constructions. See grammar guide for additional detail.

alternative

ᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠰᠤ - *n* - /wa: ʃ ha: ŋ / - One of two or more possibilities.

always

ᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠰᠤ - *adj* - /dɛ f si: / - Always occurring.

and

ᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠰᠤ - *conj* - /ku: dɛ t / - This word is used exclusively as a conjunction which binds sentence fragments together, rather than an ennumerator (which there is a separate word for).

and

ᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠰᠤ - *conj* - /jæ / - This word is used exclusively as an ennumerative conjunction, rather than one which binds phrases together (for which there is another word).

animal

ᄁᄁᄁᄁ - *n* - /lou ʌ dɛ t / - Animal. From the verb: "to die"

antennae

ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ - *n* - /lou ʌ ɾə / - Antennae. This describes anything that emits radio signals. Most frequently used when referring to the dual antennae found on any kukun or most animal life.

anything

ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ - *pron* - /lou ʌ mi: ʌ dɛ / - Anything.

apologize

ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ - *v* - /mi: ʌ lou ha: lou / - To apologize, or ask forgiveness for a slight/breach of etiquette.

approximate

ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ - *adj* - /ha: ʌ jæ si: / - Approximate, roughly, or about.

area, region

ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ - *n* - /wa: ʌ si: / - Area, or region.

arm

ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ - *n* - /ɾə ʌ mi: ʌ dɛ / - An arm. Although there is a separate word that specifies "hand," this word is inclusive of the entire limb, including the hand.

art

ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ - *n* - /mi: ʌ jæ / - Describes art of any form, regardless of medium.

as

ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ - *prep* - /lou t / - This marks a relative abstract position of something. i.e. "I used my wrench as a hammer." As a note, this cannot be used for direct simile.

ash

ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ - *n* - /ɾə ʌ ku: t ha: ʃ t / - Ash. Lit: fire dung

awaken, wake up

ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ - *v* - /si: ʌ dɛ lou / - To wake up.

B WORDS:

baby, infant

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /ku: ʁlou / - A baby or infant.

bad

ᐅᐅᐅ - *adj* - /wa: mi: si: / - Bad.

bag

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /wa: ʁmi: / - A bag literally means a bag, but is also a standard unit of measurement for mass and for money.

ball

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /ku: θ ʁha: / - A ball, typically describing a toy of some sort.

because

ᐅᐅᐅ - *conj* - /ku: m / - because

become

ᐅᐅᐅ - *v* - /ku: ʁmi: lou / - To become.

bed

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /Rə ʁmi: / - A bed, sleeping roll, cot, etc.

behind

ᐅᐅᐅ - *prep* - /wa: ʁde lou ʁsi: / - behind

bent, broken

ᐅᐅᐅ - *adj* - /lou ʁmi: si: / -

big

ᐅᐅᐅ - *adj* - /lou ʁlou si: / - Big, large large size, either physically or conceptually.

big, great

ᐅᐅᐅ - *pref* - /ha: ŋ / - This can be afixed to the beginning of words to make them conceptually larger. Care must be taken, as some words have their meaning fundamentally changed by the prefix. For example, a "big sit" is lying down.

bird

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /lou ʁmi: ŋ / - Species falling within a grouping on Ki'Darisa that is reasonably similar to what we call "birds."

bite

ᐅᐅᐅ - *v* - /Rə ʁlou lou / - To bite.

blood, sap, ichor

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /wa: ʁmi: / - 1) Animal blood.2) A plant's sap or ichor.

bone

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /Rə mi: ʁjæ / - Bone of an animal, or the material of an arthropod's shell (although not the shell itself)

book

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /ha: R / - Book.

bottom

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /Rə ʁku: w / - Something's lower portion.

brain

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /de ʁmi: ʁRə / - A creature's brain. More abstractly, can refer to any complex system's executive function.

The "brain" of an organization, for example.

bread

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /de ʁde ʁsi: / - Bread. Any baked good which rises.

breakfast

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /lou ʁha: ʁku: ha: ʁsi: / - Breakfast.Lit: morning meal

bring

𐤁𐤁 - *v* - /lou lou / - bring

burn

𐤁𐤀𐤁𐤁 - *v* - /lou ʔdɛ t lou / - To burn.

but, however

𐤁𐤁 - *conj* - /hɑ: ʔdɛ / - But, or however. Use in the same way as other conjunctions.

buy

𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 - *v* - /nou ʔku: \mi: lou / - To buy

C WORDS:

candy

𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 - *n* - /hɑ: ʔmi: ʔɾə / - Candy, sweets, or any kind of jelly filled pastry.

card

𐤁𐤁 - *n* - /lou \mi: / - A card.

carry

𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 - *v* - /wɑ: ʔlou lou / - To carry.

change

𐤁𐤁𐤁 - *v* - /wɑ: t lou / - To change. To be modified. Note: Unlike the english "change," this does not imply replacement. You cannot "change" a lightbulb. You "replace" it.

chest

𐤁𐤁 - *n* - /wɑ: \jæ / - A storage chest.

city

𐤁𐤁𐤁 - *n* - /wɑ: ʔku: jæ / - A city

claw

𐤁𐤁 - *n* - /ɾə ʔsi: / - A creature's claw.

clean

𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 - *v* - /ku: θ \jæ lou / - To clean up, or make tidy.

clean, tidy

𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 - *adj* - /ku: θ \jæ si: / - Clean, tidy, or neat.

clock, watch

𐤁𐤁𐤁 - *n* - /mi: ʔwɑ: n / - A cock, or watch. Any timepiece.

clothing

፳፱ - *n* - /ha: ʃ nou / - Clothing.

cloud

፳፱ - *n* - /wa: ʃ Rə / - Cloud.

cold

፳፱ - *adj* - /dɛ ʃ ku: si: / - Cold, chilly. The root of this word is "ice."

College, university

፳፱ - *n* - /ha: ŋ ku: t / - Literally, "big school," it refers to specialized centers that focus on a single form of education. Universities on Darisa typically only offer one or two types of degrees apiece.

come

፳፱ - *v* - /wa: ʃ mi: lou / - To come from some other location to a current location.

comes, mr/ms/mrs

፳፱ - *n* - /lou n / - A basic title of respect, akin to "mister," "missus" or "miss." When translating to English, the word "comes" (from the Roman title) is preferred.

complete

፳፱ - *v* - /Rə ʃ lou lou / - To complete or finish something

complete, finished

፳፱ - *adj* - /ʌ lou ʃ wa: si: / - coimplete, finished

computer

፳፱ - *n* - /ku: ʃ nou ʌ wa: k / - computer, electronic thinking machine

container, box, barrell

፳፱ - *n* - /wa: ʌ ku: / - This word describes anything which is used as a container or holder, specifically one that has an entirely enclosed apce within (or can be closed).

cook

፳፱ - *v* - /ha: f ʃ si: lou / - To cook.

country, state, government

፳፱ - *n* - /ha: ʃ si: Rə ŋ / - Country, state, or government.

cry

፳፱ - *v* - /nou ʌ dɛ lou / - To cry. Unlike a human, a kukun does not weep tears, but rather makes a slowly rising keening nosie.

D WORDS:

dance

ገጃገጃ - *v* - /lou ʁjæ lou / - To dance.

dark

ፍገገ - *adj* - /nou rə si: / - Without light. May refer both to the shade of a color, or the level of light in an area.

day

ገገ - *n* - /lou ʁə / - Day, specifically describing the time of day, rather than a whole revolution of the planet.

decide

ገገገ - *v* - /ha: ʁnou lou / - 1) To decide. 2) A decision when used in gerund form

demon

ፍገገገ - *n* - /nou ʁə ʁde / - A demon, devil, or supernatural monster.

describe

ገገገ - *v* - /ha: ʁsi: lou / - To describe.

dictionary

ገገገገ - *n* - /ha: rə wɑ: ʁjæ / - A dictionary. Lit: combination of words for "book" and "word"

die

ገገገገ - *v* - /lou ʁde t lou / - To die. Has connotations of animal death, and is rarely used to describe a kukun who has died, as this is extremely disrespectful. Euphemisms are used in relation to people.

dinner

ገገገገ - *n* - /ha: ʁku: θ ha: ʁsi: / - Dinner. Lit: night meal

do

ገገ - *v* - /mi: lou / - To do.

doctor

ገገ - *n* - /de ʁjæ / - A doctor.

drink

ገገገ - *v* - /wɑ: de lou / - To consume a liquid.

drop

ገገገ - *v* - /mi: θ lou / - Drop. Allow to fall.

dry

ገገገ - *adj* - /lou ʁjæ si: / - Dry. Not wet.

dung, feces, poop

ገገገ - *n* - /t ha: ʁt / - Dung, feces, or poop. May be used in reference to general waste created by animals, machines, etc. The smoke from a car's tailpipe could be referenced by this under the right context. Any waste product.

E WORDS:

ear

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /ku: ʃ wa: θ / - A creature's ear.

easy

ᐱᐱᐱ - *adj* - /dɛ lou si: / - easy, simple

eat

ᐱᐱᐱ - *v* - /ku: ŋ lou / - To consume a solid.

egg

ᐱᐱ - *n* - /jæ ŋ / - The egg of an animal. An external ovum, whether fertilized or not.

eight

ᐱ - *cardnum* - /ku: n / - eight

eighteen

ᐱ - *cardnum* - /ha: ʃ lou / - eighteen

electricity

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /ku: ʃ ku: ʃ ku: / - Electricity.

eleven

ᐱ - *cardnum* - /mi: ʀ / - eleven

end, tail

ᐱ - *n* - /k / - 1) An end, termination, or finish. 2) A kukun's tail.

enemy

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /wa: ʃ si: ŋ / -

enter

ᐱᐱᐱ - *v* - /ʀə ʃ dɛ lou / - Enter, or go into.

evening

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /mi: ʃ ʀə ʃ ku: / - The end of a day, the evening.

every

ᐱᐱᐱ - *adj* - /lou ʃ lou si: / - Every, for all

everyone

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ - *pron* - /ha: ŋ ha: ku: jæ / - Everyone. Lit: "big them."

experience, adventure

ᐱᐱ - *n* - /mi: ʃ si: / -

experienced, wise

ᐱᐱ - *adj* - /ʃ mi: si: / - Experienced or wise

eye

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /ku: ʃ lou ʃ wa: / - An eye.

F WORDS:

face

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *n* - /ku: ʀə f / - An creature's face. Used exclusively to refer to the portion of a body.

face

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *n* - /ku: si: n / - face

false

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *adj* - /de ʁ mi: si: / - false, untrue

family

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *n* - /lou ʃ nou ʁ de / - Family or lineage.

fast

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *adj* - /ku: ʃ si: ʁ ha: si: / - Fast, quick, speedy.

fat

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *adj* - /ʀə ʁ wa: si: / - Fat, or large. Overweight.

Negative connotation.

favor

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *n* - /lou mi: ʃ si: / - A favor, or a service that implicitly puts the receiver in the debt of the giver. The debt element is much more pronounced than in the English word "favor."

fifteen

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *cardnum* - /lou θ / - fifteen

fight

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *v* - /ku: ʃ ha: lou / - To fight.

find

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *v* - /ku: ʁ wa: lou / - To find.

finger, toe

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *n* - /ha: f de m / - finger or toelit: "little hand" or "little foot"

fire, flame, planet name, god name

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *n* - /ʀə ʃ ku: / - Fire, or flame. This is also the name of the first planet in the Cikalic system, and the name of the god associated with it.

fish

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *n* - /lou de ʁ de / - Species falling within a grouping on Ki'Darisa that is reasonably similar to what we call "fish."

five

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *cardnum* - /ʀə ʃ nou ʃ wa: / - five

flesh

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *n* - /ha: f θ / - 1) The flesh of an animal.

food, grain

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *n* - /mi: ha: ʁ de / - Food.

While this means "food" in a general sense, the word spcifically refers to grains. A meal might consist solely of mean, but be described using this word. If a listener asked what the meal was comprised of, the initial speaker could specify. If the meal were made entirely of grain products, this word could be used a second time to answer.

for

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *prep* - /ku: ʃ si: / - In the service of. Toward the end of.ex: "I eat well for my health." or "I have a present for you."

forest

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *n* - /jæ ʃ wa: / - A forest.

forge, create

ᠮᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤ - *v* - /wa: ʃ ʁə lou / - To forge or create. Most associated with forging metals, as with the English word.

four

𐤄 - *cardnum* - /wa: ʁ ha: / - four

fourteen

𐤅 - *cardnum* - /wa: ʃ dɛ / - fourteen

friend

𐤆 - *n* - /nou k / - friend

from

𐤇 - *prep* - /ʁə θ / - from; the point of a journey or motions beginning.

full

𐤈 - *adj* - /wa: ʃ nou si: / - Filled up; full.

fur

𐤉 - *n* - /ku: ʁ si: / - A creature's fur.

future

𐤊 - *n* - /ha: ʃ mi: ɲ / - The future

G WORDS:

game

𐤌 - *n* - /nou ʃ lou / - a game

go

𐤍 - *v* - /dɛ t ʃ lou / - To go, either literally from one place to another, or metaphorically, as in "Go, finish your work."

god

𐤎 - *n* - /lou ʃ ha: ɲ / - A god, or higher creature. Refers generally to anything perceived as supernatural and highly powerful. There is no implication of a singularity or monotheistic god, as these religions are rare on Darisa.

good, well

𐤏 - *adj* - /jæ ʃ mi: si: / - Good, positive, well. Used to describe anything that overall has a desirable aspect or trait.

government

𐤐 - *n* - /lou ʃ si: f / - Government or state.

grease

𐤑 - *n* - /f ha: f ʁ ha: ʃ / - Grease, or fat. May be used to describe anything that is viscous, or that is used to burn or to lubricate. Also describes grime of an oily nature.

great week (year)

𐤒 - *n* - /ha: ɲ ha: θ / - The closest thing to "year" in Lodenkur, the "great week" is 25 weeks.

grieve

𐤓 - *n* - /nou θ lou / - to grieve

ground, floor

𐤔 - *n* - /nou f / - The ground, or floor. The surface on which you are standing.

Group

ᑭᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /nou \lou t / - A group, whether of people or of things.

grow

ᑭᐱᐱᐱ - *v* - /ʃ mi: ʃ ku: lou / - To grow

H WORDS:

hand, foot

ᐱᐱ - *n* - /dɛ m / - The end portion of any limb, the hand or foot.

happy

ᑭᐱᐱᐱ - *adj* - /Rə \ku: ʃ ku: si: / - Happy, or glad.

hat

ᑭᐱᐱ - *n* - /Rə ʃ mi: \hɑ: / - a hat

have

ᑭᐱ - *v* - /ku: lou / - To have. To possess.

head

ᑭᐱᐱ - *n* - /nou ʃ hɑ: \ku: / - An animal's head. May also be used to refer to "head" in a more abstract way, such as leaders, or the frontmost element of a list/line.

healthy

ᑭᐱᐱᐱ - *adj* - /mi: ʃ nou hɑ: si: / - Healthy, or good for your body.

hear

ᑭᐱᐱ - *v* - /lou \ku: lou / - To hear.

hear (wavelength)

ᑭᐱᐱ - *v* - /ku: θ lou / - The closest equivalent to this word in English is "to hear," but it does not apply to sound. The Kukun'lu speak through transmission and reception of radio frequencies, and this verb applies specifically to the related sense.

heart, core

ᐱᐱ - *n* - /dɛ \ku: / - 1) A creature's heart. 2) The core of a concept.

heat

ᐱᐱᐱ - *v* - /dɛ ʃ nou lou / - To heat, to make hot.

heavy

ጸባካህ - *adj* - /lou ˌha: θ si: / - Heavy, having much mass.

hello

ገንግግህ - *excl* - /ku: ʃ mi: wa: ʃ mi: f / - Hello

Lit: good time

help, assist

ጋብጸ - *v* - /mi: ʃ lou / - To help or assist.

here

ፈጸ - *prep* - /dɛ ʃ lou / - here

A preposition in Lodenkur, rather than the adverb in English.

hill

ቦግግ - *n* - /ha: ʃ nou ɾ / - A hill in terrain.

history

ቦጸካ - *n* - /ha: ˌdɛ θ / -

hold

ጸገጸ - *v* - /lou ʃ ɾə lou / - To physically hold.

holy, divine

ግጌህ - *adj* - /wa: ʃ jæ si: / - Holy or divine.

home

ፈገ - *n* - /dɛ ŋ / - Home, the place where you live, whether specific, or general.

horn

ገባገ - *n* - /ku: t ˌha: t / - A creature's horn.

hour

ጋጸ - *n* - /mi: ʃ dɛ / - An hour, made up of 25 minutes.

hungry

ግጸህ - *adj* - /wa: ʃ dɛ si: / - Hungry, needing food.

I WORDS:

ice

ᐃᑦ - *n* - /dɛ ʃkuː / - The word for "ice." Archaic, and used mostly in reference to a god of the same name, and the farthest planet from Cikil, the local sun.

in

ᑦᑦ - *prep* - /ɾə ʃjæ / - In.

inanimate body

ᑦᑦᐃ - *n* - /ɾə ʃsiː ʃdɛ / - An inanimate structure, whether constructed or natural. Not used to refer to the dead body of a creature. This could refer to the "body" of a car, or the "body" of a plant, which is gramatically considered to be inanimate.

interesting

ᑦᑦᑦ - *adj* - /wɑː ʃkuː siː / - Interesting, or engaging.

is possible

ᑦᑦᐃ - *v* - /miː ʃkuː loʊ / - To be possible.

island

ᐃᑦ - *n* - /hɑː t / - An island.

it

ᑦᑦ - *pron* - /ɾə ʃnoʊ / - The pronoun to be used when refering to anything other than a sentient creature. Objects, machines, plants and animals are all assigned this pronoun.

J WORDS:

jewelry

ᑦᐃ - *n* - /miː ʃloʊ / - This includes any decoration word directly on the body that is not a form of clothing.

job, profession

ᑦᑦᑦ - *n* - /kuː ʃkuː / -

juice

ᑦᑦᐃ - *n* - /wɑː ʃhɑː θ / - Juice from squeezed fruits or vegetables. Specifically, unfermented juice.

K WORDS:

key

𐌲𐌵𐌹 - *n* - /dɛ ʃwa: n / - A key.

kill

𐌵𐌲𐌸 - *v* - /wa: ʁdɛ lou / - To kill.

knee, elbow

𐌵𐌶𐌸𐌹 - *n* - /ʁə t ʃdɛ ŋ / - The knee or elbow of a creature's leg or arm. Synonymous, as Kukun frequently walk on all fours.

know

𐌵𐌶𐌸 - *v* - /ku: f lou / - To know.

Kukung

𐌵𐌶𐌹 - *n* - /ku: ku: ŋ / - The split god of the 6th planet (named after the god, and technically a binary planet system) in the system of the sun Cikal.

L WORDS:

land, plains

𐌲𐌸𐌹 - *n* - /lou dɛ ʁmi: / - This word means land or plains, depending on context. You could use the word to call out a sighting of land while at sea, even if the land was mountainous, but if you were describing the landscape of a map, the word would be used only for flat areas.

language

𐌵𐌹 - *n* - /ku: ʁə / - Language. When combined with another word, it can be used as a suffix, although the tone shift on the second letter is dropped in this case.

late, slow

𐌲𐌵𐌹 - *adj* - /dɛ ʁwa: si: / - 1) Past due, late.
2) Slow.

law

𐌵𐌶 - *n* - /ku: ha: / - a law, the law in an abstract sense.

leader

𐌲𐌹 - *n* - /dɛ ʁwa: / - leader, or person in a position of power/influence

leads to

𐌹 - *v* - /mi: lou / - This special verb is used in "if then" statements within Lodenkur. See the grammar guide for further information.

This is an exception verb and never conjugated.

leaf

𐌹𐌶𐌹 - *n* - /nou f ʃ h / - leaf, blade of grass, etc. Literally, "plant shard."

leave

𐌵𐌹𐌹 - *v* - /wa: ʁmi: lou / - To leave one's current location.
To go away.

left

אגל - *adj* - /ha: nou si: / - left

leg

רגל - *n* - /ʃ Rə ʁ mi: ʃ dɛ / - A leg. Although there is a separate word that specifies "foot," this word is inclusive of the entire limb, including the foot. Lit: lesser arm

leg

רגל - *n* - /ku: si: ʃ Rə / - A leg. Can describe an arm if the subject is walking on all fours, as well.

lie

אגל - *v* - /lou ʁ Rə ʁ wa: lou / - To knowingly speak a falsehood.

lie (down)

אגל - *v* - /ha: ʃ Rə ʃ ku: ʁ ha: lou / - To lie down, or to be lying down. Lit: "big sit"

life

חַיָּה - *n* - /wa: ʃ lou / - A life. Specifically a *single* life, which when applied to a kukun is assumed to be one of many in their progression of lives. The word for the totality of all lives is distinct.

life (total)

אגל - *n* - /ha: ʃ wa: ʃ lou / - The entirety of a kukun's experience, including all of their lives leading up to, and including, their most recent. Lit: "big life"

lift, give

אגל - *v* - /lou ʃ dɛ lou / - 1) To lift or pick up. 2) To give something.

like

אגל - *adj* - /jæ / - The adjective most resembling the English word "like." Used for simile. See grammar section for further explanation.

like, enjoy

אגל - *v* - /wa: ʃ ʃ mi: lou / - To like something. This is *not* the word used to make similes, which is a anjectival.

liquid

אגל - *n* - /dɛ ʁ mi: m / - Anything in a liquid state, able to be poured. Includes substances like sand, (although in scientific parlance, sand and the like are considered solids).

live

אגל - *v* - /ha: t lou / - to live, to be alive

living body

אגל - *n* - /Rə ʁ si: / - A creature's body, whether living or dead.

lock

אגל - *n* - /ha: ku: ʃ ku: / - a lock

lonely

אגל - *adj* - /nou ʃ mi: si: / - Lonely.

long

אגל - *adj* - /wa: θ si: / - A large single dimension. Can be applied to time, or other concepts.

louse

אגל - *n* - /ku: t ʁ ku: t / - Any sort of bug that bites, or causes physical discomfort. The word implies the possibility of infestation, or persistent bother.

love

אגל - *v* - /Rə ʃ mi: lou / - To love.

lunch

אגל - *n* - /ha: ʃ ku: θ ha: ʁ si: / - Lunch. Lit: day meal

M WORDS:

make, create

𐤏𐤍𐤏

- v - /ħa: ŋ lou / - To make, or create. This word cannot be used in the sense of forcing, "I made them do it," as in English.

many, plentiful, bountiful

𐤏𐤍𐤏

- adj - /lou f si: / - Much, a multitude of. Applied to objects, this means this can also ascribe the aspect of longevity in the appropriate context. When used to describe food, or necessities, it can also mean "plentiful," or "bountiful."

map

𐤏𐤍

- n - /Rə ʃħa: / - A map.

master, lord

𐤏𐤍

- n - /Rə ʃdɛ / - Master. This applies, as in English, both to an individual who has mastered a skill, or the master of a slave. If used as a title, it indicates lordship, or a position of regality. This meaning is uncommon in modern parlance, excepting historical discussions.

me, I

𐤏𐤍

- pron - /ħa: ʃku: / - I, me, or myself.

meal

𐤏𐤍

- n - /ħa: ʃsi: / - Meal.

meat, flesh

𐤏𐤍

- n - /nou ʃRə / - Meat, flesh. There is no differentiation between "meat" and "flesh" as in English. Both are the same term.

memory

𐤏𐤍𐤏

- n - /Rə wɑ: ʃsi: / - This specifically refers to memory in the sense of a storage compartment for experience, rather than a particular memory (for which there is a distinct word).

memory, experience

𐤏𐤍

- n - /lou h / - A memory or an experience.

mess

𐤏𐤍𐤏

- n - /Rə ʃħa: Rə ʃwɑ: / - A mess, detritous, or garbage strewn about.

minute

𐤏𐤍

- n - /wɑ: ʃnou / - A minute, made up of 25 seconds.

moon, satalite

𐤏𐤍𐤏

- n - /wɑ: ku: wɑ: ʃsi: / - Anything visibly orbiting a planet. Includes both moons of Darisa, Dod and Kur'dod, artificial satalites that twinkle, and the natural satalites of other planets in their solar system.

morning

𐤏𐤍𐤏

- n - /lou ʃħa: ʃku: / - Morning.

most

𐤏𐤍

- adj - /wɑ: si: / - Most. Highest ranking, or first ordered.

mountain

𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍

- n - /ħa: ŋ nou ʃwɑ: θ t / - Mountain. Lit: great

rock

mouth

𐤏𐤍𐤏

- n - /nou ʃlou ʃħa: / - Mouth. Used primarily to describe the mouths of animals, but can refer to any opening which things primarily pass into.

musical instument

𐤏𐤍𐤏

- n - /Rə lou ʃlou / - A musical instrument.

must

𐤏𐤍

- postp - /nou ʃsi: / - Add this particle the the end of a verb phrase to indicate that it must be done; that there is need for the act to be completed.

It is very uncommon to start a word with a rising or falling tone, but this word is an exception. It is affixed directly to the end of verbal phrases, joined to the last word in them. This is why it may begin with a dropping tone.

N WORDS:

name

𐌲𐌺𐌸 - *n* - /hɑ: mi: d / - Name.

neck

𐌲𐌺𐌸 - *n* - /mi: ʃnou \ si: / - The neck of something. Can be used in a similar fashion to "head," in that it is a connector between a it and a body, even if this is in a relatively abstract sense.

neighbor

𐌲𐌺𐌸 - *n* - /wa: \ si: t / - A neighbor. Can apply to anyone living very close to the speaker.

new, young

𐌲𐌺 - *adj* - /nou si: / - 1) New. In this context, the word has a positive connotation, implying that the subject has not yet been worn out. 2) Young. In this context, the word has a negative connotation, implying that the subject is inexperienced and unready for something. If applied to a person, it refers to the entire extent of their lives, rather than to the age of their current body.

night

𐌲𐌺𐌸 - *n* - /hɑ: \ ku: θ / - Night.

nine

𐌲𐌺 - *cardnum* - /lou f t / - nine

nineteen

𐌲𐌺 - *cardnum* - /lou k / - nineteen

no

𐌲𐌺 - *excl* - /dɛ / - No, false, negative. Unlike English, "no", this always means "false."

no one

𐌲𐌺𐌸 - *pron* - /dɛ hɑ: ku: jæ / - No one. Not a single person. Lit: "not-them."

Noathkur

𐌲𐌺𐌸𐌺𐌸 - *n* - /nou ʃwa: θ t ku: R / - A proper noun, Nowathkur is an ancient language. It translates to "rock language," as it was spoken primarily by a mountain people.

noon

𐌲𐌺𐌸 - *n* - /lou ʃwa: ʃ si: / - Noon time.

not, anti, un

𐌲𐌺 - *adj* - /dɛ si: / - Not, un, anti This is an adjectival form that may be applied to nearly any concept or verb to make it take the opposite meaning. if applied to a phrase, the phrase takes the opposite meaning.

number

𐌲𐌺 - *n* - /lou ʃ si: / - A number or numeral.

O WORDS:

of

ᑭ - *prep* - /nou/ - Establishes a relationship between two things, the first in some way encompassing the second, whether through a grouped inclusion, direct ownership, or some more abstract sense of belonging.

one

ᑭ - *cardnum* - /wa: ŋ / - One.

only, exclusively

ᑭᑭ - *adj* - /ku: si: / - Only. Exclusively.

open

ᑭᑭᑭ - *v* - /ha: dɛ lou / - to open something

opposing

ᑭᑭᑭ - *adj* - /mi: ʁha: si: / - In conflict or competition.

Standing contrary either in a literal, or a figurative sense.

or

ᑭᑭ - *conj* - /wa: n / -

orgasm, come

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *v* - /Rə ŋ ʃ ʃha: ŋ lou / - To orgasm, come, achieve sexual release

outer space

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /ha: ŋ wa: k / - Outer space.Lit: great sky

own

ᑭᑭᑭ - *v* - /ha: θ lou / - To own something/someone.

P WORDS:

pain, discomfort

ᑭᑭ - *n* - /ku: ʃ Rə / - Pain or discomfort, depending on context.

parent

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /mi: ʃ wa: ʃ dɛ / - An individual's parent. This applies only to the person who carried birthed them. The other forebearer is referred to as a "birthsire."

park

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /ku: mi: ʁjæ / - A park.

party, celebration

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /wa: ʃ ha: / - A party, or celebration.

past

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /ha: ʁmi: ŋ / - The past.

path

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /Rə ʁku: ʃ si: / - Path.

people

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /ku: ʃ ku: ŋ ʁlou / - A group of individual persons. Applies specifically to the Kukun'lu, the only technologically or culturally advanced race on Ki'Darisa.

person

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /ku: ʁku: ŋ / - A singular person. Applies specifically to the Kukun'lu, the only technologically or culturally advanced race on Ki'Darisa.

person

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /ku: ʃ ku: ŋ / - An individual member of the kukun'lu species. A single kukun.

place

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /Rə ʁha: / -

plant

ᑭᐱ - *n* - /nou ʃ / - plant Any life falling within a related set of organisms on Ki'

plate, bowl

ᑭᐱ - *n* - /lou ʃ dɛ / - A plate used for food. Also refers to bowls.

play

ᑭᐱᑭ - *v* - /mi: ʃ ha: lou / - To play, or play with. This word does not require helper verbs as in English. i.e. "Played with" is unnecessary, "Played" is sufficient.

please

ᑭᐱᑭᑭ - *adj* - /nou ʃ ku: dɛ si: / - This adjectival is used to describe verb phrases to create polite requests.

present (time)

ᑭᐱᑭ - *n* - /wa: ʃ ha: k / - the present, in terms of time

price, cost

ᑭᐱ - *n* - /nou ʃ ha: / - Price or cost. This word may be used in reference to more or less any kind of associated cost, even more abstract ones.

produce

ᑭᐱ - *v* - /ʀə lou / - to produce or make

pull

ᑭᐱᑭ - *v* - /ʀə jæ lou / - to pull

punctual, on time

ᑭᐱᑭᑭ - *adj* - /ha: ʃ dɛ ku: si: / - Punctual or on time.

push

ᑭᐱᑭ - *v* - /ʀə ʃ ku: lou / - To push.

put

ᑭᐱᑭ - *v* - /wa: ʃ si: lou / - To put, or place.

Q WORDS:

question

ᑭᑭᑭ - *int p.* - /wɑ: t / - This is the article prefacing a clause to mark it as a generic question. Specific particles exist for who, what,

where, when, why, and how.

question

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /nou ʃku: / - a question

R WORDS:

rain

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /wɑ: ku: \nou ʃlou / - Rain.

rare, infrequent

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *adj* - /Rə ʃjæ si: / - Applied to a noun or object, this means "rare." Applied as an adverb, it means "infrequently."

re, again

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *postp* - /ʃha: / - To do something again. EX: re-forge, re-make
The postfix is placed before the conjugation of "lo" at the end of the verb the postfix is applied to.

receive, get

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *v* - /ha: Rə lou / - To receive or get.

remember

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *v* - /nou \mi: lou / - To remember

right

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *adj* - /Rə si: / - right (directional, rather than "correct")

ring, circle, loop

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /dɛ nou \wa: / - Ring, loop, or circle. Lit: no-tail

river

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /Rə ŋ ʃsi: / - a river

road

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /ha: mi: ʃwa: / - road

rock

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /Rə ha: / - Rock

rock

𐌹𐌵𐌹𐌸 - *n* - /Rə θ hɑ: / - rock

root

𐌹𐌸 - *n* - /nou / dɛ / - RootRefers specifically to plant roots, but is very commonly used metaphorically, as in "A word's root."

rope

𐌹𐌵𐌹𐌸 - *n* - /Rə / si: / dɛ / - A rope.

round

𐌹𐌸𐌹 - *adj* - /hɑ: / dɛ si: / - Round.

rule, govern

𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 - *v* - /hɑ: / jæ lou / - To rule, or govern.

run

𐌹𐌸𐌹 - *v* - /dɛ lou / - to run

S WORDS:

sad

𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 - *adj* - /mi: \ Rə si: / - sad, unhappy

same

𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 - *adj* - /mi: \ mi: si: / - The same.

sand

𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 - *n* - /wa: hɑ: \ dɛ / - Sand

sandwich

𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 - *n* - /wa: / wa: \ lou / -

say

𐌹𐌸𐌹 - *v* - /hɑ: lou / - To say. This is the word used to quote someone.

school

𐌹𐌸𐌹 - *n* - /ku: t / - Any place of learning. Unlike typical schools in human culture, the word has no implication of youth. Indeed, education beyond the most basic needs of a child (which are the responsibility of the parent) is reserved for those with the ability and means to enjoy them.

score

𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 - *n* - /ku: / wa: / - Score, as in the score of a competition.

sea, ocean

𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 - *n* - /lou / hɑ: / - The sea, or ocean. Any sufficiently large body of water.

second, piece, atom, mote

𐌹𐌸𐌹 - *n* - /hɑ: k / - This word means piece or part. In context, it can also mean "second." It is related to the words for "you" and "I". Conceptually, individuals in their current bodies are a smaller fragment of their whole selves, which is the entirety of their lives.

secret

𐤀𐤍𐤕 - *adj* - /ħa: ʀə si: / - secret

see

𐤕𐤕 - *v* - /lou t lou / - To visually see something.

seed

𐤍𐤕 - *n* - /ʀə ʃwa: / - Seed. This, much like in English, refers both to plant seeds and to the germ cells of animal reproduction.

sell

𐤕𐤕 - *v* - /f mi: lou / - To sell.

sense telepathically

𐤍𐤕 - *v* - /nou ʃwa: lou / - This verb is the active sensing of radio frequencies by a kukun.

set

𐤕𐤕 - *n* - /dɛ ʃ t / - A set. Related to the suffix for a set.

set, take

𐤕𐤕 - *v* - /lou ʁ dɛ lou / - 1) To set something down 2) To take something

seven

𐤕 - *cardnum* - /nou ʁ ku: / - seven

seventeen

𐤕 - *cardnum* - /mi: m / - seventeen

sharp

𐤕𐤕 - *adj* - /ʀə lou ʁ mi: si: / - sharp, able to cut well

ship

𐤕𐤕 - *n* - /ku: ʃlou ʁ si: / - Any water vessel (including things like submarines)

shit

𐤕𐤕 - *excl* - /t ħa: ʃ t / - Literally, "feces," but most commonly used as an exclamation, and more properly translated as "shit."

Vulgar.

shop

𐤕𐤕 - *n* - /wa: ʃnou ʁ ku: / - a shop

shoulder

𐤕𐤕 - *n* - /ħa: ʃlou n / - shoulder

sick

𐤕𐤕 - *adj* - /ku: wa: si: / - Sick, unwell, bearing disease.

sire

𐤕𐤕 - *n* - /ku: f ʁ ku: / - A sire. Between two mating kukun, the one that does not persist or bear a child. Distinct from "father" in that germ cells in kukun'lu are undifferentiated. There is no sperm and egg, but rather the merging of two cells of the same type.

sit

𐤕𐤕 - *v* - /ʀə ʃku: ʁ ħa: lou / - To sit.

six

𐤕 - *cardnum* - /lou ʁ mi: θ / - six

sixteen

𐤕 - *cardnum* - /mi: / - sixteen

skin

𐤕𐤕 - *n* - /ʀə ʁlou ʁ wa: / - Skin, the outer layer covering something.

sky

𐤕𐤕 - *n* - /wa: k / - The sky.

slave

𐤕 - *n* - /lou θ / - A slave.

sleep

ᐱᐱᐱ - *v* - /ha: ʃ si: lou / - To sleep.

small

ᐱᐱᐱ - *adj* - /Rə ʃ mi: si: / - Small in size, either physically or conceptually.

small, tiny

ᐱᐱ - *pref* - /ha: f / - This can be affixed to the beginning of words to make them conceptually smaller. Care must be taken, as some words have their meaning fundamentally changed by the prefix. For example, a "small voice" means "star."

smoke

ᐱᐱ - *n* - /wa: ʃ Rə / - Smoke.

snout, muzzle, nose

ᐱᐱ - *n* - /mi: ʃ ha: / - Snout, nose, or muzzle.

so that

ᐱᐱ - *inf mrk* - /wa: ʃ si: / - This performs the function of "so that," or "to." See the grammar guide for further information.

so that, could

ᐱᐱᐱ - *conj* - /wa: ʃ mi: ʃ ha: / - 1) This conjunction joins two clauses, indicating intent to cause one from the other.

Ex: I did X so that Y could happen.

Further explained in the Intermediate Grammar section.

soil

ᐱᐱ - *n* - /wa: m / -

sometimes

ᐱᐱ - *adj* - /ku: ʃ jə si: / - Sometimes occurring.

soup

ᐱᐱ - *n* - /wa: ʃ wa: / - Soup.

spell

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /wa: ʃ ku: θ / - A magical spell.

spirit, soul

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /Rə ʃ si: ʃ nou / - spirit or soul

spring, coil

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /mi: ʃ mi: ʃ ha: / - A spring or coil. Specifically something that can be compressed or wound to store mechanical energy.

stand

ᐱᐱ - *v* - /jə lou / - To stand upright. This specifically refers to standing erect on one's hind legs.

star

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /ha: f nou ŋ / - A star in the sky. Technically Cikal, the sun over Ki'Darisa, is a star as well, and the kukun'lu are aware of this, but the word is rarely used to describe their sun. Lit:

start, beginning

ᐱᐱ - *n* - /nou ʃ wa: / - Start, or beginning.

starve

ᐱᐱᐱ - *v* - /wa: ʃ ha: ʃ ku: lou / - To die or to be in the process of dying from lack of nourishment. Used often as hyperbole. i.e. "I'm starving! Let's eat!"

state

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /ha: ʃ si: R / - A state in the sense of government.

steel

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /ku: ʃ jə θ / - steel

stone, rock

ᐱᐱᐱ - *n* - /nou ʃ wa: θ t / - Stone. May refer to either the material, or a singular chunk of it.

store, shop

ᠵᠢ - *n* - /mi: ʌrə / - A store, vendor stand, or shop. Does not apply to something like a marketplace, which is made from multiple storefronts or vendors.

strong

ᠰᠢᠠᠩ - *adj* - /ha: ʃsi: si: / - Strong, able to withstand considerable force.

student, pupil

ᠰᠠᠩᠭᠤ - *n* - /lou ʃku: / - A student or pupil.

study, learn

ᠵᠠᠭᠠ - *v* - /mi: f lou / - To study or learn.

stupidity, stupid person

ᠰᠠᠭᠤᠨᠰᠢᠵᠢ - *n* - /ha: f nou ʃha: ʌku: / - A stupid person, or the abstract concept of stupidity.

sun

ᠰᠤᠵᠢ - *n* - /lou ʃjæ / - The sun, a white dwarf star, whose name is "Cikil."

sweet

ᠰᠢᠠᠩᠭᠤ - *adj* - /ha: ʃrə si: / - Sweet, as in taste.

swim

ᠰᠠᠩᠭᠤ - *v* - /ha: ʌku: lou / - To swim.

T WORDS:

table

ᠲᠠᠭᠤᠨᠰᠢᠵᠢ - *n* - /rə t ʃha: / - A table.

tail

ᠲᠠᠭᠤᠨᠰᠢᠵᠢ - *n* - /mi: k / - An animal's tail (not a kukun's tail).

take, choose

ᠲᠠᠭᠤᠨᠰᠢᠵᠢ - *v* - /ha: ʃlou lou / - 1) To take; to receive by your own hand.

2) To choose, to select.

talk, speak

ᠲᠠᠭᠤᠨᠰᠢᠵᠢ - *v* - /f rə lou / - To talk, speak, or verbalize.

It should be kept in mind that although speech as defined in this lexicon and grammar guide are for audible speech, Lodenkur as spoken natively is based on the flashing signals from a kukun's antennae. As such, this word does not include nonverbal sounds or noises.

tall, long

ᠲᠠᠭᠤᠨᠰᠢᠵᠢ - *adj* - /ha: ʌde rə si: / - Tall or long.

tar

ᠲᠠᠭᠤᠨᠰᠢᠵᠢ - *n* - /lou t ʃku: / - tar

taste, flavor

ᠲᠠᠭᠤᠨᠰᠢᠵᠢ - *n* - /mi: r / - Something's taste. Something's flavor.

teach

ᠲᠠᠭᠤᠨᠰᠢᠵᠢ - *v* - /nou ʌrə lou / - To teach.

team

ᠲᠠᠭᠤᠨᠰᠢᠵᠢ - *n* - /rə t ʃsi: / - Team, or small organized group.

technology, science

ᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /wɑ: ʃnou ha: / - technology, science

telepathic sensasion

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *n* - /nou ʃwɑ: t / - The kukun are able to both transmit and receive radio signals as a natural result of their evolution. This word refers to that sense in the same way that "sight" refers to seeing.

ten

ᑭ - *cardnum* - /Rə / - ten

thank you, thanks

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *excl* - /dɛ ʃRə d / - A generlized expression of gratitude. "Thank you."

that

ᑭᑭᑭ - *pron* - /ku: ʃha: / - Refers to a specific object or concept far away physically or conceptually. The referenced object must both be out of easy reach and out of sight. Typically not within the same building or location as the speaker unless the location is especially large.

that (over there). it

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *pron* - /nou ʃmi: t / - A thing or animal that you can currently see or hear. Also used as a generic inanimate pronoun

that (somewhere), it

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *pron* - /nou ʃmi: t / - A thing or animal that is out of sight/hearing. Also used as a generic inanimate pronoun

there

ᑭᑭᑭ - *prep* - /nou wɑ: n / - there,

A preposition in Lodenkur, rather than the adverb in English.

they, them

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *pron* - /ku: jæ f / - They (singular), referring to someone of equal or unknown age/status.

they, them

ᑭᑭᑭ - *pron* - /ku: ʃjæ / - They (singular), referring to someone of greater age/status.

they, them

ᑭᑭᑭ - *pron* - /ku: ʃjæ / - They (singular), referring to someone of lesser age/status.

they, them (plural)

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *pron* - /wɑ: ʃku: f / - A grouping of people. This is used regardless of the status of those in the group relative to the speaker.

think

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *v* - /hɑ: ʃsi: lou / - To think. May be used either in the sense of thinking on a topic, or in conjunction with a quotation, as with verbal quotation.

thirteen

ᑭᑭᑭ - *cardnum* - /Rə ʃmi: / - thirteen

this

ᑭᑭᑭ - *pron* - /ku: ʃha: / - Refers to a specific object or concept close at hand, or nearby conceptually.

this, it

ᑭᑭᑭ - *pron* - /nou t / - A thing or animal you are currently touching. Also used as a generic inanimate pronoun

three

ᑭᑭᑭ - *cardnum* - /ku: ʃ / - three

through

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *prep* - /lou si: θ / - Through. Prepositions were originally a form of adjectival. the "th" was added once the words gained their own part of speech.

tie, bind, confine

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ - *v* - /mi: θ ʃjæ lou / - Tie, bind, or confine.

time

𐑦𐑦𐑦 - *n* - /wa: ʃmi: f / - Time.

tired, exhausted, spent

𐑦𐑦𐑦 - *adj* - /ku: ʃku: si: / - Tired, exhausted, or spent. This can be applied to a kukun who has walked all day, a battery which has had its power completely drained, or anything conceptually similar.

to

𐑦𐑦 - *prep* - /de ʃlou / - Affect assigning word: to

May be used in the sense "I went from here to there." or in the sense "I gave at thing to him."

to be

𐑦𐑦𐑦 - *v* - /ha: ʃku: lou / - is, was, will be, am, are, etc. The verb "to be."

today

𐑦𐑦𐑦𐑦 - *ts-adj* - /wa: ʃha: ʃlou ʃʀə / - An exception adjectival (as are many time/space based adjectivals), this word lacks the typical terminating adjectival character. Today.

tomorrow

𐑦𐑦𐑦𐑦𐑦 - *ts-adj* - /wa: ʃlou ʃʀə ʃlou / - An exception adjectival (as are many time/space based adjectivals) this word lacks the typical terminating adjectival character. Tomorrow.

tongue

𐑦𐑦 - *n* - /lou d / - A creature's tongue.

tool

𐑦𐑦 - *n* - /lou ʃwa: / - Any tool, especially mechanical or hand tools.

tooth, fang

𐑦𐑦 - *n* - /mi: ʃlou / - Tooth or fang.

top

𐑦𐑦𐑦 - *n* - /ʀə ʃku: w / - Something's upper portion.

town

𐑦𐑦 - *n* - /wa: ʃku: / - Town.

toy

𐑦𐑦𐑦 - *n* - /wa: ʃmi: ʃku: / - A toy, or plaything. This does not carry the connotation of childishness that it does in English, as children are supremely rare in Kukun'lu society.

trade

𐑦𐑦𐑦 - *v* - /de ʃde lou / - To trade

tree

𐑦𐑦 - *n* - /ʀə ʃnou t / - Any larger plant with bark and a central trunk

tree

𐑦𐑦𐑦 - *n* - /ʀə ʃnou lou / - a tree

trunk, belly, stalk

𐑦𐑦 - *n* - /jæ ŋ k / - This refers to the primary pillar of support for something. For a plant, this is the trunk, or stalk. For a creature, this is the torso/belly.

twelve

𐑦𐑦𐑦.

twelve

𐑦 - *cardnum* - /θ lou ŋ / - twelve

twenty

𐑦 - *cardnum* - /mi: t lou n / - twenty

twenty five

𐑦𐑦 - *cardnum* - /mi: ʃjæ / - twenty five

twenty four

𐌲𐌹 - *cardnum* - /dɛ ʀə / - twenty five

twenty one

𐌲𐌺 - *cardnum* - /t haː f t / - twenty one

twenty three

𐌲𐌾 - *cardnum* - /ʀə kuː ʀ kuː / - twenty three

twenty two

𐌲𐌺 - *cardnum* - /miː ʀ waː / - twenty two

two

𐌲𐌺 - *cardnum* - /ʀə ʀ siː / - two

U WORDS:

un, anti

𐌸 - *pref* - /d / - This prefix can be added to invert the meaning. This can be applied to most any other type of word where it would make logical sense.

until

𐌸𐌹 - *conj* - /nou ʀ kuː / - until a point in time or space

up, over

𐌸𐌺 - *prep* - /dɛ haː / - up, over

use

𐌸𐌺𐌹 - *v* - /kuː ʀ jæ lou / - To use.

V WORDS:

valley

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /wɑ: ɾə ʃ mi: / - valley

vegetable, fruit

ᐅᐅ - *n* - /wɑ: ɳ dɛ / - Any edible plant

very

ᐅᐅ - *adj* - /hɑ: θ si: / - very, a lot, much

vestige

ᐅᐅ - *n* - /nou m / - vestige

A vestige is the cast of body of a kukun who has birthed themself into their next life. It is viewed in different ways by different cultures, ranging from an object of disgust, to the revered body of prior experience.

village, town

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /ɾə ɳ ɾə ʃ nou / - a village or town

viscous, thick

ᐅᐅᐅᐅ - *adj* - /ʃ lou ɳ mi: θ si: / - Viscous, or thick.

Refers exclusively to liquids.

voice

ᐅᐅ - *n* - /nou ŋ / - This describes a voice, as perceived by a kukun. This differs from a voice as imagined by a human, as kukun'lu communicate via low frequency radio, rather than audio signals.

W WORDS:

walk

ᐅᐅᐅ - *v* - /wɑ: ʃ ku: lou / - To walk.

want

ᐅᐅᐅ - *v* - /ʃ ku: lou / - To want

war

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /ʃ lou ɳ ɾə / - War. Large, violent conflict, typically between states or nations.

ward

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /wɑ: t ʃ mi: / - A ward. Specifically, the relationship that one takes after being sired by another into a new life.

warm

ᐅᐅᐅᐅ - *adj* - /f jæ ɳ lou si: / - warm

watch

ᐅᐅᐅ - *v* - /lou ʃ si: lou / - Actively look at. Watch.

water

ᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /hɑ: ʃ mi: / - Water.

we

ᐅᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /wɑ: hɑ: ɳ ku: si: / - "We," or "us." This is technically the plural form of "I." This is the non-inclusive "we," and does not include the listener. "We and you" is the form this would take in conversation.

week

ᐅᐅ - *n* - /hɑ: θ / - On Darisa, a standard week is 5 days.

weight

ᐅᐅᐅᐅ - *n* - /nou ʃ wɑ: ɳ hɑ: / - 1) The attribute associated with an object being affected by gravity. 2) An object being used due to its heaviness.

welcome

ᐱᑦᑦᑦ - *excl* - /ʃ wɑ: ʃ lou / - This is a greeting appropriate when guests are to be greeted to the speaker's home, or a place in which they hold authority.

wet, damp

ᐱᑦᑦᑦ - *adj* - /hɑ: ʃ rə si: / - Wet. Damp. Not dry.

what

ᑦᑦᑦ - *pron* - /rə ʃ mi: / - An explicitly unknown object or concept. Typically used in an interrogative sense.

when

ᑦᑦᑦ - *ts-adj* - /rə ʃ dɛ / - An exception adjectival (as are many time/space based adjectivals), this word lacks the typical terminating adjectival character. This is a time/space locator word, "when."

where

ᑦᑦᑦ - *int p.* - /si: ʃ jæ / - where

who

ᑦᑦᑦ - *pron* - /mi: t / - who, whom

A pronon referencing an explicitly unknown party. Typically interrogative in nature.

why

ᐱᑦᑦᑦ - *int p.* - /hɑ: ʃ mi: / - The particle that prefaces a clause to make clear that it is asking the question "Why?"

wind

ᐱᑦᑦᑦ - *n* - /hɑ: ʃ rə / - The wind.

wine, beer, liquor

ᑦᑦᑦ - *n* - /wɑ: ʃ dɛ / - Any alcoholic beverage

wing

ᑦᑦᑦᑦ - *n* - /nou ʃ ku: w / - A wing. Applies to any flying appendage, whether a bird's, an insects, or a machine's.

wisdom

ᑦᑦᑦᑦ - *n* - /wɑ: rə t / - Wisdom.

wise

ᑦᑦᑦᑦ - *adj* - /wɑ: rə si: / - Wise, posessing wisdom.

with

ᑦᑦᑦᑦ - *adj* - /ku: ʃ nou si: / - with

word

ᑦᑦᑦᑦ - *n* - /nou wɑ: ʃ jæ / - A word.

work

ᑦᑦᑦᑦ - *v* - /rə ʃ nou lou / - Work.

Workplace

ᑦᑦᑦᑦ - *n* - /ku: ʃ hɑ: ʃ jæ / - A place of work, or primary location for a career.

world, planet

ᑦᑦᑦᑦ - *n* - /wɑ: ʃ mi: ʃ dɛ / - This word may reference any world or planet, but if used without reference, typically means Ki'Darisa, the homeworld of the Kukun'lu.

write, spell, draw, record

ᐱᑦᑦᑦ - *v* - /ʃ nou lou / - 1) To write 2) To draw

written, drawn, recorded

ᐱᑦᑦᑦ - *adj* - /ʃ nou si: / - This word describes anything that is recorded, whether it is written down, drawn, or saved diitally.

Y WORDS:

yes, true

𐌶

- /wa: / - Yes, true, affirmative. Unlike English, "yes" in lodenkur always applies to affirmative, or true.

yesterday

𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌶

- *ts-adj* - /jæ ŋ ɤlou / - An exception adjectival (as are many time/space based adjectivals), this word lacks the typical terminating adjectival character. Today.

yet

𐌶𐌹𐌸

- *ts-adj* - /θ mi: ɤlou / - Up to now, or a specific/implied time.

you

𐌶𐌹

- *pron* - /ha: ʃku: / - Used when referencing the person to whom you are currently speaking. Inherently singular.

Grammar

An Introduction

The Nature and Origin

LODENKUR

Lodenkur is the language spoken in the country of Lodenore on the world of Ki'Darisa. Its name is derived from the words for plains, "𐄂𐄃𐄄", and language, "𐄅𐄆". Predictably, it emerged in a plains people and evolved to its present form from there. Lodenore is a densely populated trading nation, and as such, Lodenore is widely recognized across Darisa.

Of note is that Lodenkur as outlined in this dictionary is slightly different than when spoken natively. The characters have been assigned values pronouncable by humans, but this is not natively the case. The Kukun'lu, the only significantly intelligent species on Darisa, speak through low frequency radio waves rather than sound. If a kukun were to hear your speech in Lodenkur, they would be baffled.

Londenkur, as with many languages on Darisa, is lengthy by nature, form and style taking precedence over speed of communication. If anything, it is more concise than most other languages of the world, as it is the most frequently used trading language (Lodenore being a worldwide shipping hub). All of this is due to the nature of the intelligent species of the world, the Kukun'lu. Their lives have no inherent cap on age, making them effectively immortal. Time is the one thing that they have in seemingly infinite supply, and this is reflected in their speech.

Pronunciation 1

Lodenkur is a language that technically does not have pronunciation in any way that we are able to perceive. It is a language "spoken" via radio frequency, similar to what we might think of as telepathy. This having been said, it is useful to have a way to speak and vocalize this language in a more familiar way, as a helpful mnemonic to remember vocabulary and to allow better interaction with it. Below is an attempt to convert this it a more human-friendly form.

A Basic Explanation of Characters

There are two types of characters, the tonal and the non-tonal. Tonal characters can be

7 : reh - Rə (red) (note: french, guttural R)
 X : lo - lou (load)
 7 : ku - ku: (cocoon)
 7 : mi - mi: (me)
 X : de - dε (debt)
 3 : ya - jæ (yak)
 V : si - si: (see)
 7 : sh - ʃ (shy)
 7 : f - f (fan)
 7 : ng - ŋ (sang)

Neutral tone is typically segmented by sentence. A speaker has their "neutral" voice tone, which is where each sentence begins. A character that is atonal or flat will leave the speaker's voice in the tone in which it began. A character with rising or falling tone however, will raise or lower the speaker's tone before the character is pronounced. This new tone replaces the base tone as the speaker continues. This results in a lyrical sound to speech, tone rising and falling through phrases and sentences.

In cases where the tone is too low or too high for a speaker to continue, they may return to the neutral tone between words by leaving a stressed pause between the words, although this is considered indicative of poorly considered phrasing. Typically a speaker should manage this themselves. Tone may be raised or lowered as much as the speaker likes on an appropriate character, and the meaning remains the same. In this way, a speaker should take care that their words do not tonally escape them. Sentences tend to rise in tone as they continue, rather than dipping or staying in the same tonal position.

Pronunciation 2

One additional rule of pronunciation in Lodenkur is that when a flat character (one that neither raises nor lowers tone), only the consonant sound is spoken. Below are examples that include one such word, with spoken recordings included. The exception to this is the gerund form of verbs (covered in the advanced grammar chapter). Gerunds leave the vowel sound of 'X' fully pronounced.








7 7 X - ʃ wa: ʃ lou - welcome
 X 7 - lou n - comes, a title of general respect
 7 X 7 - nou \ lou ʃ ha: - mouth

Character Mappings on Keyboard

























Below is a mapping of each character and number to its relevant key on a standard keyboard. The first set is alphabetic characters, the second set is numerals, and the third punctuation.

Alphabetic Characters

⌈	- 1
7	- 2
9	- 3
7	- 4
Δ	- 5
7	- 6
7	- 7
Δ	- 8
3	- 9
√	- 0
⌈	- q
7	- w
9	- e
7	- r
Δ	- t
7	- y
7	- u
Δ	- i
3	- o
√	- p
⌈	- a
7	- s
9	- d
7	- f
Δ	- g
7	- h
7	- j
Δ	- k

 - l
 - ;
 - z
 - x
 - c
 - v
 - b

Numerals

 - shift + q
 - shift + w
 - shift + e
 - shift + r
 - shift + t
 - shift + y
 - shift + u
 - shift + i
 - shift + o
 - shift + p
 - shift + a
 - shift + s
 - shift + d
 - shift + f
 - shift + g
 - shift + h
 - shift + j
 - shift + k
 - shift + l
 - shift + z
 - shift + x
 - shift + c
 - shift + v
 - shift + b
 - shift + n

Punctuation

⌘ - !

⊙ - @

└ - (

┐ -)

⊖ - ?

○ - .

Numbers and Counting

Lodenkur uses the base 25 counting system which is most common on Darisa, which is reasonably simple. There are 26 numerals, from 0-25, and numbers are read left to right, as in English. The primary difference is that numbers are written from the least to the most significant digits, starting in the 1's column.

▷ - 3

↗ - 15

└▷ - 326

Of additional note is that this number system does not use decimals. Fractions are used for any non-whole number. To communicate a fraction, grouping is used (covered later in this guide). To say 2/3, you would say "three's two," as below.

▷┐◁ - 2/3

The base 25 system actually evolved from an earlier base 5 system, which did not include the concept of 0. The top and the bottom halves of each numeral are actually two separate base 5 characters. Keeping this in mind makes reading numbers of this system much easier.

— - 0

└ - 1

◁ - 2

▷ - 3

┐ - 4

┌ - 5

└ - 6

- ↙ - 7
- ↘ - 8
- └ - 9
- ↖ - 10
- ↙ - 11
- ↖ - 12
- ↘ - 13
- ↖ - 14
- ↗ - 15
- ↘ - 16
- ↗ - 17
- ↗ - 18
- └ - 19
- └ - 20
- └ - 21
- ↙ - 22
- └ - 23
- └ - 24
- └ - 25

Basic Grammar

Structure

Basic Grammatical Structure

The basic structure that Lodenkur follows is similar to English, following the familiar <SUBJECT> <VERB> <OBJECT> pattern. Like English, Lodenkur is a forward leaning language, placing the most important aspects of a sentence first, and allowing further detail to come later. This is most apparent in complex sentences.

Implied Subjects

As with English, subjects are oftentimes implied, and can therefore be dropped if context allows. This is particularly true of imperative constructions and in situations where only two people are present, with "you" or "I" being the most common subject omitted. Although grammatically there might be no strict way to tell the subject of these sentences, context should make it clear. If it does not, the speaker is being too vague.

Although there are 12 basic conjugations for the combinations of 1st/2nd/3rd person, present/past tense, and singular/plural formations (not to mention the present and past participle forms), included here is only a single example. The reason for this is that "𐌲𐌿𐌸𐌰" conjugates with no special rules, and the grammar for conjugation is further explained below.

Verb Conjugation

Verb conjugation in Lodenkur is more complex than in English. Lodenkur has all three tenses (present, past, and future), whereas English has only past and present. Additionally, Lodenkur has a conjugation for uncertainty, the indefinite form, which may be used with any chronological tense. The dictionary form of verbs end with '𐌸', and the stem form drops the trailing '𐌸'. The verb "to be" is given here as the example, but it follows no special rules. The only exception verb "𐌶𐌸" is covered in the "If X Then Y" section of this grammar guide.

Of note is that the subjunctive mood is handled in Lodenkur through the certain/uncertain conjugation of verbs in all cases except the subjunctive "could." That is covered in the Subjunctive Could section under the Intermediate Grammar chapter of this guide.

POSITIVE CONJUGATION

To conjugate a present tense verb, append "𐌸𐌴" to the verb stem. To conjugate a past tense verb, append "𐌸𐌴" to the verb stem. To conjugate future tense "𐌶𐌴" to the verb stem. To conjugate a verb of any tense as an indefinite, replace the '𐌴' with a '𐌶'. The tense and certainty conjugations are given below.

Verb being used: is/to be: 𐌲𐌿𐌸𐌰

ENG EXAMPLE: I am hungry. (positive, certain, present)

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: 𐌲𐌿_𐌲𐌿𐌸𐌴_𐌶𐌸°

Relevant Verb: is/am 𐌲𐌿𐌸𐌴

ENG EXAMPLE: I was hungry. (positive, certain, past)

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: 𐌲𐌿_𐌲𐌿𐌸𐌴_𐌶𐌸°

Relevant Verb: is/am ለገጽ

ENG EXAMPLE: I will be hungry. (positive, certain, future)

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ለገ_ለገጽ_ገጽ°

Relevant Verb: is/am ለገጽ

ENG EXAMPLE: I might be hungry. (positive, uncertain, present)

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ለገ_ለገጽ_ገጽ°

Relevant Verb: is/am ለገጽ

ENG EXAMPLE: I might have been hungry. (positive, uncertain, past)

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ለገ_ለገጽ_ገጽ°

Relevant Verb: is/am ለገጽ

ENG EXAMPLE: I might be hungry [in the future]. (positive, uncertain, future)

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ለገ_ለገጽ_ገጽ°

Relevant Verb: is/am ለገጽ

As a note, the present tense describes both current state and ongoing actions. Unlike English, a statement that you "ride your bicycle" strongly implies that you will continue to ride your bicycle for at very least the immediate future. In all examples where future tense is an important part of the Lodenkur construction, "(future)" will appear in the corollary English text after the verb conjugation to which the tense applies. Conjugations in which a verb is conjugated in the indefinite will be marked with (indefinite).

Negative Conjugation

Negative conjugation of verbs adds a bit more complexity to them, as it has a slightly different rules for the definite and indefinite forms of verbs. For definite verbs, replace the trailing with 'b' with a 'c'. For indefinites, simply add 'c' to the end, leaving the 'v' in place.

ENG EXAMPLE: I am not hungry. (negative, certain, present)

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: $\text{H}_7\text{-H}_7\text{X}_2\text{-X}_8$

Relevant Verb: is/am ᐃᐅᐅᐅ

ENG EXAMPLE: I was not hungry. (negative, certain, past)

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: $\mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{A}^1} \times \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{A}^1} \times \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{A}^1}$

Relevant Verb: is/am ᐃᐅᐅᐅ

ENG EXAMPLE: I will not be hungry. (negative, certain, future)

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: $\mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{F}_3} \times \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{F}_3} \times \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{F}_3}$

Relevant Verb: is/am ፈገግ

ENG EXAMPLE: I might not be hungry. (negative, uncertain, present)

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: $\mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{A}^1} \times \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{A}^1} \times \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{A}^1} \times \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{A}^1}$

Relevant Verb: is/am ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅ

ENG EXAMPLE: I might not have been hungry. (negative, uncertain, past)

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: A7_A7X42_78°

Relevant Verb: is/am אני

ENG EXAMPLE: I might not be hungry [in the future]. (negative, uncertain, future)

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: འདྲ་ལོན་པར་བྱེད་ཀྱིས།

Relevant Verb: is/am **ᐱᐱᐅᐅᐅ**

With indefinite negatives be certain to pronounce both the 'ᐅ', and the 'ᐱ', distinctly, or you risk slurring your conjugation to the point where you might be misheard.

Pronouns

Pronouns are relatively straightforward in Lodenkur. There is no form of grammatical gender in the language, and pronoun forms do not change when placed in subject vs object positions. There are only two main complexities when dealing with pronouns.

THEY/THEM

When speaking about others, there are slightly different forms to use, depending on the speaker's relative status or age to the person they are speaking about. This applies only to the singular "them." Examples below:

them/they (singular, speaker is equal) -> ᐱᐅᐅ

them/they (singular, speaker is lesser/younger) -> ᐱᐅ

them/they (singular, speaker is greater/older) -> ᐱᐅ

them/they (plural, all cases) -> ᐱᐅᐅᐅ

THIS/THAT

In English, we differentiate between objects close and far with the words "this" and "that." They are relative terms, and instinctually understood by native speakers. In Lodenkur, there is a similar concept, although it is more strictly defined, and less difficult for non-native speakers to pick up. The first form applies to an object that is currently being touched. The second form applies to an object that can be seen/heard. The third applies to any object that is completely outside the perception of the speaker.

this (which I am touching) -> ᐱᐅ

standards of 24 hours, 60 minutes, 60 seconds we keep on earth). On Ki'Darisa, there are 25 hours in a day, 25 minutes in an hour and 25 seconds in a minute (although it should be noted that a "second" is not necessarily the same amount of time we think of as a "second," it is merely the smallest standard measure of time they commonly use).

Time may be told in a number of ways. First is an example of the most complete. Again, take note of the base 25 system. I have chosen examples where the numbers for times could be represented without breaking rules of time formatting for either system. The numbers are given in the numeral system for Lodenkur, rather than being spelled out.

English: "It is 8:25 and 4 seconds."
Lodenkur: ፲፰፻፳፭፻፴፱
Literal: "Time is 8 23 4."

Obviously this level of precision is not usually required. Most typically, only the hour and minute, or even only the hour may be given. Below is an example of this.

English: "It's 8:00."
Lodenkur: ገገ ሰዓት ስምንት ምሽት

The last example allows specific times to be treated in the same manner as the more generalized time and place descriptors. This is accomplished simply by putting the time at the beginning of the sentence or clause (outlined in the Descriptors section of this document), then continuing as is normal.

English: "At 6:20 I woke up."
Lodenkur: 𐌲𐌿𐍂𐌴𐌹𐍄𐌶𐌰𐌽𐌳𐌺𐌾𐌸𐌼𐌰𐌽𐌵𐌰𐌺𐌰
Literal: "6 20 I woke up."

"Sorry" and "Thank You"

In Lodenkur, "thank you" and "I'm sorry" are idiosyncratic phrases that can be used either alone, or in conjunction with one another. Below are examples of the most formal version of the phrases in their lone forms. The literal translation of this formal apology, "I might not do anything" represents the speaker showing deference to whoever they are offering an apology to, and allowing for the possibility that there is nothing that could possibly be done to rectify the situation. It leaves the conversational door open or whoever is being offered the

Relevant Adjectival: big 

Time and Space

The third case is that of time and space descriptors. Although some time/space words are specifically of the descriptor type (and therefore can be used in either of the first two cases), all can be used in this manner. To use a time/spatial descriptor in this manner, simply place the word or phrase before the relevant grammatical construction it targets. As with the equative form, only the stem of descriptor words are used here, the '0' being dropped. Question words such as "when" that have directly to do with time are included in this subcategory.

ENG EXAMPLE: "Today I ate breakfast."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ንግድን ሰገር ገንጽኒ ጸሐግል።

Relevant time/space word: today היום

ENG EXAMPLE: "When will you leave?"

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: 78 81 7334

Lodenkur LIT TRANSLATION: When you leave(future, indefinite)?

Relevant time/space word: when 78

This form applies both to base time descriptors and descriptor phrases, such as "While I did X, I also did Y."

Negative Form

Any descriptor word or phrase can be made to mean its opposite by changing its trailing '✓' to a "⌊". Note that in some cases, this makes less sense than others, but is grammatically correct, regardless. The trailing '⌊' must be included, even when speaking informally, as an adjectival stem will always take a positive form by default.

ENG EXAMPLE: I ate the **ungood** fruit.

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ሰገ ገገጸገ ጌጌ ግጸጒ።

The negative form of descriptors cannot be used in an equative sense. The equative form uses the descriptor stem only, lacking a trailing character. To use a negative descriptive in

this sense, conjugate the verb negatively.

ENG EXAMPLE: "I am not happy."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: $\mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{F}_p} \times \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{F}_p} \times \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{F}_p}$

As a note regarding negative descriptions, both a negative verbal conjugation with a positive adjective and a positive verbal conjugation with a negative descriptor are possible, but only one or the other may be negative. Although the literal meaning of both is generally similar.

CORRECT: The fruit is not good.

CORRECT: The fruit is ungood.

INCORRECT: The fruit is not ungood.

Noun Form of Adjectival

In addition to their primary grammatical function, all descriptor words may also be used as nouns. To do this, simply drop the ' 0' and use the descriptor stem. This word form represents the quality of the descriptor itself, i.e. blue- > blueness, kind- > kindness, etc. Because the negativity suffix cannot be dropped without losing the negative meaning, the negative form of descriptors cannot be used as nouns. The appropriate positive descriptor must be used. "Unhotness" could not be a word, but "coldness" could.

The below sentence uses the stem form of the word warm, '𐤅𐤍𐤅'.

English: I like warmth.

Lodenkur: ᐱᑦᓴᕈᔭᒃᔪᕋ

Informal Equative

Informal

In addition to the formal conjugations and descriptive phrases listed above, there is an informal form, which is very common for simplistic descriptions. While this form is inappropriate for the most formal of documents, it is nearly ubiquitous elsewhere, and generally acceptable in both speech and writing, provided that the situation does not call for highly sanctimonious language. To construct this form, apply the descriptor to its target as it would in the direct description form, following this by the stem form of the verb to be. The negative descriptor form may be used with the informal equative form, as does not use the

ENG EXAMPLE: "The bag is_big."

More Informal

ENG EXAMPLE: "The bag is_big."

Most Informal

ENG EXAMPLE: "The_bag is_big."

Lit English: "big bag."

ENG EXAMPLE: "I walked quickly."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ᐃᑦ_ᓂᖅᐱ_ᓄᓇᓴᓂᖅ


LIT Lodenkur TRANSLATION: I fast[walked].

As a note, the Informal Equative forms covered in another section of this chapter all apply here as well. Complex phrases can be given informal descriptions when speaking tersely.

Multiple Adjectives

In many cases there arises a need to apply multiple adjectivals to a single word. When this happens, the adjectival particles '✓' and '⊥' only appear a single time. This means that a string of descriptors being applied to a phrase must all have positive/negative agreement, as there is no way to pick and choose which will be positive and which will be negative. A second statement is necessary to do this.

English Example: "I dropped the big, heavy bag."

Lodenkur Example: 

Nouns

Introduction to Nouns

As nouns in Lodenkur do not have declensions or plural forms, they are quite simple. Most notable about them is what they cannot be. A noun may never end with the following grammatical particles, as they are reserved for adjectivals and verbs: ∇ , \vee . Although there are other particles that can be used for conjugated adjectivals and verbs, nouns may end in these. This can occasionally create ambiguity in a sentence, although in context the meaning is typically clear.

Puns in Lodenkur tend to be based on these ambiguities.

Nouns as Descriptors

As in most languages, nouns may modify other nouns. This is quite simple in Lodenkur. To modify one noun or noun phrase with another, simply put the descriptive noun phrase in front of the target. There is no other conjugation necessary. Although this can create situations that are syntactically ambiguous at times, these are rare, as the logical grouping is typically obvious, given the logic of the sentence and the relationship of the words. Additionally, when listing multiple objects, the enumeration word, 'ᑭ' must be used between each additional phrase.

ENG EXAMPLE: "That is a candy store."

the parent clause is therefore exclamatory.

English Example: "I told you to clean this mess!"

Lodenkur Example: ሸጊጸጸጊጊጊጋጃጃጊጊገጸገገግግ፥፥

LIT Translation: "I said '[you] Clean(future) this mess!'"

The imperative can be less formally constructed by omitting "I say." This form is reasonably common, given that someone giving orders is most typically in a position of authority over whoever is receiving the orders, and this reduces the necessity for formality. This phrase must be used in context where it is unambiguous, otherwise it can be taken as a statement of fact. It is only plainly obvious that this is an order when written, due to the punctuation.

English Example: "Clean this mess."

Lodenkur Example: ገጃጃጊጊገጸገገግግ፥

LIT Translation: "[You] Clean(future) this mess."

Declarative Sentences

Declarative sentences are the most simplistic, ending with the Lodenkur equivalent of a period, '፡'.

English Example: I am hungry.

Lodenkur Example: ሸገገጊጊጸ፥

Lit Translation: [I] am hungry.

Interrogative Sentences

Asking questions within Lodenkur is relatively simple. The question word goes at the beginning of a clause, as would a time/space descriptor (question words are actually of the same variety as time/space descriptors), and the clause coming after this is ended with the question punctuation.

ENG EXAMPLE: "Why are you crying?"

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ሸጋጊጸገጊጸጸጸገጊግግ፥

In addition to the typical question words (who, what, when, where, why, how), there is an additional. This is the neutral question word, "ግ፡". The nature of the question being asked must be inferred when this question particle is encountered.

ENG EXAMPLE: "You are crying?"

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ገጊ ለገገ ግጽጽት።

Exclamatory Sentences

Exclamatory sentences are very simple to write. Spoken, they are just louder. In writing, you simply must end the sentence with the punctuation mark '፥'.

English Example: I am hungry!

Lodenkur Example: ለገገገ ግጽ፥

Lit Translation: [I] am hungry!

Parenthetical Notation

Lodenkur parenthetical notation works in a similar manner to that of English at its most basic level. This having been said, there is more to it than in English. Text within Lodenkur parentheses is set apart, and can be used in many cases. Below is the use an English speaker would most associate with parentheses.

The 'ጊ' and the 'ጋ' symbols perform the function of English's parentheses. This separates the text within the parenthesis from the parent text, and allows parenthetical text to be inserted at any point between words. This parenthetical notation is used much more in text than speech. In speech it acts more as a comma separated segment of a sentence, and must be more carefully inserted, so as to avoid syntactic confusion. Periods only appear outside of parentheses unless multiple sentences are within the notation. This, however, is poor form, and to be avoided, even if technically legal.

ENG EXAMPLE: "I helped them (they were tired) to bed."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ለገገ ጋጽገገ ጸጽ ገጋ ገገገ ገገ ለገገገ ገገ።

LIT Lodenkur TRANSLATION: I helped to bed them (they were tired).

Quotation

Quotation in Lodenkur is a simple matter. To construct a sentence involving quotation, place the speaker as the subject, and the quote in parenthetical notation as the verb's object. The ' (' and the ') ' symbols perform the function of English's quotation marks. As you can see below, quotations retain the tense and verbal conjugation that they had when they were initially said, regardless of the past tense of the verb "said" in the example sentence.

ENG EXAMPLE: "My parent said 'Vegetables are healthy.'"

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ለገገ ግጋ ግጽ ለገገገ ግጽ ለገገገ ጋጽገገ።

Unlike parenthetical notation, all grammatical markers that would otherwise appear in sentences appear inside of quotation marks. Additionally, necessary punctuation to end the parent phrase appears outside the quotation marks. This sometimes leads to punctuation marks on both sides of an end quote. While unacceptable in English, this is the rule in Lodenkur.

Articles

Intro to Articles

The Kukun'lu is a sentient species. As such, their languages do not use articles.

Intermediate Grammar

Subjunctive Could

The typical subjunctive mood is handled in Lodenkur through the indefinite conjugation of verbs. The indefinite form by itself implies "might," but to communicate "could," a bit more complexity is involved. Depending on the context, it may be used to imply that if a certain condition were met, you could have done something, or that you did do something to that you had another opportunity.

Causitive

The causitive form covers "X so that Y [could happen]." The example below uses the "so-that" conjunction, "ソレゾレ" to make this example. The conjunction is necessary to create this causitive form of the subjunctive "could."

English Example: "I went to school **so that** I could learn."

Lodenkur Example:

Lit Translation: "I go(past) to school so that [I] learn(past)(indefinite).

Assertive

The assertive form begins the sentence with the "so-that" conjunction, implying that there is some unstated prior condition that has been met. This asserts that the described situation is theoretically possible.

English Example: "I could go to school."

Lodenkur Example: །ཏཱ་ཤེས་པ་ལྟ་བུ་ལྟོག་པའི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་ཀྱི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་ཀྱི་

Lit Translation: "So that [I] go(indefinite) to school."

As a note, when describing a profession, this is the form used in conjunction with a prefixed title. “Builder” would translate literally to “Comes builder.” An example of an acceptable title is “**Builder**”, although any will do, depending on context.

Yes and No

In English, the word "yes" is associated with positivity, rather than factual truth. The following conversation illustrates this.

A: "Haven't you cleaned your room yet?"

B: "Yes."

The clear meaning here is that B has cleaned their room. On analyzing this sentence more carefully, we can see that the question "Have you not cleaned your room?" was not answered literally. The literal sense of "yes" would mean that "Yes, the room has not been cleaned. It is this second, more literal sense that applies in Lodenkur. Consider the following dialog in Lodenkur.

A: ግጊካጋጀ_ሞገጉክጓጀጉ_ሞገጒዓጀግጐ
B: ግ^o

This conversation has a question and response that translate exactly to the english equivalents, but the meaning is the exact opposite? "Haven't you cleaned your room yet?" is answered with "Yes, [I have not yet cleaned my room]."

Enumeration and Conjunction

Enumerations and conjunctions are very similar between Lodenkur and English. The Lodenkur words for "and" and "or" may be used to combine elements of a list, as below. Unlike English, the words "and" and "or" cannot be omitted when a list includes more than 2 elements. Additionally, the grouping word must appear after the last word.

ENG EXAMPLE: "I have ears, and eyes, and a mouth and antennae."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: $\text{H7 } \text{787 } \text{774 } \textcolor{blue}{\text{3 } \text{787 } \textcolor{blue}{\text{3 } \text{987878 } \textcolor{blue}{\text{87 } \textcolor{blue}{\text{3}}}}$ 。

Lodenkur LIT TRANSLATION: "I have ears and eyes and mouth and antennae and."

ENG EXAMPLE: "I will eat a sandwich, or soup, or a fruit."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: $\text{AT } \overline{7737} \text{ } \overline{778} \text{ } \overline{79} \text{ } \overline{77} \text{ } \overline{79} \text{ } \overline{78} \text{ } \overline{79} \text{ } \circ$

While the same word is used for "or" in the case of conjunctions, there is a separate word for "and" when joining two clauses. The reason for this in Lodenkur has to do with the syntactic evolution of the language, the conjunctive "and" having evolved from "therefore."

ENG EXAMPLE: "I will walk **and** later I will run."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ለገ ግገ፡፡ ገ፡፡ ግገ፡፡ ለገ ፈ፡፡

ENG EXAMPLE: "I will walk **or** I will run."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ለገ ግገ፡፡ ግ፡፡ ለገ ፈ፡፡

Conjunctions for logical couplings (such as "because") or time based couplings (such as "until") work in the same manner. Unlike English, the order cannot be inverted. Words such as "however," "but," and "so" work in the same manner.

ENG EXAMPLE: I am late **because** I slept too long.

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ለገ ግ፡፡ ለገ ፈ፡፡ ግ፡፡ ለገ ፈ፡፡

Lodenkur LIT TRANSLATION: "**Because** I long[slept] I am late."

ENG EXAMPLE: I will eat **until** I am not hungry.

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ለገ ፈ፡፡ ግ፡፡ ለገ ፈ፡፡

While the order of the clauses cannot be inverted (as it can in English), the first element can be omitted when answering a question with the phrase.

ENG EXAMPLE:

Q: "Why are you hungry?"

A: "Because I didn't eat lunch."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE:

Q: ለገ ግ፡፡ ለገ ፈ፡፡

A: ግ፡፡ ለገ ፈ፡፡

Please, Requests

Requests are made by use of the descriptor word for please, "ግ፡፡". To make a request, place the descriptor around the relevant verbal clause. As you can see, the interrogative nature of requests in English does not exist in Lodenkur. Requests of this form are ended

Of note is that in Lodenkur, the effect of a verb or verbal phrase must take place immediately after the verb/verb phrase. This places it before the object of the parent phrase in cases where the verb/verbal phrase is transitive.

English: "I was mean **to** them."

Lodenkur: ለገ_ለገገገገ_ጸገ_ጸገ_ገገ_።

English: "I gave the toy **to** them."

Lodenkur: ለገ_ገገገገ_ጸገ_ገገ_ገገ_ገገ_።

Literal: "I gave to them the toy."

While "ጸገገ" is used exclusively to assign effect, it may still be used when denoting destinations. The destination is acted upon by the verb.

English: "I went **to** a university."

Lodenkur: ለገ_ጸገገ_ጸገ_ለገገ_።

From X to Y

When going to a location, the grammatical construction is nearly identical to that in English. The same word for assignment of affect, "ጸገ" is used, as movement is essentially working to affect location, from a grammatical sense in Lodenkur. "From" works differently, however. To use "from", "ገገ" in a sentence, is must be placed at the relevant clause, ahead of even the subject, with the location (may be either a spacial or chronological location) immediately following. The only words that take order precedent are time/space descriptors that place the clause in a grander sense, and question words.

ENG EXAMPLE: "Tomorrow I'll go from home to work."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ገገገገ_ገገ_ጸገ_ለገገ_ጸገ_ገገ_።

Lodenkur LIT TRANSLATION: "Tomorrow from home I go(future) to work."

Doing Something for Another

Accomplishing a task for another person is handled in much the same way as assignment of effectis, except that rather than specifying "to" another, you specify "for," with "ገገ". As with assignment of effect, the subject or recipient may be complex noun phrases.

ENG EXAMPLE: "I bought this **for** you."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: $\mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{Z}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{Z}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{Z}}$

Lodenkur LIT TRANSLATION: "I bought for you this."

If X then Y

Communication of conditions follows the same logic as in English, but with differently structures semantics semantically. As in English, there are two basic cases in which this can come up. The first case gives both the conditional and the result. The second communicates only the conditional, and is typically used as a response. In the first case, two clauses are joined by the "leads to" verb, "→". This verb is an exception and is not typically conjugated, taking its gerund form when used here. Note that verb to the left of the if-statement is inherently indefinite, and must be conjugated as such, but the verb to the right is certain. There is no question as to whether or not the speaker will be hungry if their food is taken.

ENG EXAMPLE: "If you take my food then I will be hungry."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ᐱᑦᓴᓂᕈᖅ_ᐱᑦ_ᓄᓴᓂᕈᖅ_ᔭᓴᓂᕈᖅ

Lodenkur LIT TRANSLATION: "You taking(indefinite- future) my food **leads to** me be(future, certain) hungry."

The second example below shows a short conversation between two people, A and B. In B's response, the object of the verb "u5" is implied, and placed within brackets. The example English also has an implied consequence of being hungry later, although B never actually refers to this, allowing its prior mention in conversation to contextually fill the gap.

ENG EXAMPLE:

A: "Will you be hungry later?"

B: "If you take my food."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE:

A: 71 87 87 34 78. \ominus

B: $\frac{A \vee B}{A} \quad \frac{A \wedge B}{B}$

Lodenkur LIT TRANSLATION:

A: "[Question] later you might be hungry?"

B: "[You] taking my food **leads to** [that]."

As an additional function of "וְ", the verb can be used in its gerund form to begin sentences. This translates roughly as "And so," or simply "So."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ⌈ λ $_ \mu \gamma_ \rho \tilde{\eta} \zeta \tau_ \eta \delta$.



In English, the word "to" performs a number of functions. One of them is an infinitive marker. For example "He went there to finish his work." In Lodenkur, there is a unique construction which fulfills that function. In any case where "so that" performs the same logical function (here "He went there to finish his work." -> "He went there so that he could finish his work"), this construction is used. The word "so that", "ᖅᓴᖅ", is technically a conjunction, but addressed here due to its difference from English. The basic form is "X so that Y." X must be a verb phrase, but Y can either be a verb phrase or an otherwise independent clause.

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ለገ ግጋጸጉ ጸጸ ጸጉ ግፊ ለገ ለፍጸፋ።

LIT Lodenkur TRANSLATION: I came home so that I might have slept.

Note that the indefinite form is used above. This is not because the speaker is unsure whether or not they slept, but to imply that there was no possibility of sleep without having gone home.

Opinion is stated in the form "I think X," using the verb "ገገገገ". Its construction is nearly identical to that of quotation, although in the case of informal speaking, the subject is presumed to be the speaker, and may be omitted. As with quotation, the target is encapsulated between the ገ and the ገ' symbols, and punctuation appears both within and without the quotation.

Lodenkur EXAMPLE:  

Gerunds

Lodenkur gerunds are remarkably simple. The gerund is simply the dictionary form of a verb, without adding or modifying to it. This reveals a bit about the evolution of the language and its underlying philosophy, in that verbs stemmed originally from nouns. In Lodenkur, action is itself an object based concept, only becoming dynamic after it is

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: $\Delta 7_9_7\text{月_月}_月\text{V}_37^\circ$

Lodenkur LIT TRANSLATION: "Home's place I sleep(future)."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: 78 87 7737

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: $\Delta_7 \text{ } \overline{\text{A}}_7 \text{ } \overline{\text{A}}_7 / \exists_7$

Lodenkur: ጸሐገላጥ_፤ ጸሐገፋላጥ_፤ 9_ጸሐገላጥ_፤ ፯_፤ ፪፻፳፻፱፡

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Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ለገጽ ልሽ፣ ለገጽ ጋገ።

As with other descriptors, "ጋገ" may be combined with others. In this case, "ጋገ" is always the first descriptor. Placing it after others makes nonsense contractions that have no accepted meaning.

ENG EXAMPLE: "Wine is like wise juice."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ግጽ ለገጽ ጋገ ግጽ ግጽ።

In addition to a direct comparison, it is possible to make verbal comparisons. To do this, the gerund form of the verb and the possessive.

ENG EXAMPLE: "Candy is like eating sweetness."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ለገጽ ለገጽ ጋገ ለገጽ ግጽ።

Lodenkur LIT TRANSLATION: "candy is like sweetness' eating."

Last, it is possible to make a group likeness with "ጋገ". To do this, make a grouping of all the like objects and describe them with "ጋገ".

ENG EXAMPLE: "Your bread and rocks are alike."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ጋገ ለገጽ ልሽ፣ ግጽ ግጽ ግጽ ለገጽ።

Lodenkur LIT TRANSLATION: "Alike[your bread and rocks and] are."

NOTE: As verbs in their stem form are gerunds, they may be used in simile construction in the same manner as any other noun.

Verbal Phrases as Descriptors

As in English, a verbal phrase can be used as a descriptor in Lodenkur. To accomplish this, the gerund form of the verb phrase is used in conjunction with the possessive.

ENG EXAMPLE: "I watched the walking person."

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: ለገጽ ለገጽ ግጽ ግጽ ግጽ።

This can also be done with verbal phrases that are being modified by descriptors. As you can see, the possessive is placed after the trailing '0'. This is because "person" is modified by the entirety of the descriptor phrase, rather than a single element of it.

Lodenkur EXAMPE: $\Gamma_1 \cup V_{\Gamma_1} \cup \Delta_{\Gamma_1} \cup \nabla_{\Gamma_1} \cup \Gamma_1$

The Same/Different

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: $\mathbb{A}^1_3 \times \mathbb{A}^1_3 \times \mathbb{A}^1_3 \times \mathbb{A}^1_3$

Lodenkur EXAMPLE: $\mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{Z}}$

The situation in which "same" and "different" are used as word modifiers is in cases of verification. Below, they modify objects in sentences to make clear what is the right choice, and what is not. Below is a short exchange with both the positive answer being given, and the negative.

ENG EXAMPLE:

English: "You see, I was on time, but I had to help my sick parent."

Literal: "I say 'I was punctual, but [helped must my sick[parent]].'"

Offering Advice

English: "You shouldn't eat unhealthy food."

Literal: "I say 'you don't eat(future) must bad[food]."

English: "You shouldn't eat unhealthy food."

Literal: "I think 'you don't eat(future) must bad[food]."

might simply be whole notes on a scale. If a speaker is trying to be ominous, a minor scale might be used. If a speaker is annoyed, dissonant tones may be chosen, which will communicate emotional state.

This is something largely left to the imagination of the speaker, and different styles of speech suit different individuals.

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