

# Relaysper Torch Of Proto-Fey

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# Torch

## Torch - Greeting

Welcome to Proto-Fey, Rome!

~~I am so sorry.~~ Have fun!

(Also, in the lexicon if you see a manner of speech marked a., that's an error)

(And if you can't find a word in the lexicon, message me and I'll either tell you if I forgot to put it in or not - If I did forget, I'll send you the entry)

## Torch - Text

Isneíski Tírápasam ñunqsl iséye ronqgíathob utúidmaob Tírápasamkhür, ygíin iséyeki  
Ikásaam rgíathogmambo ñubo. Zisrdopkhphónbputzukñyewüski kíslemz ronqgíathob,  
razth isrdopkhphónbputzukñyezoðmkiz Ikásaam kíslemzbo.

Zisrdopkhphónbputzukñyewüsgiz gkitm, razth agneíski ñunqsl zagéyeki kwúdn  
phüñdzóleb, runq zagrñeéylekhakiz kíslemzbo suéppzenqorwobwsen riódnqkwoobwsen,  
lmaw zisrñeéylezoðmkiw suéppzenqorwobwbo kíslemzsen gkitm, razth  
zisrwuykúkhlmaklewüskiw suéppzenqorwobwbo thagízhür.

-----  
[i.snə'i.ski t'i.ra.pa.sam n'u.ɲsul i'sə.lə ro'ŋgi.a.tʰob u'tʰi.i.dma.ob t'i.ra.pa.sa.mkʰur | l'gʷi.in  
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gkitm | raztʰ zis.rwu'lʲkʲʌkʰ.lma.klə.wʌ.skiw su'əpʲ.pʲzə.ɲo.rwob.wbo tʰa'gi.zkʰur]

# Language & Context

## Worldbuilding

### A Brief Summary

Proto-Fey was a language spoken by the Eladrin who held a sizable Empire in the Feywild along with all their Elven, Huldran, and Gnomish slaves. The Empire held sizable territory, usually also connected with natural forming portals or deliberately crafted teleportation circle networks. The Empire collapsed when the Fey Gates were first discovered and a sizable chunk of their slave population fled into the Material Plane where they asked the local populace there for shelter and protection - eventually this protection came in the form of a counter-war against The Empire, which sealed it's collapse.

This document will be discussing a general overview of the empire, statistics of the empire at its peak, and the language of the empire before it's collapse.

### Religion

Despite the State's best attempts, the slaves did not fully take their religion. Instead, the slave's religion ended up as an amalgamation of pre-imperial beliefs, practices, and myths with some of the more hope-inspiring elements from the state's.

### The State's Religion

The Religion of The State has its roots in the religion of the original Eladrin tribe that became the empire, although heavily distorted and controlled by The State itself to spread propaganda. For example, the original head of the pantheon 'Wnobïm' (?) was pushed aside in favour of <> due to their righteous war connotations early on in the Empire's history to help push the narrative that their conquest was just and right.

### Livestock

As the Empire resides in the Feywild, an echo of the Material Plane, they have none of the livestock staples their Material counterparts do. Instead, most (if not all) of the Empire's Animal Husbandry comes from the efforts of the enslaved Gnomish population with the esoteric and mystical wildlife found.

# Technology

## Writing

As the Imperial Eladrin were adept at druidic magics, wood was an easy to obtain and manipulate medium to be written into. Although they could not magically write into the wood, instead relying on carving their script with tools, they had ready access to magics that allowed the wood to grow over the writing and thus remove the script. They used this often when recording debts and the like.

The writing system of Proto-Fey was formally a Logography and had begun to develop an informal alphabet variant. Unfortunately, most (if not all) written records stored by the Empire were destroyed in their final wars, either by themselves or by the enemy. However, the alphabet variant was independently maintained in all three daughters, although with medium shifts and differences from the imperial informal script.

## History

The history of the Empire is long, bloody, and mostly forgotten.

## Tribes

The Fey Empire originated from warring tribes

## Eladrin Coalition

## Enslavement of Other Races

## Decadence and Decline

After hitting its peak in territory, the Empire began to form cracks; Issues with corrupt politicians, strained logistics, and inept emperors marked the beginning of the decline of the empire into decadence and greed.

## Fey Gates and Eventual Collapse

## Remnants

# The Language

## Phonology

### Consonants

		Bilabial		Alveolar		Palatal		Velar	
Nasal			*m		*n		*ñ /ni/		*nq /ŋ/
Plosive	Fortis	*p	*b	*t	*d			*k	*g
	Lenis	*p /pi/	*b /bʷ/	*t /ti/	*d /dʷ/			*k /ki/	*g /gʷ/
	Aspirated	*ph /pʰ/		*th /tʰ/				*kh /kʰ/	
Fricatives				*s	*z				
Lateral Approximant				(l)	*l	(lj)	*y /li/		
Approximant				(r)	*r		*j		*w

### Vowels

	Front	Center		Back
Close	*i	*ĩ /i/	*ü /ʉ/	*u
Mid		*e /ə/		*o
Open	*a			

### Phonotactics

(C)(C)V(C)(C)

- Where 'C' is any Consonant, 'V' is any Vowel.
- Stress on the second syllable of the non-declined/conjugated form
  - Stress is marked with an acute accent
  - Particles cannot be stressed
- The liquids /l ʎ r/ devoice when touching voiceless consonants

### Root Shapes

- Noun Roots

- Monosyllabic
  - (C)(C)V(C)(C)(.C)
- Bisyllabic
  - (C)CV.VC(C)(.C)
- In the rare case that a noun root with an 'illegal coda' is rendered bare, a schwa is inserted before the extra consonant, even if it is for compounding and the final result will not violate the phonotactics
- Verb Roots
  - Monosyllabic
    - (C)V(C)(C)
  - Bisyllabic
    - CV.VC(C)
- Other Roots
  - Monosyllabic
    - (C)(C)V(C)(C)
  - Bisyllabic
    - (C)CV.VC(C)

## Morphology

### Gender/Noun Class

Proto-Fey has six distinct Noun Classes: Masculine, Feminine, Androgynous, Neuter, Inanimate, and Animate. The first four classes are also considered to be in their own macro noun class - Living. A noun in the Living macro-class's lexical form is the Neuter form.

		Singular	Paucal	Plural
Living	Androgynous	-am	-amw	-amz
	Masculine	-um	-umw	-umz
	Feminine	-im	-imw	-imz
	Neuter	-əm	-əmw	-əmz
Non-Living	Inanimate	-əb	-əbw	-əbz
	Animate	-ob	-obw	-obz

Agreement between adjectives and nouns regarding gender/noun class is demanded, as such the lexical form of adjectives is the neuter form or the inanimate form if it can't be applied to living things



The neuter form is used for someone of unknown gender or for a group of mixed gender. The androgynous form is used for the 3rd gender found in Elvish culture which is analogous to non-binary/agender in our modern culture.

Honorifics are lexically encoded.

## Articles

There are only definite articles. If the context is indefinite, no article is used. Proper Nouns take the Living Plural article; A Proper Noun that refers to something that is usually Non-Living uses the Neuter class.

		Singular	Paucal	Plural
Living	Androgynous	g <sup>w</sup> asla	g <sup>w</sup> aslaw	g <sup>w</sup> aslaz
	Masculine	g <sup>w</sup> aslū	g <sup>w</sup> aslēw	g <sup>w</sup> aslēz
	Feminine	g <sup>w</sup> asli	g <sup>w</sup> asliw	g <sup>w</sup> asliz
	Neuter	g <sup>w</sup> aslē	g <sup>w</sup> aslēw	g <sup>w</sup> aslēz
Non-Living	Inanimate	ηuslē	ηuslēw	ηuslēz
	Animate	ηuslo	ηuslow	ηusloz

## Pronouns

		Singular	Paucal	Plural
1st Person		t <sup>h</sup> agi	t <sup>h</sup> agiw	t <sup>h</sup> agiz
2nd Person	Informal	n <sup>i</sup> sir	n <sup>i</sup> sirw	n <sup>i</sup> sirz
	Formal <sup>1</sup>	p <sup>h</sup> ēzn <sup>i</sup> sir	p <sup>h</sup> ēzn <sup>i</sup> sirw	p <sup>h</sup> ēzn <sup>i</sup> sirz
3rd Person	Androgynous	kislām	kislām <sup>w</sup>	kislām <sup>z</sup>
	Masculine	kislū <sup>m</sup>	kislū <sup>m</sup> w	kislū <sup>m</sup> z
	Feminine	kislīm	kislīm <sup>w</sup>	kislīm <sup>z</sup>
	Neuter	kislē <sup>m</sup>	kislē <sup>m</sup> w	kislē <sup>m</sup> z
	Inanimate	kislē <sup>b</sup>	kislē <sup>b</sup> w	kislē <sup>b</sup> z
	Animate	kislob	kislob <sup>w</sup>	kislob <sup>z</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The second person formal pronouns are made using a now-obsolete honorific marker, “p<sup>h</sup>əz-”, which has also been used derivationally but is now non-productive. This also occurred with the dishonorific marker “gnīd-”.

<sup>2</sup>Reflexive pronouns are formed by using the prefix “wuu-”

## Derivational Morphology

### To Nouns

Origin	Label	Affix	Meaning
Verb	Actor	nkes- <sup>1</sup>	Someone who is associated with the verb, does the verb habitually, or does the verb professionally.
		r-ogm <sup>2</sup>	
Verb	Tool	bput-	An item used during or to do the verb
Verb	Receiver	os-kme	Someone to whom the verb is done to
Verb	Result	ze- <sup>3</sup>	An item or person that has come out of the verb.
		arn- <sup>4</sup>	
Verb, Noun, Adj	Place	-kir <sup>5</sup>	A location associated with a task, noun, or adjective, or composed of a noun.
		ronq- <sup>6</sup>	
Non-Noun	Nominalizer	pet-ir	Turns a non-noun into a related noun
Noun	Collection	-kim	A group or collection of nouns or related to.
Noun	Diminutive	-zol	A noun that is younger, smaller, weaker, or otherwise lesser in some way to the original

- <sup>1</sup>Usually used for association and habits
- <sup>2</sup>Usually used for a verb with an associated profession
- <sup>3</sup>Usually used for a person or abstract concept that has come out of a verb, such as an enlightened monk after meditation
- <sup>4</sup>Usually used for an item or tangible concept that has come out of a verb, such as craftwork after crafting
- <sup>5</sup>Usually used on nouns and adjective
- <sup>6</sup>Usually used on verbs

### To Verbs

Origin	Label	Affix	Meaning
Adj, Noun	Causative	atn-	To cause an adjective or noun
Non-Verb	Verbalizer	wuy-	Turns a non-verb into a related verb
Verb	Augmentative	o-ba	Turns a verb into a related verb with greater semantic meaning

### To Adjectives

Origin	Label	Affix	Meaning
Noun	Material	-mun	Denotes being made of noun
Noun	Resembling	-wo	Denotes being similar to noun
Verb	Capable	ed-	Denotes being able to do verb or have verb be done
Non-Adj	Adjectivizer	u-ma <sup>1</sup>	Turns a non-adjective into a related adjective
Adj	Opposite	-yis	Turns an adjective into an adjective with opposite meaning

<sup>1</sup>Also used to form ordinals from cardinal numbers

### To Adverbs

Origin	Label	Affix	Meaning
Verb	Purpose	kthom-	Describes why the verb is being done
Non-Adv	Manner	a-pitz	Describes how the verb is being done
Non-Adv	Adverbizer	ĩ-nke	Turns a non-adverb into a related adverb

### Compounding

In Proto-Fey, the modifier elements of a compound come after the head.

#### Noun-Noun

Proto-Fey compounds it's nouns by removing or ignoring class. For endocentric compounds, the bare head is declined in the genitive.

## Verb-Noun

When compounding a noun and a verb to form a new noun, the verb is the head and is conjugated in the present perfective imperative with no subject or object, and the noun is not declined at all, not even for class.

When compounding a noun and a verb to form a new verb, the verb is the head, neither are conjugated nor declined, and the instrumental particle is sandwiched between them.

## Case

Noun Cases are agglutinatively marked and are placed after the noun class suffix.

Label	Declension	Usage & Definition
Nominative	-Ø	Marks the subject of the sentence
Objective	-bo	Marks the object of the sentence
Dative	-sən	Marks the indirect object of the sentence
Genitive	-kʰər	Marks possession, origin, and apposition. The possessor is marked and placed after the possessée noun.
Lative	-murk	Marks movement towards the noun
Ablative	-jaz	Marks movement away from the noun

Articles and adjectives must agree in case with the nouns they are attached to.

## Verbs

The lexical forms of verbs is the Personless Present Imperfective Indicative

Verbs in subjunctive clauses don't conjugate for subject or object

## Valency

The valency of a verbal root is in most cases transitive; Valency can be modified using two suffixes onto the root. These suffixes count as being a part of the non-conjugated form for stress and conjugation.

Verb	Valent Causative	-yol	Increases a verbs valency; To cause a verb
Verb	Passive	-kzen	Decreases a verbs valency; To X > To be X

## Conjugation

### Subject

Verbs agree with the person and number of their subjects; subject pronouns can therefore be dropped. Vice versa, the subject agreement on a verb can be dropped though is usually only done so in poetic contexts

	Singular	Paucal	Plural
1st Person	ag	wag	zag
2nd Person	ir	wir	zir
3rd Person	is	wis	zis

## Tense

- **Far Past:** Describes an event that happened over a decade ago.
- **Near Past:** Describes an event that happened under a decade ago.
- **Immediate Past:** Describes an event that occurred this year.
- **Present:** Describes an event that is currently occurring.
- **Near Future:** Describes an event that may occur with a decade.
- **Far Future:** Describes an event that may occur later than a decade, or it's time of occurrence is uncertain

The generally longer life spans found in the Feywild and in the ancestors of Elves and Eladrin has given them all a different sense and outlook on time. They remember further back and are also more concerned with events further down the line.

<b>Far Past</b>	k-m
<b>Past</b>	ŋ-b
<b>Close Past</b>	g <sup>w</sup> -p <sup>h</sup>
<b>Present</b>	Ø-Ø
<b>Close Future</b>	r-l
<b>Future</b>	n-tj

## Aspect

Imperfective	-Ø	describe ongoing, habitual, repeated, or similar semantic roles
Perfective	-ə	describes an action viewed as a simple whole

## Mood

Indicative	-Ø	Denotes something that is real or a fact.
Imperative	-k <sup>h</sup> a	Turns the clause with the verb in it into a command.
Dubitative	-wus	A mood which states a doubt or an event which the speaker deems unlikely. Also states an event the speaker does not wish to happen.
Optative	-zod <sup>w</sup> m	A mood which states a wish or desire.
Hypothetical	-p <sup>h</sup> ikp	An event which could have happened but did not. Also used for an event that has a chance to happen that the speaker has no strong desire for or against it to happen.

## Object

Verbs agree with the person and number of their objects; object pronouns can therefore be dropped. Vice versa, the object agreement on a verb can be dropped though is usually only done so in poetic contexts

	Singular	Paucal	Plural
1st Person	gi	giw	giz
2nd Person	si	siw	siz
3rd Person	ki	kiw	kiz

## Syntax?

### Word order

Default Word Order is VSO. Adverbs come after the verb. Adjectives usually come after the noun they modify but can be placed before it if the information the adjective carries is more important than the information the noun carries, although this isn't done in casual speech. However, casual speech does have the order of the adjectives after the noun be dependant on the importance of the information or the unusuality.

## Particles

### Locative

Proto-Fey has two locative particles, *nqi* and *rbo*. The particle *nqi* denotes nearness while the particle *rbo* denotes farness. The concepts "at, on, by" can be expressed by using *nqi* and declining the noun in the Lative case. The particles come after the noun they modify

### Conjunctives

jinq - temporal conjunction "when" (During the time that; at the time of the action of the following clause.)

ǵanq - temporal conjunction "before"

runq - temporal conjunction "after" (Subsequently to; following in time; later than)

razth - conjunction of consequence "so"; it's use in "X . Y" means that Y occurred because of X

mthon - presents an alternative item or idea inclusively "or"

nqlon - presents an alternative item or idea exclusively "or"

lmaw - presents exception "but"

yǵiin - presents contrasting and non-contrasting items or ideas "and"

## Interrogative

The interrogative particles (and pronouns) always come at the end of the clause even if they are the subject of a verb (In which case, the word order becomes VOS). Interrogative particles that function as subjects or objects decline like nouns but do not call for agreement with the verb.

*ksə* - marks the clause as a question

*ksəjɪŋ* - forms a temporal question ("when")

*ksəkisl* - "who" (Can be a subject or object)

*ksəŋusl* - "what" (Can be a subject or object)

*ksəŋi* - "where"

*ksərbo* - "why"

*uksəma* - "which"

*ksəp<sup>h</sup>on* - "how"

## Response

When applicable, the one-word responses *k<sup>h</sup>əli* (yes) and *sizb<sup>w</sup>* (no) can be used. These can also be compounded onto the main interrogative particle *ksə* to form questions with expected responses (*ksək<sup>h</sup>əli* & *ksəsizb<sup>w</sup>* respectively)

## Clausal

Relative clauses are formed with the clausal particle *ñu*. The particle is placed either side of the clause that needs to be relativized. If the desired output is the object of the verb, the particle pair *ñu... ñubo* is used, and if the desired output is meant to modify a noun, the particle pair *ñu... uñuma* is used, where *uñuma* is further declined to agree with the noun it is modifying; this type of clause is placed after the noun it modifies.

The quotative particle pair is *ñunqusl... ñubo* and requires the verb to be a verbum dicendi.

## Other Particles

*p<sup>h</sup>on* - instrumental & comitative; "with"

*gkitm* - negates the clause it is placed in, comes at the end of the clause



# Lexicon

## A

**arnthólneþ** /ar'nt<sup>h</sup>o.lnəb/

(From root *\*tholn*)

*n. (Inan.)* meat

**atnwúuķķ** /at'nwu.uk<sup>i</sup>k<sup>i</sup>/

(From root *\*wuūķķ*)

*v. (transative)* to humanize; to anthropomorphize

## B

**bithréñ** /bi't<sup>h</sup>rən<sup>i</sup>/

(From root *\*bithrñ*)

*n. (Numb.)* 0

**bputkhímķeb** /bpu'tk<sup>h</sup>i.mk<sup>i</sup>əb/

(From root *\*khimķ*)

*n. (Inan.)* Coverings, blinds; an object that obstructs

**bputkhímķem** /bpu'tk<sup>h</sup>i.mk<sup>i</sup>əm/

(From root *\*khimķ*)

*n. (Neut.)* Someone who gets in the way

**bputűeb** /bpu't<sup>u</sup>.əb/

(From root *\*ű*)

*n. (Inan.)* eating utensils; knife, fork, spoon, chopsticks

**bputzúķñeb** /bpu'tzu.k<sup>i</sup>n<sup>i</sup>əb/

(From root *\*zuķñ*)

*n. (Inan.)* weapon

**btaúsl** /bta'ʊsl/

*n. (Numb.)* 3

**btaúsloþr** /bta'ʊ.sloþ<sup>r</sup>/

*n. (Numb.)* 30

## Ć

**śászkeb** /'b<sup>w</sup>as.zkəb/

(From root *\*śaszk*)

*n. (Inan.)* hill

**śąszkem** /'b<sup>w</sup>as.zkəm/

(From root *\*śaszk*)

*n. (Neut.)* giant

## D

**dópkh** /'dopk<sup>h</sup>/

(From root *\*dopkh*)

*v. (transative)* to fight, to duel, to brawl

**dopkhphónbputzúķñ**

/dop'k<sup>h</sup>p<sup>h</sup>on.bpu.tzuk<sup>i</sup>n<sup>i</sup>/

(From roots *\*dopkh* and *\*zuķñ*)

*v. (transative)* to go to war with, to wage war on

## Ď

**ďaos** /d<sup>w</sup>a'os/

(From root *\*ďaos*)

*v. (transative)* to clear the way of an obstacle or obstacles in order to allow for passage, access, or visibility [to open]

*v. (reflexive)* to meditate

**ďúrt** /'d<sup>w</sup>ʊrt/

*n. (Numb.)* 6

## E

**edthólnem** /ə'dt<sup>h</sup>o.lnəm/

(From root *\*tholn*)

*adj. (Neut.)* stabbable

**edthólnyisem** /ə'dt<sup>h</sup>ol.n<sup>i</sup>i.səm/

(From root *\*tholn*)

*adj. (Neut.)* not able to be stabbed; impervious to normal weapons

**edűem** /ə'dɯ.əm/

(From root \*ű)

adj. (Neut.) edible; (on clearly edible things)  
yummy

**edűyisem** /ə'dɯ.lʲi.səm/

(From root \*ű)

adj. (Neut.) inedible; (on clearly edible things)  
gross

**éy** /'əlʲ/

(From root \*ey)

v. (transative, copulative) to be; to have

## G

**giáth** /gi'atʰ/

(From root \*giath)

a. (transative) to rule, to guide, to command

**gnīdwúuǵkam** /gni'dwu.u.kʲk'am/

(From root \*wuǵk)

n. (Andr.) Non-binary slave

**gnīdwúuǵkeb** /gni'dwu.u.kʲk'əb/

(From root \*wuǵk)

n. (Inan.) Animated undead; controlled  
undead

**gnīdwúuǵkem** /gni'dwu.u.kʲk'əm/

(From root \*wuǵk)

n. (Neut.) Slave

**gnīdwúuǵkīm** /gni'dwu.u.kʲk'īm/

(From root \*wuǵk)

n. (Fem.) Female slave

**gnīdwúuǵküüm** /gni'dwu.u.kʲk'üüm/

(From root \*wuǵk)

n. (Masc.) Male slave

## Ĝ

a

## I

**Ikásaam** /i'ka.sa.am/

(Loanword from unknown source)

n. (Andr.) The non-binary form of a given  
name

## Ĭ

a

## J

a

## K

**kwúǵn** /'kwədʷn/

n. (Numb.) 1

**kwúǵnbtaüslope** /'kwədʷn.bta.ü.slope/

n. (Numb.) 31

**kwúǵnneop** /'kwədʷ.nnə.op/

n. (Numb.) 11

**kwúǵnwiokhop** /'kwədʷ.nwi.o.khop/

n. (Numb.) 21

## Kh

**khímĵ** /'kʰimĵ/

(From root \*khimĵ)

v. (transative) to obstruct, to cover

v. (reflexive) to cloud one's mind

**khúbŋq** /'kʰubŋ/

(From root \*khubŋq)

v. (transative) to see

**khubŋqépkhoeb** /kʰu.'bŋə.pkʰo.əb/

(From roots \*khubŋq and \*pkho)

n. (Inan.) Window, hole in wall for viewing

## Ķ

**ķūkhlmób** /kʲʉkʰ'lmob/

(From root \*ķūkhlm)

n. (Numb.) 5

## L

**lkódd** /'lkodd/

*n. (Numb.) 7*

## M

**mgéprob** /'mgə.prob/

*(From root \*mgepr)*

*n. (Anim.) river, flowing water*

**mtoúy** /mtʰo'ulʲ/

*n. (Numb.) 9*

## N

**neópr** /nə'opʲr/

*n. (Numb.) 10*

**nkesthólnem** /nkə'stʰo.lnəm/

*(From root \*thol)*

*n. (Neut.) habitual stabber; mass murderer; serial killer*

## Ñ

**ñasj** /nʲasj/

*(From root \*ñasj)*

*v. (Intransitive) to rain*

**ñeéy** /nʲə'əlʲ/

*(From root \*ñeey)*

*v. (ditransitive) to return, to give back, to pay a debt*

**ñphágem** /'nʲpʰa.gəm/

*(From root \*ñphag)*

*n. (Neut.) animal; beast*

## Nq

**nqórw** /'ŋorw/

*(From root \*nqorw)*

*v. (transative) to raise (animals)*

## O

a

## P

**petúireb** /pə'tæ.i.rəb/

*(From root \*ü)*

*n. (Inan.) food*

**pkhóeb** /'pkʰo.əb/

*(From root \*pkho)*

*n. (Inan.) cavity, deep indent, opening in a solid*

## Ph

**phezwúukkam** /pʰə'zɰu.u.kʲk'am/

*(From root \*wuuk)*

*n. (Andr.) Non-binary individual of a higher rank than you; Non-binary ruler; Non-binary slave owner*

**phezwúukkem** /pʰə'zɰu.u.kʲk'em/

*(From root \*wuuk)*

*n. (Neut.) Individual of a higher rank than you; ruler; slave owner*

**phezwúukkim** /pʰə'zɰu.u.kʲk'im/

*(From root \*wuuk)*

*n. (Fem.) Female individual of a higher rank than you; Female ruler; Female slave owner*

**phezwúukkü** /pʰə'zɰu.u.kʲk'um/

*(From root \*wuuk)*

*n. (Masc.) Male individual of a higher rank than you; Male ruler; Male slave owner*

**phũñdob** /'pʰũ.nʲdʷob/

*(From root \*phũñd)*

*n. (Anim.) Year*

## P

a

## R

**rgiáthogmem** /a/

*(From root \*giath)*

*n. (Neut.) Monarch, Emperor, Highest Mortal Ruler*

**riódnq̄keb** /ri'od.ŋkʲəb/

(From root *\*riodnq̄k*)

*n. (Inan.)* much, a lot, many

**riódnq̄kwoem** /ri'od.ŋkʲwo.əm/

(From root *\*riodnq̄k*)

*adj. (Neut.)* many, much, massive

**rongíathob** /ro'ŋgi.a.tʰob/

(From root *\*gíath*)

*n. (Anim.)* Country, Kingdom, Empire, State

**ronqthólneb** /ro'ŋtʰo.lnəb/

(From root *\*tholn*)

*n. (Inan.)* a dedicated area for carving or butchering animal corpses

**rtholnógmem** /rtʰo'lnɔ.gməm/

(From root *\*tholn*)

*n. (Neut.)* butcher; one who professionally carves and prepares animal corpses to be made into food

## S

**saépp̄eb** /sa'ə.pʲp̄əb/

(From root *\*saépp̄*)

*n. (Inan.)* gemstones, jewelry

**saépp̄zenqorwobw** /sa'epʲ.pʲzə.ŋo.rwobw/

(From roots *\*saépp̄* and *\*nqorw*)

*n. (Inan. Pauc.)* treasures

**súnq** /'sʌŋ/

*n. (Numb.)* 8

## T

**trojnqásēm** /tro'jŋa.səm/

(From Pre-Fey root *\*trojnqas*)

*n. (Neut.)* A winged Goat-sheep known for being able to have wool of different colours

## Th

**thóln** /'tʰoln/

(From root *\*tholn*)

*v. (transative)* to stab; to butcher (animal corpses); to carve (animal corpses)

**tholnkzén** /tʰoln'kzən/

(From root *\*tholn*)

*v. (intransative)* to be stabbed

## Ť

**Ťirápasam** /tʲi'ra.pa.sam/

(Loanword from unknown source)

*n. (Andr.)* The non-binary form of a given name

**ťüid** /tʲʌ'id/

(From root *\*ťüid*)

*v. (intransative)* to be imposing

*v. (transative)* to impose, to threaten

## U

**utűidmaēm** /u'tʷi.dma.əm/

(From root *\*tűid*)

*adj. (Neut.)* Grand, pretty, awe-inspiring

## Ů

**ű** /'ʌ/

(From root *\*ű*)

*v. (transitive)* to eat

**űkzén** /ʌ'kzən/

(From root *\*ű*)

*v. (intransitive)* to be eaten

**űyól** /ʌ'lʲol/

(From root *\*ű*)

*v. (ditransitive)* to feed

**űzd** /'ʌzd/

*n. (Numb.)* 4

## W

**wiókʰ** /wi'okʰ/

*n. (Numb.) 2*

**wiókʰopʳ** /wi'o.kʰopʳ/

*n. (Numb.) 20*

**wuúkʰkam** /wu'u.kʰk'am/

*(From root \*wuúkʰ)*

*n. (Andr.) Non-binary individual*

**wuúkʰkeb** /wu'u.kʰk'əb/

*(From root \*wuúkʰ)*

*n. (Inan.) Zombie; undead*

**wuúkʰkem** /wu'u.kʰk'əm/

*(From root \*wuúkʰ)*

*n. (Neut.) Sapient individual; person*

**wuúkʰkīm** /wu'u.kʰk'im/

*(From root \*wuúkʰ)*

*n. (Fem.) Female individual*

**wuúkʰkkimem** /wu'ukʰ.kʰki.məm/

*(From root \*wuúkʰ)*

*n. (Neut.) A crowd; a group of people*

**wuúkʰkkirob** /wu'ukʰ.kʰki.rob/

*(From root \*wuúkʰ)*

*n. (Anim.) Settlement*

**wuúkʰkob** /wu'u.kʰk'ob/

*(From root \*wuúkʰ)*

*n. (Anim.) Corpse*

**wuúkʰküm** /wu'u.kʰk'əm/

*(From root \*wuúkʰ)*

*n. (Masc.) Male individual*

**wuykúkhlmak** /wu'l'kʰəkʰ.lmak/

*(From root \*kúkhlm)*

*v. (transitive) to take*

## Y

a

## Z

**zethólnem** /zə'tʰo.lnəm/

*(From root \*tholn)*

*n. (Neut.) a wounded person*

**zenqórwem** /zə'ŋo.rwəm/

*(From root \*nqorw)*

*n. (Neut.) livestock*

**zúkñ** /'zukʰnʲ/

*(From root \*zúkñ)*

*v. (transative) to strike, to hit, to punch*

### Format

**A** /a/

*(From root \*A)*

a. *Ų* A