

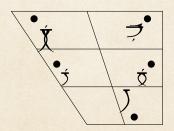
Beginner's Guide to Tovian

## ALPHABET

Romanization	Pronunciation	Symbol
A	/a/	)
В	/b/	3
D	/d/	Ó
E	/e/	Ź
F	/f/	×
G	/g/	3
Н	/h/	0
I	/i/	X
K	/k/	4
LH	/ <sup>4</sup> /	5
L	/1/-	न
M	/m/	工
N	/n/	Ť
0	/o/	Ó

Romanization	Pronunciation	Symbol
	/n /	7
Р	/p/	
R	/r/	5
S	/s/	7
Т	/t/	ス
U	/u/	ラ
V	/v/	Ć
W	/M/	Ć
X	/ks/	3
Y	/j/	Ć
EA	/e.a/	Ź
SS	/s <b>ː</b> /	
SH	/ʃ/	7
ТН	/θ/	र्

Romanized Vowe	l Pronunciation	Glyph
A	/a/	)
A	/a/	Í
E	/e/	Ź
I	/i/	X
O	/o/	Ź
U	/u/	ラ



## Consonant and Vowel Inventory

• Consonants: /b/, /d/, f, /g/, /h/, /k/, /ł/, /l/, /m/, /ŋ/, /n/, /p/, /r/, /s/, /t/, /v/, /w/, /j/, /ʃ/, /θ/

• Vowels: /a/, /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/

• Dipthongs: /ai/, /uj/

## SYLLABLE STRUCTURE

• Basic Structure: Each syllable should follow the general structure of (C)(C)V(C)(C), where:

• C = Consonant

• V = Vowel

· Consonant Clusters:

 At the beginning of a syllable, allow a maximum of two consonants.

• At the end of a syllable, allow a single consonant or specific consonant clusters.

## SYLLABLE PATTERNS

### TODO: CONFIRM WITH DICTIONARY

1. V (Vowel Only): Rare but can occur in specific cases, especially with prefix and suffix modifications.

• /a/, /e/, /i/

2. CV (Consonant + Vowel): The most common syllable pattern.

• Example: /la/, /me/, /ti/

3. CVC (Consonant + Vowel + Consonant):
Also common, adding a consonant to the end.

• Example: /lan/, /mujl/, /tir/

4. CCV (Consonant Cluster + Vowel): Allowed at the beginning of words.

• Example: /tla/, /fre/, /tru/

5. CCVC (Consonant Cluster + Vowel + Consonant): Complex but permissible.

• Example: /tlan/, /frel/, /trus/

6. CVCC (Consonant + Vowel + Consonant Cluster): Possible only at the end of words or as whole words, and only including  $/\theta$ / or  $/\int$ /.

• Example: /feθr/, /paθr/, /lorʃ/

## STRESS PATTERNS

1. Primary Stress: On the penultimate syllable.

• Example: /la-dri-el/, /lo-pe-lor/

2. Secondary Stress: On the third to last syllable if the word has more than three.

• Example: /ti-la-dri-el/, /ti-lo-pe-lor/, /mel-or-e-ra-e/

## DIPHTHONGS AND VOWEL CLUSTERS

Clearly enunciate most vowel clusters to maintain the phonetic distinctiveness and breathy quality.

• Diphthongs: Diphthongs are combinations of two vowel sounds within the same syllable, gliding smoothly from one vowel to the other. The primary diphthongs in are:

• /ai/: Pronounced as in "eye."

• /uj/: Pronounced as in "buoy."

• Vowel Clusters: When two vowels appear together but do not form a diphthong, they must be clearly enunciated to distinguish them as separate sounds.

• Example: /ea/ similar to "idea", where both vowels are pronounced distinctly.

## EXAMPLES

/la-dri-el ya-lo-pe-lor lo-re em-ril si-neʃ/ The person quickly sees the city.

Lefethr is an *agglutanative* language, meaning morphemes do not change form

## PLURALS

-e indicates plurality. Verbs do not agree with number. Singular nouns therefore never end in -e.

lothr $lothre$	river rivers
nor	sea
nore	seas

## VERBS

Verbs are constructed around a consonant root that denotes its aspect. This root is combined with a suffix to indicate tense. The tense suffixes are -e for past, -a for present, and -o for future. Optional prefixes can be added to denote mood and voice. This final conjugated auxiliary verb is placed in front of the infinitive. The verb that indicates the action is never conjugated, only the auxiliary verb changes form to show aspect, tense, mood, and voice.

Tense	Auxiliary Verb Suffix
Past	-e
Present	-a
Future	-О

For example, to say "the person is speaking", start with the verb "to speak": fethr. Use the continuous aspect consonantsh (from the verb shotl, "to flow") to form the auxiliary verb sha. The auxiliary verb goes before the infinitive, resulting in sha fethr, "is speaking". Driel is "the person", resulting in the final sentence: driel sha fethr, "the person is speaking". A

very literal translation could be "The person flows speaking".

### ASPECTS WITH PRESENT TENSE EXAMPLES

Aspect	Root	Aux.	Pres. tense		
Aspect	Verb	root	Example		
Cimple	fethr	f-	fa mrila		
Simple	speak	1-	"sees"		
Imperfective	thraf	th-	tha mrila		
Imperiective	wonder	611-	"is seeing"		
Perfect	lhara	lh-	lha mrila		
1 effect	know	111-	"has seen"		
Near	tlun	tl-	tla mrila		
IVCai	share	01-	"is about to see"		
Immediate	kesh	k-	ka mrila		
	burn	K	"is seeing right now"		
Habitual	mel	m-	ma mrila		
Habituai	live	111-	"sees regularly"		
Progressive sethr		S-	sa mrila		
Trogressive	run	5-	"is seeing now"		
Continuous	shotl	sh-	sha mrila		
Continuous	flow	511-	"is seeing"		
Iterative	nalh	n-	na mrila		
Iterative	think	111-	"sees repeatedly"		
Inceptive	yalor	37-	ya mrila		
inceptive	begin	у-	"begins seeing"		
Cessative	panor	n-	pa mrila		
Cessaure	end	p-	"stops seeing"		
Remote	huysh	h-	ha mrila		
пешосе	throw	11-	"sees (distant)" <sup>1</sup>		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In past and future tenses, the remote aspect refers to actions that took place long ago or far in the future, but the meaning in present tense is more nuanced. Elves tend to use the rare present remote aspect as an insult, for example wele ha fethr: "they speak but it is irrelevant"

### MOOD AND VOICE

## Mood

unmarked  $\rightarrow$  indicative

 $wi- \rightarrow subjunctive$ 

 $se- \rightarrow imperative$ 

 $\mathbf{ko}$   $\rightarrow$  conditional

**xo-** → counterfactual

 $hle- \rightarrow optative$ 

tlo-  $\rightarrow$  obligative

ef-  $\rightarrow$  necessative

 $sho- \rightarrow potential$ 

Voices

unmarked  $\rightarrow$  active

 $\mathbf{te} \longrightarrow \text{reflexive}$ 

 $pa- \rightarrow passive$ 

 $\mathbf{mo-} \rightarrow \mathbf{middle}$ 

 $ke- \rightarrow causative$ 

 $ra- \rightarrow reciprocal$ 

Mood and voice can be combined by adding the mood prefix before the voice prefix. For example,

adding the obligative mood marker *tlo*- and the reflexive voice marker *te*- to the habitual aspect auxiliary root stem *m*- with the present tense conjugation -*a*, the final auxiliary verb is *tlotema*.

(1) idriel tlotema
NOM-person OBLIG-REFL-HAB.PRES
lorsel
wash-INF

"She should habitually wash herself."

## UNUSED COMBINATIONS

Tovian is very flexible when it comes to combining different tenses, aspects, moods, and voices. However, certain verb conjugations result in combinations that are unlikely or never used due to their impractical or nonsensical nature. For example, the Past Imperative is very rare because commands most often refer to actions in the present or future.

## COPULAS

Copulas are formed by combining verbs and nouns to describe states and qualities. For example the word "mel" (life/living) can be used as a copula: "i-la-driel fa mela" means "The person is alive," or equally "The person lives" This method applies to various attributes by changing the verb root and noun. For instance, "driel fe araya" translates to "The person was wise."

## COMPARATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

Tovian uses comparative constructions to express excessiveness, for example: "bigger than appropriate." The ablative case is often used for this comparison: "the tree is too big" could be expressed as *ilo-glar di-le-velar fa mota* ("The tree is big away-from-worthiness" or simply "The tree is bigger than what is worthy/right").

## ADJECTIVES

Tovian does not use a separate class of adjectives. Instead, all descriptive qualities are expressed through nouns. These attributive nouns follow the noun they modify in a fixed noun–noun structure. For example, the phrase *driel aray* translates literally as "person wisdom," conveying the meaning "the wise person." To convey "people wisdom" or "the wisdom of people," one would switch the order to: *aray driel*. This structure does not need inflection or agreement between adjectives and nouns, for example "the wise people" would simply be *driele aray*. In cases requiring emphasis or clarification, a copular construction can be used instead: *i-la-driel fa araya* ("The person is wise"). Many commonly used

descriptive terms—such as colors, emotional states, or physical traits—exist as standalone nouns and follow the same syntactic pattern. This noun-only system reinforces the conceptual unity of properties and entities, treating attributes not as modifiers but as qualities with independent substance.

## AGREEMENT

Suffixes are added to verbs to indicate the person of the subject.

Person	Suffix
1st person	i
2nd person	0
3rd person	a

Phrase	Translation	Person
ilane sa nalh <b>i</b>	"We think"	1st
ilana sa nalh <b>i</b>	"I think"	1st
ilawa sa nalh <b>o</b>	"You think"	2nd
ilawe sa nalho	"You (plural) think"	2nd
ilata sa nalh <b>a</b>	"He/she/they think"	3rd
ilate sa nalh <b>a</b>	"They (plural) think"	3rd

## DEFINITENESS, CLASSES, AND CASES

Speakers usually on context to convey definiteness or indefiniteness. In situations where there is ambiguity or in very formal communication, there are different prefixes:

	Subject	Non-subject
Definite	i-	a-
Indefinite	<b>e</b> -	0-

The sun shines in the sky	i-lo-efol fa ana ati-rithil
A sun shines in the sky	e-lo-efol fa ana ati-rithil
The sun shines in a sky	i-lo-efol fa ana oti-rithil
A sun shines in a sky	e-lo-efol fa ana oti-rithil

Nouns are categorized into three distinct classes, each identified by a unique prefix: la- for animate beings, lo- for inanimate objects and places, and le- for abstract concepts and ideas. Nouns can also be inflected for grammatical cases to indicate their role within a sentence. Classes are not always used when the meaning is obvious, for example "the person sees" would be written formally as la-driel fa mrila, but in informal communication, the class might be dropped to create *driel fa mrila*, since the subject is obviously not a dead person (lo-driel) or the abstract concept of people (le-driel). When both cases and classes are required, cases are added before classes. For example lo-nume lhu-le-aray is "the paths for wisdom", where lhu represents "for", le represents "abstract concept of", and ara is "wisdom." In formal or educational

contexts, hyphens (romanization: "-", Tovian: "-") are used to separate prefixes from their nouns. For example, in this document, a sentence could be written as *i-la-driel yu-lo-tel fa mrila* (the person sees the lake), but in practice one might use *driel yulotel fa mrila*, dropping the hyphens, the nomative case, and the animate class.

## Noun Classes

- Animate (living beings, includes plants)
  - Prefix: la
  - Example: la-driel (person)
- Inanimate (objects and places)
  - · Prefix: lo-
  - Example: lo-pelor (city)
- Abstract (concepts and ideas)
  - · Prefix: le-
  - Example: le-ara (wisdom)

## Noun Cases

- Nominative (subject)
  - Prefix: i- (default case, often omitted)
  - Example: *i-la-driel* (the person as the subject)
- Accusative (direct object)
  - · Prefix: yu-
  - Example: yu-la-driel (the person as the direct object)
  - Sentence: yu-lo-tel fa mrila i-la-driel (the person sees the lake)
- Genitive (possession)
  - · Prefix: hi-
  - Example: hi-la-driel (of the person)
- Dative (indirect object)
  - · Prefix: mi-
  - Example: mi-la-driel (to/for the person)
- Locative (location)
  - Prefix: ti-
  - Example: *ti-lo-pelor* (in the city)
- Temporal (time)
  - Prefix: tu-
  - Example: tu-le-loe (at two o'clock)
- Instrumental (means or tool)
  - · Prefix: si-
  - Example: si-lo-rith (with the air)
- Purpose (goal or reason)
  - Prefix: lhu-
  - Example: *lhu-le-aray* (for the purpose of wisdom)
- Ablative (away)
  - Prefix: di-
  - Example: di-le-loe (before 2)
- Comlative (together)
  - Prefix: yi-
  - Example: yi-la-ta (together with him/her/them)

- Allative (towards)
  - · Prefix: su-
  - Example: su-la-tal (towards the east)
- Essive (time or state)
  - Prefix: pu-
  - Example: pu-la-ninadriel (as a child)

### COMBINING CLASSES AND CASES

To use these prefixes effectively, the structure would be Case + Class + Noun.

• Example: yu-driel (the animate person as the direct object)

## EXAMPLES

- The person (subject): la-driel or i-la-driel
- The person (direct object): yu-la-driel
- Of the person (possession): hi-la-driel
- To/for the person (indirect object): mi-la-driel
- In the city (location): ti-lo-pelor
- With the air (instrumental): si-lo-rith
- With the air (comlative): yi-lo-rith

### PRONOUNS

 $\mathbf{na} \rightarrow \mathbf{me}, \mathbf{I}$ 

**hina**  $\rightarrow$  my, mine

 $\mathbf{ne} \rightarrow \mathbf{us} \text{ or we}$ 

hine  $\rightarrow$  ours

 $\mathbf{wa} \rightarrow \mathbf{you} \text{ or your}$ 

hiwa → yours

we  $\rightarrow$  you or (plural)

**hiwe**  $\rightarrow$  yours (plural)

lata  $\rightarrow$  them/she/he (animate)

lahita → theirs/her/his

**late**  $\rightarrow$  them (plural, animate)

**hahite**  $\rightarrow$  theirs (plural)

 $loda \rightarrow it (inanimate)$ 

**lohita**  $\rightarrow$  theirs

 $lode \rightarrow them (inanimate)$ 

**lohite** → theirs (plural, inanimate)

## WORD ORDER

Sentences historically used a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) word order. In this structure, the subject of the sentence comes first, followed by the object, and then the verb. For instance, "The person lives in the city" would be structured as "la-driel ti-lo-pelor fa mela", where "la-driel" (the person) is the subject, "ti-lo-pelor" (the city) is the direct (locative) object, and "fa mela" (lives) is the verb.

For emphasis, modern Tovian allows flexibility in

word order. Elements can be fronted to the beginning of the sentence to add emphasis or focus. For example, to emphasize the city being lived in by the person, one might say "ti-lo-pelor la-driel fa mela," placing the object "ti-lo-pelor" (the city) at the beginning of the sentence. This doesn't introduce ambiguity only because of the locative marker (ti-) on the object of the sentence, which indicates it is never the subject despite coming first in word-order.

When changing word order, it is important to leave adjectives (remember, they are unmarked nouns) directly after the noun they modify. For example, "the person lives in the big city" would be either "la-driel ti-lo-pelor mot fa mela" or "ti-lo-pelor mot la-driel fa mela." Separating "mot" (big) and "pelor" (city) changes the meaning of the sentence. For example: "ti-lo-pelor la-driel mot fa mela" would be "the big person lives in the city."

## QUESTIONS

### YES/NO QUESTIONS

To turn a declarative statement into a yes or no question, *lhan* is added to the front of the sentence.

Example: lhan ila-we yalo-ta fa mrila?

"Do you see it?"

Response: ila-na yalo-ta fa mrila

"I see it"

In response to a question, declarative statements are sometimes simplified to just the conjugated auxilary + infinative, for example *na yalo-ta fa mrila* could be shortened to *fa mrila*, literally: "sees", but the subject and object are inferred to be the same as the question since they are left out of the response.

### WH- QUESTIONS

To form a non-yes/no question, add the question marker *lhan* to the beginning of the sentence with a case-marking prefix to specify what question is being asked. Examples:

ti-lhan ta fe fethra
to-lhan ta fe fethra
si-lhan ta fe fethra
ya-lhan ta fe fethra

"Where did he speak?"
"when did he speak?"
"how did he speak?"
"to what/whom did he speak?"

### EXAMPLE CONVERSATION

A: lhan driel se kwilora tolon?

B: ilata se nikwilora tolon, shan ilata lho kwilora ditom hitirlhon. lhan ilawa yata fo mrilo?

A: na yata fo mrili, tolhan ta fo kwilora?

B: tolerep tohethn

शेह १२३६५ या ६५४५६३ पर्वरहर

प्रस्त न द्रिप्रिली तब्बंद कद राज के विप्रसी प्रतिक ग्रह्मिली क्रिस्टी के रिस्टी

न् भूम के प्रमुख संभान मा के हेर्स्स के प्रत

त्रकारे त्रकार्य

"Was the person dancing yesterday?"

(3) ilata se nikwilora
SBJ.ANIM.3SG PROG.PAST NEG-dance.1SG
tolon, shan ilata lho kwilora
LOC-yesterday, but 3SG PERF dance.1SG
ditom hitirlhon. lhan ilawa yata
ABL-end GEN-week. Q 2SG ACC-3SG
fo mrilo?
FUT see.2SG?

"She was not dancing yesterday, but she will have danced by the end of the week. Will you see her?"

(4) ila-na ya-ta fo mrili, to-lhan ta
1SG ACC-3SG FUT see.1SG, when-Q 3SG
fo kwilora?
FUT dance.1SG?

"I will see her, what time will she dance?"

Sentence D

(5) tole-rep to-hethn
LOC-five LOC-tomorrow

"At five o'clock tomorrow."

## PHONETIC INVENTORY

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Postalveolar	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	рb			t d	J		k g	
Nasal	m			n			ŋ	
Trill				r				
Fricative	ф	f v	θ <mark>ð</mark>	S Z		∫ <mark>3</mark>		h
Lateral Fricative				4				
Approximant					j			
Lateral Approximant				l				

other: w. Sounds in red were in Ancient Lefethr but have since been lost.

## HISTORY OF SOUND CHANGES

Year	Change	
1000	Vowel loss between voiceless consonants in unstressed syllables	
	$(p t f \theta s \int h k m n \eta)$	
2000	Assimilation: Voiceless stop between voiced sounds become voiced	
	$\{p t k\} \to \{b d g\}$	
2300	ə lost	
3000	No voiceless stops in clusters,	
	e.g., ttelama $\rightarrow$ telama	
3500	$\mathfrak{z}  o \mathfrak{z}$	
3500	Rhotacism GsG $\rightarrow$ GrG and G G $\rightarrow$ GrG	
3501	Rhotacism $VsV \rightarrow VrV$ to $V V \rightarrow VrV$	
4500	No stops after fricatives	
4501	No stops after liquids	
4502	No fricative clusters	
4503	No stops after glides	
5000	h is lost between vowel and at the end of words,	
	e.g., drihel $\rightarrow$ diel	
5500	$ai \rightarrow i / C$ , $aa \rightarrow a \rightarrow a \rightarrow ei \rightarrow e$	
6000	Nasal assimilation:	
	$md \rightarrow nd, np \rightarrow mp, nk \rightarrow ng$	
6500	No consonant reduplication	
7500	Word-initial vowel loss:	
	$\#V \to \# \emptyset$	
8000	Vowel loss $\theta Vr \to \theta r$ unless stressed	
8500	No stops after nasals:	
	$\eta k \to \eta, mp \to m, \eta g \to g, etc.$	
8750	No stops after any sonorant	
9500	Word-final vowel loss, unless stressed:	
	$\#V \to \emptyset$	
10000	$ae \rightarrow a$	
11000	No coda stops:	
	e.g., $\{p, b\} \rightarrow m / V_{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}}$	
12000	$3 \to 1$ $\delta \to \theta$	
12001	$\theta \to \theta$	
12003, No repeated vowels		
12004	No word-final e	
13000	No fricative clusters	
14000	No fricatives after affricates	
14001	No affricates after fricatives	

## PHRASES

good morning wishe-lhano yi-aray

## DICTIONARY

di- ABL/ablative case marker (CASE) Q /d'i/ History:

0 /di-/

le- abstract noun class (CLASS) र्ग

/l'e/ History:

0 /le-/

**yu-** ACC/accusative case marker (CASE)

/'u/ History:

0 /yu-/

lor action/doing (N) र्ष्ट्र

/l'or/

History:

/lore/ 9500 /lor/

rith air (N)

SX /r'iθ/ History:

/raiθ/ 5500 /riθ/

SU- ALL/allative case marker (CASE) 77

/s'u/

History:

0 /su-/

nan ancient/old (N)

CC

/n'an/ History:

 $\theta$  /nan/

la- animate noun class (CLASS) रु

/l'a/

History:

0 /la-/

kar balance (N)

क्रीड

/k'ar/ History:

0 /kara/ /kar/ 9500

wen beauty (N)

(OC

/w'en/

History:

0 / wen /

kthan becoming (N)

हेर्क्ट

 $/k\theta'an/$ 

lit. arriving+change

History:

0 /ki0sakana/ 1000 /kθskana/

/k0sana/ 3000

/keana/ 4502

9500 /kean/

yalor beginning/starting (N)

न्ठ्रंप्र

/y'alor/

History:

0 /yalor/

hul behind (N) /h'ul/ History:

0 /hul/

Sil being/existence/created thing (N) ल्रंट

/s'il/ History:

0 /sil/

mot big/large (N)

XX /m'ot/

History:

 $\theta$  /mot/

driks blood (N)

REALBY /dr'iks/

History:

0 /driks/

dor blueness/blue (N)

CÓS

/d'or/ History:

/dora/ 9500 /dor/

selith boat/ship/canoe (N) नांस्रं र

/s'eli0/

lit. water+traveling

History:

/zdelkiθsa/ 3000 3000 /zdeliθsa/ 4500 /zeliθsa/ /zeliθa/ 4502 9500 /zeli0/ 12000 /seli0/

sul bottom (N) کخند

/s'ul/

History:

0  $/zul/ \rightarrow$ 12000 /sul/

ke- CAUS/causative voice marker (VOICE)

हों

/k'e/ History:

0 /ke-/

lhel center (N)

प्रंट

/4'el/

History:

0 /\tel/

kan change (N)

शेट

/k'an/ History:

0 /kana/ 9500 /kan/

## nadriel child (N)

न्यंद्रियंत

/nadr'iel/

lit. small+person

History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\mathrm{ninadrihela}/ & \rightarrow \\ 5000 & /\mathrm{ninadriela}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9200 & /\mathrm{nənadriela}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /\mathrm{nənadriel}/ & \rightarrow \\ 11990 & /\mathrm{nnadriel}/ & \rightarrow \\ 12005 & /\mathrm{nadriel}/ & \rightarrow \\ \end{array}$ 

## tot circle/cycle (N)

707 /t'ot/

/t̪ˈot̪/ History:

 $\theta$  /tot/

## shithil city (N)

STATE

/ʃ'iθil/

lit. wakefulness+place

History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 6000 & /\mathrm{3i}\theta\theta\mathrm{ile}/ & \rightarrow \\ 6500 & /\mathrm{3i}\theta\mathrm{ile}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /\mathrm{3i}\theta\mathrm{il}/ & \rightarrow \\ 12001 & /\mathrm{fi}\theta\mathrm{il}/ & \end{array}$ 

## tush coldness/cold (N)

でする

/t̪ˈuʃ/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & / \rlap{\mbox{t}} k u \rlap{\mbox{f}} u / \to \\ 3000 & / \rlap{\mbox{t}} u \rlap{\mbox{f}} u / \to \\ 9500 & / \rlap{\mbox{t}} u \rlap{\mbox{f}} / \end{array}$ 

## **yi-** COM/comlative case marker (CASE)

/'i/

History:

0 /yi-/

## roladil comparison (N)

स्रें स्टें

/rol'adil/ History:

ry:  $\theta / \text{roladil} / \theta$ 

## om completeness/wholeness (N)

Ó

/'om/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\mathrm{oma/} & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /\mathrm{om/} \end{array}$ 

## **ko-** COND/conditional mood marker (MOOD)

BÓ.

/k'o/ History:

0 /ko-/

## ilor conflict/fighting (N)

र्र्ट्फ्र र्

/'ilor/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \text{/ahilor/} & \rightarrow \\ 5000 & \text{/ailor/} & \rightarrow \\ 5500 & \text{/ilor/} \end{array}$ 

## $leth \ {\it consumption/tasting/eating} \ ({\rm N})$

रंग्र

/l'eθ/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\mathrm{ale\eth a}/ & \rightarrow \\ 7500 & /\mathrm{le\eth a}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /\mathrm{le\eth}/ & \rightarrow \\ 12002 & /\mathrm{leθ}/ & \end{array}$ 

## nalhun council (N)

/n'alun/

lit. thinking+joining

History:

 $0 / \mathrm{natt} \hat{\mathrm{tuna}} / \rightarrow 9500 / \mathrm{natt} \hat{\mathrm{tun}} / \rightarrow 14001 / \mathrm{natun} /$ 

## **ks-o** COUNTER/counterfactual mood marker (MOOD)

فكنغ

/'o/ History:

0 /ks-o/

## kwilor dance (N)

हेल्र्रहर्

/kw'ilor/

lit. movement+action

History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\text{kwillore}/ & \rightarrow \\ 6500 & /\text{kwilore}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /\text{kwilor}/ \end{array}$ 

## mral darkness/dark (N)

文元

/mr'al/ History:

0 /bral/ --11000 /mral/

## mi- DAT/dative case marker (CASE)

/m'i/

History:

0 /mi-/

## lhonum day (N)

50075

/l'onum/ Period of time

History:

0 /lonum/

## shil desert (N)

र्राट

 $/\int'il/$ 

lit. sand+place

History:

/sotethksthile/ 1000 /ſtłθkſtθile/ 1000 /ʃtłθkʃθile/ 3000 /states file/ 4500 /ʃtłθθile/ 4502 /ſtłθile/ 6500 /ſtłθil/ 9500 /ſtfil/ 14000 /ʃil/ 14001

## silary discovery (N)

ऑक्ट्

/s'ilary/

lit. make+wisdom

History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 50 & /\mathrm{silahetaray/} & \rightarrow \\ 1000 & /\mathrm{silahtaray/} & \rightarrow \\ 2100 & /\mathrm{silahtary/} & \rightarrow \\ 3000 & /\mathrm{silahary/} & \rightarrow \\ 5000 & /\mathrm{silaary/} & \rightarrow \\ 5500 & /\mathrm{silary/} & \end{array}$ 

## norin dog (N)

togic

/n'orin/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\mathrm{amtorin}/ & \rightarrow \\ 2000 & /\mathrm{amdorin}/ & \rightarrow \\ 6000 & /\mathrm{andorin}/ & \rightarrow \\ 7500 & /\mathrm{ndorin}/ & \rightarrow \\ 8750 & /\mathrm{norin}/ & \end{array}$ 

स्ट्रे

 $/\theta'ok/$ 

History:

 $\theta / \theta o k /$ 

## lhen dream (N)

550

/l'en/

History:

/lena/ /len/ 9500

## thek ear (N)

कंष्ट्र

 $/\theta' ek/$ 

History:

 $\theta$  / $\theta$ ek/

## tal east (N)

त्रर

/t'al/

History:

0 /tal/

## ath eight/8 (N)

M

 $/a\theta/$ 

History:

 $\theta / a\theta /$ 

## bear eleven/11 (N)

335

/b'ear/

History:

/beyar/ 1000 /bear/

## remen empty/hollow (N)

Sixic

/r'emen/ History:

/oremen/ 7500 /remen/

## panor end/final (N)

hicós

/p'anor/

History:

/panor/

## **pu**- ESS/essive case marker (CASE)

/p'u/

History:

0 /pu-/

## yal evil/wickedness/badness (N)

प्र

/y'al/

History:

0  $/oyal/ \rightarrow$ 2100 /yal/

## mril eye/sight/seeing/watching (N)

X SYZ

/mr'il/

History:

0 /emərila/

2300 /emrila/ /mrila/ 7500 9500 /mril/

## paner father (N)

केंग

/p'aner/ History:

0  $/\mathrm{pander}/ \rightarrow$ 8750 /paner/

## /aruya/ 9500 /ary/

## lhiafem fifteen/15 (N)

 $\theta$  /kef/

9500

/pul/

History: 
$$0 / \text{rep}/ - 11000 / \text{rem}/$$

## thoksh floor/ground (N)

$$\sqrt{\theta' \text{ok} / \theta'}$$
lit. down+foot

History:

 $10 / \theta \text{ok} / \phi \text{ot} / \phi \text{ok} / \phi$ 

drem flower (N)

/dr'em/
History:

$$0 / \text{drenpok}/ \rightarrow$$
 $1000 / \text{drenpk}/ \rightarrow$ 
 $3000 / \text{drenp}/ \rightarrow$ 
 $6000 / \text{dremp}/ \rightarrow$ 
 $8500 / \text{drem}/$ 

## sialeth food (N)

न्प्रंत्र

/si'aleθ/ lit. INS+eating History:

10 /si-aleða/ –
1000 /sialeða/ –

9500 /sialeδ/ – 12002 /sialeθ/

## shot foot (N)

700त

 $/\int \cot /$ 

word - wrap : break - word;

History:

 $\theta$  / $\int ot$ /

## glarethil forest (N)

हराजिकार

/glar'eθil/

lit. tree+place

History:

1000 /aklare $\theta$ ile/  $\rightarrow$  2000 /aglare $\theta$ ile/  $\rightarrow$  7500 /glare $\theta$ ile/  $\rightarrow$  9500 /glare $\theta$ il/

## tevi forty eight/48 (N)

心纹

/t'evi/

lit. four+twelve

History:

## tev four/4 (N)

太道

/tˈev/

History:

0 /tev/

## lhialo fourteen/14 (N)

**५००** 

/łi'alo/

lit. twelve+two

History:

4000 /\fialoe/ -:
9500 /\fialo/

## heth front (N)

ত্যান

 $/h'e\theta/$ History:

 $\theta$  /he $\theta$ /

## luraolan frown (N)

र्ज्डिंट्र

/lura'olan/

lit. sad+mouth

History:

400 /luraeolan/  $\rightarrow$  10000 /luraolan/

## doremen full (N)

( (designical contraction)

/dor'emen/

lit. not+empty

History:

 $\begin{array}{cc} 0 & /\text{dooremen}/ & \rightarrow \\ 12003 & /\text{doremen}/ \end{array}$ 

## hethnum future (Ns)

J'ACTIC

/h'eθnum/

lit. front+path

History:

10 /heθnum/

hi- GEN/genitive case marker (CASE)

/h'i/ History:

0 /hi-/

elakorim god of memory (N)

र्मुहेर्क्नुर्र

/elak'orim/ History:

0 /elakorim/

lhum goodness/virtue (N)

575

/¼'um/ History:

0 /\fum/

naner grandfather (N)

200

/n'aner/ lit. old+father

History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 642 & /\mathrm{nanpander}/ & \rightarrow \\ 2000 & /\mathrm{nanbander}/ & \rightarrow \\ 8750 & /\mathrm{nananer}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9200 & /\mathrm{nananer}/ & \rightarrow \\ 11990 & /\mathrm{nnaner}/ & \rightarrow \\ 12005 & /\mathrm{naner}/ & \end{array}$ 

lothr grasp/grabbing (N)

र्वंद्रि

/l'oθr/ History:

 $\frac{0}{8000}$  /loθr/

klat greenness/green (N)

हेर्ज्र

/klˈat̪/ History:

0 /klat/

malur hair/person hair (N)

JEST STE

/m'alur/ History:

 $\begin{array}{cc} 0 & /\mathrm{amalur}/ & \rightarrow \\ 7500 & /\mathrm{malur}/ \end{array}$ 

thang hand/leaf (N)

क्रांदर

/θ'aŋ/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \text{/adange/} & \rightarrow \\ 6000 & \text{/adange/} & \rightarrow \\ 7500 & \text{/dange/} & \rightarrow \\ 8500 & \text{/dange/} & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & \text{/dan/} & \rightarrow \\ 12002 & \text{/dan/} \end{array}$ 

mat happy (N)

XX

/m'at/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\text{matta}/ & \rightarrow \\ 3000 & /\text{mata}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /\text{mat}/ \end{array}$ 

darunenan hat (N)

<del>Ossicic</del>

/darun'enan/ lit. head+covering

History:

3024 /darunbenani/  $\rightarrow$  8750 /darunenani/  $\rightarrow$  9500 /darunenan/

# melorethan hoe (N) /meloreθan/ lit. plant+tool History: $\begin{array}{cccc} 2000 & /\text{omelloreðan}/ & \rightarrow \\ 2300 & /\text{melloreðan}/ & \rightarrow \\ 6500 & /\text{meloreðan}/ & \rightarrow \\ 12002 & /\text{meloreθan}/ \end{array}$

```
drielathil house/home (N)

(driel'a\thetail/
lit. person+place

History:

10 /drihela\thetaile/ \rightarrow

5000 /driela\thetaile/ \rightarrow

9500 /driela\thetail/
```

$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{gad} & \textit{importance/grandness/greatness} \text{ (N)} \\ \textbf{50} \\ \textbf{/g'ad/} \\ \textbf{History:} & 0 & /\text{agata/} \rightarrow \\ & 2000 & /\text{agada/} \rightarrow \\ & 7500 & /\text{gada/} \rightarrow \\ & 9500 & /\text{gad/} \end{array}$$

```
lo- inanimate noun class (CLASS) \nearrow ^{\circ} /l'o/ History: \theta /lo-/
```

Vekkilling (N)
$$\not\sim$$
 $/$  v'ek/History: $0$  /vekh/  $\rightarrow$  $5000$  /vek/

## teshan instrument (N)

/t̪'eʃan/
lit. sound+tool
History:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
1500 & /tteʒahðan/ \rightarrow \\
3000 & /teʒahðan/ \rightarrow \\
4502 & /teʒahan/ \rightarrow \\
5000 & /teʒaan/ \rightarrow \\
5500 & /teʒan/ \rightarrow \\
12001 & /teʃan/
\end{array}$$

rishel kindness (N)

/r'ifel/
History:

$$0 \text{ /raifel/} \rightarrow 5500 \text{ /rifel/}$$

nashithan knife (N)

## $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{lod} \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} \hline \textbf{lod} \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} \hline \textbf{it/it (inanimate)} & \textbf{(P)} \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} \hline \textbf{2000} & \textbf{it/it (inanimate)} & \textbf{(P)} \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} \hline \textbf{Iloda/} & \rightarrow \\ \textbf{2000} & \textbf{/loda/} & \rightarrow \\ \end{tabular} \end{array}$

9500

/naʃiθan/  
lit. small+sharpness+tool  
History: 
$$\begin{array}{ccc} 50 & /\mathrm{nina3i}\theta\delta\mathrm{an}/ & \rightarrow \\ 4502 & /\mathrm{nina3i}\theta\mathrm{an}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9200 & /\mathrm{nena3i}\theta\mathrm{an}/ & \rightarrow \\ 11990 & /\mathrm{nna3i}\theta\mathrm{an}/ & \rightarrow \\ 12001 & /\mathrm{nna}\mathrm{fi}\theta\mathrm{an}/ & \rightarrow \\ 12005 & /\mathrm{na}\mathrm{fi}\theta\mathrm{an}/ & \rightarrow \end{array}$$

## yalroladil jealousy (N) স্থিতি তি

/yalrol'adil/ lit. wickedness+comparison History: 402 /oyalroladil,

$$402$$
 /oyalroladil/  $\rightarrow$  2100 /yalroladil/

/lod/

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \textbf{lhar} & \textit{knowledge} \text{ (N)} \\ & & \\ \not) \\ \not| \text{4'ar/} \\ & \text{History:} \\ & & \\ &$$

tlun joining/sharing (N)

/tlun/

History:

$$0$$
/tluna/

9500
/tlun/

tel
$$lake$$
 (N)/tel/ $/$  tel/History:0 $/$  otele/ $\rightarrow$ 3000 $/$  otele/ $\rightarrow$ 7500 $/$  tele/ $\rightarrow$ 9500 $/$  tel/

## falor leader (N)

/f'alor/ History:

0 /falor/

## hed left (N)

370

/h'ed/

History:

0 /heta/ 2000 /heda/ 9500 /hed/

/kel/

## kel leg/limb/branch (N)

न्रंत्

/k'el/

History: 0 /kelu/ 9500

## mel life (N)

SC

/m'el/

History: /əmel/ 2300 /mel/

## an light (N)

JC

/'an/ History:

> 0 /ahana/ 5000 /aana/ 5500 /ana/ 9500 /an/

## ti- LOC/locative case marker (CASE)

双

/t'i/

History:

0 /ti-/

## sil make/create (N)

7

/s'il/ History:

0 /silahet/ 1000 /silaht/ 3000 /silah/ /sila/ 5000 /sil/ 9500

## $\mathbf{na}_{me/I}(P)$

T

/n'a/

History:

0 /na/

## lethidriks meat (N)

रांश्रहें

/le0'idriks/

lit. tasting+GEN+blood

History:

1000 /aleðahi-driks/ 1000 /aleðahidriks/ 5000 /aleðaidriks/ 5500 /aleðidriks/ /leðidriks/ 7500 12002 /le0idriks/

## lagorim memory (N)

SEÓS XX

/lag'orim/ History:

0 /elakorim/ 2000 /elagorim/ 7500 /lagorim/

## **mo-** *MID/middle voice marker* (VOICE)

XQ"

/m'o/

History:

/mo-/

## naninat month (N)

प्रिप्र

/nan'inat/ lit. small+small+cycle

History:

0 /ninaninatot/ -1000 /ninaninatt/ -3000 /ninaninat/ -9200 /naninat/ -11990 /naninat/ -12005 /naninat/

## lius moon (N)

Tims/

/l'ius/ History:

0 /alius/ — 7500 /lius/

## mar mother (N)

D

/m'ar/ History:

 $\begin{array}{cc} 0 & /\mathrm{mari}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /\mathrm{mar}/ \end{array}$ 

## olan mouth (N)

व्र्ट

/'olan/ History:

 $\begin{array}{cc} 0 & /\mathrm{colan}/ & \rightarrow \\ 7500 & /\mathrm{olan}/ & \end{array}$ 

## kwil movement (N)

हेर्प्रर

/kw'il/

History:

0 /kwil/

ह्र

/k'i/

History:

0 /ki/

## i- NOM/nomative case marker (CASE)

Í

/'i/

History:

0 /i-/

## $nadur \ {\it non-person hair/fur/hide/skin/scales}$

(N)

SED(2)

/n'adur/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\mathrm{anatur}/ & \rightarrow \\ 2000 & /\mathrm{anadur}/ & \rightarrow \\ 7500 & /\mathrm{nadur}/ \end{array}$ 

## lar north (N)

र्ज

/l'ar/

History:  $\theta$  /lan

0 / lare / 9500 / lar /

## verun nose (N)

<del>6636</del>

/v'erun/

History:

0 /verun/

## t10-

OBL/obligative mood marker (MOOD)

**तर**□

 $/\widehat{t}\widehat{d}0$ -/

History:

0 /td0-/

## lhialhi one hundred forty four/144 (N)

/łi'ałi/

lit. twelve+twelve

History:

4000 /tiatia/ 9500 /łiałi/

lo one/1 (N)

/l'o/

History:

0 /lo/

do opposite/not/un-(N)

/d'o/

History:

 $\theta$  /do/

lhe- OPT/optative mood marker (MOOD)

55

/l'e/

History:

0 /le-/

har pain (N)

De

/h'ar/

History:

/hara/ 9500 /har/

**Pa-** PASS/passive voice marker (VOICE)

(1)

/p'a/

History:

0 /pa-/

hulnum past (Ns) ر جر الم

/h'ulnum/

lit. behind+path

History:

10 /hulnum/

num path (N)

CAL

/n'um/ History:

0 /num/

tlaf peace/peacefulness/calmness/calm (N)

/tl'a/ History:

0 /tlaf/ /tlad/ 7501

driel person (N)

इंस्ट्रेंड

/dr'iel/ History:

0 /drihela/ 5000 /driela/

9500 /driel/

trel person skin (N)

/tr'el/

History:

0 /trelahet/ 1000 /trelaht/ 3000 /trelah/

5000 /trela/

tumthil 
$$plain$$
 (N)

/t̪'um $\theta$ il/
lit. flatness+place

History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc}
50 & /tum\theta$ il/

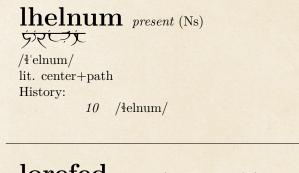
 $9500 & /tum\theta$ il/

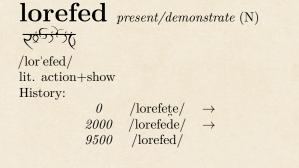
melor 
$$plant$$
 (N)

/m'elor/
lit. life+action

History:

 $50$  /əmellore/  $\rightarrow$ 
 $2300$  /mellore/  $\rightarrow$ 
 $6500$  /melore/  $\rightarrow$ 
 $9500$  /melor/





kith reaching/arriving/traveling (N)

/k'iθ/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\mathrm{ki}\theta\mathrm{sa}/ & \rightarrow \\ 4502 & /\mathrm{ki}\theta\mathrm{a}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /\mathrm{ki}\theta/ & \end{array}$ 

ra- REC/reciprocal voice marker (VOICE)

/r'a/ History:

0 /ra-/

lhoden redness/red (N)

5000

/4'oden/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\text{lehoten}/ & \rightarrow \\ 1000 & /\text{lhoten}/ & \rightarrow \\ 2000 & /\text{lhoden}/ & \rightarrow \\ 4502 & /\text{loden}/ & \end{array}$ 

te- REFL/reflexive voice marker (VOICE)

/tˈe/ History:

0 /te-/

ryfethr report/confession (N)

इंस्ट्रेड

/ryf'eθr/

lit. truth+speech

History:

 $\begin{array}{cccc} 7200 & /\mathrm{aryfe\delta ra}/ & \rightarrow \\ 7500 & /\mathrm{ryfe\delta ra}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /\mathrm{ryfe\delta r}/ & \rightarrow \\ 12002 & /\mathrm{ryfe\theta r}/ & \end{array}$ 

2100

/4y/

shotlel river (N)

ॐतरंर

/ʃ'otlel/

lit. flow+water

History:

 $\begin{array}{cccc} 500 & / \widehat{\text{fot}} & \rightarrow \\ 2000 & / \widehat{\text{fot}} & \rightarrow \\ 4500 & / \widehat{\text{fot}} & \rightarrow \\ 12000 & / \widehat{\text{fot}} & \rightarrow \\ 14000 & / \widehat{\text{fot}} & \rightarrow \\ \end{array}$ 

sethr running/moving quickly/rushing (N)

مالال

 $/s'e\theta r/$ History:

 $\begin{array}{cc} 0 & /\mathrm{se}\theta\mathrm{ir}/ & \rightarrow \\ 8000 & /\mathrm{se}\theta\mathrm{r}/ \end{array}$ 

lur sad (N)

/l'ur/

History:

0 /lura/ 9500 /lur/

## shotl sand (N)

ॐतर

/ʃˈot͡ɬ/

lit. flow+ground

Same as "flowing"

History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 1000 & / \widehat{\text{fot}} \theta \text{okft} / & \rightarrow \\ 1000 & / \widehat{\text{fot}} \theta \text{kft} / & \rightarrow \\ 3000 & / \widehat{\text{fot}} \theta \text{kf} / & \rightarrow \\ 4500 & / \widehat{\text{fot}} \theta \text{f} / & \rightarrow \end{array}$ 

 $\begin{array}{ccc}
4502 & / \widehat{\text{fot}} \theta / \\
14000 & / \widehat{\text{fot}} \theta /
\end{array}$ 

## nor sea (N)

tos

/n'or/ History:

0 /nor/

## pulo second (Ns)

केंन्र

/p'ulo/ lit. ESS+two

History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \text{/pu-loe/} & \rightarrow \\ 1000 & \text{/puloe/} & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & \text{/pulo/} \end{array}$ 

## pol seven/7 (N)

र्व्ट

/p'ol/

History:

 $\theta$  /pol/

## tlunalis sharing (N)

त्रंधर्

/thun'alis/

lit. joining+possession

History:

500 /t4unaelis/ – 10000 /t4unalis/

## $shith {\it sharpness/alertness/wakefulness} \ (N)$

DÍA

/ʃˈiθ/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /3i\theta/ & \rightarrow \\ 12001 & /5i\theta/ \end{array}$ 

## $benan \it \ \it shelter/protection/covering \ (N)$

350

/b'enan/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\mathrm{benani}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /\mathrm{benan}/ \end{array}$ 

## fed show (N)

35

/f'ed/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\text{fete}/ & \rightarrow \\ 2000 & /\text{fede}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /\text{fed}/ & \end{array}$ 

## tem six/6 (N)

A)

/t̪ˈem/ History:

0 /tep/ -:

## lhiatev sixteen/16 (N)

50000

/łi'atev/

lit. twelve+four

History:

4000 /liatev/

# rithil sky (N) /r'iθil/ lit. air+place History: $\begin{array}{ccc} 10 & /raiθθile/ \rightarrow \\ 4502 & /raiθile/ \rightarrow \\ 5500 & /riθile/ \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /riθil/ \end{array}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{nin} & small \text{ (N)} \\ & \swarrow \swarrow & \\ & /\text{n'in}/ \\ & \text{History:} \\ & 0 & /\text{nina}/ & \rightarrow \\ & 9500 & /\text{nin}/ \end{array}$$

## mataolan smile (N) /mata'olan/ lit. happy+mouth History: 400 /mattaeolan/ 3000 /mataeolan/ 10000 /mataolan/

### tesh sound (N) べつ /t'ef/ History: 0 /tetezah/ 1000 /ttezah/ 3000 /tegah/ 5000 /tega/ 9500 /te3/ 12001 /tes/

$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{fethr} & \textit{speaking} \; (N) \\ \hline \\ \textit{/f'e\thetar/} \\ \text{lit. show+thought} \\ \text{History:} \\ \hline \\ & 100 \quad / \text{fetei}\theta \text{ir}/ \quad \rightarrow \\ & 1000 \quad / \text{fetei}\theta \text{ir}/ \quad \rightarrow \\ & 3000 \quad / \text{fe}\theta \text{ir}/ \quad \rightarrow \\ & 5500 \quad / \text{fe}\theta \text{ir}/ \quad \rightarrow \\ & 8000 \quad / \text{fe}\theta \text{r}/ \end{array}$$



tlesh speed (N)

/t͡ɬ'eʃ/

History:

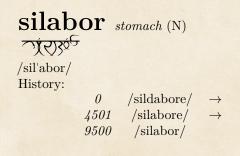
$$0$$
/t͡ɬeʒ/  $\rightarrow$ 

12001 /t͡ɬeʃ/

ing stickiness (N)

/'in/
History:

$$0 / inga/ \rightarrow 6000 / inga/ \rightarrow 8500 / inja/ \rightarrow 9500 / inj/$$



meron stone/rock (N)

DESC

/m'eron/ History:

/meron/

palor stopping/ceasing (N)

क्रिट्ठि

/p'alor/ History:

0 /palor/

Wi- SUB/subjunctive mood marker (MOOD)

(X)

/w'i/ History:

0 /wi-/

efol sun (N)

रेट्रेंट्

/'efol/

History:

0 /eifol/ 5500 /efol/

ngam surpassing/exceeding/overwhelming

(N) tox

/ŋ'am/

History:

0 /ŋoŋabi/ 9200 /ŋəŋabi/ 9500 /ŋəŋab/ 11000 /ŋəŋam/ 11990 /ŋŋam/ 12005 /ŋam/

vekhan sword (N)

/v'ekhan/ lit. killing+tool History:

50 /vekhðan/ 4502 /vekhan/

ngatlun tar (N)

र्ह्यूर्ड्रं

/ŋˈat͡lun/

lit. stickiness+joining

History:

/ingatfuna/ 50 6000 /ingathuna/ /ŋgatluna/ 7500 /ŋatluna/ 8500

9500 /natlun/

lharafed teaching (N)

/lar'afed/

lit. knowledge+show

History:

0 /\undersarafete/ 2000 /larafede/ 9500 /\underline{4}arafed/

tu- TEMP/temporal case marker (CASE)

7

/t'u/ History:

0 /tu-/

tir ten/10 (N)

/t'ir/

History: 0 /tir/

/l'od/ History:

0 /lote/ -2000 /lode/ -9500 /lod/

$$t \atop \nearrow$$
 they (plural) (Ps)

/t/ History:

## tiel thing (N)

त्रंप्र

/t̪ˈiel/ History:

 $\begin{array}{cc} 0 & / \mathrm{tihel}/ & \rightarrow \\ 5000 & / \mathrm{tiel}/ \end{array}$ 

## nalh thinking/believing/pondering (N)

5

/n'a4/ History:

0 /na4/

## lhial thirteen/13 (N)

प्रिंट

/l'ial/

lit. twelve+one

History:

4000 /4ialo/  $\rightarrow$  9500 /4ial/

## femlhi thirty six/36 (N)

THE

/fˈemɬi/

lit. three+twelve

History:

4000 /femłia/  $\rightarrow$  9500 /femłi/

## loelhiatem thirty/30 (N)

र्थंर्प्रात्रंप्र

/loeli'atem/ lit. twenty four+six

History:

4000 /loeliatem/  $\rightarrow$  11000 /loeliatem/

## ithr thought (N)

TAS

/ˈiθr/ History:

 $\begin{array}{cc} 0 & /\mathrm{i}\theta\mathrm{i}\mathrm{r}/ & -\\ 8000 & /\mathrm{i}\theta\mathrm{r}/ \end{array}$ 

## fem three/3 (N)

FIX

/f'em/ History:

0 /fem/

## hysha throwing (N)

2

/hy∫'a/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \text{/huy3a/} & \rightarrow \\ 2100 & \text{/hy3a/} & \rightarrow \\ 12001 & \text{/hyJa/} \end{array}$ 

## tlunalor tie/bind/knot (N)

त्रं ८,२००

/t͡ɬunˈalor/

lit. joining+action

History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 10 & /\widehat{\text{t4}}\text{unalore}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /\widehat{\text{t4}}\text{unalor}/ \end{array}$ 

## ngothr time (N)

स्र्वेर्

/ŋˈoθr/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\mathrm{nko\theta ir}/ & \rightarrow \\ 2000 & /\mathrm{ngo\theta ir}/ & \rightarrow \\ 6000 & /\mathrm{ngo\theta ir}/ & \rightarrow \\ 8000 & /\mathrm{ngo\theta r}/ & \rightarrow \\ 8500 & /\mathrm{ngo\theta r}/ & \end{array}$ 

## than tool (N)

DE

/θ'an/ History:

0 /ðan/ - 12002 / $\theta$ an/

## thul top (N)

उड़िक

/θ'ul/ History:

0 /ðul/ -12002 /θul/

## pelor town/village (N)

क्रिन्द्रि

/p'elor/ History:

0 /pelor/

## lhethel trance/sleep (N)

प्रंक्रंट

/l'eθel/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\mathrm{fe\delta el/} & \rightarrow \\ 12002 & /\mathrm{fe\theta el/} \end{array}$ 

## glar tree (N)

हर्

/gl'ar/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\text{aklare}/ & \rightarrow \\ 2000 & /\text{aglare}/ & \rightarrow \\ 7500 & /\text{glare}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /\text{glar}/ & \end{array}$ 

## lhi twelve/12 (N)

文

/ɬˈi/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\text{liya}/ & \rightarrow \\ 1000 & /\text{lia}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /\text{li}/ & \end{array}$ 

## loelhial twenty five/25 (N)

र्थंर्थंर

/loef'ial/

lit. twenty four+one

History:

4000 /loelialo/  $\rightarrow$  9500 /loelial/

## $loelhi \ \mathit{twenty four/24} \ (N)$

र्थंप्र

/lo'eli/

lit. two+twelve

History:

4000 /loełia/  $\rightarrow$  9500 /loełi/

## loelhialo twenty six/26 (N)

र्थंत्र्यंत्र

/loeli'alo/

lit. twenty four+two

History:

4000 /loelialoe/ – 9500 /loelialo/

## lhiath twenty/20 (N)

SXX

 $/4'ia\theta/$ 

lit. twelve+eight

History:

4000 / $4ia\theta$ /  $\rightarrow$  5500 / $4ia\theta$ /

## lo two/2 (Ns)

र्ष

/l'o/

History:

0 /lo/

## ther up (N)

कुंडि

/θ'er/

History:  $\begin{array}{cc} 0 & /\theta \mathrm{era}/\\ 9500 & /\theta \mathrm{er}/ \end{array}$ 

## $\mathbf{n}$ us/we (Ps)

/n/

History:

0 /ne/ -12004 /n/

## velar value (N)

एंट्री

/v'elar/

History:

 $\begin{array}{cc} 0 & /\mathrm{velare}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /\mathrm{velar}/ \end{array}$ 

## nolhen waking dreamer (N)

CÓSÍC

/n'olen/

lit. walking+dream

History:

10 /nołena/ – 4502 /nołena/ – 9500 /nołen/

## nolh walking (N)

CÓS

/n'oł/

History:

 $\theta$  /noł/

## selor washing (N)

حرن کون

/s'elor/

lit. water+action

History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\text{ztellore}/ & \rightarrow \\ 2000 & /\text{zdellore}/ & \rightarrow \\ 4500 & /\text{zellore}/ & \rightarrow \\ 6500 & /\text{zelore}/ & \rightarrow \\ 9500 & /\text{zelor}/ & \rightarrow \\ 12000 & /\text{selor}/ & \end{array}$ 

## sel water (N)

200

/s'el/ History:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & /\mathrm{ztel/} & \rightarrow \\ 2000 & /\mathrm{zdel/} & \rightarrow \\ 4500 & /\mathrm{zel/} & \rightarrow \\ 12000 & /\mathrm{sel/} \end{array}$ 

## tirlhonum week (N)

A COSSICIAL

/tirl'onum/

lit. ten+day

History:

4000 /tirtonum/

tlem weight (N) त्रंप्र

/tl'em/ History:

/atlemo/ 0 7500 /tlemo/ /tlem/ 9500

fil west (N) र्रेर /f'il/

History:

0 /fil/

lhan what (INT)

SIC

/4'an/ History:

0 /\fan/

lhan when (INT)

SIC

/l'an/

History:

 $\theta$  / $\frac{1}{4}$ an/

lhan where (INT)

510

/4'an/

History:

 $\theta$  / $\frac{1}{4}$ an/

lhan who (INT)

SIC

/l'an/

History:

0 /\fan/

lhan why (INT)

/4'an/ History:

0 /\flan/

shilad width (N)

र्रिए

/ʃ'ilad/ History:

0 /zilate/

2000 /zilade/ /3ilad/ 9500

/filad/ 12001

rithwil wind/breath (N)

**ऑक्ट्रं** 

/r'iθwil/

lit. air+movement

History:

10 /raiθkwil/ 3000 /rai\text{\text{wil}/}

5500 /ri0wil/

ary wisdom/truth (N)

200

/'ary/

History:

0 /aray/ 2100 /ary/

thraf wondering/curiosity (N)

19°

 $/\theta r'af/$ History:

/\text{\ti}}\ext{\ti}}\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tin}\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\tin}\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\tex 0 8000 /\text{\text{qrafa}/}

## glar woods (N) /gl'ar/ History: 0 /glar/

```
\begin{array}{ccc} \textbf{felor} & \textit{writing/painting} \text{ (N)} \\ \hline \\ \text{/felor/} \\ \text{lit. show+action} \\ \text{History:} \\ & 10 & /\text{fetelore/} \rightarrow \\ & 1000 & /\text{ftelore/} \rightarrow \\ & 3000 & /\text{felore/} \rightarrow \\ & 9500 & /\text{felor/} \\ \end{array}
```

$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{ninat} \quad year \; (N) \\ \hline (N) \\ (N) \\ \hline (N) \\ \hline (N) \\ (N) \\ (N) \\ \hline (N) \\ ($$

$$\mathbf{W}$$
 you (plural) (Ps)  $\langle \mathbf{V} \rangle$  | History:  $0 \text{ /we/} \rightarrow 12004 \text{ /w/}$