Noku Language

## ***Noku to English Dictionary***

### (Because, I mean, why not?)

Nokutoka Momiji

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# Introduction

Welcome to the **Official Noku to English Dictionary**, made by yours truly. This should serve as an aid for making sentences and possible conversations in Noku.

Noku was created as an attempt to create a simpler, new language with sensible and simple rules and structure. It should be easy for an English native to use. It would simply require knowing the appropriate words and rules.

Noku utilizes the most of the letters in the standard Latin alphabet, having 23 letters. There are no accents or special characters.

If you would like to skip the rules, simply go to the Words section. You can find the appropriate page number in the Index on the previous page.

# Numbers

## Cardinal numbers

| **Number** | **English** | **Noku** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | Zero | Sero |
| 1 | One | Mon |
| 2 | Two | Bi |
| 3 | Three | Tri |
| 4 | Four | Kuat |
| 5 | Five | \*Pint |
| 6 | Six | Hixo |
| 7 | Seven | \*Sept |
| 8 | Eight | Okto |
| 9 | Nine | Nove |
| 10 | Ten | Dien |
| 20 | Twenty | Bidien |
| 100 | One Hundred | Sien |
| 1000 | One Thousand | Mien |
| 1000000 | One Million | Milien |
| 10000000 | One Billion | Bilien |

These are the basic cardinal numbers. With these, you can make up any number you need. To make a number, simply string the numbers together.

**Ex:**

23 -> Bi + Tri = **Bitri.**

102 -> Sien + Bi = **Sienbi.**

200 -> Bi + Sien = **Bisien.**

\*In the cases of numbers that end with a “t”, if the next word starts with a consonant, you add the letter “i” between the words.

**Ex:**

72 -> Sep**t + b**i = Sep**tib**i

## Ordinal Numbers

In order to turn a number from Cardinal to Ordinal, simply add the suffix “-iet” at the end. Take a look at the following table:

| **Number** | **Cardinal** | **Ordinal** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | Sero | Sero**iet** |
| 1 | Mon | Mon**iet** |
| 2 | Bi | B**iet** |
| 3 | Tri | Tr**iet** |
| 4 | Kuat | Kuat**iet** |
| 5 | Pint | Pint**iet** |
| 6 | Hixo | Hixo**iet** |
| 7 | Sept | Sept**iet** |
| 8 | Okto | Okto**iet** |
| 9 | Nove | Nove**iet** |
| 10 | Dien | Dien**iet** |
| 20 | Bidien | Bidien**iet** |
| 100 | Sien | Sien**iet** |
| 1000 | Mien | Mien**iet** |
| 1000000 | Milien | Milien**iet** |
| 10000000 | Bilien | Bilien**iet** |

The suffix is only added at the end of the number, not between numbers.

**Ex:**

32 -> Bitri + -iet -> Bitr**iet**

# Pronouns

There are three categories of pronouns in Noku: **Direct**, **Indirect** and **Possession**. Each category is made up of 7 pronouns.

**Direct pronouns** are pronouns used to refer to the subject of the sentence. As previously stated, there are 7 pronouns.

| **Person** | **Number** | **English** | **Noku** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1st Person | Singular | I | Ako |
| \*Plural (Inclusive) | We | Ano |
| \*Plural Exclusive | We | Ani |
| 2nd Person | Singular | You | Tako |
| Plural | You | Tano |
| 3rd Person | Singular | He / She / They | \*\*Mako |
| Plural | They | Mano |

\*The inclusive pronoun includes the listener (you and me / us). The exclusive pronoun excludes them (me / us but not you).

\*\*Noku is a gender-less language, meaning there are no gendered words or pronouns.

**Indirect pronouns** are pronouns used to refer to an object which is not the subject of the sentence.

| **Person** | **Number** | **English** | **Noku** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1st Person | Singular | Me | Iko |
| Plural (Inclusive) | Us | Ino |
| Plural (Exclusive) | Us | Ini |
| 2nd Person | Singular | You | Kayo |
| Plural | You | Kano |
| 3rd Person | Singular | Them | Siyo |
| Plural | Them | Sino |

If the verb is in Imperative, you use the Indirect pronoun.

**Ex:**

“Give **me** some coffee.” -> “Dadara **iko** seto foci.”

**Possessive pronouns** are used to indicate possession of an object or item.

| **Person** | **Number** | **English** | **Noku** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1st Person | Singular | Mine | Ma |
| Plural (Inclusive) | Our / Ours | Mon |
| Plural (Exclusive) | Our / Ours | Mion |
| 2nd Person | Singular | Your / Yours | Ka |
| Plural | Your / Yours | Kon |
| 3rd Person | Singular | His / Hers / Theirs | Sa |
| Plural | Theirs | Son |

To refer to an inanimate object, you can use the pronoun “ito” (Direct and Indirect) and “itos” (Possessive).

# **Verb Conjugation**

**Verbs** in Noku are easy to conjugate. There are four types of verb conjugation in Noku: **Present**, **Past**, **Future** and **Imperative**. To demonstrate every conjugation type, we will be using the verb “To Be”: “Mai”

The **Present** conjugation is used to indicate that an action is happening in the current moment. This conjugation merely utilizes the **verb root** and is the same as the **infinitive** form.

**Ex:**

I am -> Ako **mai**.

You are -> Tako **mai.**

He / She is -> Mako **mai.**

The **Past** conjugation is used to indicate that an action happened previous to the current moment. This conjugation is done by appending the suffix “**-anon**” to the verb root.

**Ex:**

I was -> Ako mai**anon.**

You were -> Tako mai**anon.**

He / She was -> Mako mai**anon.**

The **Future** conjugation is used to indicate that an action will happen in the, well, future. This conjugation is done by appending the suffix “**-rian**” to the verb root.

**Ex:**

I will be -> Ako mai**rian.**

You will be -> Tako mai**rian.**

He / She will be -> Mako mai**rian.**

The **Imperative** conjugation is used to order someone or give instructions to do something. This conjugation can only be used with **Action** verbs. This conjugation is done by simply repeating the first syllable, or first consonant and vowel in certain cases, before the root verb. Look at the following example using the verb “To Think”: “Mikiro”.

**Ex:**

Think, Gura! -> **Mi**mikiro, Gura!

Or the following example, giving an instruction using the verb “To press”: “Neka”

**Ex:**

**Press** [Z] to interact. -> **Neneka** [Z] interako.

The imperative conjugation can only be used with either a noun, as done in the previous example, or with the 2nd Person Direct Pronoun (either singular or plural).

The Present conjugation is also used as the present participle of the word.

**Ex:**

I was **being** nice! -> Ako maianon **mai** nindo!

The Past conjugation is also used as the past particle of the word.

**Ex:**

I had **warned** you. -> Ako milikianon amaranon kayo.

# Sentence Formation

## Standard Sentences

In most cases, sentences in Noku follow a similar structure to English sentences.

**Ex:**

I want coffee. -> Ako nalo fosi.

However, sentences in Noku are bound by certain rules depending on the type of sentence.

Normal sentences always follow a Subject-Verb-Object structure:

**Ex:**

I am a nice person. -> Ako mai ang nindo imaniti.

Well, I love you. -> Owu, ako ame kayo.

Owu ako ame kayo -> THIS IS **INCORRECT** (X).

## Questions

Questions follow a Question Word / Conditional (if any) - Verb - Subject - Object structure:

**Ex:**

How are you doing? -> Gama mai tako lakan?

Keep in mind that this applies to all questions. So when translating from English to Noku, you may have to switch things around or add things.

**Ex:**

You did that? -> Lakananon tako eto?

Did what? -> Apo lakananon ako?

## Conditionals

## 

# Words

Here you will translations of words in Noku to English. If you do not know the meaning of a word, you should search it on an English dictionary.

(Constantly being updated with words and example sentences.)

## **A**

**“A”** is the first letter of the alphabet and the first vowel.

**Adali** (Modifier): “Easy (difficulty).”

**Ex:** This is easy. -> Kino mai adali.

**Ahira** (Modifier): “Hard (difficulty).”

**Aka** (Modifier): “Red.”

**Ex:** I ate a **red** apple. -> Ako konmaka ang **aka** pomu.

**Aki** (Noun): “Female”.

**Akibu** (Noun): “Mom”

**Akibumo** (Noun): “Mother”

**Akui** (Modifier): “Sour”.

**Alaga** (Verb): "To care.", “Care.”

**Alagamapa** (Modifier): "Careless."

**Alagartiu** (Modifier): "Careful."

**Alung** (Modifier): “Sad”, “Sadness”

**Alungang** (Verb): “To make (someone) sad.”

**Amara** (Verb): "To warn.", “Warn.”

**Ame** (Verb): “To love.”, “Love.”

**Ex:** I **love** you -> Ako **ame** kayo.

**Ampa** (Noun): “Look (as in the look of something).”

**Ampaknya** (Verb): “To look. (as in how you look.)”

**An-** (Fix): “Before.”

**Anaran** (Modifier / Noun): “Morning”

**Ankinoni** (Modifier): “Before (the present time).”

**Ex:** I have done it **before**. -> Ako miliki lakananon ito **ankinoni**.

**Anpriaran** (Modifier): The day before yesterday.

**Anuring** (Modifier): “Evening”.

**Anoni** (Modifier): “Before (some time).”

**Ex:** I did it **before** the evening. -> Ako lakananon ito **anoni** aru anuring.

**Ang** (Preposition): “A”

**Angi** (Modifier / Noun): “Angry”, “Anger.”

**Anging** (Verb): “To anger.”

**Ankari** (Verb): "To find."

**Apo** (Question Word): “What?”

**Ex:** **What** is your name? -> **Apo** mai ka nome?

**Ex:** **What** time is it? -> **Apo** kroni mai ito?

**Arai** (Modifier): "Far."

**Aran** (Noun): “Day.”

**Ex:** Good **day**! -> Baika **aran**!

**Are** (Question Word): "Who?"

**Ari** (Preposition): “Of.”

**Ex:** I think **of** you every day. -> Ako mikiro **ari** kayo keto aran.

**Arseni** (Noun): "Art."

**Artiona** (Verb): "To fill.", “Fill.”

**Artiu** (Modifier): "Full."

**Aru** (Preposition): “The.”

**Ex**: **The** dog is cute. -> **Aru** golen mai bae.

**As** (Preposition): “As.”

**Ex:** The dog is **as** cute **as** they can be. -> Aru golen mai **as** bae **as** mako bore mai.

**Asaka** (Verb): "To feel."

**Asan** (Modifier): “Sour.”

**Asaya** (Modifier): “Happy.”

**Asayang** (Verb): “To make (someone) happy.”

**Asik** (Verb): "On (as in to turn on).”

**Astasi** (Noun): "Dimension.”

**Astasianu** (-): "Dimensionality.”

**Ata** (Exclamation): “At.”

**Atroiso** (Verb): “To add.”

## **B**

**“B”** is the second letter of the alphabet and the first consonant.

**Bae** (Modifier): “Cute”, “Adorable”.

**Ex:** Luna is **adorable**. -> Luna mai **bae**.

**Bahi** (): "Language.”

**Baika** (Modifier): “Good.”

**Ex:** Today will be a **good** day. -> Kinaran mairian ang **baika** aran.

**Bana** (Modifier): “A lot.”, “So.”, “Very.”, “Such a.”

**Ex:** They are **so** cute! -> Mano mai **bana** bae!

**Ex:** I drink **a lot** of coffee. -> Ako konlikido **bana** ari foci.

**Bangala** (Modifier): "Frozen.”

**Bangaloru** (Verb): "To freeze.”

**Bangeta** (Verb): "To heat up.”

**Bangeto** (Modifier): "Hot.”

**Baowu** (): "Well (as in being good).”

**Basa** (): "Regular."

**Basa-basa** (): "Regularly."

**Basku** (): "Else."

**Berin** (Verb): “To act (as in acting).”

**Berita** (Verb): "To tell."

**Biera** (Noun): “Tuesday.”

**Ex: Tuesday** is the second day of the week. -> **Biera** mai aru bi era.

**Biluna** (Modifier): “February.”

**Ex:** **February** is the second month of the year. -> **Biluna** mai aru biet luna ari aru inyeon.

**Bito** (): "A beat (rhythm)."

**Blou** (Modifier): "Top.”

**Bloudeska** (Noun): "Desktop.”

**Bloukefa** (Noun): "Forehead.”

**Boran** (Modifier): "Heavy. "

**Bore** (Verb): “To can.”, “Can.”

**Bugu** (Verb): "To beat (as in to hit physically)."

**Bumo** (Noun): “Parent”

**Bura** (Modifier): “Here.”

**Buta** (Verb): “To put”, “Put”, “To place (something)”.

## D

**“D”** is the third letter of the alphabet and the second consonant.

**Dakseda** (-): “Oblivious”, “Obliviousness.”

**Dala** (Modifier): “In.”

**Ex:** Put it **in**. -> Bubuta ito **dala**.

**Dalato** (Modifier): “Inside.”

**Dapi** (Verb): "To face."

**Dara** (Verb): “To give.”, “Give.”

**Dei-** (Fix): “Next.”

**Deiaran** (Modifier / Noun): “Tomorrow.”

**Ex:** **Tomorrow** will be a new day. -> **Deiaran** mairian ang neo aran.

**Deiluna** (Modifier / Noun): “Next month.”

**Deiuring** (Modifier / Noun): “Next night.”

**Deska** (Noun): "Table.”, “Desk.”

**Desu** (Verb / Question Word): “To may.”, “May”

**Deve** (Verb): “Keep (going).”, “To continue”, “Continue”

**Ex:** You should stop now and **continue** tomorrow. -> Tako handa nasta kinoni na **deve** deiaran.

**Ex:** I will keep on trying. -> Ako deverian (trying).

**Dienluna** (Noun): “October.”

**Dimis** (Noun): “Release (as in the release of a new film, book, etc).”

**Divi** (): "Under."

**Dora** (Modifier): “Handsome.”

**Ex:** The man is **handsome**. -> Aru laki imaniti mai **dora**.

**Dutu** (Noun): "Angle."

## E

**“E”** is the fourth letter of the alphabet and the second vowel.

**Ebete** (Modifier): “All.”

**Ede** (): “Any.”

**Edemon** (): “Anyone.”

**Edesakui** (): “Anything.”

**Ekam** (Verb): "To cup (as in to cup someone's face)."

**Ekera** (Modifier / Noun): “Saturday.”

**Ekrin** (Noun): "Screen.”

**Empati** (Verb): "To occupy.", “Occupy.”

**Enang** (Verb): "To calm.", “Calm.”

**Ensin** (): "Attention."

**Enso** (Noun): "Heart."

**Ensobito** (Noun): "Heartbeat."

**Entik** (): "Identical.", "Same."

**Entuatu** (): "Square."

**Erenka** (Verb): "To plan."

**Ersea** (): "Available.”

**Erseakanu** (): "Availability.”

**Erua** (Verb): "To fast (as in to not eat)."

**Eto** (Pronoun): “That.”

**Euda** (Verb): "To wake.", “Wake.”, “Wake up.”

**Exas** (): "Axis."

## F

**“F”** is the fifth letter of the alphabet and the third consonant.

**Fang** (Noun): "Way."

**Fiera** (Verb): "To happen.”, “Happen.”

**Flaun** (Modifier): “Yellow.”

**Foni** (Noun): “Sound.”

**Foniru** (Noun): "Volume (as in volume of sound)."

**Fosi** (Noun): “Coffee.”

**Fun** (Modifier): "Huge. "

## G

**“G”** is the sixth letter of the alphabet and the fourth consonant.

**Gala** (Verb): "To worry."

**Galaga** (Verb): "To beat (as in to defeat).", "To defeat."

**Gama** (Question Word): “How?”

**Gematiu** (): "Whole."

**Gena** (): "Exact.”

**Gilen** (Noun): “Female dog.”

**Golen** (Noun): “Male dog.”

**Guma** (Verb): "To make (as in to make someone...)."

## H

**“H”** is the seventh letter of the alphabet and the fifth consonant.

**Habang** (): "While (as in "while we wait.")."

**Hakiti** (Noun): "Child."

**Hako** (Modifier): “Young”

**Halaga** (Verb): "To credit."

**Halaro** (Verb): "To relax."

**Halarong** (): "Relaxation."

**Handa** (): “Should.”

**Haneu** (Verb): "To breathe.", “Breathe.”

**Haya** (): "Should."

**Hikai** (Modifier): "Near.", "Close (in distance)."

**Hikai-hikai** (Modifier): "Nearly."

**Hikakroni** (): "Soon."

**Hima** (): "Free (as in freedom). "

**Hipa** (Modifier): “More.”

**Hipafun** (): "Enormous."

**Hipaikro** (): "Tiny."

**Hisa** (Verb / Modifier): “To suck (To be bad) (at something).”, “(Something is) bad or unpleasant.”

**Ex:**  I **suck** at this game. -> Ako **hisa** ata kino ludu.

Ex

**Hisera** (Noun): "Misery."

**Hisera-hisera** (Adverb): “Miserably.”

**Hiseraya** (Adjective): "Miserable."

**Hixoluna** (Noun): “June.”

**Hiya** (Verb): “To shame.”, “Shame”

**Ex:** I **shame** everyone whom I disagree with. -> Ako **hiya** ketomon are ako uno nyetu uba.

**Ex:** I am **ashamed** of my actions. -> Ako mai **hiyanon** ari ma (action)s

**Hiyang** (Verb): “To make (someone) ashamed.”

**Hiyartiu** (Adjective): “Shameful.”

**Hiyartiu-hiyartiu** (Adverb): “Shamefully.”

**Hiyoka** (Verb): “To rate.”, “Rate”.

**Hu** (Exclamation): “Hi.”

**Hulang** (Exclamation / Noun): “Welcome”

**Hulu** (Exclamation): “Hello.”

**Ex:** Hello! How are you? -> Hulu! Gama mai tako?

## I

**“I”** is the eighth letter of the alphabet and the third vowel.

**Ibigan** (Noun): “Friend.”

**Ibigan-ibigan** (Adverb): “Friendly”

**Ibiganang** (Adjective): “Friendly”

**Ihagi** (Verb): "To throw.", “Throw.”

**Ikanu (**Noun): "Ability."

**Ikao** (Verb): “To leave (as in to allow to remain).”

**Ex:** I **leave** the food on the table. -> Ako ikao aru maka

**Ikro** (Modifier): "Small."

**Ileri** (): "Forth."

**Imaniti** (Noun): “Person”, “Human”.

**Ex:** I am a **human** being. -> Ako mai ang **imaniti** maino.

**Ex:** You’re such a good **person**. -> Tako mai bana baika **imaniti**.

**Inda** (): "Across."

**Indonesia** (Noun): “Indonesia.”

**Inglis** (Noun): "English (As in the language and nationality)."

**Inso** (Modifier): "Conscious."

**Inso-inso** (Adverb): "Consciously."

**Interako** (Verb): "To interact."

**Inyeon** (Noun): “Year.”

**Ione** (Noun): “Existence.”

**Irata** (): "Busy."

**Ita** (Exclamation): “Yes.”

**Ex:** **Yes**, I did it. -> **Ita**, ako lakananon ito.

**Iteba** (): “From.”

**Ex:** **From** Russia with Love. -> **Iteba** Rusiya uba Ame.

**Ex:** I received a gift **from** a friend. -> Ako xotokuanon ang oxin **iteba** ang ibigan.

**Iti** (): "Small."

**Ex:** Your friend is so **small** and adorable. -> Ka ibigan mai bana **iti** na bae.

**Itipiha** (): "Bit (as in a small chunk)."

**Ex:** I may have eaten

**Ixe** (Verb): “To suck (something).”

**Iyi** (): "Best."

## J

**“J”** is the ninth letter of the alphabet and the sixth consonant.

**Jalu** (Noun): "Path. "

**Jalufang** (Noun): "Pathway. "

**Jakroni** (Noun): “End (as in the end of a period of time.)”

**Jaku** (Verb): “To end.”, “End.”

**Jakuno** (Noun): “End (as in the end of something).”

**Jani** (Modifier): “Innocent.”

**Ex:** I plead **innocent**, your honor. -> Ako nakale **jani**, ka (honor).

**Jatan** (Modifier): “Sweet.”

**Jioku** (): "Back."

**Jisu** (Verb): "To hold."

**Jitei** (Verb): "To pause."

**Juni** (-): “By.”

## K

**“K”** is the tenth letter of the alphabet and the seventh consonant.

**Kadere** (Verb): "To fall (in a state).", “To fall (as in “I fell over”).”

**Kadomno** (Verb): "To fall asleep."

**Kaduninso** (Verb): "To fall unconscious."

**Kaila** (Verb): “To need”, “Need”

**Ex:** I need to pass this class! -> Ako kaila parama kino liasis.

**Kakure** (Verb): “To hide.”

**Kala** (Question Word): “When?”

**Ex**: When were you planning to tell me!? -> Kala maianon tako (planning) (to tell) iko?

**Kalaraha** (): “Whenever.”

**Kalo** (Question Word): “Why?”

**Ex:** Why did you do this? -> Kalo lakananon tako lakan kino?

**Kamu** (Verb): "To finish.", “Finish.”

**Kamuka** (Verb): "To finalize.”, “Finalize.”

**Kamu-kamu** (): "Finally."

**Kana** (): "Possible."

**Kari** (Verb): “To find.”, “Find”.

**Kasa** (Modifier): “Rough (in texture).”

**Kata** (Noun): “Body.”

**Ex:** You will never find the **body**. -> Tako un karirian aru **kata**.

**Kauka** (Verb): “To buy.”

**Kaun** (Modifier): “Few.”

**Ex:** I’ve made a few mistakes. ->

**Kawan** (Noun): "A cup (as in a water cup)."

**Kefa** (Noun): "Head."

**Kelu** (Modifier): “Out.”

**Kelulato** (Modifier): “Outside.”

**Kemu** (): “Then.”

**Kena** (Noun): “Punishment.”

**Kera** (Modifier): "Hard (in texture)."

**Kerija** (Verb): "To work.", “Work.”

**Keta** (): "Up."

**Keto** (Determiner): “Every.”

**Ketoko** (Noun): “Everywhere.”

**Ex:** Filipinos are **everywhere**. -> Filipinos mai **ketoko**.

**Ketomon** (Pronoun): “Everyone”

**Ex: Everyone** here is nice. -> **Ketomon** bura mai nindo.

**Ketosakui** (): “Everything.”

**Kin-** (Fix): “This”

**Kinaran** (Modifier / Noun): “Today.”

**Kinluna** (Modifier / Noun): “This month.”

**Kino** (Determiner): “This.”

**Kinoni** (Modifier / Noun): “Now.”, “Present (time).”

**Kinuring** (Modifier / Noun): “Tonight.”

**Kisulu** (Verb): "To draw.", “Draw.”

**Kola** (-): “For.”

**Koloru** (Noun): “Color”.

**Konlikido** (Verb): “To drink”, “Drink”.

**Konmaka** (Verb): “To eat”, “Eat”.

**Konsolu** (Noun): “Console.”

**Konsumo** (Verb): “To consume.”, “Consume”.

**Kontro** (Verb): "To control.", “Control.”

**Kroni** (Noun): “Time.”

**Kuamera** (Modifier / Noun): “Thursday.”

**Kuare** (): "Ready."

**Kuatdutu** (Noun): “Rectangle.”

**Kuatluna** (Noun): “April.”

**Kube** (Verb / Noun / Adjective): “To pervert”, “Pervert”.

**Ex:** You are a **pervert**. -> Tako mai ang **kube**.

**Ex:** You have **perverted** thoughts. -> Tako miliki **kubeanon** miroas.

**Kuha** (Verb): "To gain.", “Gain."

**Kuno** (Modifier): “Most.”

**Kurana** (Verb): “Because.”

**Kusei** (Verb): "To make (as in to create).", "To create."

**Kuwai** (Verb): "To fabricate.", “Fabricate.”

**Kyusu** (Verb): "To mention.", “Mention.”

## **L**

**“L”** is the eleventh letter of the alphabet and the eighth consonant.

**Laino** (): "Other."

**Lakan** (Verb): “To do.”

**Laki** (Noun): “Male”

**Lakibu** (Noun): “Dad”

**Lakibuma** (Noun): “Father”

**Lakume** (Verb): “To fuck”, “Fuck”.

**Lanka** (Modifier): “Smooth (in texture).”

**Lanma** (Verb): "To use.", “Use.”

**Latan** (Noun): "Circle."

**Lato** (Noun): “Side.”

**Levi** (): "Over."

**Levirija** (Verb): "To Overwork.", “Overwork.”

**Lexiko** (Noun): "Dictionary."

**Leyoka** (Verb): "To overrate.", “Overrate.”

**Lian** (Noun): "Line."

**Liasis** (Noun): “Class (as in a school class).”, “Class (as in a social class)”.

**Ligi** (): "Around."

**Likase** (Verb): "To return (as in to give back)."

**Likido** (Noun): “Liquid.”

**Liri** (): "Left."

**Lomu** (Modifier): “Soft (in texture).”

**Ludu** (Noun): “Game.”

**Luhi** (Verb): "To catch.", “Catch.”

**Luko** (Modifier): “Big.”

**Luma** (): “Light (as in lightweight).”, “Light (as in light colour)”, “Light (as in a light)”

**Lumaka** (): “Pink.”

**Luno** (): “Dark.”

**Lunoreng** (): “Brown.”

## M

**“M”** is the twelfth letter of the alphabet and the ninth consonant.

**Mai** (Verb): “To be”.

**Maino** (Noun): “Being.”

**Maiwa** (Verb): "To have been."

**Maka** (Noun): “Food.”

**Makali** (Verb): "To forget.", “Forget.”

**Mana** (Verb): “To learn”.

**Ex:** I **am learning**. -> Ako **mana**.

**Ex:** I learned / learnt -> Ako **mananon**.

**Mapa** (Modifier): “Less.”

**Ex:** You should add less sugar to your coffee. -> Tako handa atroiso **mapa** sakan ni ka foci.

**Mari** (Verb): "To hear.", “Hear.”

**Marisin** (Verb): "To listen.", “Listen.”

**Mehiko** (Noun): “México.”

**Meiha** (Verb): “To look. (as in to see)”, “To see.”

**Melekan** (Verb): “To release.”

**Memuhui** (Verb): "To return (as in to go back)."

**Memuli** (Verb): “To restore.”, “Restore.”

**Meniya** (Verb): "To cause.", “Cause.”

**Menu** (Noun): "Menu."

**Menya** (-): “Aware”, “Awareness.”

**Mero** (): "Bottom."

**Mid-** (Fix): “Middle.”, “Between”.

**Midaran** (Modifier / Noun): “Midday”, “Noon”.

**Ex:** Noon is at 12 p.m. -> **Midaran** mai ata 12 p.m.

**Miduring** (Modifier / Noun): “Midnight.”

**Ex:** I studied until midnight. -> Ako nadianon sampa **Miduring**.

**Mikiro** (Verb): “To think”, “Think”.

**Ex:** I **think** Luna is cute. -> Ako **mikiro** Luna mai bae.

**Ex:** I want you **to think** about my proposal. -> Ako nalo kayo **mikiro** (about) ma (proposal).

**Miliki** (Verb): “To have.”, “Have”.

**Minus** (Modifier): “Worse”, “Worse than... (can also be substituted with a ‘-’ symbol).”

**Ex**:

**Minusia** (Verb): “To worsen.”

**Minuso** (): “Worst.”

**Miroa** (Noun): “Thought.”

**Ex:** I had an unsettling **thought**. -> Ako milikianon ang (unsettling) **miroa**.

**Mixru** (Verb): “To mix.”, “Mix.”

**Monbiluna** (Noun): “December.”

**Ex: December** is the 12th month of the year. -> **Monbiluna** mai aru monbiet luna ari aru (year).

**Monera** (Modifier / Noun): “Monday.”

**Ex:** Monday is the first day of the week. -> **Monera** mai aru mon era.

**Monlato** (Noun): "Monogon."

**Monluna** (Noun): “January.”

**Ex: January** is the 1st month of the year. -> **Monluna** mai aru moniet luna ari aru (year).

**Monmonluna** (Noun): “November.”

**Ex:** **November** is the 11th month of the year. -> **Monmonluna** mai aru monmoniet luna ari aru (year).

**Moski** (-): “If”

**Musika** (): "Music."

## **N**

**“N”** is the thirteenth letter of the alphabet and the tenth consonant.

**Na** (-): “And.”

**Nadei** (Verb): “To show”, “Show”.

**Ex:** I want **to show** you my collection! -> Ako nalo **nadei** kayo ma (collection).

**Nadia** (Verb): “To study”, “Study”.

**Ex:** I **study** hard every day. -> Ako **nadia** ahira keto aran.

**Nadoki** (Verb): “To try.”, “Try”.

**Nadra** (Verb): “To act (as in to do an action).”

**Nadrang** (): “Action.”

**Naekra** (Verb): "To express.", “Express.”

**Nagino** (Verb): "To become.", “Become.”

**Nakale** (Verb): “To plead”, “Plead”.

**Nakata** (Noun): “Exhibitionism”.

**Ex: Exhibitionism** is a perverted act. -> **Nakata** mai ang cube seuka.

**Nalo** (Verb): “To want”, “Want”.

**Ex:** I **want** to kiss you! -> Ako **nalo** tselo kayo!

**Nalu** (Verb): “To wish”, “Wish”, “To yearn”.

**Ex:** I **wish** upon the stars. -> Ako **nalu** sono aru taras.

**Ex:** I **yearn** for the sweet release of non-existence. -> Ako **nalu** kola aru jatan dimis un ione.

**Nami** (Verb): "To speak.", “Speak.”

**Nani** (Verb): “To worry”, “Worry”.

**Ex:** I **worry** about you sometimes. -> Ako **nani** yaku kayo seto kronis.

**Napei** (Verb): "To tell.", “Tell.”

**Napi** (Verb): “To desire”, “Desire”.

**Ex:** I **desire** your affection. -> Ako **napi** ka (afffection).

**Ex:** I know what you **desire**. -> Ako tukeng apo kayo **napi**.

**Napo** (Verb): "To say.", “Say.”

**Naru** (Verb): “To lick”, “Lick”.

**Ex:** They **lick** Fumu. -> Mako **naru** Fumu.

**Ex:** Everyone wants **to lick** Fumu. -> Ketomon nalu **naru** Fumu.

**Narume** (Noun): “Sex.”

**Ex:** Minecuberifisobsessed with **sex**. -> Minecuberif mai taksu uba **narume**.

**Ex: Sex** is overrated. -> **Narume** mai leyokanon.

**Nasta** (Verb): “To stop”, “Stop”

**Ex:** You should **stop** talking. -> Tako handa **nasta** nuhua.

**Navi** (Verb): "To navigate."

**Neka** (Verb): "To press."

**Neo** (Modifier): “New.”

I bought a **new** game console. -> Ako kaukanon ang **neo** ludu konsolu.

**Neoplus** (Modifier): “Better than new.”

**Ex:** I restored it and it looks **better than new**. -> Ako memulianon ito na ito ampa **neoplus.**

**Ngala** (): "Cold.", "Cool.”

**Ngala**-**ngala** (Adverb): "Coldly."

**Ngaloru** (Verb): "To cool down."

**Ngayaya** (): "Justice."

**Ngeta** (Verb): "To warm up."

**Ngeto** (): "Warm."

**Ngeto-ngeto** (Adverb): "Warmly."

**Ngina** (): "Needy."

**Nhara** (): "Sorry."

**Ni** (Exclamation): “To.”

**Nikiri** (Modifier): "Grumpy."

**Nindo** (Modifier): “Nice.”

**Ex:** I think you’re a **nice** person. -> Ako mikiro iko mai ang **nindo** imaniti.

**Noku** (Noun): “Lion.”

**Nole** (): "Brain."

**Noluxo** (Modifier): “Black.”

**Ex:** This is the blackest **black**. -> Kino mai aru kuno noluxo **noluxo**.

**Nome** (Noun): “Name”

**Ex:** Hello! My **name** is... -> Hulu! Ma **nome** mai...

**Noveluna** (Noun): “September.”

**Nulai** (Verb): “To begin”, “Begin”, “To start”, “Start”.

**Ex:** You **start** tomorrow. -> Tako **nulai** deiaran.

**Ex: Begin** by **beginning**. -> **Nulai** juni **nulai**.

**Nyama** (Verb): "To comfort.", “Comfort.”

**Nyamaru** (Modifier): "Comfortable."

**Nyan** (Noun): “Cat.”

**Ex:** This **cat** is adorable. -> Kino **nyan** mai bae.

**Nyetu** (Verb): "To agree.", “Agree.”

**Nyule** (Noun): "Neuron."

**Nyuleng** (Adjective): "Neural."

## O

**“O”** is the fourteenth letter of the alphabet and the fourth vowel.

**Ober** (Verb): "To wrap.", “Wrap.”

**Oerusak** (Noun): "Breakfast."

**Oki** (Exclamation): “Ok”, “Okay”, “All right”, “Fine (as in to accept)”.

**Ex: Fine**, I’ll do it. -> **Oki**, ako lakanrian ito.

**Ex:** I think it’s **all right**. -> Ako mikiro ito mai **oki**.

**Okini** (): "Favorite.”

**Oko** (Question Word / Modifier): “Where?”

**Ex:** **Where** did you hide the body? -> **Oko** lakananon tako kakure aru kata?

**Oktoluna** (Noun): “August.”

**Omluma** (Modifier): “White.”

**Ex:** White light contains all colors. -> Omluma luma suruko ebete kolorus.

**Ora** (Determiner): “There.”

**Ex:** **There** you are! -> Tako mai **ora**.

**Oreng** (Modifier): “Orange.”

**Ex:** If you mix red and yellow, you get orange. -> Moski tako mixru aka na flaun, tako xotoku oreng.

**Orusak** (Verb): "To break.", “Break.”

**Ositi** (Verb): "To cuddle.", “Cuddle.”

**Owu** (Exclamation): “Well (As in an expression before a sentence.)”

**Ex:** **Well**, I think it is a nice gift. -> **Owu**, ako mikiro ito mai ang nindo oxin.

**Oxin** (Verb / Noun): “To gift”, “Gift”.

**Ex:** I gifted them a video game. -> Ako oxinanon siyo ang (videogame).

## **P**

**“P”** is the fifteenth letter of the alphabet and the eleventh consonant.

**Paixo** (Verb): "To play (as in to play a game)."

**Paki** (): “Please (as in when asking something).”

**Ex:** Please

**Parama** (Verb): “To pass.”, “Pass”.

**Paruma** (Verb): "To come.", “Come.”

**Piha** (Noun): "Piece."

**Pilipinas** (Noun): “The Philippines.”

**Pintera** (Modifier): “Friday.”

**Pintluna** (Noun): “May (as in the month).”

**Plus** (Modifier): “Better”, “Better than... (can also be substituted with a ‘+’ symbol.)”

**Ex**: I am a **better** person. -> Ako mai ang plus imaniti.

**Ex**: I am **better than** you. -> Ako mai kayo**plus** (kayo+).

**Plusia** (Verb): “To better.”, “To improve.”

**Pomu** (Noun): “Apple.”

**Pos-** (Fix): “After.”

**Posdeiaran** (Modifier / Noun): The day after tomorrow.

**Poshikroni** (): "Soon."

**Poskinoni** (Modifier / Noun): “Later”, “Future”.

**Pri-** (Fix): “Previous”

**Priaran** (Modifier / Noun): “Yesterday.”

**Ex:** **Yesterday** was Tuesday. -> **Priaran** maianon Biera.

**Ex:** I studied a lot yesterday. -> Ako nadianon bana **priaran**.

**Prihikroni** (Modifier / Noun): “Recent (in time).”

**Prikinoni** (Modifier / Noun): “Past”

**Priluna** (Noun): “Last month.”

**Priuring** (Noun): “Last night.”

**Protipo** (Noun): "Template (as in a template for something)."

## R

**“R”** is the sixteenth letter of the alphabet and the twelfth consonant.

**Rados** (Modifier): "Glad."

**Raha** (): “Ever.”

**Rakara** (Verb): “To learn.”, “Learn.”

**Rami** (): "Multiple."

**Ramilato** (): "Polygon."

**Rapa** (Modifier): “Bitter”.

**Ratu** (): "Rat."

**Re-** (Prefix): “Again.”, “Back.”

**Redeve** (Verb): "To Resume.", “Resume.”

**Reftei** (Verb): "To tangle."

**Rekuha** (Verb): "To regain.", “Regain.”

**Rekuxala** (Verb): "To remember.", “Remember.”

**Renai** (): "Right."

**Renulai** (Verb): "To Restart.", “Restart.”

**Rewesto** (Verb): "To reposition.", “Reposition.”

**Rikori** (Verb): "To exercise.", “Exercise.”

**Roboko** (Noun): “Robot.”

**Rolaya** (Verb): “To wither.”, “Wither.”

**Rotubo** (Verb): “To grow.”, “Grow.”

**Royoku** (): "Front."

**Rumu** (Verb): "To go.", “Go.”

**Rusiya** (Noun): “Russia.”

## S

**“S”** is the seventeenth letter of the alphabet and the thirteenth consonant.

**Sadui** (Modifier): “Spicy”.

**Sakan** (Noun): “Sugar”.

**Saki** (): "Pain."

**Sakiartiu** (): "Painful."

**Sakui** (): “A thing.”

**Sama** (): “Together.”

**Sampa** (-): “Until”.

**Sanda** (): "While (as in "in a little while.")."

**Septera** (Modifier): “Sunday.”

**Septluna** (Noun): “July.”

**Sepu** (Verb / Modifier): “To perfect”, “Perfect”.

**Sera** (Modifier): “Old.”

**Serulo** (Modifier): “Blue.”

**Seto** (Modifier): “Some.”

**Setomon** (): “Someone.”

**Setosakui** (): “Something.”

**Setai** (): "Setting."

**Seuka** (Noun): “An act (as in an action).”, "An act (as in a perverted act)."

**Sibika** (Verb): "To error.", “Error.”

**Sihsa** (Noun): “Affection.”

**Sneng** (Noun): “Snake”

**Soire** (Modifier / Noun): “Afternoon”

**Somno** (): "Sleep."

**Sonione** (Verb): “To exist.”, “Exist.”

**Sono** (-): “Upon.”

**Suko** (Modifier): “Little”

**Suruko** (Verb): “To contain.”

## T

**“T”** is the eighteenth letter of the alphabet and the fourteenth consonant.

**Tabung** (Modifier): “Perhaps.”

**Taksu** (Verb): “To obsess.”, “Obsess.”

**Tama** (): "Main."

**Tara** (Noun): “Star (as in the celestial body).”, “Star (as in someone famous).”

**Tekara** (Verb): "To smell (as in to smell something)."

**Templa** (): "Template. "

**Tengau** (Verb): "To bite. ", “Bite.”

**Teruka** (Modifier): “Bad”

**Tidaino** (): "Otherwise."

**Tila** (Verb / Noun): “To taste”, “Taste”

**Tilaika** (Modifier): “Delicious”, “Good-tasting”.

**Tiluka** (Modifier): “Disgusting”.

**Timai** (): "Might."

**Tise** (): "To tune.", "Tune."

**Tobito** (Verb): "To beat (as in heart beating.). ", “Beat.”

**Tosai** (Verb): "To stay.", “Stay.”

**Tosi** (Verb): "Tone."

**Tridutu** (Noun): "Triangle."

**Triluna** (Noun): “March.”

**Trimera** (Modifier): “Wednesday.”

**Tselo** (Verb): "To kiss.", “Kiss.”

**Tsuku** (Verb): "To lie.", “Lie.”

**Tsukung** (): "Liar."

**Tukasa** (Verb): "To feel.", “Feel.”

**Tukeng** (Verb): “To know.”, “Know.”

**Tulo** (Verb): "To sleep.", “Sleep.”

**Tulong** (Verb): "To fall asleep."

## U

**“U”** is the nineteenth letter of the alphabet and the fifth vowel.

**Uba** (-): “With.”

**Ukengi** (Verb): “To entertain.”

**Ukenging** (Noun): “Entertainment.”

**Ukeru** (Verb): "To help.", “Help.”

**Ukesa** (Verb): “To bore.”, “Bore.”

**Ukesang** (Noun): “Boredom.”

**Ukmeni** (Verb): “To leave (as in to go away from).”

**Ex:** I **leave** Paris tomorrow. -> Ako **ukmeni** Paris deiaran.

**Ukuat** (Verb): "To make. (As in to build something).", “Make”

**Umanda** (Verb): "To move.", “Move.”

**Un** (Preposition): “No.”

**Un-** (Prefix): “No.”, “(When added at the beginning of a word, we give it the opposite meaning.)”

**Uname** (Verb / Noun): “To hate”, “Hate”.

**Unasik** (): "Off (as in to turn off)."

**Unbasa** (): "Irregular."

**Unbasa-basa** (Adverb): "Irregularly."

**Unbuta** (Verb): "To displace.", “Displace.”

**Ungki** (Verb Modifier): “Maybe.”

**Ex: Maybe** it’s because you’re disgusting. -> Ito mai kurana kayo mai **ungki** xania.

**Uninso** (): "Unconscious."

**Uninso-inso** (Adverb): “Unconsciously.”

**Unkata** (Noun): “Nobody.”

**Uno** (Preposition): “Not.”

**Unraha** (): “Never.”

**Unsakui** (): “Nothing.”

**Unu** (Modifier): “Purple.”

**Unysa** (): "Unpleasant."

**Unysafoni** (): "Noise."

**Uring** (Noun): “Night.”

## V

**“V”** is the twentieth letter of the alphabet and the fifteenth consonant.

**Virea** (Modifier): “Green.”

**Voka** (Noun): “Vocal.”

**Vokoni** (Noun): “Voice.”

## W

**“W”** is the twenty-first letter of the alphabet and the sixteenth consonant.

**Wahi** (): "Cozy."

**Wata** (Noun): “Water.”

**Watsumu** (): "Well (as in a well)."

## X

**“X”** is the twenty-second letter of the alphabet and the seventeenth consonant.

**Xaku** (Modifier / Noun): “Afraid”, “Fear.”

**Xakura** (Verb): “To make (someone) afraid”.

**Xamo** (-): “As well.”, “Also.”

**Xan** (Verb): "To disgust", “Disgust.”

**Ex:** You **disgust** me. -> Tako xan iko.

**Xanra** (Verb): “To make (someone) disgusted.”

**Xetang** (): "Vertical. "

**Xetanganu** (): "Verticality "

**Xino** (Verb): "To scratch. "

**Xoru** (): "Down "

**Xotoku** (Verb): “To get.”, “To receive.”

## Y

**“Y”** is the twenty-third letter of the alphabet and the eighteenth consonant.

**Yaki** (Verb / Noun): “To hug”, “Hug”.

**Yaku** (-): “About.”

**Yamama** (): "Convenience."

**Yamo** (): "May."

**Yatang** (): "Horizontal."

**Yatanganu** (): "Horizontality."

**Yodseu** (): "Free (as in without cost)."

**Yoksu** (Verb): "To study."

**Ysaru** (Verb): “To please”

**Ysarung** (): "Pleasure."

**Yung** (Verb): “To thank.”.