# An Introduction to Laevanaak

Ministry of Education — Namnak Xhesas

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# I Preface

This documentation explains the usage of the Laevanaak Language as of the government of Enkavak for the purpose of increasing literacy, understanding and studies on it. The Ministry of Education hopes for this documentation to be a basis for a more standardized Laevanaak for both the usage in politics and educational institutions.

Laevanaak is the most dominant language throughout the islands of the Atlantic Sea as well as different remote locations and cities. It is used officially by the governments of Enkavak and Gevsaksavli and the interŋational organisations ŊATO and the Gulf Union. The assigned language code is ‘LVK’ as issued by the United Ŋations Office of Codes and Document Standardization or ‘LV’ as used by the Enkavak government or other official atlantic institutions.

Laevanaak as well as related languages like Kaarratosk or Navnaak is part of the Laevanaic Language Family. More specifically the dialect described herein is referred to as Standard Modern Laevanaak, which is mainly spoken on islands such as Gasaŋgak or Ŋismgak and parts of Alnaŋaemak. Laevanaak has a high dialectal diversity due to the immediate geography consisting of nearly only ocean and its islands, which sepparated speakers for centuries yielding sevaral distinguished languages and dialects.

Over the span of the different time periods the Atlantic people had contact with Graecic, Pisco-Imerchali, Saxo-Syzkynic and most recently Kozramvan people which helped shaping the Laevanaak Language to what it is today. In modern times the contact to other cultures has expanded due to the globalisation with the most influencing being Kyawcenni, German, Kozramva and Mosici.

# II Phonology and Orthography

## II.1 Common and Uncommon Sounds

The most common sounds in Laevanaak can be represented by the Laenavaak script and are found in the most common words. Less common sounds are represented in other scripts depending on the dialect.

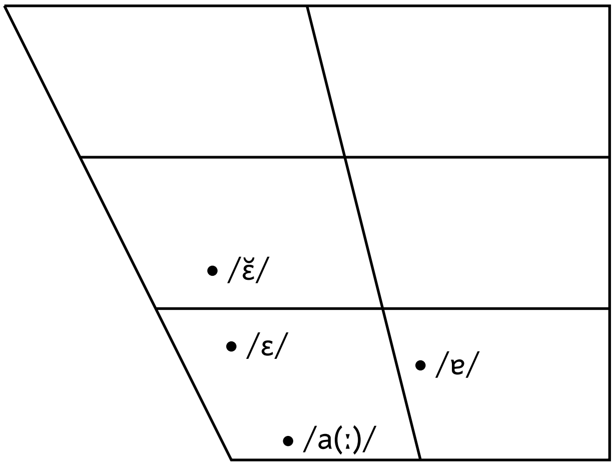


Figure 1: Laevanaak vowels

The different vowels are based on two main vowels in the standard dialect and are only differentiated by length most of the time. In most of the dialects, the short version of /ɛ/ can be represented by /ɪ/ and is more differentiated than in the standard dialect. In a similar manner can /ɐ/ merge with /a/, be differentiated or even split into more different vowels depending on the dialect.

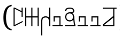
| | **Labial** | **Alveolar** | **Velar** | **Glottal** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Stop** | | | /k/ /g/ | /ʔ/ |
| **Nasal** | /m/ | /n/ | /ŋ/ | |
| **Fricative** | /v/ | /ɬ/ | | |
| **Affricative** | | /t͡ɬ/ | | |
| **Approximant** | | /l/ | | |

Table 1: Laevanaak Consonants

In some instances or dialects can certain sounds be pronounced differently. /k/ can become [q], /v/ can become [f] or /ɬ/ can become [ɮ]. The lateral alveolar affricate is mostly used in loanwords and only rarely occurs in names or native nouns. In some dialects it can be pronounced as [d].

Every vowel is always preceded by a consonant. If not specified, that consonant is simply a glottal stop.

## II.2 Native Script

The native Laevanaak script called Laenavaak () is an alphabet with 16 letters of which are 5 vowels and 11 consonants.

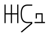
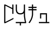
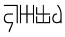
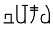
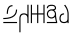
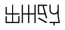
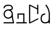
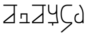
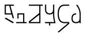
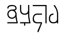
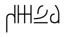
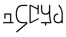
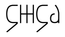
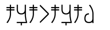
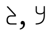
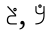
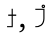
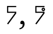
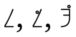
| Letter | Translit. | Name | Name (English) | IPA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | e |  | Ega | /ɛ/ |
| | l |  | Lima | /l/ |
| | ŋ |  | Ngeso | /ŋ/ |
| | h |  | Ahmo | /ʔ/ |
| | b |  | Bnevo | /v/ |
| | u |  | Seqi | /ɐ/, /ɛ/ |
| | v |  | Valo | /v/ |
| | k |  | Kakigo | /k/ |
| | q |  | Qakigo | /k/, /g/, /l/ |
| | i |  | Vingo | /ɛ̆/ |
| | n |  | Nebo | /n/ |
| | a |  | Aglio | /a/ |
| | s | | Smo | /ɬ/ |
| | g |  | Gego | /g/ |
| | m |  | Mim or Mimo | /m/ |
| | o | | O | /ɐ/ |

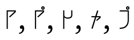
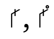
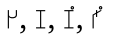
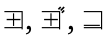
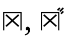
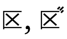
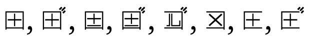
Table 2: Laenavaak Script

If the letter Ahmo is preceded by a vowel while not preceding a vowel itself, it turns the vowel into a stuttered vowel where the vowel is repeated once with a glottal stop in between. In some dialects the letters Bnevo, Seqi and Valo are pronounced as /b/, /ʊ/ or /ə/ and /f/ respectively, altho Seqi is mostly used in grammar and can only rarely be found in names or proper words. A double Aglio represents a long /a/ and any /v/ immediately following a /ɬ/ is silent.

## II.3 Foreign Script

Most dialects use a foreign script for names and loanwords. The one used in the standard dialect has 27 consonants of which 21 are used and 28 vowels of which 16 are used. Other systems used are the greek alphabet or the latin alphabet.

| Sound | Standard | Greek | Latin |
|---|---|---|---|
| /k/ |  | Κκ | Kk, Qq |
| /g/ |  | Γγ | Gg |
| /ʔ/ |  | Χχ | Hh, Xx |
| /m/ | | Μμ | Mm |
| /n/ |  | Νν | Nn |
| /ŋ/ | | Γγ γγ | Ŋŋ, Ng ng |
| /v/ |  | Ββ, Φφ | Ff, Vv, Bb |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| /ɬ/ |  | Θθ, Σσς | Ss |
| /t͡ɬ/ |  | Δδ, Ζζ, Ξξ, Ττ | Tt, Dd |
| /l/ |  | Δδ, Λλ, Ρρ | Dd, Ll, Rr |
| /ɛ̆/ |  | Ιι | Ii, Yy |
| /ɛ/ |  | Εε, Ηη | Ee |
| /a/ |  | Αα | Aa |
| /aː/ | | Αα αα | Aa aa |
| /ɐ/ |  | Οο, Ωω, Υυ | Oo, Uu |

## II.4 Punctuation

There is a lot of different symbols in Laevanaak used for punctuation and markings.

**Middledots** (◦) are placed between words to differentiate between them. They are only used if there is not already another symbol.

**Full Stops** (⦶) are placed at the end of a sentence to conclude it.

**Commas** (〉) are placed before a Subordinate, Coordinate clause or an AcI. If the clause does not conclude the sentence, it is also followed by a comma.

**Interjection Markers** (⊕) are used to mark full sentences or phrases that are placed within another sentence to add more information. They are placed before and after that interjected sentence or phrase instead of full stops or middledots. Interjection markers are also used in date formatting.

**Quote Markers** (♧) are placed before and after quotes.

**Abbreviation Markers** (ᑫ) are placed after an abbreviation.

**Name Markers** (ஃ) are placed before and after names to mark them as such.

Additionally there are still other symbols like the **Reverse Comma** (〈), the **Address Marker** (ȯ) or the **Triple Dot Marker** (∘⦶∘) used in specific situations or to replace other symbols in certain cases.

# III Syntax

## III.1 Wordtypes

There are 10 parts of speech in Laevanaak that are used to express different types of concepts. These are article, noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, numeral, conjuction, preposition and particle. Nouns are marked with articles with the exception of pronouns, numerals or names. A particle can be placed anywhere inside any sentence to enhance the meaning of the whole sentence or the given part of the sentence or they can replace a whole clause entirely.

**Nouns**, **pronouns**, **articles** and **adjectives** are declined in case and number while adjectives additionally decline in comparation.

**Verbs** conjugate in mood, person and number. Temporal marking is done with adverbs.

## III.2 Basic word order

The word order of a main clause is SOV(O) where the second O is used as a locative.

The subject starts with the article and ends with a noun. Any adjective describing the noun is placed between article and noun. Any genitive object describing the noun is placed after the noun. An object of the sentence has the same structure with the difference that article, adjectives and the noun are declined as nominative in a subject and either genitive or objective in an object depending on whichever the verb is requiring.

Adverbs or prepositions are placed before the verb, while the required noun of a preposition is placed after the preposition. The verb is conjugated so the number and person match with the subject.

An adjective or an AcI can serve as object of the sentence if the verb requires. The structure of an AcI is as well SOV(O) with the difference that article, noun and adjectives of its subject are in the objective.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| /mak | naŋ | kɛ.lɪn.ʔaŋ | mag | ʔɪ.vɐ | maŋ | kɐ.na.vɐk.va/ |
| 1S-NOM | ART | friend-OBJ | 1S-GEN | be-INF | 1S-OBJ | want-1S |

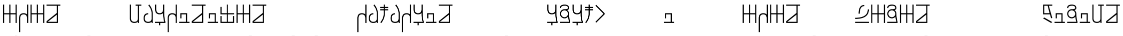
*'I want my friend to be with me.'*

## III.3 Subordinate and Coordinate Clauses

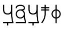
Laevanaak has four kinds of sub- and coordinate clauses, which are conjunctive, subjunctive, nominal relative and objectal relative clauses.

**Conjunctive** and **Subjunctive** clauses are subsequent to the con- or subjunction which is placed after the main clause. The clauses in a conjunctive sentence are interchangable and have an equal weight on semantics.

The conjunction ' ' can be used to combine two clauses to one sentence without linking the semantics:

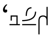


| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| /ʔɛ.nɛk | ʔɐ.ʔɪ.na.ka.ɬɛk | nɐ.mɐ.nɪ.ak | ʔɪ.vɪm | ʔa | ʔɛ.nɛk | vɛ.vɛk | ka.va.ʔak |
| INDEF | dog-PL-NOM | lively | be-3PL | CNJ | INDEF | fish-PL-NOM | wet |



ʔɪ.vɪm/
be-3PL

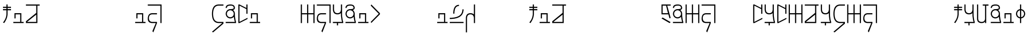
*'Dogs are lively and fish are wet.'*

The conjunction ‘’ can be used to combine two clauses linking their semantics without making them semantically dependent on each other, instead it indicates that both clauses are temporaly correlating in either way:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| /mak | gvɛŋ | lɪ.lɛ.kɪ.gɛŋ | mɪ.ʔɪ.va | ʔavn | mak | ʔaŋ | gvla | ʔɛ.ŋɪ.va/ |
| 1S-NOM | DEF | bread-PL-OBJ | take-1S | then | 1S-NOM | one | later | eat-1S |

*‘I take the breads, then I eat one.’*

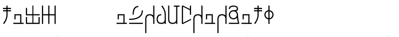
This sentence will keep its meaning when switching the clauses:



| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| /mak | ʔaŋ | gvla | ʔɛ.ŋɪ.va | ʔavn | mak | gvɛŋ | lɪ.lɛ.kɪ.gɛŋ | mɪ.ʔɪ.va/ |
| 1S-NOM | one | later | eat-1S | after | 1S-NOM | DEF | bread-PL-OBJ | take-1S |

*‘I eat one after I took the breads.’*

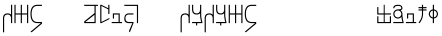
In contrast subjunctive clauses convey a more conditional linkage:



| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| /mamk | ʔɛ.nak | nɛ.ʔɛ.lɪ.ak | ɬam | ʔav | mamk | ma.ɬɛ | ʔav.nɐ.ʔɐl.nan.vam/ |
| 3S-NOM | INDEF | dictator-NOM | be-3S | because | 3S-NOM | earlier | win – 3S |

*‘They are a dictator, because they won a war.’*

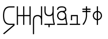
**Relative clauses** are placed after the word they refer to. The structure of the nominal relative clause is the same as in a main clause (SOV(O)) with the relative pronoun in the nominative as the subject:



| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| /nak | ʔa.ŋak | nak | gvaŋ | t͡ɬɐ.mɐ.ʔaŋ | kɐ.nan.vam | ʔɛ.nak | ma.mɪ | nɛg | klaŋ | nɪ.nɪ.ɛg | ɬam/ |
| ART | person-NOM | REL-NOM | DEF | house-OBJ | own-3S | INDEF | parent-NOM | ART | three | child-PL-GEN | be-3S |

*‘The person, who owns this house, is a parent of three children.’*

The structure of the objectal relative clause is OSV(O) with the relative pronoun as the first object:



| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| /nak | ʔa.ŋak | naŋ | mak | ʔɛv | gɛl | ʔɛm.va | nag | t͡ɬɐ | gɛ.nɪ.vam/ |
| ART | person-NOM | REL-OBJ | 1S-NOM | while | yesterday | see-1S | ART | river | walk-3S |

*‘The person, whom I saw yesterday, walks by the river.’*

The subject of an objectal relative clause can be left missing, in which case it is assumed to be the same as the subject of the main clause:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| /mak | gvaŋ | ʔa.ŋaŋ | naŋ | naː.mɪ.va | ʔɛm.va/ |
| 1S-NOM | DEF | person-OBJ | REL-OBJ | like-1S | see-1S |

*‘I see the person, whom I like.’*

## III.4 Negation and Question Marking

Laevanaak uses adverbs to mark negations or questions. ‘ ’ is used for the negation of a sentence or verb:

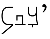
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| /gvak | vak | mɪg | ŋɐ | ʔɪ.vam/ |
| DEF | animal-NOM | big | NEG | be-3S |

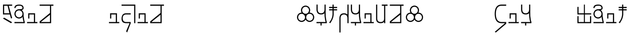
*‘This animal is not big.’*

‘ ’ can be used to mark either the confirmation or more prominently the negation of a negated sentence or question:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| /gvak | vak | mɪg | ɬɐ | ʔɪ.vam/ |
| DEF | animal-NOM | big | really | be-3S |

*‘No, this animal is big.’*

‘’ or another interrogative adverb can be used to mark a question:



| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| /gvak | ʔa.ŋak | ʔɪm.nɪ.a.ʔak | ga.ɪ | ɬam/ |
| DEF | person-NOM | imniahk | IM | be-3S |

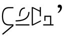
*‘Is this person Charlotte?’*

If the question includes an interrogative pronoun for the questioned part, the interrogative adverb is no longer needed but still used often:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| /gvak | ʔa.ŋak | ɬɪ.ŋak | ɬam/ |
| DEF | person-NOM | WH-NOM | be-3S |

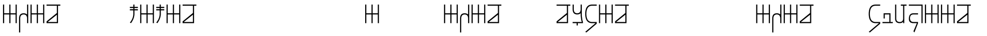
*‘Who is this person?’*

## III.5 Tense Marking

Laevanaak doesn’t use conjugation for tense marking, rather like with negation or questions it is done with adverbs. Commonly used are ‘ ’ for near future, ‘’ for general future, ‘ ’ for broad present, ‘ ’ for near past and ‘ ’ for general past. These can be combined with more specific temporal adverbs to specify the details.

## III.6 Noun Conjunction

In Laevanaak some conjunctions can be used to combine nouns in different manners, where as ‘ ’ is the one used the most, primarily for listing of nouns. A noun that is a combination of multiple conjuncted nouns is considered plural and therefore its verb has to be plural as well, even if all of the conjuncted nouns are singular.



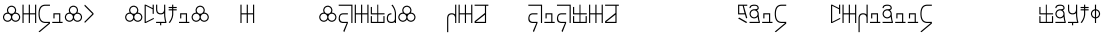
| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| /ʔɛ.nɛk | mɛ.mɛk | ʔɛ | ʔɛ.nɛk | kɪ.gɛk | ʔɛ.nɛk | ga.ʔa.ŋɛ.ɛk |
| INDEF | banana-PL-NOM | CNJ | INDEF | cake-PL-NOM | INDEF | tasty |

| | |
|---|---|
| ʔɛ.ŋɪ.vɛk | ɬɪm/ |
| food-PL-NOM | be-3PL |

*‘Bananas and cakes are tasty food.’*

Conjunctions like ‘ ’ cannot be used for joining nouns as well as conjunctions used to join nouns cannot be used to join clauses.

In more modern texts, if more than two nouns are listed, a comma can be used instead of a conjunction between every but the last two nouns. This may be an influence from german.



| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| /ʔɛ.ga | lɪ.ma | ʔɛ | ŋɛ.ɬɐ | nɛk | ŋaŋ.ɬɛk | gvag | lɛ.na.vaːg | ɬɪm/ |
| ega | lima | CNJ | ngeso | ART | letter-PL-NOM | DEF | lenavaak-GEN | be-3PL |

*‘Ega, Lima and Ngeso are letters of the Laenavaak Alphabet.’*

# IV Morphology

Laevanaak uses suffixes for declension, conjugation and other usages. Nouns, pronouns, articles and adjectives are declined and verbs are conjugated.

## IV.1 Declension

### IV.1.1 Nouns

Nouns are declined in case and number in two different patterns. Nouns ending in ‘-’ are declined according to the A-Declension and nouns ending in ‘-’ are declined according to the H-Declension.

| | Singular | Plural |
|---|---|---|
| **Nominative** | - /ak/ | - /ɛk/ |
| **Genitive** | - /ag/ | - /ɛg/ |
| **Objective** | - /aŋ/ | - /ɛŋ/ |

Table 3: A-Declension

| | Singular | Plural |
|---|---|---|
| **Nominative** | - /aʔak/ | - /ɛʔɛk/ |
| **Genitive** | - /aʔag/ | - /ɛʔɛg/ |
| **Objective** | - /aʔaŋ/ | - /ɛʔɛŋ/ |

Table 4: H-Declension

**The nominative** is used for the subject of a clause, the object of a clause if the verb is a form of to be and for names and calling them.

**The objective** can be used as a direct or indirect objective case as object of a clause or the subject of an AcI. It can also be used as a locative if placed after a verb.

**The genitive** can be used to describe a noun if placed after it, in which case it can be locational, partitive or most commonly possessive. It can also be used as a genitive object depending on the verb. It can also rarely be used informally or in dialects after a verb similarly to an objective for a direction marker.

### IV.1.2 Adjectives

Adjectives are also declined in the same two declensions with the same endings depending on the ending. Additionally they can be declined in comparation with prefixes.

| Negative | Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|---|---|---|---|
| - /ŋɐ/ | - | - /ɬɐ/ | - /gɐ/ |

Table 5: Adjective Comparation

The suffix ‘’ /a.ɬɪ/ for the A-Declension or ‘’ /a.ʔa.ɬɪ/ for the H-Declension are added to use the word as an adverb. ‘’ /ga.ʔak/, lit. ‘good’, will become ‘’ /ga.ʔa.ɬɪ/, lit. ‘goodly’ or ‘in a good way’.

The suffix ‘’ /a.ɬɐm.n/ for the A-Declension or ‘’ /a.ʔa.ɬɐm.n/ for the H-Declension can be placed after the adjective and followed by a usual suffix of the A-Declension to create a passive form of an adjective. This can be used to create a participle passive form of a verb. For example ‘’ /kɐ.na.vɐk.vɐ.ma.ɬɐm.nak/ from the verb for to want ([illegible]) and the combined suffixes ‘[illegible]’ /vɐ.ma.ɬɐm.nak/ will mean ‘wanted’ or ‘desired’.

If it is applied to an adjective that is not a participle, it will take on a translative meaning of becoming something or somehow. So for example

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| /ʔɛ.nɛk | ʔa.ŋɛk | nɛk | nag | lɐ.kɛ.vɛ.mag | ʔan.ʔɪ.vɪm |
| INDEF | person-PL-NOM | REL-PL-NOM | ART | school-GEN | attend-3PL |

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ɬɐ.nɐ.lɪ.lɛ.a.ɬɐm.nɛk | ʔɪ.vɪm/ |
| CMPR-smart-PASS-PL | be-3PL |

*‘People who go to school are getting smarter.’*

The suffix ‘[illegible]’ /a.ɬɐ.m/ for the A-Declension or ‘[illegible]’ /a.ʔa.ɬɐ.m/ for the H-Declension followed by the usual suffix of the H-Declension are used to create a noun from an adjective refering to the concept of the used adjective. For example ‘[illegible]’ /nak ga.ʔa.ɬɐ.ma.ʔak/ will mean ‘the goodness’ or ‘the greatness’.

## IV.2 Conjugation

**Verbs** are conjugated in person, number and mood. **The infinitive** mood is simply formed with the ‘[illegible]’ /vɐ/ suffix and can be used as object of a sentence or in an ACI.

| | **Singular** | **Plural** |
|---|---|---|
| **1st** | -[illegible] /va/ | -[illegible] /vɪ/ |
| **2nd** | -[illegible] /vav/ | -[illegible] /vɪv/ |
| **3rd** | -[illegible] /vam/ | -[illegible] /vɪm/ |

Table 6: Indicative Mood

**The irrealis** is formed with the prefix ‘[illegible]’ /gɛ/ which is combined with the indicative suffix and is used to express the unlikeliness of a statement or a wish.

**The participle** is formed with the ‘[illegible]’ /vɐmak/ suffix and declined in the A-Declension. It can furthermore take on an adjective prefix like comparative. Participles are fully adjectives if used in a sentence and therefore always intransitive. This means that the usage with ‘[illegible]’ conveys traits rather than an action.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| /mak | gɛ.nɪ.vɐ.mak | ʔɪ.va/ |
| 1S-NOM | walk-PART | be-1S |

will mean ‚I am a walking one.‘ and not ‚I am walking.‘. This has a similar if not the same meaning as

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| /mak | ʔɛ.nak | gɛ.nɪ.vɐ.mak | ʔa.ŋak | ɬa/ |
| 1S-NOM | INDEF | walk-PART | person-NOM | be-1S |

This can even colloquially be shortened to ‘[illegible]’ /mak ʔɛ.nak gɛ.nɪ.vɐ.mak.aŋ ɬa/ which is the most used option in informal speech. Switching ‘[illegible]’ with ‘[illegible]’ or the other way around for any of these options is not done at all and often even considered ungrammatical.

## IV.3 Pronouns

### IV.3.1 Personal Pronouns

Laevanaak has the classic 3 person pronoun system of which all are declined regularly in number and case.

| | | **Nominative** | **Genitive** | **Objective** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **1st** | /mak/ | /mag/ | /maŋ/ |
| **Singular** | **2nd** | /mavk/ | /mavg/ | /mavŋ/ |
| | **3rd** | /mamk/ | /mamg/ | /mamŋ/ |
| | **1st** | /mɛk/ | /mɛg/ | /mɛŋ/ |
| **Plural** | **2nd** | /mɛvk/ | /mɛvg/ | /mɛvŋ/ |
| | **3rd** | /mɛmk/ | /mɛmg/ | /mɛmŋ/ |

Table 7: Personal Pronouns

There is no explicit possessive, instead the genitive is used regularly. This use of a genitive will not affect the declension, which means no number agreement is needed between the possessive (genitive) and the possessed.

### IV.3.2 Indefinite, Demonstrative and Interrogative Pronouns

Similar to personal pronouns demonstrative, indefinite and interrogative pronouns are regularly declined in number and case. Usually the equivalent other forms are created from the indefinite form with simple affixes.

| | **Indefinite** | **Demonstrative** | **Negative** | **Interrogative** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Animate** | /ʔaŋak/ | /gvaŋak/ | /ŋak/,<br>/ŋaŋak/ | /ɬɪŋak/ |
| **Inanimate** | /ʔamak/ | /gvamak/ | /ŋɐmak/ | /ɬɪmak/ |
| **Universal** | /ʔɛlak/,<br>/ʔɛlaŋak/,<br>/ʔɛlamak/ | | /ŋɐ(ʔ)ɛlak/ | |
| **Collective** | /ŋɐŋak/ | | | |
| **Deitial** | /vɐʔaŋak/ | | | |

Indefinite pronouns generally refer to anything and are not specific, so ‘’ means (some)one. Opposed to that demonstrative pronouns refer to something specific similar to how indefinite and definit articles function, so ‘’ means this(one). Negative pronouns are a type of indefinite pronoun that simply negates the meaning, so ‘’ means no(o)ne. Interrogative pronouns are used for questions where an object is expected to be the answer like with ‘who’ or ‘what’. One can use a pronoun declined in the objective case and place it in the locative position for locative use cases like ‘’ meaning here or ‘’ meaning where. It has to be noted that there is a difference between ‘’ and ‘’ where the latter is specifically for locations of people.

### IV.3.3 Relative pronouns

In rare cases interrogative pronouns can be used as relative pronouns, but using ‘’ or an article like ‘’ or ‘’ is more common.

### IV.3.4 Reflexive pronouns

Like the other pronouns the reflexive pronoun is regularly declined in number and case. It can be used in a sentence to say that someone or something acts on itself. A reflexive pronoun refers to a subject or object it agrees with in number. Usually '[illegible]' /ʔɪl.nak/ is used as reflexive pronoun. A reflexive pronoun can also be used reciprically.

## IV.4 Irregular Morphology

Some nouns don't end in the usual endings and are either not declined at all or have an irregular declension. If the first applies it is simply marked as 'not declined' in the dictionary. In other cases the declension can vary, but they never have a singular-plural distinction. The alternative endings such irregular declentions experience may include '-[illegible]', '-[illegible]' or '-[illegible]'.

## IV.5 Colloquial Differences and Nonproductive Affixes

In Laevanaak there are some specific changes that happen often in colloquial language. A common trend is to drop any [illegible] in conjugational affixes where it is possible and doesnt result in a difficult to pronounce consonant cluster. The exact tendencies to when a consonant cluster is considered too difficult to pronounce may differ from speaker to speaker. This yields words like '[illegible]' roughly meaning disgustedness or to break it down disgusting.PASS.ABST.OBJ. This example even drops the [illegible] due to following another vowel. Another common thing is to drop articles or declinational suffixes when its carried information is understandable by context and the result doesnt resolve in an unpronouncable word like '[illegible]' from '[illegible]' similar to the previously explained [illegible]-dropping.

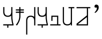
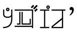
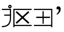
There are also features in colloquial languages like an allative case using a genitive suffix instead of an objective suffix when forming a locative. A locative can also be placed after a noun similar to verbs.

There are various different nonproductive affixes in Laevanaak of which most are productive in colloquial language. The exact usage of how the affix is applied and if other affixes can be replaced can differ between affixes or usage. Most of the time the final consonant of a declensional suffix is replaced by the nonproductive suffix.

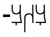
- '-[illegible]' or '-[illegible]' are used as an agentive or person nominaliser for adjectives or verbs or as a demonym suffix.
- '-[illegible]' or '-[illegible]' are a rarely used version of '-[illegible]' or '-[illegible]' for inanimate uses.
- '[illegible]-' is an entirely nonproductive negative prefix for adjectives much like 'i(n)-' or 'un-' in English.
- '-[illegible]' is a mostly nonproductive adjectivisation suffix for nouns.
- '-[illegible]' or '-[illegible]' is a suffix marking locations or buildings.
- '-[illegible]' is a general nominaliser for verbs.
- '[illegible]-' is a direction prefix yielding an adjective when applied on a noun. It can be applied very productively on words like cardinal directions, relative directions, points in time or month names.

# V Name System

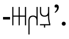
The Laevanaak Name System includes five different types of names a person can have, of which in some cases not every is used, but always have the same order. Most Laevanaak names are written within the appropriate foreign script.

The first and most important name is the **Given Name**, which always has to appear in a full name. It is used to differenciate different people and give an individual person an identity. Such a name does not always have a meaning, but if they have it is most of the time due to being a literal translation of a name from a different culture. For example ‘’ derives from the literal translation of Charlotte or Charles meaning free person. Other names derived from different cultures names can also be simple transliterations. For example ‘ ’ most likely comes from Thomas. Names of native Laevanaak origin like ‘’ or ‘’ have lost their original meaning most of the time. Only in rare instances like ‘ ’ have they keept their similarity and connotation with a meaning.

The second name is the **Genus Name**, which is often mistakenly assumed to be some kind of family or last name, instead it functions as a descriptive name often refering to physical or personal properties like hair color or personality type. Often a genus name is changed multiple times in life. Usually a genus name is derived from a Laevanaak root and therefore is often written in Laenavaak.

The third name is the **Relation Name**, which always consists of the given name of an important person like partner or parent and the fitting suffix. The most common types of relation names are for a partner ending in ‘-’ and for a close friend ending in ‘- ’.

The fourth name is the **Glottic Name**, which is the least common type even having declined in usage over the last decades. It is used to identify with the most familiar language and connecting to a larger group of similar people through a common language. It also signals cultural closeness and a common base.

The fifth and last name is the **Zodiac Name**, which is a combination of the name of the birth year according to the Laevanaak Calendar and the suffix ‘-’.

# VI Number System

Numbers in Laevanaak are represented by the digits [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] which are written like '[illegible]', '[illegible]', '[illegible]', '[illegible]', '[illegible]', '[illegible]' and '[illegible]' respectively the first six being the numerals for one through six and the seventh being the numeral for twelve.

Numerals greater than six are constructed combining two or more digits. Those digits are written out from biggest to smallest when using the number symbols. Written out in words the smaller digit is placed first for the numbers using two digits, while for numbers using three digits the digit for twelve is placed first.

Any number larger than twentythree is effectively base 24 with the places separated by '[illegible]' and the number for twentyfour itself as [illegible] being written as '[illegible]'. The ' symbol is known as the numeral position marker. An infix '-[illegible]-' is placed before '[illegible]' if the preceding place is larger than one, for example [illegible] is '[illegible]'. If any consonant would be doubled, the second is dropped. Likewise if any vowel would appear twice in a row, it is simplified to one instance followed by an '[illegible]'. For example [illegible] is written as '[illegible]' and [illegible] as '[illegible]'.

**Ordinal Numbers** are represented with the prefix '[illegible]-' or rarely the address marker when represent with number symbols.

| Numeral | Symbol | Writen out | Numeral | Symbol | Writen out |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | | [illegible] | 16 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 17 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 18 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 3 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 19 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 20 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 21 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 22 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 7 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 23 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 24 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 9 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 25 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 26 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 11 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 48 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 72 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 13 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 96 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 14 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 288 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 15 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 576 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

**Fractions** with the Laevanaak numbers are created with placing a fraction symbol ‘[illegible]’, which is represented by the word ‘[illegible]’, below the last digit. On its own this makes the number represent a fraction of twelve, for example [illegible] ‘[illegible]’ means three twelveths. To represent fractions of any number one can specify the fraction after the fraction symbol, for example [illegible] ‘[illegible]’ means four fifths.

In some cases shorthands for fractions of specific powers of twentyfour can be used. Generally the amount of horizontal lines following a fraction symbol combined with a subscript numeral position marker ‘[illegible]’ indicate the power of twentyfour.

[illegible] ‘[illegible]’ is a shorthand for [illegible] and means one twentyfourth.

[illegible] ‘[illegible]’ is shorthand for [illegible] and means one 576th.

[illegible] ‘[illegible]’ is shorthand for [illegible] and means one 13824th.

The only smaller fractions that have shorthands are ‘[illegible]’ for the sixth power, ‘[illegible]’ for the ninth power and ‘[illegible]’ for the twelfth power.

# VII Phrasebook

Like other languages Laevanaak has different common phrases often used colloquially, which are important to know to understand spoken Laevanaak. Likewise idioms are used to express common scenarios in a short phrase.

## VII.1 Greetings

Greeting other people and introducing oneself is the most important thing when it comes to start a conversation. Laevanaak has different ways to do this. Greeting an arriving person is usually done with addressing the way using a variation of the phrase '[illegible]', which roughly translates to 'your way to be good'. This can also be used as a regular formal greeting potentially combined with '[illegible]', which is a very formal greeting as well and roughly translates to 'dear ladies and gentlemen'. It has to be noted that '[illegible]' is a formal address that is gender neutral and can be used for anyone. It is common to shorten this phrase to '[illegible]' or '[illegible]' colloquially.

A more general way to greet someone would be using the phrase '[illegible]', which is shortened to '[illegible]' colloquially. This means 'I wish you a good day' or just 'good day' and is the most used option in spoken Laevanaak.

Saying good bye is simply done using a greeting. Alternatively '[illegible]' can be used, which roughly means 'with god'.

## VII.2 Common Questions and Answers

| Laevanaak | English | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | How are you? | |
| [illegible] | ″ | colloq. |
| [illegible] | I am (feeling) good. | |
| [illegible] | I am (feeling) bad. | |
| [illegible] | ″ | colloq. |
| [illegible] | How old are you? | |
| [illegible] | ″ | |
| [illegible] | What time is it? | |
| [illegible] | How is the weather? | |
| [illegible] | ″ | |
| [illegible] | Who are you? | |
| [illegible] | ″ | In this context '[illegible]' is interchangable with '[illegible]'. This is due to the name taking on the persons animacy even though a name itself isn't animate. |
| [illegible] | ″ | colloq. |
| [illegible] | My name is … | |
| [illegible] | ″ | |

## VII.3 Other Common Things to Say

| Laevanaak | English | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | Thank you | |
| [illegible] | 〃 | colloq. |
| [illegible] | Thank you very much | also commonly used in a fully sentence as a more formal way to say this. |
| [illegible] | 〃 | colloq. |
| [illegible] | I am sorry. | |
| [illegible] | 〃 | |
| [illegible] | 〃 | colloq. |
| [illegible] | I love you. | |
| [illegible] | I hate you. | |
| [illegible] | to get sleep. | |
| [illegible] | agreed! | |
| [illegible] | sold out. | |
| [illegible] | and so on… / etcetera… | |

## VII.4 Idioms

| Laevanaak | English | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | because of obvious reasons | colloq. |
| [illegible] | 〃 | formally correct version of ‘[illegible]’, this version of the phrase is usually considered prescriptivist and rude. |
| [illegible] | to know a secret | |
| [illegible] | to be wealthy | |
| [illegible] | to stand still | |
| [illegible] | to let somone down | |
| [illegible] | an outlier | |
| [illegible] | to be shy | |
| [illegible] | wrong doing / mistake | ‘[illegible]’ here is a nominalisation of ‘[illegible]’ |
| [illegible] | to give something up | |
| [illegible] | to drink (alcohol) | |
| [illegible] | to fill someone with an emotion | |

# VIII Dialectal Variation

## VIII.1 Sailor Dialects

Sailor dialects are dialects of Laevanaak spoken by sailor and fishing communities over large areas of the ocean helping people from different islands speaking different dialects to communicated more easily. These dialects are seen as a more standard version of the local dialect group or even the general language. Most of sailor dialecs are very simplified and lack unique features.

### VIII.1.1 Standard Modern Laevanaak

The Central Sailors Dialect, East Alnaŋaemak Dialect or also known as Standard Modern Laevanaak is the main sailors dialect of the central island group in Enkavak as well as the coastal area of Enkavaks capital city Alnaŋaemak. It is known for being the standard version of Laevanaak used by the Atlantic government and most official organisations. Its vast simplicity in grammar, vocabulary and phonology makes it easy to learn.

Its vowels /ɐ/ and /a(ː)/ are merged to /a~ɑ(ː)/ while /ɛ/ and /ɪ/ lack distinction as well. Its glottal stop is often considered phonetic instead of phonemic, /ɬ/ is sometimes realised as [l͜v] by learners or non natives and /t͡ɬ/ is sometimes disreguarded entirely or just broken down to /kɬ/. Note that /kɬ/ is not an afficate but rather two phonemes with separate releases in realisation.

Standard Modern Laevanaak uses the standard foreign script for names and loanwords.

### VIII.1.2 Other Sailors Dialects

Other Sailors Dialects are generally similar to the Central Sailors Dialect, but can have subtle distinctions such as more phonemes, a different case system and more distinct personal pronouns. The use of a foreign alphabet is almost always done differently. Sailors Dialects usually appear to have simmilar features as surrounding non-Sailors Dialects, which usually distincts them further from the standard.

## VIII.2 Central Dialects

Central Dialects are usually the closest to the standard in terms of phonology, but often have very different grammatical features with a lot of agglutination.

## VIII.3 Eastern Dialects

Eastern Dialects often have a lot more different vowels than other dialect groups. Depending on the subdialect group other features can include umlauts, nasals or even ejectives. This often leads to modifications to the Laenavaak alphabet such as diacritics or different letters. Most dialects use the Greek alphabet as their foreign alphabet or dont use a foreign alphabet at all.

## VIII.4 Western Dialects

The most prominent feature of Western Dialects are tones and a large amount of loans from germanic language. Some Western Dialects also have some form of ergativity.

# IX Dictionary

## IX.1 Usage

Every entry contains the spelling in Laenavaak, the standard phonemic pronunciation, the part of speech and the meaning. The part of speach is one of the following abbreviations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *n.* | noun | *v.* | verb |
| *art.* | article | *adj.* | adjective |
| *adv.* | adverb | *pron.* | pronoun |
| *prep.* | preposition | *conj.* | conjunction |
| *part.* | particle | *numeral* | numeral |
| *name* | name | *suffix* | suffix |

Additional grammatical information is placed in bold below the first line. If a word has multiple meanings, they are split into separate lines, which are numbered on their left. Transitivity for both verbs and prepositions is marked with a ‘+’ infront of the respective meaning and the abbreviation of the case or part of speech it goes with.

If a word is irregular in its morphology, the endings of the irregular forms are placed after the pronunciation. This – as well as entries marked as suffixes – use ‘⟨’ (the reverse comma) as a suffix marking symbol like one would use ‘-’ in english.

**Example** /pronunciation/ ⟨form1⟩⟨form2 *part of speech*
**grammatical information**
1. +CASE meaning 1
2. +CASE meaning 2

If the entry is a variation or different spelling of another entry, it only contains the spelling in Laenavaak, the standard phonemic pronunciation and the spelling of the entry it refers to.

**Example** /pronunciation/ → **Other Entry**

## IX.2 Wordlist

/ʔɛ/ *conj.*
and, also

/ʔɛ.lɛm.vɐ/ *v.*
1. + OBJ to read smth.
2. + GEN to inspect sb.

/ʔɛ.lɪ.lɐ/ *adv.*
sometimes, occasionally

/ʔɛ.la.ŋak/ *1. pron. 2. adj.*
everybody, all

/ʔɛ.lak/ *1. pron. 2. adj.*
everything, everybody, all

/ʔɛ.la.mak/ *1. pron. 2. adj.*
everything, all

/ʔɛ.ŋɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
1. + OBJ to eat smth.
2. + OBJ to enjoy smth.
3. + GEN to do something sb. wouldn't want

/ʔɛ.ŋɪ.vak/ *n.*
food, nutrition

/ʔɛ.val.nak/ *n.*
bee

/ʔɛ.val.na.kɪ.vak/ *n.*
beehive

/ʔɛ.va.nɪ.ma.ʔak/ *adj.*
sweet

/ʔɛ.va.namk/ *n.*
**irregular**
honey

/ʔɛv/ *prep.*
1. + OBJ in, while
2. + GEN into

/ʔɛv mɛn/ *prep.*
+ OBJ between, in between

/ʔɛv.ʔɛm.vɐ/ *v.*
1. to look (somehow)
2. + GEN to look into smth.

/ʔɛv.ŋal/ *adv.*
today

/ʔɛv.ŋaŋ.lɐ.ŋa.vɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ to translate smth

/ʔɛv.kɪ.ɬa.vak/ *adj.*
1. last
2. + LU last of smth.

/ʔɛv.ga.kɪ.vak/ *n.*
cave

/ʔɛ.vɪ.gak/ *n.*
stone

/ʔɛv.nɛ.vɐ/ *v.*
+ GEN to come close to, to come to smth.

/ʔɛv.nak/ *adj.*
close, near

/ʔɛv.mɛn.ŋaŋ.lɐ.ŋak/ *n.*
contract

/ʔɛv.t͡ɬɪ.lɪ.ɬak/ *n.*
entrance

/ʔɛv.ga.vɪ.a/ *adj.*
**not declined**
international

/ʔɛ.ka.vɐ/ *v.*
to keep sheep

/ʔɛ.kav.mak/ *n.*
**irregular**
shepherd

/ʔɛ.kak/ *n.*
wool

/ʔɛ.kɐ/ *name*
(archaic) the letter q

/ʔɛ.ʔɪ.ɬak/ *n.*
1. fuel
2. oil

/ʔɛn/ *prep.*
1. + OBJ at / near smth.
2. + GEN bc of smth.

/ʔɛn.ka.va/ *n.*
**irregular**
Enkavak, Atlantis

/ʔɛn.ka.va.ŋak/ *n.*
Atlant, demonym for Enkavak

/ʔɛn.ka.vak/ →

/ʔɛ.nɪ.nɛ/ *prep.*
+ OBJ before, in front

/ʔɛ.nɪ.nɛ.gɛl/ *n.*
**irregular**
the day before yesterday

/ʔɛ.nak/ *art.*
indefinite

/ʔɛ.nɐ.na/ *prep.*
1. +OBJ after, behind
2. +GEN at, by

/ʔɛ.nɐ.na.ka.nɛ.va.ʔak/ *adj.*
following

/ʔɛ.nɐ.na.ka.nɛ.vak/ *n.*
follow up, result

/ʔɛ.nɐ.na.gal/ *n.*
**irregular**
the day after tomorrow

/ʔɛ.ga/ *n.*
**not declined**
the letter e

/ʔɛ.gak/ *n.*
sheep

/ʔɛ.mɛv.gak/ *n.*
fruit core

/ʔɛ.mɛn/ *conj.*
with, and (part of it)

/ʔɛm.vɛ.ɬɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ to harvest smth.

/ʔɛm.vɐ/ *v.*
1. +OBJ to see smth
2. +OBJ/ACI to notice smth.

/ʔɛ.mɪ.ak/ *n.*
juice

/ʔɛ.ma.ʔak/ *adj.*
fruity

/ʔɛ.mak/ *n.*
fruit, part

/ʔɛ.ɐ.lɪ.ak/ *n.*
gravel

/ʔɛ.ɐ.ɪ.gak/ *1. adj. 2. n.*
1. stony, rocky
2. rock

/lɛ.vak/ *n.*
duck

/lɛ.va.naːk/ *n.*
Laevanaak

/lɛ.na.vaːk/ *n.*
Laenavaak, Laevanaak Alphabet

/lɛ.nak/ *n.*
shape, form

/lɛm.nak/ *n.*
1. leg
2. stem, haulm

/lɐ/ *1. prep. 2. conj.*
+OBJ than

/lɪ.ɛ.ak/ *n.*
king, queen, quing

/lɪl/ *adv.*
only

/lɪ.lɛ.kɪ.gak/ *n.*
bread, food

/lɪ.lɛ.ak/ *adj.*
stupid

/lɪŋ.lɪ.ak/ *n.*
strength, energy

/lɪ.ŋak/ *adj.*
strong, durable

/lɪvɬ.ka.ɬak/ *n.*
explosion, bang, noise

/lɪv.ɬa.ʔak/ *adj.*
loud

/lɪ.kaːk/ *n.*
morning

/lɪ.nɛ.ak/ *n.*
alphabet, script

/lɪ.gak/ *n.*
night

/lɪm.vak/ *n.*
happiness, joy

/lɪm.vɐ/ *v.*
1. to laugh
2. +GEN to laugh at sb.
3. +OBJ to be happy over smth.

/lɪ.ma/ *n.*
**not declined**
the letter l

/lɪ.mak/ *adj.*
happy, joyful

/lɪ.ma.ɬɛ.ak/ *n.*
plan

/lal.vɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ +LOC to gift smth., make a present to sb.

/lal.vak/ *n.*
gift, present, offer

/la.lɪ/ *n.*
baby

/la.lɪl.na.vɐ/ *v.*
to sort/ care for ones own mind

/lal.nɪl.vɐ/ *v.*
+GEN to think of smth., care of smth.

/lal.nak/ *adj.*
bright, white

/la.va.ʔak vɪ.vɛ.vak/ *n.*
trout

/la.va.ʔa.ka.nɛ.vɐ/ *v.*
to to make a mistake, to get lost

/la.va.ʔa.ka.nɛ.vak/ *n.*
error, mistake

/la.va.ʔak/ *adj.*

1. light
2. fake, false

/la.va.ʔa.ɬɐ.ma.ʔak/ *n.*
issue, wrongness

/la.vɪ.ak/ *n.*
flower, blossom, leaf

/lak/ *n.*
beach, shore

/la.nɪ.nak/ *n.*

1. language
2. pronunciation

/la.nɪ.nɐ.vɐ/ *v.*

1. +GEN to speak (a language)
2. +OBJ to address sb.
3. +ACI to say smth.

/laː.vɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ to sacrifice smth.

/laː.ɪ.ak/ *n.*
heart

/la.ɬak/ *n.*
past

/lag.vɐ/ *v.*
+GEN to measure smth.

/lag.va.mak/ *n.*
measurement

/lɐ.lɐ/ *adv.*
apparently, seemingly, somehow

/lɐ.vɐ/ *v.*
to be airy, to be light

/lɐ.vak/ *n.*
air

/lɐgv.ɬɐ.nak/ *n.*
boat

/lɐ.ɪ.vak/ *n.*
ginger

/lɐ.nɪ.vɐ/ *v.*

1. to fly
2. +GEN to fly towards smth.

/lɐ.nak/ *n.*
dust, powder

/lɐ.ɬɪnɬ.gvɐ/ *v.*
+GEN to resist smth.

/lɐ.ɬɪnɬ.gvak/ *n.*
resist, resistance

/lɐg/ *n.*
**not declined**
west

/lɐm.vɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ to love sb.

/lɐm.vak/ *n.*
love

/lɐm.na.vɐ/ *v.*

1. to live, to be healthy
2. +GEN to experience smth.
3. +OBJ +GEN to invite sb. to smth.

/lɐm.na.vak/ *n.*
experience

/lɐm.na.vɐ.vɐ/ *v.*

1. +OBJ to experience smth. bad
2. +GEN to experience pain because of sb.

/lɐm.nak/ *n.*
life, nature

/ŋɛ.vɛ.lɪ.ak/ *n.*
bun, bread slice

/ŋɛ.vɛ.vɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ to find smth. important

/ŋɛ.vak/ *n.*
bread, baked good

/ŋɛk/ *n.*
**only pl (translated with sg)**
behind, back (anatom.)

/ŋɛ.ɬal.ŋak/ *n.*
writer, scribe

/ŋɛɬ.mɪ.lak/ *n.*
note, temporary text

/ŋɛɬ.mak/ *n.*
text, word, print

/ŋɛ.ɬɐ/ *n.*
**not declined**
the letter ŋ

/ŋlɪ.ɬɪm.vɐ/ *v.*
+GEN to relate to smth.

/ŋlal/ *n.*
**not declined**
south

/ŋɐ.ɬak/ *n.*
toast

/ŋvɛ.ʔɪ.ak/ *n.*
dough

/ŋvɪ.mɛ.vak/ *n.*
armor

/ŋvɪ.ma.ʔak/ *adj.*
metallic

/ŋvɪ.mak/ *n.*
metal, iron

/ŋva.kɪ.vak/ *n.*
bakery

/ŋɪlɬ/ *adj.*
**not declined**
close, friendly, familiar

/ŋal/ *n.*
**not declined**
day

/ŋaŋ.lɐ.ŋak/ *n.*
1. script, text
2. spelling

/ŋaŋ.lɐk/ *n.*
**irregular colloq.**
1. paper, text
2. news, newspaper

/ŋaŋ.ɬɐ/ *v.*
1. + OBJ/ACI to write smth.
2. to sign
3. + GEN to quote sb.

/ŋaŋ.ɬak/ *n.*
letter, sign, character

/ŋav/ *numeral*
five

/ŋaːk/ *n.*
spice

/ŋaː.ɬak/ *n.*
family

/ŋɐ/ *adv.*
not

/ŋɐ.(ʔ)ɛ.lak/ *1. adj. 2. pron.*
many

/ŋɐ.ɛ.ŋɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ + LOC to give/ add smth. to sb./ smth.

/ŋɐ.ɛ.ŋɪ.vɐ.ma.ʔak/ *adj.*
+ LOC adding to smth.

/ŋɐ.ɛ.ŋɪ.vɐ.ma.ʔa.ɬɐ.ma.ʔak/ *n.*
contribution

/ŋɐ.ŋak/ *1. pron. 2. adj.*
some, few

/ŋɐ.ŋa.gɐ.nɛ.ak/ *n.*
Small Year (related to the Laevanaak Calendar)

/ŋɐ.va.vɐ/ *v.*
+ GEN to reject smth.

/ŋa.ŋak/ *pron.*
nobody, none

/ŋak/ *1. pron. 2. adj. 3. num.*
1. nobody, nothing, none
2. empty, no
3. zero

/ŋɐ.mak/ *pron.*
nothing

/ʔɛg/ *part.*
oh!, expression of surprise

/ʔɛm.gɐ.lɪ.lɪ.ak/ *n.*
private ship, boat

/ʔɛ.ma.la.ʔan/ *n.*
**not declined**
invitation

/ʔɛ.ma.lak/ *n.*
ship

/ʔlɪk/ *pron.*
**only pl**
each other

/ʔlɪ.na.vɐ/ *v.*
+ INF to be obligated to do smth.

/ʔlɪ.na.vak/ *n.*
obligation

/ʔlɪ.ak/ *n.*
religion, spirituality

/ʔlak/ *n.*
duty, belief

/ʔɪln.lak/ *adj.*
drunk

/ʔɪl.nak/ *pron. reflexive pronoun*
self

/ʔɪ.va.vak/ *adj.*
new, fine

/ʔal.kɐ.nɪ.ak/ *n.*
squid

/ʔaː.gɪ.vɐ/ *v.*

1. +OBJ to try smth.
2. +GEN to challenge sb.

/ʔaːm/ →

/ʔaːm.vak/ *n.*

chicken

/ʔm.la.ʔak/ *adj.*

similar

/ʔm.lak/ *adj.*

same, equal

/ʔɐl.naːk/ *n.*

booze, schnapps, strong alcohol

/ʔɐ.ʔɪ.na.ka.ɬak/ *n.*

dog

/ʔɐ.ɪ.ak/ *n.*

pig

/ʔɐ.nɪ.vɐ/ →

/ʔɐɬ.gak/ *n.*

injury

/vɛ.vɐ/ *v.*

1. +OBJ to forbid, prohibit smth.
2. +OBJ +GEN to stop sb. from smth.

/vɛv.nɛ.na.vɐ.vak/ *n.*

1. shell
2. protection

/vɛ.vak/ *n.*

fish

/vɛɬ.na.nɐm.vɐ.lɪ.ak/ *n.*

spider

/vla.ɪ.lak/ *n.*

stone plate, step

/vla.ɪ.ak/ *n.*

stone, rock

/va.vɐ/ *v.*

to wobble, to wave

/va.va.ŋak/ *n.*

wobbler, ship, boat

/va.vak/ *n.*

wobble, wave

/va.vɐ/ *n.*

**not declined**

wobbling / up and down movement of a boat/ship

/vɪ.ʔɪ.vɐ/ *v.*

1. +LOC to build a bridge, to bridge a gap
2. +GEN to get close to sb.

/vɪ.ʔɪ.vak/ *n.*

bridge

/vɪ.mak/ *n.*

front (direction)

/vnɛ.vɛ.ɬɐ/ *v.*

to storm, wind

/vnɛ.van.lak/ *n.*

breeze, sea breeze

/vnɛv.mɛvg.mɪ.ak/ *n.*

sail

/vnɛ.vɐ/ *n.*

**not declined**

the letter b

$_1$ /va.lak/ *adj.*

1. beautiful, pretty
2. satisfactory, satisfying

$_2$ /va.lak/ *n.*

beauty

/va.la.ɬɐ.ma.ʔak/ *n.*

satisfaction

/va.ʔa.vɐ/ *v.*

+OBJ to know smth.

/va.ʔa.vak/ *n.*

knowledge

/va.vɪ/ *n.*

parent (non dominant caretaker)

/va.vak/ *n.*

mouth

/va.ɬɪn.vɛ.vɐ/ *v.*

1. to know a reason
2. +OBJ to know smth./sb.

/vam/ *conj.*

or

/vɐl.nak/ *n.*

1. leaf
2. (colloq.) dolma

/vɐ.la.kɪ.vɛ/ *n.*

**not declined**

1. senate
2. senate building

/vɐ.la.kɪ.va.ŋak/ *n.*

senator

/vɐv.nak/ *n.*

foot

/vɐv/ *n.*

**not declined**

right

/vɐ.nak/ *n.*
1. way, street
2. possibility
3. direction

/vɐn.ɬa.gak/ *n.*

cart

/vɐ.ɬɐ/ *v.*

to babble, speak nonsense

/vɐ.ɬak/ *n.*

nonsense, gibberish

/vɐ.ɬan.gɐ.kvak/ *n.*

stupid argument, factoid

/vɐ.ma.vɐ/ *v.*

+OBJ to continue smth.

/vɛ/ *numeral*

two

/vɛl.vɐ/ *v.*

+GEN to guide, lead sb.

/vɛl.va.ŋak/ *n.*

guide, leader

/vɛ.vɐ/ *v.*
1. +GEN to follow sb.
2. +OBJ to look for smth.

/vɛ.va.ŋak/ *n.*

follower

/vɛ.va.kaɬ/ *adv.*

here

/vɛg.lɐ.mak/ *n.*

map

/vɛ.gak/ *n.*

direction, pointer, location marker

/vɛn/ *n.*

**not declined**

left

/vɛ.ak/ *n.*

star

/vɛ.a.ɬɪ/ *1. adv. 2. adj.*

**not declined**
1. twice
2. twofold, double

/vlɪɬ/ *n.*

**not declined**

north

/vla.va.mɛ.ɬɐ/ *v.*
1. +OBJ to talk to sb.
2. +GEN/ACI +OBJ to say smth. to sb.

/vla.naːk/ *n.*

Vlaanaak, Northern Selvanaaic

/vla.kvɐ/ *v.*
1. to step
2. +GEN to step onto smth.

/vla.kvak/ *n.*

step (action or object)

/vla.kva.mak/ *n.*
1. step (object)
2. stair

/vɐ.ʔa.ŋak/ *pron.*

**only singular**

deity, mythical creature

/vɪl.vɐ.ɬɐ/ *v.*
1. +OBJ +OBJ to call smth. smhw.
2. +OBJ to call sb.

/vɪ.ŋɐ/ *n.*

**not declined**

the letter i

/vɪ.vɛ.vak/ *n.*

salmon

/vɪn.lak/ *n.*

field, ground, court, garden

/vɪ.nɪ.lak/ *n.*

area, open field

/vɪ.nɐɬ/ *n.*

**not declined**

soft drink

/vnɛv.kvɐ/ *v.*

+GEN to whistle smth.

/vnɛv.kva.mak/ *n.*

whistle

/vnɛ.a.kvɐ/ *v.*

+OBJ to grill smth.

/vnan.vɐ/ *v.*
1. +GEN to mock sb., to make fun of sb.
2. +OBJ +GEN to do smth. despite sb. not wanting that

/val/ *numeral*

six

/val.vɛ/ *numeral*

twelve

/valv.mak/ *n.*

tale, saying, idiom

/val.ɬak/ *n.*

limb

/va.lɐ/ *n.*

**not declined**

the letter v

/vak/ *n.*
animal, life

/va.kɐ.nak/ *n.*
1. fight, battle
2. dispute

/vaː.ŋak/ *n.*
mouse

/vaɬ.gɪ.lak/ *n.*
knuckle

/vaɬ.gak/ *n.*
bone

/vam.vɐ/ *v.*
1. + GEN to feed on smth.
2. + OBJ to feed sb.
3. to gnaw

/vɐ/ *part.*
yes

/vɐ.lɪ.ak/ *n.*
1. name
2. given name

/vɐ.lal.na.vɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ to shine at sb., to light smth. up

/vɐ.lal.na.vak/ *n.*
moon

/vɐ.lal.nak/ *n.*
sun

/vɐ.lal.na.gɐ.nɛ.ak/ *n.*
1. year
2. Sun Year (related to the Laevanaak Calendar)

/vɐ.ʔɛ.kɛv.na.ʔak/ *n.*
1. murderer of a murderer
2. murderer

/vɐ.vɐ/ *v.*
1. + OBJ to contain smth.
2. + GEN to fill smth. up

/vɐvk.lɪ.ak/ *n.*
cup, mug

/vɐv.ka.ʔak/ *n.*
berry

/vɐ.va.vak/ *n.*
vase, pottery

/vɐ.ka.na.vɐ/ *v.*
1. + OBJ to fight sb.
2. + GEN to decide for smth.

/vɐ.ka.na.va.ŋak/ *n.*
fighter, enemy

/vɐ.ka.na.vak/ *n.*
fight, deciding battle

/vɐ.nɛ.ak/ *n.*
zodiac

/vɐn.kɪ.gak/ *n.*
cake, milk cake

/vɐn.kak/ *n.*
milk

/vɐ.na.vak/ *n.*
weather

/vɐg/ *n.*
**not declined**
Wug

/kɛ.lɪn.ʔak/ *n.*
friend

/kɛl.nak/ *n.*
lightning

/kɛm/ *adj.*
**irregular**
wise, knowing

/klaŋ/ *numeral*
three

/kla.ʔak/ *adj.*
sick, bad

/klak/ *n.*
sickness, puke

/kval/ *adv.*
instantly, suddenly

/kvɐ.vak/ *n.*
cube, block

/kɐ.ɬak/ *n.*
passage, ford, portal

/kvɪn.vɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ to hold smth.

/kvɪn.va.mak/ *n.*
cup, glass, mug

/kɪ.ʔɛ.ga.ɬɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ to build smth.

/kɪ.lan.kvɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ to burn smth.

/kɪ.lan.kvak/ *n.*
burn, fire

/kɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
1. + INF to do smth.
2. to do somehow
3. to act

/kɪɬ.gɐ.nak/ *n.*
untrustworthy person

/kɪ.ɬɪɬ/ *adj.*
**not declined**
soft, easily edible

/kɪ.ɬɪɬ nal.lak/ →

/kɪ.ɬɪ.ɬak/ *n.*
baby food

/kɪɬ.nal.lak/ *n.*
non-spicy drinks (usually referring to only alcoholic non-spicy drinks)

/kɪ.ɬa.ʔak/ *n.*
door

/kɪ.ɬa.vɐ/ *v.*
to end

/kɪ.ɬa.vak/ *n.*
end

/kɪ.gak/ *n.*
1. cookie, cake
2. candy

/kɪm.kɛm.vɐ/ *v.*
+ INF/ACI to want smth.

/kɪ.ma.vɐ/ *v.*
1. + INF to be needed/ have to do smth.
2. + ACI/OBJ to need smth.

/kaln.ʔɛ.vɐ/ *v.*
1. to shine, glow, flash
2. + GEN to find out smth. (a secret)
3. to radiate, be radioactive

/kaln.ʔɛ.vak/ *n.*
light

/kal.nak/ *n.*
fire

/ka.va.lak/ *n.*
very formal address

/kak/ *adj.*
warm/ warming

/ka.kɪ.vak/ *n.*
sauna, heated room

/ka.kɪ.gɐ/ *n.*
**not declined**
the letter k

/kak.ʔn.vɐ/ *v.*
1. + OBJ to penetrate/ pierce smth.
2. + OBJ to understand smth.
3. + GEN to warm smth. up

/kak.gɛ.vak/ *n.*
warmland, savanna

/ka.nɪ.ak/ *n.*
arm

/kaː.ɬak/ *n.*
spiced alcohol

/kaɬ.va.ʔak/ *adj.*
sticky

/kaɬ.va.vɐ/ *v.*
to stick, to be glued

/kaɬ.gak/ *n.*
lie, story

/ka.ɬak/ *n.*
rod, stick

/kɐl/ *adj.*
**not declined**
purple, magenta

/kɐk.vɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ/INF to can/ be able to do smth.

/kɐk.va.ŋak/ *n.*
artist

/kɐk.vak/ *n.*
1. art
2. ability

/kɐ.ɪ.ak/ *n.*
back (direction)

/kɐ.ɬɛ.lak/ *1. adj. 2. pron.*
1. enough
2. some

/kɐ.ɬɐ/ *v.*
to rest, be comfortable

/kɐɬ.kak/ *adj.*
lukewarm

/kɐɬ.gɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
+ GEN to ache, to be hurt smwh.

/kɐɬ.gɪ.va.ŋak/ *n.*
injured person, collateral

/kɐɬ.gɪ.vak/ *n.*
ache, pain

/kɐɬ.mak/ *n.*
bed

/kɛ/ *adj.*
**not declined**
blue

/gɛv.lɪ.ak/ *n.*
(archaic) genital

/gɛ.vɐ/ *v.*
+ GEN to greet sb.

/gɛ.vak/ *n.*
greeting

/gɛ.mɛv.namk/ *n.*
**irregular**
honey-fig sauce

/gɛm.vɪ.ak/ *adj.*
1. (archaic) sweet, beautiful, graceful
2. hot, sexy

/gɛ.mak/ *n.*
fig

/glɛ.nɐ.mɪ.ak/ *n.*
bandage, wrapping

/gla.nɐmk.vɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ to wrap around smth.

/gla.nɐmk.vak/ *n.*
1. wrapping
2. wrapped food (dolma)
3. present wrapping

/gvɛn.vɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ to insert smth., to put smth.

/kvɪ.ɬɐ/ *v.*
to sound (pleasant)

/kvɪ.ɬak/ *n.*
tone

/kvɪ.ɬak/ →

/kvɪm.vɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ to listen to/ hear smth.

/gva.ŋak/ *pron.*
this (person), this one

/gvak/ *art.*
definite

/kva.ɪ.ak/ *n.*
sound

/kva.gak/ *n.*
voice

/gva.mak/ *pron.*
this (thing)

/kvɐɬ/ *n.*
**irregular**
fishing rod

/kvɐ.ɬɐ/ *v.*
1. to go fishing
2. +OBJ to fish smth.

/kvɐ.ɬa.ŋak/ *n.*
fisher

/lɪ.ak/ *adj.*
female

/kɪ.ɬa.ʔak/ →

/ga.lak/ *n.*
hand

/ga.ɛ.ʔak/ *adj.*
male

/kav.kɪ.vak/ *n.*
bath, toilet

/ka.val.na.vɐ/ *v.*
1. to rain
2. +OBJ to pour smth.
3. +GEN to rain over smth.
4. +OBJ +GEN to pour smth. over smth.

/ka.val.nak/ *n.*
rain

/ka.va.ʔak/ *adj.*
wet

$_1$ /ka.vak/ *n.*
water, liquid

$_2$ /ga.vak/ *adj.*
(archaic) blasphemous

/ga.vaːk/ *n.*
(archaic) blasphemy

/ka.va.gɐ.nɛ.ak/ *n.*
1. Water Year, Moon Year (related to the Laevanaak Calendar)
2. in between time, meantime

/gak/ *n.*
1. land, ground, earth
2. island

/ka.kɪ.gɐ/ *n.*
**not declined**
the letter q

/ga.ɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
+GEN to make smth. clear, to determine, specify smth.

/ka.ɪ.ɐ.vak/ *n.*
ocean, sea

/ka.nɛ.vɐ/ *v.*
to swim

/kan.vɛ.vɐ/ *v.*
1. to come
2. +OBJ to arrive smwh.
3. +GEN to meet sb.

/kan.vɛ.vak/ *n.*
meeting, appointment

/gaː.ŋal/ *n.*
noon, midday

/gaː.vak/ *n.*
arrow

/gaːk/ *n.*
middle (direction)

/gaː.ɪ.vak/ *n.*
pointer, spike

/gmɛv.lɐ.vak/ *n.*
fig-ginger sauce

/kmɛ.vak/ *n.*
wine, alcohol

/gɐk.vɐ/ *v.*
1. +OBJ to explain smth.
2. +GEN to argue against sb./smth.

/gɐk.vak/ *n.*
argument, explanation

/kɐ.ɪ.mɪ.ak/ *n.*
group, party

/kɐ.ɪ.mɪ.a.ɬɐ.ma.ʔak/ *n.*
community

/gɐn.vɐ/ *v.*
1. +OBJ to knock on smth.
2. +GEN to indent smth.

/gɐn.vak/ *n.*
indentation

/gɐ.nɪ.ak/ *n.*
path

/kɐ.na.vɐk.vɐ/ *v.*
1. +OBJ/ACI to want/ desire smth.
2. +OBJ +GEN to prefer/ favour smth. over smth. else

/kɐ.na.vɐk.vak/ *n.*
will, want, desire

/kɐ.nan.vɐ/ *v.*
1. +OBJ to have, own smth.
2. +OBJ to hold, keep smth.
3. +GEN to notice smth.

/kɐ.na.nan.vɐ/ *v.*
1. +ADJ/GEN to behave, act like smth.
2. +OBJ to warn about smth.

/gɐ.ɬak/ *n.*
reason, explanation

/kɐm.vak/ *n.*
fear

/kɐm.vɐ/ *v.*
1. +GEN to fear smth.
2. to shiver

/kɐ.mak/ *adj.*
fearful, afraid

/ʔɪ.ʔɪlk.vɐ/ *v.*
1. +OBJ to smoke smth.
2. to smoke

/ʔɪ.ʔɪlk.va.mak/ *n.*
cigarette

/ʔɪ.ʔɪ.lak/ *n.*
ash

/ʔɪ.ʔɪg.vɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ to clear (a forest), to burn down (wood)

/ʔɪ.ʔɪg.vak/ *n.*
burnt wood

/ʔɪ.ʔɪg.va.gɛ.vak/ *n.*
badland(s)

/ʔɪ.ʔa.lɪ.lak/ *n.*
hut

/ʔɪ.ʔa.gak/ *n.*
tent, hut

/ʔɪ.ʔɪmg.vɐ/ *v.*
1. +OBJ to equal smth., to be equal with smth.
2. +GEN to be equally good or strong as sb.

/ʔɪ.ʔɪmg.vak/ *n.*
equation

/ʔɪ.ʔɪm.gɐŋ.vɐv.ka.ʔak/ *n.*
cherry

/ʔɪ.ʔɪm.gɐ.ŋak/ *n.*
romantic date, match

/ʔɪ.vɪ.ak/ *n.*
hat, helmet

/ʔɪv.nɛ.vak/ *n.*
wind

/ʔɪ.vak/ *n.*
face

/ʔɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
1. to be, to exist
2. +GEN to be there for sb.
3. +ADJ to be smhw.

/ʔɪv.ɬak/ *n.*
sky

/ʔɪv.mɐ/ <ç> *n.*
**irregular**
harvest

/ʔɪk.vɐ/ *v.*
1. +OBJ to lift, carry smth.
2. to float, be lifted

/ʔɪk.va.mak/ *n.*
lift, elevator

/ʔɪk/ *adj.*
**not declined**
white

/ʔɪ.kɪ.ɬak/ *n.*
wolf

/ʔɪ.ka.ʔak/ *n.*
snow

/ʔɪ.nɛv.al.ak/ *n.*
storm

/ʔɪn.lak/ *n.*
table, lid

/ʔɪ.na.lɐm.kɪ.vak/ *n.*
library

/ʔɪ.na.lɐ.mak/ *n.*
book

/ʔɪ.naːk/ *n.*
flour

/ʔɪn.ɬɛ.ak/ *n.*
cow

/ʔɪ.nɐg.vɐ/ *v.*
to turn around, spin

/ʔɪ.a.ʔak/ *n.*
blanket, cover

/ʔɪ.a.ʔak.vɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ to surround smth.

/ʔɪ.a.vɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ +GEN to ask sb. smth.

/ʔɪɬ/ *adv.*
again, repeated

/ʔɪɬ.nɐ/ *adv.*
always

/ʔɪ.ɬak/ *n.*
cat

/ʔɪ.ɬaː.vɛ.ɬɐ/ *v.*
+GEN to brew smth.

/ʔɪ.ɬɐ.ɬak/ *n.*
copper

/ʔɪ.gɛk.nak/ *n.*
action

/ʔɪ.gɪ.a.ŋak/ *n.*
monster

/ʔɪ.gɪ.ak/ *n.*
monster, giant

/ʔɪ.ga.lɪ.lak/ *n.*
hill

/ʔɪ.ga.lak/ *n.*
mountain

/ʔɪg.mɪ.ak/ *n.*
work, job

/ʔɪ.gɐ.nak/ *n.*
cloud, steam

/ʔɪm/ *prep.*
1. from, of, by
2. away from

/ʔɪ.mɛ.lak/ *adj.*
gay

/ʔɪm.vɐ.nɐ.kɐ.kɛn.vɐ/ *v.*
to transition, to be trans

/ʔɪm.vɐ.nɐ.kɐk.vɛn.vɐ.ma.ŋak/ *n.*
someone trans

/ʔɪm.vɐ.nɐ.kɐk.vɛn.vɐ.mak/ *adj.*
trans

/ʔɪm.vɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ to touch/ feel smth.

/ʔɪm.vaːg.vɐ/ *v.*
to game, gamble

/ʔɪm.vaːg.va.ŋak/ *n.*
gamer

/ʔɪm.vaːg.vak/ *n.*
game

/ʔɪm.na.ʔak/ *adj.*
free

/ʔɪm.nak/ *n.*
freedom

/ʔɪm.nɐ.ŋak/ *n.*
1. eye, soul
2. pearl

/ʔɪ.ma/ *adv.*
soon

/ʔɪ.ma.vak/ *n.*
goat

/ʔɪ.maːv.gak/ *n.*
dice

/ʔɪ.ɐl.vak/ *n.*
blood

/nɛ/ *adj.*
**not declined**
1. red
2. drunk, high

/nɛl.nɛ.ɐ.ɪ.gak/ *n.*
bedrock

/nɛl.na/ *prep.*
1. +OBJ under
2. +GEN with, together with

/nɛl.nak/ *n.*
1. below, bottom
2. support

/nɛ.ʔɛ.lɪ.ak/ *n.*
dictator, monarch

/nɛ.vɐ/ *n.*
**not declined**
the letter n

/nɛ.vɐ/ *v.*
to run, to walk

/nɛ.nɪl.gak/ *n.*
evening

/nɛ.na.vɐ.vak/ *n.*
skin, shell

/nɛ.glam.nak/ *n.*
acacia

/nɛ.mak/ *n.*
tomato

/nlɪ.gak/ *n.*
torso

/nvɪ.ak/ *n.*
plant

/nkal/ *n.*
**not declined**
east

/nɪ.ʔɪ.vɪ.ak/ *adj.*
empty

/nɪ.ʔɪ.vak.vɐ/ *v.*
1. + OBJ to lose smth.
2. to get squeezed
3. + GEN to lose smth. (a fight/game)

/nɪ.ʔak/ *n.*
void

/nɪv.laːn.vɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ to buy smth.

/nɪ.vak/ *n.*
herb

/nɪvg.lɐ.ŋak/ *n.*
medicine

/nɪg.lak.vɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ to mine/break smth.

/nɪg.lamk.vak/ *n.*
brick, boulder, block

/nɪ.nɪ.ak/ *n.*
child, kid

/nɪ.a.ɬak/ *n.*
wheat

/nɪ.ɬa.va.ŋɛ.ɬɐ.ma.ʔak/ *n.*
economy

/nɪ.ɬa.va.ŋak/ *n.*
store owner, trader, bar tender

/nal.lɪ.ak/ *n.*
wall

/nal.la.vɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ to drink smth.

/nal.lak/ *n.*
drink

/nal.vɐ/ *v.*
to flow

/nal.vak/ *n.*
flow

/nal.na.ʔak/ *adj.*
1. naive
2. religious

/nal.nak/ *n.*
1. priest, polytheist
2. (derogative) naive believer

/na.lak/ *adj.*
ugly

/nal.mak/ *n.*
wave

/na.lɐ.ma.ʔak/ *n.*
**irregular**
current, electricity

/na.ŋak/ *adj.*
1. useful
2. readable

/na.vɐ/ →

/na.vɪ.ak/ *n.*
1. beginning
2. innovation

/nav/ *prep.*
+ OBJ until, towards

/na.vɐ/ *v.*
1. to begin
2. + OBJ to start, initiate smth.

/nav.nak/ *n.*
1. feather
2. hair

/nav.naːk/ *n.*
Navnaak (language)

/na.vak/ *n.*
start, initiation

/nak/ *art.*
the, a

/nag.lak/ *n.*
mason

/nan/ *conj.*
though, despite

/naː.mɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ to like sb./ smth.

/nɬlɛn.vak/ *n.*
root

/nɬɐ.vɐ/ *v.*
to sleep

/nɬɐ.vak/ *n.*
sleep

/nɐ/ *part.*
no

/nɐ.lɪ.lɛ.ak/ *adj.*
smart, knowing

/nɐ.lɪm.vak/ *n.*
sadness, dissatisfaction

/nɐ.lɪm.vɐ/ *v.*
1. to cry
2. + GEN to mourn over sb.

/nɐ.lɪm.va.na.ʔak/ *adj.*
angry, unhappy, unsatisfied

/nɐ.lɪm.va.nak/ *n.*
anger, dissatisfaction

/nɐ.lɪ.mak/ *adj.*
sad, unhappy

/nɐ.lal.nak/ *adj.*
1. dark, unlit
2. black

/nɐ.la.va.ʔak/ *adj.*
heavy, pulling

/nɐ.vɐ/ *v.*
to fall

/nɐ.vak/ *n.*
fall

/nɐ.kɛ.lɪn.ʔak/ *n.*
sibling, cousin

/nɐ.kak/ *adj.*
cold, frosty

/nɐ.kɐk.vak/ *n.*
modern art, bad art

/nɐ.kɐm.vak/ *n.*
courage, boldness

/nɐ.kɐm.vɐ/ *v.*
1. to show off muscles
2. + OBJ to beat sb. up

/nɐ.kɐ.mak/ *adj.*
1. bold, brave
2. stupid

/nɐ.ʔɪm.na.ŋɛ.ak/ *n.*
1. prison, dungeon
2. captivity

/nɐ.ʔɪm.na.ʔak/ *adj.*
caught, trapped, in custody

/nɐn.vɐ/ *v.*
1. to hurt oneself
2. + OBJ to hurt sb.

/nɐ.na.lɪ.ak/ *adj.*
far, away, distant

/nɐ.na.ŋaŋ.lɐ.ŋak/ *n.*
setting, property

/nɐ.na.ŋak/ *adj.*
useless

/nɐ.nak/ *n.*
pain, inconvenience

/nɐ.ʔaŋ.(ʔ)a.ŋak/ *1. adj. 2. adv.*
1. much, many
2. most of the time, usually

/na.ʔak.vɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ + LOC to loan smth. to sb.

/na.ʔak.vak/ *n.*
loan, debt

/nɐ.gɛ.ak/ *adj.*
1. safe, harmless
2. tired

/nɐ.ga.ʔa.ŋɛ.ak/ *adj.*
disgusting, unwanted

/nɐ.ga.ʔak/ *adj.*
bad, negative

/nɐ.mɪv.nak/ *n.*
coup, attack

/nɐm.na.ŋɛ.ak/ *n.*
war, battle

/nɐm.na.ʔak/ *adj.*
martial

/nɐm.nak/ *n.*
fighter

/nɐm.ɬɐ/ *v.*
1. + OBJ to hate sb./smth.
2. + OBJ to want smth. changed

/nɐm.ɬak/ *n.*
hate

/nɐ.mɐ.nɪ.ak/ *adj.*

1. living, lively
2. healthy, fit
3. busy, mixed up

/ʔa/ *conj.*

and, furthermore

/ʔa.lɪk.vɐ/ *v.*

+OBJ to attack sb.

/ʔa.lɪk.vak/ *n.*

attack (of a single person)

/ʔa.lɪ.gak/ *n.*

weapon

/ʔal.nɐ.ŋɪ.ak/ *n.*

prince, leader

/ʔal.nɐ.ŋa gɐ.va.nak/ *n.*

emperor, ruler, leader

/ʔal.nɐ.ŋak/ *n.*

1. head
2. leader

/ʔal.nɐ.vak/ *n.*

barrel

/ʔa.la.nak/ *n.*

spruce

/ʔaŋ/ *numeral*

one

/ʔaŋ.nɛ.vɐ/ *v.*

1. to move
2. +OBJ to leave smth.

/ʔaŋ.ʔa.ŋak/ *adj.*

few, little

/ʔa.ŋak/ *1. pron. 2. n.*

1. (some)one
2. person, individual

/ʔa.ŋa.ɬɪ/ *1. adv. 2. adj.*

**not declined**

1. once
2. onefold, single

/ʔa.ʔa.vɐ/ *v.*

to jump, to elevate

/ʔa.ʔa.vak/ *n.*

jump

/ʔa.ʔa.ɬɐl.nak/ *n.*

wood

/ʔa.ʔam.lɪ.mak/ *n.*

pocket dictionary

/ʔa.ʔa.mak/ *n.*

word

/ʔa.ʔa.mɐ/ *n.*

**not declined**

the letter h

/ʔa.ʔa.mɐl.mak/ *n.*

dictionary, word book

/ʔav/ *conj.*

because

/ʔavn/ *conj., (prep.)*

1. after, later, then
2. while, during
3. before

/ʔav.nɐ.ʔɐl.nan.vɐ/ *v.*

1. to win, triumph
2. +GEN to rule over smth. after a war

/ʔa.vɛ.nak/ *n.*

soup

/ʔa.vɛ.ɬɐ/ *v.*

1. to make a sword
2. +OBJ to resharpen/ repair smth.
3. +GEN to burn smth.

/ʔa.vɛ.ɬɪ.ʔak/ *n.*

sword

/ʔavŋ.nɛ.vɐ/ *v.*

1. to move you
2. +OBJ to move you smwh.
3. +GEN +INF/ACI to make sb. do smth.

/ʔavŋ.nɛ.va.ʔak/ *adj.*

influencing, intervening

/ʔavŋ.nɛ.vak/ *n.*

intervention, influence

/ʔav.ɬak/ *n.*

beam of light, eye

/ʔavɬ.gɐ.nɛ.ak/ *n.*

hour, time of day

/ʔa.kɪ.nɛv.gak/ *n.*

dripstone, spikestone

/ʔak.nɪ.ak.vɐ/ *v.*

+OBJ to rip smth., destroy smth.

/ʔak.na.ʔak/ *adj.*

1. spicy
2. thorny

/ʔa.ka.nak/ *n.*

thorn

/ʔa.ka.na.mak/ *n.*

cactus

/ʔak.vɪm.vɐ/ *v.*

+OBJ to accept/ understand smth.

/ʔa.gɪk.mak/ *n.*
number

/ʔa.gɪm.kak.vɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ to count smth.

/ʔa.gɐ.ɪk/ *n.*
**irregular**
bear

/ʔa.ɪ/ *adv.*
long ago, ago

/ʔa.ɪln/ *adv.*
for very long, since long ago

/ʔa.ɪlɬ/ *prep.*
+GEN made by

/ʔa.ɪl.ɬɐ/ *v.*
1. +OBJ to make/ create smth.
2. +GEN (archaic) to do smth.

/ʔa.ɪl.ɬa.ʔak/ *adj.*
original

/ʔa.ɪl.ɬak/ *n.*
origin, creation

/ʔa.ɪn/ *adv.*
for very long, since long ago

/ʔan/ *prep.*
1. +OBJ through
2. +GEN inside, within

/ʔan.ʔɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
+GEN to be at, to attend smth.

/ʔan.ʔɪ.va.ŋak/ *n.*
representative

/ʔan.vɐ.ka.na.vɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ/INF/ACI to commit to smth.

/ʔan.vɐ.ka.na.vak/ *n.*
commitment

/ʔan.kɪ.ga.vɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ to help sb., to give sb. aid

/ʔan.ka.nɛ.vɐ/ *v.*
1. +OBJ to penetrate smth., to reach for smth.
2. +GEN to get through smth.
3. +OBJ +GEN to reach smth. through smth.

/ʔa.nɪm.nɐ.ŋak/ *n.*
face, front

/ʔa.nɐ.na/ *conj.*
therefore, furthermore

/ʔaː.ɪ.ak/ *n.*
rice

/ʔaɬv.lɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
+GEN to be owed smth., to have a right on smth.

/ʔaɬv.lɪ.vak/ *n.*
right (legal)

/ʔaɬ.vak/ *n.*
shield

/ʔa.ɬɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ +GEN to shield, protect smth. from smth.

/ʔa.ɬɪ.va.ŋak/ *n.*
protector, ward, guard

/ʔa.ɬɪ.vak/ *n.*
protection

/ʔa.ɬɐ.la.ga.lak/ *n.*
grove, hillside

/ʔa.gɛv.gak/ *n.*
pebble

/ʔa.glɪ.ʔɐ/ *n.*
**not declined**
the letter a

/ʔa.gɪ.lɪ.ak/ *n.*
dedication

/ʔa.gak/ *n.*
circle, wheel

/ʔa.ga.ma ɬɪ.a/ *n.*
**no pl not declined**
Agma Schwa (idk that guy)

/ʔa.gɐ.ʔɪ.ak/ *adj.*
round

/ʔam/ *conj.*
but

/ʔamŋ.nɛ.vɐ/ *v.*
+OBJ to move/transport sb./smth.

/ʔamŋ.nɛ.va.ŋak/ *n.*
car, carriage

/ʔamŋ.nɛ.vak/ *n.*
transport, movement

/ʔa.mak/ *1. pron. 2. n.*
1. something
2. thing, item, (tool)

/ʔa.mɐ.ɪ.ak/ *1. adj. 2. n*
1. suspicious, silly
2. Impostor

/ɬɛl.vɪ.ak/ *n.*
forest

/ɬɛl.va.naːk/ *n.*

1. greekish
2. Selvanaak language

/ɬɛ.la.va.ŋak/ *n.*

greek person

/ɬɛ.la.vak/ *1. adj. 2. n.*

1. greek
2. greek language

/ɬɛ.lak/ *1. adj. 2. pron.*

1. not enough, too few, too many
2. some

/ɬɛ.vak/ *n.*

knife, dagger

/ɬɛ.ka.ɬɐ/ *v.*

1. to be cooked, to be burned
2. (colloq.) to be in pain

/ɬɛ.kɪ/ *n.*

**not declined**

the letter u

/ɬɛ.gɐ.ŋak/ *n.*

broadcast

/ɬlɐ.ɪ.ʔak/ *n.*

hole

/ɬvɐ.vak/ *n.*

horse

/ɬɐ/ *v.*

1. + NOM to be smth.
2. + ADJ to be smhow.

/ɬkal.ɬak/ *n.*

category of wine or other alcohols spiced with garlic

/ɬɪl.mɛ.gak/ *n.*

fruit mix

/ɬɪ.ŋak/ *pron. interrogative pronoun*

who

/ɬɪ.ʔɪ.lak/ *n.*

settlement, district

/ɬɪ.ʔaːk/ *n.*

beer

/ɬɪ.ʔɪ.gɐ.ŋak/ *n.*

1. youtube channel
2. television channel
3. vidcast

/ɬɪ.ʔɪ.mak/ *n.*

apple, pear

/ɬɪ.vɛ.ak/ *n.*

flower

/ɬɪ.vak/ *n.*

parent

/ɬɪvg.mak/ *n.*

shark

/ɬɪg/ *1. n. 2. pron.*

**irregular**

sb. who just left

/ɬɪ.gavŋ.nɛ.vak/ *n.*

throwback, knockback, movement

/ɬɪ.gak/ *adj.*

left, away, alone

/ɬɪ.ak/ *n.*

piece, part

/ɬɪɬg.vɐ/ *v.*

to ungame, to leave, to say goodbye

/ɬɪ.gɐ.vɐ/ *v.*

1. + OBJ to capture/imprison sb.
2. + OBJ to lock smth.
3. + GEN to lock smth. into place

/ɬɪ.gɐ.va.ŋak/ *n.*

prisoner

/ɬɪ.gɐ.vak/ *n.*

prison, cage

/ɬɪm.nak/ *n.*

life, biography

/ɬɪ.mak/ *pron. interrogative pronoun*

what

/ɬa/ *numeral*

twenty four

/ɬaln.gaːk/ *n.*

town square, centre, central position

/ɬa.ʔa.ŋak/ *n.*

old person

/ɬa.ʔa.vɐ/ *v.*

to grow

/ɬa.ʔak/ *adj.*

old

/ɬa.vɪ.ak/ *n.*

**irregular**

cheese

/ɬa.vak/ *n.*

dirt, clay

/ɬav.gɐ.vak/ *n.*

swamp

/ɬavm.vɐ/ *v.*

+ OBJ to bake smth., cook smth.

/ɬavm.va.ŋak/ *n.*

baker

/ɬav.mak/ *n.*
coast, shore

/ɬak/ *n.*
wing

/ɬak.lɪ.ak/ *n.*
garlic

/ɬa.kɪg.nla.vɪ.ak/ *n.*
stuffed grape leaf, Dolma

/ɬa.kɪ.gak/ *n.*
grape

/ɬa.gɐ.vɐ/ *v.*
1. to lie
2. +ACI/OBJ to make smth. up

/ɬa.gɐ.va.ŋak/ *n.*
liar

/ɬan/ *adj.*
**irregular**
cold

/ɬa.nɪ.ak/ *n.*
ice

/ɬaː.vɐ/ *v.*
to rot, get bad, get older

/ɬaː.va.mak/ *n.*
rotten food

/ɬaː.ɪ.ak/ *n.*
seed

/ɬaːn.lak/ *n.*
flame

/ɬa.mɪ.ak/ *n.*
border

/ɬam.nɐ.ɪ.ŋak/ *n.*
subject, topic, matter, important thing

/ɬm.lɛ.ak/ *n.*
1. bowl
2. fruit bowl

/ɬmɐ/ *n.*
**not declined**
the letter s

/ɬɐ/ *1. adv. 2. part.*
1. really, anyway, very
2. yes (answer to no)

/ɬɐ nɐ.ʔaŋ.ʔa.ŋak ka.kɪ.gɐ/ →

/ɬɐ.ʔɐ/ *adj.*
**not declined**
black

/ɬɐ.ʔɪm.vɐ/ *v.*
to be blinded

/ɬɐ.ʔɪm.vak/ *n.*
blindness

/ɬɐ.ʔɪ.ma.ŋak/ *n.*
blind person

/ɬɐ.ʔɪ.mak/ *adj.*
blind, blinded

/ɬɐ.ʔɐ.nɐ.lɪm/ *part.*
sorry, I'm sorry

/ɬɐ.ʔɐ.gak.vɐ/ *v.*
1. +OBJ +GEN to trouble sb. with smth.
2. to be troublesome

/ɬɐv.nɛ.vɛɬ.mak/ *adj.*
destroyed/shaped by wind, windswept

/ɬɐ.vak/ *n.*
gold

/ɬɐkɬ.lɪ.ak/ *n.*
belt

/ɬɐkɬ.kvɐ/ *v.*
1. +OBJ to stretch around smth.
2. to stretch, to widen

/ɬɐkɬ.kvak/ *n.*
stretch, workout

/ɬɐk.vɐ/ *v.*
to stand

/ɬɐk.vak/ *n.*
position, stand, stance, formation

/ɬɐn.ɬak/ *n.*
argument

/ɬɐ.nɐn.lɪ.ak/ *adj.*
too far, out of reach

/ɬɐ.nɐ.ʔaŋ.(ʔ)a.ŋak/ *adj.*
big

/ɬɐ.ʔaŋ.ʔa.ŋak/ *adj.*
small, little

/ɬɐ.ɬɪ.ak/ *n.*
meat, flesh

/ɬɐ.gɪ.ak/ *n.*
damage

/ɬɐmg.vak/ *adj.*
straight

/ɬɐm.gak/ *n.*
handcuff, knot

/gɛ/ *adj.*
**not declined**
green

/gɛl/ *n.*
**irregular**
yesterday

/gɛv/ *adj.*
**not declined**
brown

/gɛv ʔɛ.nɐ.na.gal/ *n.*
**irregular**
future

/gɛ.vɛ.mak/ *n.*
mushroom

/gɛv.gɛ.vak/ *n.*
mycelium, mushroomland

/gɛv.mak/ →

/gɛ.vak/ *n.*
earth, ground

/gɛ.nɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
1. to walk
2. + GEN to walk by smth.

/gɛ.ak/ *adj.*
dangerous, unsafe

/gɛ.ɬɐ/ *v.*
1. + GEN to torture sb.
2. + OBJ to make sb. bleed

/gɛ.ɬɪ.ak/ *n.*
leaf, grass

/gɛɬ.nɐ.vak/ *n.*
dripleaf

/gɛɬ.gɐ.vak/ *n.*
grassland, meadow

/gɛ.gɐ/ *n.*
**not declined**
the letter g

/gɛ.mɪmk.vɐ/ *v.*
+ ACI/GEN to calculate smth.

/gɛ.mak/ *n.*
cucumber

/gɛm.mak/ *n.*
finger, thumb

/glɛ/ *numeral*
four

/glɛ.ŋak/ *n.*
back, tail

/glɛ.ʔa.ŋak/ *n.*
1. type, character, thing
2. + ADJ type, character of smth.

/gla.ŋa/ *n.*
Glanga (currency)

/glam.nak/ *n.*
tree

/gla.vɛ.vɛ.ɬak/ *n.*
citizenship

/glɐ.ŋak/ *n.*
thing, stuff, part

/gvɛ.vak/ →

/gvla/ *adv.*
later, to a later time

/gvɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
to curve, change direction

/gvɪ.vak/ *n.*
curve

/gva.vak/ *n.*
(archaic) dome

/glɪn.vɐ/ *v.*
to shit

/gɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ to bend smth., to shape smth.

/gɪv.ma.ʔak/ *n.*
sibling

/gɪ.kaːk/ *1. n. 2. adj.*
1. spice
2. spicy

/gɪn.vɐ/ *v.*
1. to dance
2. + GEN to dance smth. (a dance)

/gɪn.vak/ *n.*
dance

/gɪ.nak/ *n.*
horizon

/gɪ.ɬɛ.ʔɛ.vɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ to trap sb.

/gɪ.ɬa.ʔak/ *n.*
trap

/gɪ.gak/ *n.*
army

/ga/ *prep.*
+ GEN like/ similar to sb./smth.

/gal/ *n.*
**irregular**
tomorrow

/galː.ak/ →

/ga.la.ʔak/ *adj.*
hilly

/gaŋ.kvɐ/ *v.*
to bend, turn around

/ga.ʔa.ŋɛ.ak/ *adj.*
tasty, delicious

/ga.ʔak/ *adj.*
good, positive

/gak/ →

/galː.ak/ *n.*
bird

/ga.gak/ *n.*
pigeon

/ga.kɐ.na.vɐ.vak/ *n.*
gift, present

/ga.ɪ/ *adv. interrogative adverb*
question marker

/ga.ɪ.ŋak/ *n.*
joint, hinge

/gan.vak/ *n.*
isle, island

/gaː.ŋak/ *n.*
knee, lower leg

/ga.ɬɛ/ *adj.*
**not declined**
second

/ga.ɬaŋ/ *adj.*
**not declined**
first

/ga.ɐ.va.la.nɪ.nak/ *n.*
russian language

/ga.ɐ.vak/ *n.*
russian person

/gɐ.van.vɐ/ *v.*
1. + OBJ to rule/ have power over smth.
2. + + OBJ to rule/ have power over sb.

/gɐ.van.vak/ *n.*
rule, law

/gɐ.va.nak/ *n.*
1. domination, reign, rule
2. + + OBJ reign/ rule over sb.

/ga.va.na.gɐ.nak/ *n.*
world domination

/gɐ.vak/ *n.*
turtle

/gɐ.nɛ.ak/ *n.*
time

/gɐ.nak/ *n.*
earth (planet), world

/gɐ.na.gɐ.nɛ.ak/ *n.*
1. cycle
2. Earth Year (related to the Laevanaak Calendar)
3. (colloq.) long time

/gɐɬk.vɐ/ *v.*
1. + INF/ACI to make sure that smth. happens
2. + GEN to be sure about smth.

/mɛ/ *adj.*
**not declined**
yellow

/mɛ ʔɛ.nɪ.nɛ.gɛl/ *n.*
**irregular**
the past

/mɛ.ʔɪ.kan.vɛ.vak/ *n.*
doctors appointment

/mɛ.ʔɛ.ma.lak/ *n.*
1. commercial ship
2. ambassadors / government ship
3. imerchali ship

/mɛ.vak/ *n.*
1. cloth
2. clothing

/mɛ.vag.mɪ.ak/ *n.*
clothing

/mɛ.va.ma.ʔak/ *n.*
tunic, shirt

/mɛvg.vɐ/ *v.*
to wake up

/mɛg.vam.vɐ/ *v.*
1. to dress, put on clothes
2. + GEN to dress sb.
3. + OBJ to put smth. on

/mɛg.vam.vak/ *n.*
clothing

/mɛg.vam.kɪ.vak/ *n.*
dressing room, closet

/mɛ.ga.va.mak/ *n.*
dress, cape, robe

/mɛn/ *prep.*
1. + OBJ with, together with
2. + GEN with the help of

/mɛ.ɬɪ.gak/ *n.*
magistrate

/mɛ.ɬɪ.ak/ *n.*
olive

/mɛ.mɪ.ak/ *adj.*
1. juicy
2. sexy

/mɛ.mak/ *n.*
banana

/mvɪ.mak/ *n.*
belly, stomach

/mvɐn.vɐ/ *v.*
to function, to be useful

/mva.lak/ *adj.*
heavy

/mɪ/ *conj.*
if, when, whenever

/mɪl/ *adj.*
1. thick, wide
2. (passive) printed bold

/mɪ.la.na.ʔak/ *adj.*
central

/mɪ.la.nak/ *n.*
centre

/mɪ.ʔɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
1. + OBJ to take/pick smth.
2. + GEN to choose for smb.

/mɪ.vɛnv.gak/ *n.*
speed

/mɪ.vɛn.vak/ *adj.*
fast

/mɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
1. + OBJ/ACI to feel smth.
2. + INF to feel like doing smth.
3. + GEN to feel strongly about sb.

/mɪ.vak/ *n.*
feeling, emotion

/mɪ.ka.ʔak/ *adj.*
snowy

/mɪ.ak/ *n.*
pipe, channel

/mɪg/ *adj.*
**not declined**
big

/mɪ.ga.ŋak/ *n.*
giant, titan

/mɪ.gak/ *n.*
height

/mɪm/ →

/mɪ.mɐ/ *n.*
**not declined**
the letter m

/mnɛ.nav.lak/ *adj.*
calm, quiet

/mnlɛ.na.lak/ *n.*
deep ocean, depths, deep water

/mnlɛ.nak/ *adj.*
deep

/mavk/ *pron.*
you

/ma.va.ɪ.ʔa.vɐ/ *v.*
to be good, to be great

/mak/ *pron.*
I, me

/ma.ɪ.vɛ.ɬɐ/ *v.*
to keep a secret, to be secret

/ma.ɪ.vak/ *n.*
secret, mystery

/maːv.lak/ *n.*
luck

/maːv.ɬɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ to use smth.

/maːk/ *n.*
tool

/ma.ɬɛ/ *adv.*
earlier, some time ago

/ma.gav.lak/ *n.*
length

/mamk/ *pron.*
he, she, it, they

/mamk … ʔɛ.vam …/ *v.*
+ GEN + ACI it seems to sb. that …

/mamk nag gɐ.va.nag/ *n.*
sovereign, leader

/ma.mɪ/ *n.*
**not declined**
parent

/mɐ/ *adv. interrogative adverb*
how

/mɐl/ *adj.*
**not declined**
small

/mɐl.va/ *adj.*
**not declined**
easy

/mɐl.kɪ.ak/ *adj.*
strange, irregular, awkward

/mɐl.nak/ *n.*
thank

/mɐ.lɐ.ɬamg.lɪ.ŋak/ *n.*
1. thread (digital)
2. subconversation

/mɐv/ *adj.*
**irregular**
solid, stubborn, brave

/mɐ.nɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
1. + OBJ to kill/ murder sb.
2. + OBJ to delete/ eradicate smth.
3. + GEN to execute sb.

/mɐ.nɪ.a.ŋak/ *n.*
dead, corpse, zombie

/mɐ.nɪ.ak/ *adj.*
1. dead
2. quiet, still

/mɐ.nɪ.a.nak/ *n.*
death

/mɐ.nɪ.a.na.gɐ.nak/ *n.*
1. end of the world
2. total destruction

/ʔɐ/ *n.*
**not declined**
the letter a

/ʔɐl.lɪk.la.nɪ.nak/ *n.*
german language

/ʔɐl.lɪ.ka.ŋak/ *n.*
german person

/ʔɐl.lɪ.kak/ *adj.*
german

/ʔɐl.vɐ/ *v.*
1. + OBJ to fit smth.
2. + GEN to cope, deal with smth.

/ʔɐ.lɪ.kɪ.ak/ *n.*
stranger, foreigner

/ʔɐ.lɪ.ak/ *n.*
1. reinforcement
2. type of small ship used for reinforcement in battle

/ʔɐl.na/ *prep.*
1. + OBJ over (locative/figurative)
2. + GEN like sb. would find it good

/ʔɐl.nak/ *n.*
top, above

/ʔɐ.lak/ *n.*
key

/ʔɐ.ʔɪ.na.ʔak/ *n.*
interior

/ʔɐ.ʔɪ.nak/ *n.*
furniture

/ʔɐ.vɪ.ak/ *n.*
bow

/ʔɐ.kɐ.nak/ *n.*
voiced

/ʔɐk.vɐ/ *v.*
to vibrate

/ʔɐk.va.ŋak/ *n.*
vibrator

/ʔɐ.nɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ to consume media, to learn smth.

/ʔɐ.nɪ.vak/ *n.*
media, content

/ʔɐ.nɪvɬ/ *adj.*
**irregular**
angry

/ʔɐ.nɪv.ɬak/ *n.*
anger

/ʔɐ.nɐ.vɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ to gain smth., get smth.

/ʔɐ.nɐ.vak/ *n.*
gain, yield

/ʔɐ.ɬɪlː.ak/ *n.*
toe

/ʔɐ.ɬɪ.ak/ *n.*
1. chest, breast
2. body
3. empty object

/ʔɐ.ɬa.ʔak/ *adj.*
1. sharp, spiky
2. agressive

/ʔɐ.ɬak/ *n.*
axe

/ʔɐ.ɬam.glɪ.ŋak/ *n.*
chat, conversation, speech

/ʔɐg.vɐ/ *v.*
+ OBJ to bind smth. together

/ʔɐg.vak/ *n.*
knot, bind

/ʔɐ.gɪ.vɐ/ *v.*
1. to sing, cheer
2. + OBJ to sing a song

/ʔɐ.gɪ.va.ŋak/ *n.*
singer

/ʔɐ.gɪ.vak/ *n.*
music

/ʔɐ.gɪm.vɐ/ *v.*
1. to work, have a job
2. + GEN to perform a job
3. + OBJ to execute a command

/ʔɐ.gɪm.va.ŋak/ *n.*

worker, employee

/ʔɐ.gɪm.vak/ *n.*

command

/ʔɐ.gak/ *n.*

song

/ʔɐm/ *prep.*

+ GEN out, outside of

/ʔɐm.vɐ.lɪ.ak/ *n.*

octopus

/ʔɐm.na.ʔak/ *adj.*

1. friendly, peaceful
2. happy, about peace

/ʔɐm.na.ʔa.ɬɐ.ma.ʔak/ *n.*

well-being, welfare, happyness

/ʔɐm.nak/ *n.*

1. peace
2. peace contract

/ʔɐ.ma.ɬa.vɐ/ *v.*

to hold a conversation, to speak, to explain

/ɬɪ.ʔɪ.t͡ɬɐŋ/ *n.*

**not declined**

video

/na.lɐ.t͡ɬak/ *n.*

roofing tile

/na.t͡ɬɛ.lak/ *adj.*

**not declined**

natural, obvious

/nɪ.t͡ɬa.vak/ *n.*

1. bar, pub
2. store

/mɛ.ʔɪ.kɐk/ *n.*

doctor

/mɐ.ʔɐ.nak/ *n.*

fence gate

/mɪ.t͡ɬa/ *n.*

**not declined**

meter

/mɪ.ʔɛ.gɛ/ *n.*

**not declined**

plank, wood

/ŋɐn.laː.ʔak/ *n.*

hall, chamber

/ŋa.mɛ.nak/ *n.*

pillar

/kɐn.lɐ.kvɪ.ak/ *n.*

controverse, discussion

/ka.ɛ.mak/ *n.*

Kaema

/ka.vɪ.t͡ɬaːn/ *n.*

captain

/kɐ.va/ *n.*

**no case ending**

dome, roof

/kɪ.lɐ/ *n.*

**not declined**

kilogram

/kɪ.lag.nɐ.ɪ.ak/ *n.*

zombie

/ɬɐl.t͡ɬak/ *n.*

crime

/ɬɪ.lɪ.ka.ɪ.ak/ *n.*

problem, difficulty

/lɐ.kɛ.vɛ.mak/ *n.*

school

/lɛ.t͡ɬag.t͡ɬak/ *n.*

jungle

/la.vɛ.ak/ *n.*

fox

/ɬa.vɐ/ *n.*

**not declined**

fence

/ɬa.va.mɪ/ *n.*

pipe, sewerage

/ɬa.vɐ.la/ *n.*

**not declined**

sand, gravel

/ɬɪ.ga.ɐ/ *n.*

**not declined**

cigarette

/t͡ɬɐ.ɬɪ/ *n.*

**not declined**

train station

/t͡ɬɐɬ.ʔak/ *n.*

answer, respond

/t͡ɬa/ *n.*

**not declined**

tea

/t͡ɬav.lɛ.ak/ *n.*

store, shop

/t͡ɬɐ.lɪɬ/ *n.*

**not declined**

tower, castle

/vlɛ.ɬɪ.lɐ/ *n.*

president

/vɐ.ga.kɐ.ɪ.ak/ *n.*
building, castle, mansion

/vɛ.vɛ.ɬak/ *n.*
citizen

/vɛ.vɛ.ɬɛɬ/ *n.*
**not declined**
villager

/va.t͡ɬɪ.gaː.t͡ɬak/ *n.*
fatigue

/vaːn/ *n.*
**not declined**
bunker, cave

/vɪɬ.kɐ/ *n.*
**not declined**
bank, cash register

/vɪ.ɐŋ.ɬak/ *n.*
button

/vɪ.ɐ.gɛ/ *n.*
**not declined**
dignity

/ʔɐ.vak/ *n.*
floor, level

/ɬa.va.ŋak/ *n.*
basalt

/gɛ.lɪ.t͡ɬak/ *n.*
monetary value

/ga.vɪ.a/ *n.*
**not declined**
nation, state, country

/vɐ.lɐ.mɪ/ *n.*
**not declined**
stadium, arena

/vɛ.laɬ.lɐŋ/ *n.*
**not declined**
stress

/vɛɬ/ *n.*
**not declined**
birch

/vɛ.gɛ.lak/ *n.*
bamboo

/vaː.ɬɛ/ *n.*
**not declined**
public bath

/vɪ.nɐɬ/ →

/vɪ.ʔɪ.vak/ *n.*
**obsolete**
bridge

/lɐ.mɐ.ʔak/ *n.*
house, home

/gɛɬ.nak/ *n.*
phone, computer

/ʔɐ.ga.kɪ.vak/ *n.*
villa, expensive house

/ʔɐ.va.kɪ.ʔɪ.vak/ *n.*
chimney

/ʔɛn.ga.vɛ/ *n.*
**not declined**
enter key

/ʔɛv.ɬɛ/ *n.*
**not declined**
oak

/ʔa.ɐ.vɪ.nak/ *n.*
garbage, rubbish

/ʔɐv.ɬvɐ/ *n.*
**not declined**
watch, clock

/ʔɪ.lɪ.ɐ.t͡ɬak/ *n.*
villager, resident

/la.nɪn/ *suffix*
language, dialect

/lɐɬ.nak/ *suffix*
resistance against smth.

/gak/ *suffix*
1. land
2. island

/ka.ɪv/ *suffix*
ocean, sea

/ga.ʔɐk.ɬak/ *adjectival suffix*
able/ possible to be done

/gak/ →

/t͡ɬɐ/ *suffix*
river, brook

/t͡ɬɐ.ɪm/ *suffix*
1. gulf, half sea
2. sea, pond

## IX.3 Common Names

/ʔɛ.va.ɪ/ *genus name*
Ebai

/lɛ.a/ *glottic name*
Leoa

/ŋɛ.ɬal.ŋak/ *given name*
writer, scribe

/ŋɐ.ɛ.ŋɪ.vɐ.mak/ *given name*
Josh

/ʔɐ/ *given name*
Uh

/bɪ.t͡ɬɛ/ *glottic name*
Bite

/vɐ.ʔɛ.ŋa/ *given name*
Vuheŋa

/ʔɪm.nɪ.a.ʔak/ *given name*
Imniahk

/nɛ.ɬav/ *genus name*
Xhesas

/na.ɬa.nɪn/ *glottic name*
Nasanin

/nɐm.nak/ *given name*
Namnak

/ʔav.nɐ.ʔɐl.nan.vɐ.ma.ʔak/ *given name*
Abnohlnanvumahk

/ɬɪm.vak/ *genus name*
Simvak

/ɬaː/ *genus name*
Saa

/ma.lak/ *glottic name*
Moalak

/ʔɐ.lɪ.kɪ/ *glottic name*
Olliqi

/ʔɐ.va.lɪ.kɪ/ *glottic name*
Ovalliqi

/na.ɪ.lɛ.lɛ/ *glottic name*
Nailele

/nɪ.la/ *given name*
Niedda

/ŋɛ.ɬa/ *given name*
Ŋesa

/ŋa.ɛm.va.ɪ.ma.ɪ/ *given name*
Ŋaemvaimai

/ka.a.ka.t͡ɬɪ/ *genus name*
Kaakati

/ɬɛ.vɪ.vɪ/ *given name*
Sevivi

/lɐ.mɪ/ *glottic name*
Lomi

/ɬɐ.mɛ/ *given name*
Some

/ɬɐ.t͡ɬɛ.vak/ *given name*
Sutevak

/va.ɪ.va/ *given name*
Vaiva

/ɬɛ.kɪ/ *given name*
Seqi

/nɪɬ.nak/ *given name*
Nisnak

/ga.a.kɛ/ *given name*
Gaake

/va.ɪ/ *given name*
Bai

/t͡ɬɐ.ɪ.t͡ɬɐ/ *glottic name*
Doito

/lɐ.ʔɐ.ɪ/ *genus name*
Duhoi

/gɐlk/ *given name*
Gurk

/ʔɛ.lɪv/ *given name*
Iris

/ʔɛ.a.nɪv/ *given name*
Eannis

/ʔa.t͡ɬa.t͡ɬɪ.ka.ɬɪ.vɪ/ *given name*
Atlatikasivii

## IX.4 Geographical Names

/ʔɛ.va.ɪ.t͡ɬɐ.ɪm/ *name*
Aeybah Gulf

/ʔɛv.gak/ *name*
Evgak (land)

/ŋɐ.mɐl.vɛt͡ɬ/ *name*
Murben’t (settlement)

/vɐn.vɐ.na.gak/ *name*
Bonbonagak (land)

/vɛ.ɪ.gak/ *name*
Veigak (island)

/vɪ.ɛ.ŋak/ *name*
Vieŋak (settlement)

/gvak ʔaŋ glɛ.ʔa.ŋak nɛg ga.vɪ.a/ *name*
United Ŋations

/gvak ʔaŋ glɛ.ʔa.ŋak nag ʔan.t͡ɬɐ.ɪm/ *name*
Gulf Union

/nɛl.na.gak/ *name*
Nelnagak (land)

/nav.na.gak/ *name*
Navnagak (land)

/nag lɪv.nɐv/ *name*
Myžariky

/ʔal.na.ŋɐ.ɛ.mak/ →

/ʔal.nɐ.ŋak nag ʔɛ.mag/ *name*
Alnaŋaemak (settlement)

/ʔa.la.na.ɛ.ŋak/ →

/ʔan.t͡ɬɐ.ɪm/ *name*
**not declined**
Gulf of Kozdenen

/ɬɛ.lav/ *name*
**not declined**
Greece

/glam.na.gak/ *name*
Glamnagak (land)

/mav.la.mɛk/ *name*
**only pl colloq.**
Slabland (continent)

/ʔɐ.kɪ.vɛk/ *name*
**only pl**
Slabland (continent)

/ʔɪ.a/ *name*
Xja (island)

/ʔɪ.ɐ.vɐŋ.t͡ɬɐ.ɪm/ *name*
Iovox Gulf

/ʔɪ.ɐ.kɐ/ *name*
Ioqo (island)

/nɐ.nɪ.gak/ *name*
Nonigak (island)

/nɪ.t͡ɬa.t͡ɬɐ.ɪm/ *name*
Gulf of Niedda

/ʔa.ʔa.t͡ɬa.gak/ *name*
Hahtagak (land)

/ʔa.t͡ɬɐ/ *name*
Hato (river)

/ʔa.ʔɪ.gak/ *name*
Haligak (island)

/ʔɪ.ɐ.lɪ.kɪ/ *name*
Hioriki (island)

/mɐ.kɐŋ/ *name*
Tanzang

/mɐ.ɪ.gak/ *name*
Muigak (island)

/mɐ.ɪ.ɪ/ *name*
Muiji (lake)

/mɪl.gak/ *name*
Milgak (land)

/mɪl.t͡ɬɐ/ *name*
Milto (river)

/ŋa.ɬɛ.ka.ɪv/ *name*
Ŋasekaiv (lake)

/ŋa.ɬɛ.gak/ *name*
Ŋasegak (island)

/ŋɪɬm.gak/ *name*
Ŋismgak (island)

/lal.na.gak/ *name*
Lalnagak (land)

/la.ɪv.gak/ *name*
Laivgak (land)

/ɬa.vɐ.la.t͡ɬɐ/ *name*
Savulato (river)

/t͡ɬmɐ.ɪ/ *name*
Tmui (island)

/t͡ɬɐ.lɪɬ.gak/ *name*
Tulisgak (island)

/vɛ.ɪt͡ɬ.gak/ *name*

Vjaitgak (island)

/kmɛ.a/ *name*

Þunan Qumrea

/kvɪ.ŋa/ *name*

Kivengo

/kɛ.t͡ɬɐ/ *name*

Keto (river)

/ka.ɪ.t͡ɬɐ/ *name*

Kaito (river)

/gɐ.t͡ɬɐ/ *name*

Goto (river)

/ga.ɬaŋ.gak/ *name*

Gasaŋgak (island)

/ga.vɪ.a.nɛ.glam.nak/ *name*

Kyaw Cen, Kingdom of Kyaw Cen

/ga.vɪ.a.ʔaŋ.val.nɐ.ŋak/ *name*

Hentzo

/ga.vɪ.a.gvɛ.vak/ *name*

Ximh Gwynq

/ga.vɪ.a.ʔɐl.na.vɐ.nak/ *name*

Kozdenen

/ʔɛ.mɪ/ *name*

Ymi (island)

/ʔɛ.ka.gak/ *name*

Ekagak (land)

/ʔɛ.ka.t͡ɬɪ.vak/ →

/ʔɛ.ka.t͡ɬɪ.va.kɛn/ *name*

Ekativak (settlement)

/ʔɪ.mɛ.ɬa/ *name*

Imerchal