

ʔaʔa-FaM

A Reference Grammar of the Narish Language

Bethany E. Toma, Knut F. K. Ulstrup

29. March 2020

Foreword

ʔaʔa-FAM is a constructed language spoken on the fictitious Nareland island.

Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Foreword | i |
| Contents | ii |
| I Grammar | 1 |
| 1 Phonology | 3 |
| 1.1 Consonants | 3 |
| 1.2 Vowels | 3 |
| 1.3 Phonotactics & Allophony | 3 |
| 1.3.1 Sonority Hierarchy | 3 |
| 1.3.2 High vowel lowering | 3 |
| 1.3.3 Epenthetic schwa | 3 |
| 1.4 Prosody | 4 |
| 1.5 Morphophonemics | 4 |
| 1.6 Orthography | 4 |
| 1.6.1 Formal writing style | 4 |
| 1.6.2 Informal writing style | 5 |
| 2 Morphology | 7 |
| 2.1 Underlying roots | 7 |
| 2.2 Derivational morphology | 7 |
| 2.2.1 Primary derivation | 7 |
| 2.2.2 Secondary derivation | 7 |
| 2.2.2.1 <i>-uru</i> - ‘to be’ | 7 |
| 2.2.2.2 <i>-ila</i> - ‘there is’, ‘to have’ | 9 |
| 2.2.2.3 <i>-ara</i> - wishes and greetings | 9 |
| 2.2.2.4 <i>-iri</i> - ‘to make’ | 9 |
| 2.2.2.5 <i>-ana</i> - person | 9 |
| 2.2.2.6 <i>-ini</i> - diminutive | 9 |
| 2.2.2.7 <i>-ari</i> - ‘to become’, ‘to cause to be’ | 9 |
| 2.2.2.8 <i>-inala</i> - ‘to make X-er, to increase’ | 9 |
| 2.2.2.9 <i>-lat</i> - ‘measured in’, ‘comprising’ | 9 |
| 2.2.2.10 <i>-aki</i> - ‘made/comprised of’ | 9 |
| 2.2.2.11 <i>-s(e)</i> - ‘the ... one’ | 9 |
| 2.2.3 Compounding | 10 |
| 2.2.4 Gender | 10 |
| 2.3 Inflectional morphology | 10 |
| 2.3.1 Verb finals | 10 |
| 2.3.2 Evidential modality | 10 |
| 2.3.2.1 <i>ir-</i> Reportative speech | 11 |
| 2.3.2.2 <i>hwa-</i> Inferential speech | 11 |
| 2.3.2.3 <i>qaa-</i> Internal/Assumed speech | 11 |
| 2.4 Pronouns and determiners | 12 |
| 3 Syntax | 13 |
| 3.1 Verb stacking | 13 |
| 3.2 Auxiliary verbs | 13 |
| 3.2.1 <i>usnak</i> - hortative | 13 |

| | | |
|------------|--|-----------|
| 3.2.1.1 | Exhortative | 13 |
| 3.2.1.2 | Subjunctive? | 13 |
| 3.2.1.3 | | 13 |
| 3.3 | Subordinate clauses | 13 |
| 3.3.1 | Relative clauses | 13 |
| 3.4 | Comparative constructions | 14 |
| 3.5 | Animacy hierarchy | 14 |
| 3.6 | Causative constructions | 15 |
| 3.6.1 | - <i>ari</i> for nominal and adjectival predicates | 15 |
| 3.6.2 | Valency-increasing verb patterns | 15 |
| 3.6.3 | Periphrastic causatives | 16 |
| 4 | Semantics and pragmatics | 17 |
| 4.1 | Phatic expressions | 17 |
| 4.2 | Name determiners | 17 |
| 4.3 | Idiomatic expressions | 18 |
| II | Dictionary | 19 |
| | Roots and Derived Words | 21 |
| | Rootless Words | 49 |
| | Auxiliary Verbs | 49 |
| | Postpositions | 49 |
| | Pronouns | 49 |
| | Numbers | 49 |
| | Attitudinals | 49 |
| | Others | 49 |
| III | Example Texts & Translations | 51 |

Part I

Grammar

Chapter 1

Phonology

1.1 Consonants

| | Labial | Alveolar | Palatal | Velar | Uvular | Glottal |
|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Fortis | $p^h \sim \widehat{p\phi}$ | $t^h \sim \widehat{ts}$ | $c \sim \widehat{c\zeta}$ | $k \sim \widehat{kx}$ | $q \sim \widehat{q\chi}$ | $ʔ$ |
| Lenis | $p \sim b$ | $t \sim d$ | | | | |
| Fricative | f | s | $\zeta \sim x \sim \chi \sim \text{h} \sim \text{h}$ | | | |
| Approximant | | l | j | w | | |
| Nasal | m | n | | | | |
| Rhotic | | $r \sim \text{ɹ} \sim \text{ɻ}$ | | | | |

Table 1.1: Phonemic Consonant Inventory

1.2 Vowels

| | Front | Central | Back |
|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Close | $i \text{ (i:)}$ | | $u \text{ (u:)}$ |
| Mid | | ə | |
| Open | | $a \text{ (a:)}$ | |

Table 1.2: Phonemic Vowel Inventory

1.3 Phonotactics & Allophony

Syllables always contain a vowel nucleus, with rarely more than two onset consonants and two coda consonants. Sonority hierarchy plays a big role in the structure of syllables and their realization.

1.3.1 Sonority Hierarchy

1.3.2 High vowel lowering

The high vowels /i u/ are lowered to [e o] before /j w/ respectively.

$i(:) \rightarrow e(:) / _j$

1.3.3 Epenthetic schwa

The epenthetic schwa appears within consonant sequences that, without adjacent vowels, violate syllable structure and may not be realized. It occurs in the earliest non-initial position possible that provides legal

consonant sequences. This schwa is never stressed. For example, the word *NurRKi* is phonemically /'nurrk^hi/, but ʔaʔa-FaM does not allow duplicate continuant phonemes, leaving the second /r/ out of the first syllable. The following syllable would not be able to accommodate it either, as it would violate the sonority rules by placing a less sonorous phoneme between two more sonorous ones. Of the two positions for the epenthetic schwa within this sequence, [ˈnurək^hi] and [ˈnurrək^hi], only the former solution accommodates both restrictions and yields a legal realization.

| <i>Example</i> | <i>Phonemic transcription</i> | <i>Phonetic Realization</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NurRKi | /ˈnurrk ^h i/ | [ˈnurək ^h i] |
| mBiT | /ˈmpit ^h / | [məˈbit ^h] |
| inNiM | /inˈnim/ | [inəˈnim] |
| SaFR | /ˈsafr/ | [ˈsafər] |

Word-onset sequences may never be disambiguated by prefixing an epenthetic schwa to the word. Like in medial and coda sequences, the epenthetic schwa must occur interconsonantly, but not across word boundaries. In the sequence $|\dots C_a \# C_x C_y V \dots|$, where C_a is a consonant in the preceding word and $C_x C_y$ is an illegal sequence, the epenthetic schwa may not attempt to separate C_a and C_x in any way, and must instead separate C_x and C_y . Word boundaries are inherently segmenting and preclude other segmenting elements like the epenthetic schwa. However, compound words are considered to be one phonological word, and in lacking a word boundary must make use of the epenthetic schwa.

1.4 Prosody

Stress, in the form of elevated pitch and volume, is placed on the first non-schwa vowel of the word, after the first root radical, on a long vowel immediately preceding the first radical, or on certain morphemes that carry stress.

| | | |
|---------|------------|---|
| nemiwi | [nəˈmiwi] | first non-schwa vowel of word |
| parse | [ˈparsə] | first non-schwa vowel of word |
| iFaam | [iˈfa:m] | vowel after first radical |
| Fanas | [ˈfanas] | vowel after first radical |
| aaNiW | [ˈa:niw] | long vowel preceding radical |
| iLaasak | [iˌlaˈsak] | presence of stress-carrying morpheme (imperative affix -ak) |

1.5 Morphophonemics

1.6 Orthography

ʔaʔa-FaM has two recognized orthographic conventions, both based on the Latin alphabet. Both conventions use marked letterforms to indicate which part of a word are part of the underlying root and which are grammatical markers. The precise manner in which they're marked is the major point of difference between the two orthographic styles.

By and large, both orthographic conventions attempt to use the most intuitive representation of a given phoneme. There are very few differences between the conventions. Fortis and lenis stops are written using the typical voiceless and voiced symbols, respectively, in both systems. The labial fricative is written as ⟨f⟩ and the dorsal fricative as ⟨h⟩. The rhotic is, of course, written as ⟨r⟩. The palatal approximant is written as ⟨j⟩, except when adjacent to an ⟨i⟩ within the same word, in which case it is written as ⟨y⟩. The other phonemes are written with their usual IPA characters in both conventions, except for /ʔ/, which is dealt with differently depending on which convention one is using.

1.6.1 Formal writing style

The formal writing conventions make use of small-caps letterforms to highlight roots. In addition, it uses the glottal stop character to indicate the glottal stop phoneme, using the capital glottal stop character ⟨ʔ⟩ when

the glottal stop is part of a root radical (for instance, in the word *ʔaʔa*) and the lowercase glottal stop character ⟨ʔ⟩ otherwise (such as in the suffix *-(e)ʔ*).

1.6.2 Informal writing style

The informal writing conventions, also known as “texting script”, is the orthography used in the majority of day-to-day communication. Rather than using small-caps letterforms, it uses true capital letters for roots. It also uses ⟨ʔ⟩ for the glottal stop, with no difference between capital and lowercase. While these differences could be considered less aesthetically pleasing, they result in an ASCII-compatible script, which makes this writing style far easier to use in most messaging apps and computer interfaces. Texting-style *ʔaʔa-FaM* also allows for several shorthand abbreviations that tend not to be used in more formal style.

Chapter 2

Morphology

2.1 Underlying roots

The majority of lexical items are produced by applying morphological operation belonging to their respective morphological categories to abstract roots. These roots take the form of two *radicals*, where each radical constitutes a non-zero number of consonants.

There are several fossilized derivations within the roots whose meanings have been lost, and as such form discrete roots altogether. Compare L-S ‘*travel by foot*’ and PL-S ‘*travel, habitation*’, or N-W ‘*death, murder*’ and N-WK ‘*sacrifice, martyrdom*’.

2.2 Derivational morphology

ʔaʔa-FaM allows for words to be altered syntactically and semantically using a rich set of morphological operations, divided into two categories based on their concatenation.

2.2.1 Primary derivation

Primary derivation refers to the non-concatenative morphology of stems. These operations are for the most part not productive, and not all roots have a corresponding stem with each of these patterns. They may not stack, i.e. a stem may only be inflected by one pattern at a time.

2.2.2 Secondary derivation

Secondary derivation refers to the exclusively suffixing operations that may be applied to stems in addition to primary derivation. Unlike primary derivation, these suffixes may be stacked freely.

2.2.2.1 -uru - ‘to be’

Rather than using a verbal copula, nominal and adjectival phrases are derived into verbs with the meaning ‘to be X’ or ‘to have characteristic X’ with the *-uru* affix.

- (1) ha KNUT inFiSuru.
Knut is a baby.

Adjectives and determiners may still modify a noun that has been turned modified into part of the verb, resulting in these words serving a semi-adverbial function in these cases.

- (2) ha KNUT li BaCa inFiSuruli?
ha KNUT li BaCa inFiS-uru -li
REF.M Knut which small baby-COP-INT
‘Which little baby is Knut?’

Most ʔaʔa-FaM speakers reduce *-auru* and *-iuru* to *-aaru* and *-iiru*, respectively. In western dialects, however, they are instead most often pronounced as *-ore* [orə] and *-üre* [ürə]. Western dialects also reduce *-uru* to *-ure* [urə] as well.

| | <i>Pattern</i> | <i>Meaning</i> | <i>Example</i> | |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|----------------|--|
| 1. | ΘaΘ | Abstract noun | JaB | good fortune (cf. <i>JaBa</i> ‘good, fortunate’) |
| 2. | ΘiiΘ | Transitive verb | FiiS | to give birth to (cf. <i>Fanas</i> ‘person’) |
| 3. | ΘiyaΘ | Unaccusative verb | KiyaL | to be poured out (cf. <i>KarLi</i> ‘water’) |
| 4. | iΘaaΘ | Unergative verb | iNaAM | to eat (cf. <i>Niim</i> ‘to eat (smth.)’) |
| 5. | Θ ₁ iΘ ₁ iyaΘ ₂ | Causative of unaccusative | KiKiyaL | to pour (smth.) out (cf. <i>KiyaL</i> ‘to flow out’) |
| 6. | aaΘiΘ | Causative of unergative | aaNiM | to feed (cf. <i>iNaAM</i> ‘to eat’) |
| 7. | ΘaΘa | Attributive | SaFRa | hot (cf. <i>SaFR</i> ‘heat’) |
| 8. | ΘanaΘ | Person of X | KanaJ | author (cf. <i>KiiY</i> ‘to write (smth.)’) |
| 9. | ΘurΘi | Object | NurMi | food (cf. <i>iNaAM</i> ‘to eat’) |
| 10. | ΘarΘi | Liquid noun | QarFi | coffee (cf. <i>iQaaF</i> ‘to drink coffee’) |
| 11. | iΘuΘa | Place of X | iHuTa | night (cf. <i>HaTa</i> ‘dark’) |
| 12. | mΘiΘ | Tool/instrument | mRiQ | weapon (cf. <i>RaQ</i> ‘pain’) |
| 13. | inΘiΘ | Diminutive | inFiM | word (cf. <i>FaM</i> ‘language’) |
| 14. | ΘuliΘ | Body part | BulIT | head (cf. <i>iBaaT</i> ‘to understand’) |
| 15. | ΘuΘu | Animal | CuMPu | kangaroo (cf. <i>iCaAMP</i> ‘to jump’) |
| 16. | ΘasiΘ | Long, slender object | NasiRK | icicle (cf. <i>NuRKi</i> ‘snowball’) |
| 17. | ΘajuΘa | Flat object or surface | DajuLa | mirror (cf. <i>Diil</i> ‘to stare at’) |
| 18. | ΘidiΘ | Loose, granular mass | widiW | sugar (cf. <i>WaWa</i> ‘sweet’) |
| 19. | aΘiΘu | Closed/natural container | aBiRDu | bird’s nest (cf. <i>BURDu</i> ‘bird’) |
| 20. | ΘimiΘu | Open/unnatural container | QimiFu | coffee mug (cf. <i>aQiFu</i> ‘coffee pot’) |
| 21. | ΘuΘi | Color | KuWi | green (cf., <i>KajuWa</i> ‘leaf’) |
| 22. | uΘiΘi | Experiential | uNiMi | hungry (cf. <i>NaMa</i> ‘satisfying’) |
| 23. | ΘuuΘ | People group, land of X people | NuURK | Nords, Norse, Norway (cf. <i>NaRKa</i> ‘cold’) |
| 24. | ΘaΘia | Nationstate | FRaNCia | France (cf. <i>FRUUNC</i> ‘Franks’) |

Table 2.1: Primary derivation patterns

2.2.2.2 *-ila* - ‘there is’, ‘to have’2.2.2.3 *-ara* - wishes and greetings2.2.2.4 *-iri* - ‘to make’2.2.2.5 *-ana* - person2.2.2.6 *-ini* - diminutive2.2.2.7 *-ari* - ‘to become’, ‘to cause to be’2.2.2.8 *-inala* - ‘to make X-er, to increase’2.2.2.9 *-lat* - ‘measured in’, ‘comprising’

When describing a quantity of something, often one may desire to use a particular noun as a measure of another. While many languages (English included) turn the measured substance into an adpositional phrase modifying the measure word as the head, in ʔaʔa-FaM one turns the measure word into an adjective modifying the substance being measured using the suffix *-lat*. For instance, *KimiLu* ‘glass’ becomes *KimiLulat* ‘a glass of’ in *KimiLulat MarHi* ‘glass of milk’

This suffix is not used with numbers themselves, however, which can be prepended onto noun phrases like determiners without being adjectivalized.

- (3) *pars bar aKiLulat KarLi Kiil.*
pars bar aKiLu -lat KarLi Kiil
 3.MED three bottle-MEAS water drink
 ‘He drank three bottles of water.’

2.2.2.10 *-aki* - ‘made/comprised of’

When one thing is constructed from/comprised of a particular material, one can indicate this by taking the noun of the material in question and turning it into an adjective using the suffix *-aki*—for instance, *RURKDi* ‘wood’ becomes *RURKDiaki* ‘wooden’.

- (4) *nas Majuwaaki iFusairi*
nas Majuwa -aki iFusa -iri
 1SG playing_card-made_of house-make
 ‘I’m building a house of cards.’

-aki is also used for things that come out of or are produced by a living thing. This contrasts with *wan*, which relates more to ownership or association. Thus, if Magnus purchases a chicken egg from the grocery store, the egg is *MAGNUS wan HuNuaki Fursi*. This is also used to describe who birthed a human person, and thus is the source of *-aki*’s use as a matronymic suffix—if Magnus’s mother is named Lisa, he is *LISA AKI MAGNUS*. Note that this does not extend to fatherhood, since a child does not come out of their father in the same way as their mother. An equivalent patronymic (less common in Narish culture) would thus have to use *wan*.

2.2.2.11 *-s(e)* - ‘the ... one’

Used to nominalize adjectives in contexts where the head is known or obvious.

- (5) A: *mi li MasiH Niime? kajli?* (‘Which ice cream bar do you want to eat?’)
 B: *CaKLas nas kaj!*
CaKLa -s nas kaj
 chocolate-NMZ 1SG want
 ‘I want the chocolate one!’

Unlike equivalent periphrastic constructions from other languages (such as English’s ‘the chocolate one’), this derivation can only be applied to bare adjectives, and thus cannot be applied to relative clauses or strings of adjectives.

2.2.3 Compounding

2.2.4 Gender

Certain lexical items may be inflected to convey the gender of its referent. On certain words, namely *-ara* greetings, gender marking is obligatory.

| | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| <i>-un</i> | Feminine gender |
| <i>-aj</i> | Masculine gender |
| <i>-uj</i> | Explicitly non-binary |
| <i>-an</i> | Gender-neutral, agender |

2.3 Inflectional morphology

2.3.1 Verb finals

Verbs that are either not declarative, or not the head of the matrix clause, must be marked based on their purpose in the sentence. These verbs may appear in subordinate clauses, as converbs, serial verbs, or finite non-declarative head verbs.

| | |
|--------------|------------------|
| <i>-Ø</i> | Declarative verb |
| <i>-(e)ɿ</i> | Connective |
| <i>-li</i> | Interrogative |
| <i>-ak</i> | Imperative |
| <i>-tu</i> | Relative |
| <i>-uc</i> | Subordinate |

Declarative verbs are unmarked, finite, and modally neutral.

Connective verbs may be either finite or non-finite. They work in conjunction with the head verb to describe concurrent or subsequent actions, or to modify the meaning of the verb clause with auxiliary verbs.

- (6) a. *naswi KajuLa tui Fiil -ami -ɿ dak*
 1EX water_surface on_surface_of notice-REFL-CVB can
'We could see ourselves in the water surface.'
- b. *nas bu NuWu RiIQ -eɿ LaW daw iCaan*
 1S that possum hit CON up towards climb
'I'm climbing up to hit that possum.'

2.3.2 Evidential modality

ʔaʔa-FAM has a four-way distinction within its evidentials that distinguishes direct witness with reportative, inferential, and internal/assumed speech. These affixes typically appear on the head verb, but may also be used on even non-finite verbs.

- (7) *FanaSaj irMaLaurutu iNaameɿ jaa.*
FanaSaj ir- MaLaurutu iNaameɿ jaa
 man REP-ill:COP:REL eat:CON indeed
'The man, who I was told was sick, was eating after all.'

In the above example, the evidential attaches to and scopes over only the relative clause *'FanaSaj MaLaurutu'*, leaving the matrix clause unmodified.

| | Function | Example | Translation |
|------|------------------|----------|---|
| Ø- | Direct Witness | iNaam | <i>'they're eating'</i> |
| ir- | Reportative | iriNaam | <i>'they're eating, they said'</i> |
| hwa- | Inferential | hwaiNaam | <i>'they're eating, judging by the smell'</i> |
| qaa- | Internal/Assumed | qaaiNaam | <i>'they're probably eating, it's around dinner time'</i> |

Table 2.2: Evidential modality affixes

2.3.2.1 ir- Reportative speech

Information that has been obtained through the retelling by a secondary party is marked with *ir-*. The speaker may not have been present to witness the event themselves, and are relying completely on hearsay.

- (8) *bu yaT was barariɪ ir- Riit*
 DEM.DIST shot DEM.PROX:NMZ three:become:CVB HSY-end
'He's done that trip three times.' (speaker heard from someone else)

2.3.2.2 hwa- Inferential speech

If the speaker hasn't observed an event themselves and is interpolating from current circumstances, they may use *hwa-* to mark this.

- (9) *MuHu wa PLaS fit hwa- NiiW*
 cow DEM.PROX place at INFER-died
'The cow was seemingly killed here.' (speaker noticed signs of struggle)

2.3.2.3 qaa- Internal/Assumed speech

Verbs can also be marked for whether the speaker has no concrete evidence or report of the event, but may still assume that said event happened because of a gut instinct, tendencies, routines, or assumptions about the world.

- (10) *inFis qaa- isaaJ*
 children INTER-sleep
'The children are probably asleep by now.' (uttered late at night)

2.4 Pronouns and determiners

| | <i>Nonplural</i> | <i>Plural</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|
| <i>Speaker-only</i> | nas | naswi |
| <i>Addressee-only</i> | mi | miwi |
| <i>Inclusive</i> | nemi | nemiwi |

Table 2.3: Discourse participant pronouns

| | <i>Determiner</i> | <i>Pronoun</i> |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| <i>Proximal</i> | wa | wase |
| <i>Medial</i> | par | parse |
| <i>Distal</i> | bu | buse |
| <i>Interrogative</i> | li | lise |
| <i>Relative</i> | kun | kunse |

Table 2.4: Determiners and demonstrative pronouns

Chapter 3

Syntax

3.1 Verb stacking

Verb phrases can contain several verbs, describing concurrent, subsequent, purposive, or consequential actions or states.

3.2 Auxiliary verbs

3.2.1 *usnak* - hortative

from WeSiiN → usin + -ak → usnak

encodes a sort of imperative function so doesn't really take -ak suffix

3.2.1.1 Exhortative

let's do X, c'mon

3.2.1.2 Subjunctive?

in subordinate clauses, smth like "would do X"?

3.2.1.3

3.3 Subordinate clauses

Full verb phrases may be nominalized and act as an argument of another predicate.

3.3.1 Relative clauses

Relative clauses are a type of subordinate clauses that describes a referent's states or actions. They are internally headed, always verb-final, and the relative determiner *kun* is used to mark the head of the clause, i.e. the thing that is being described.

- (11) *FanaS iLaas-tu saJauru*
person walk-REL sleepy:COP
'The person who walked home was sleepy.'

Clauses with a single argument do not require that the head is marked, as the argument is assumed to be the head by default. Still, the verb itself can be marked to describe the realization or performance of the action.

- (12) *inFiM kun imaaw-tu naswi Diil*
children REL play -REL 1P.EX look
'We watched the playtime that the children were having'

In high-valency clauses, *kun* becomes more pertinent. The most agentive argument (subject) is considered to be the head of the phrase, but may still be marked for emphasis.

- (13) a. *(kun) Fanas iFuSa daw fit iLaastu nas Fiil*
 REL person house to in walk:REL 1S see
‘I saw the person who walked into the house.’
- b. *Fanas kun iFuSa daw fit iLaastu nas Fiil*
 person REL house to in walk:REL 1S see
‘I saw the house that the person walked into.’
- c. *Fanas iFuSa daw fit kun iLaastu nas Fiil*
 person house to in REL walk:REL 1S see
‘I saw how the person walked into the house.’

An alternative to using a determiner is simply to topicalize a given constituent. Only noun phrases may be relativized through topicalization; the relative verb may not be periphrastically topicalized (i.e. left-dislocated), as this introduces major syntactical ambiguities.

Due to the syntactic constraints of certain secondary derivations, they cannot inflect relative NPs directly.

- (14) *CuSu iFaAMtu-uru
CuSu iFaAMtu kuns -uru
 cat jump:REL REL.PN-COP
‘it’s a talking cat.’

3.4 Comparative constructions

from-comparative, marks standard (to which is compared)

- (15) a. *PuMu Fanas fun MANTA-uru*
 rabbit person from big -COP
‘The rabbit was bigger than a person.’
- b. *TAN nemi buse fun JaL -ila*
 TOP QUAL STD MRK
 time DU.IN DIST:PN from many_things-have
‘We have more time than them.’

3.5 Animacy hierarchy

- 0 Natural Forces
- 1 Pronouns (1 > 2 > 3)
- 2 Speakers of ?a?a-FaM
- 3 Non-speakers of ?a?a-FaM
- 4 Higher-order animals (mammals, octopus, intelligent creatures)
- 5 Body parts, tools, any inanimate object used for acting upon something
- 6 Lower-order animals (insects, mollusks, fish, worms, etc.)
- 7 Plants
- 8 Inanimate objects
- 9 Abstract concepts

Table 3.1: Animacy hierarchy in nominals

3.6 Causative constructions

ʔaʔa-FaM has several different strategies when it comes to causative constructions, depending on the nature of the predicate in question. Some of these are morphological in nature, while others more periphrastic.

3.6.1 -ari for nominal and adjectival predicates

Simple nominal and adjectival predicates are turned into causatives using the translatable suffix *-ari*. If the predicate in question would be expressed with *-uru* in its non-causative form, *-ari* is likely appropriate for the causative.

- (16) a. *QarFi SaFRa-uru*
 coffee hot -COP
'The coffee is hot.'
- b. *QarFi nas SaFRa-ari*
 coffee 1SG hot -TRANSL
'I heated up the coffee.'

When used with only one argument, verbs ending in *-ari* are assumed to have a null subject and the argument serving as the unaccusative object. This results in *-ari* also serving as 'to become' (the reason for its being glossed as 'translatable') as well as 'to cause to be'.

- (17) *QarFi SaFRa-ari*
 coffee hot TRANSL
'The coffee got hot.'

3.6.2 Valency-increasing verb patterns

Which pattern is used to form the causative of a predicate depends largely on the nature of the intransitive form of that root. There are two different potentially valency-increasing patterns that can be used for verbs: the $\Theta_{ii}\Theta$ and the $aa\Theta_i\Theta$. The exact effect of each of these valency-increasing operations depends on the individual root; their behavior can differ.

For verbs that would be agentive ambitransitives in English, such as 'to eat', generally the behavior is rather straightforward: the $\Theta_{ii}\Theta$ form turns the verb into a straightforward transitive, and the $aa\Theta_i\Theta$ form serves as a causative of the intransitive.

- (18) a. *nas iNaam*
 1SG eat\INTR
'I was eating.'
- b. *nas kurKi Niim*
 1SG cookie eat\TR
'I ate a cookie.'
- c. *nas inMiM aaNiM*
 1SG parent_child\DIM eat\CAUS
'I fed my daughter.'

It's worth noting that object of the transitive verb cannot be included as the object of the causative verb; the causative verb can still only have two arguments.

- (19) **nas inMiM kurKi aaNiM*
 1SG parent_child\DIM cookie eat\CAUS

To express this notion, a periphrastic causative would be required.

Other types of verbal paradigms make this causative relationship less obvious and use these roots in other ways. For instance, for some roots the intransitive form is unaccusative or passive in nature. In these cases, the transitive form behaves as a causative:

- (20) a. *nas wan ManaM iNaaw*
 1SG POSS parent_child death\INTR
'My mother died.'
- b. *nas ManaM Niw*
 1SG parent_child death\TR
'I killed my mother.'

For these roots, the aa*θ*i*θ* form means the same thing as the *θ*ii*θ* form, but while the *θ*ii*θ* form implies a successfully completed action, the same implication is not present for the causative form.

- (21) *nas Manam aaNiW*
 1SG parent_child death\CAUS
'I tried to kill my mother' (and she may or may not have died).

For many of these roots, the intransitive is identical in meaning to a 'passive' use of the transitive with an omitted subject; whether there is any noticeable difference between these depends on the verb.

- (22) *nas wan Manam NiiW*
 1SG POSS parent_child death\TR
'My mother was killed.'

Unergative verbs

3.6.3 Periphrastic causatives

In addition to the morphological causatives above and their aforementioned limitations, ʔaʔa-FAM has a periphrastic causative that can scope over a wider variety of predicates. This periphrasis is expressed through a serial construction using the verb *weSiin* 'to effect, to cause' followed by the description of the caused predicate.

- (23) *nas weSiin , QarFi mi Kiil*
 1SG bring_about coffee 2SG drink
'I caused you to drink coffee.' (lit., 'I brought it about, you drank coffee.')

Insert stuff about causatives and directness here.

Chapter 4

Semantics and pragmatics

4.1 Phatic expressions

Phatic expressions in ʔaʔa-FaM are all in some way related to the nouns they are derived from, suggesting an emphasis on acknowledging the addressee's current or upcoming actions. The addressee may respond with the same expression back, even if it does not apply to the original speaker in any way, or respond in kind with a more suitable expression.

The obligatory gender marking is a means of expressing your gender identity in an unintrusive manner.¹ One always uses the gender marker that approximates one's gender identity (or at least intended gender presentation at the time), even if responding to someone else's phatic expression with a different gender marker. In contexts where the gender of the speaker is unclear or intentionally left unspecified, *-an-* is used. More recently, *-uj-* has been innovated as an explicitly nonbinary variant, though its use has been pretty much exclusively limited to the LGBTQ+ community.

In informal speech, most speakers shorten *-unara* and *-ajara* to *-nar* and *-jar*, respectively. While the full forms are generally used in formal contexts, the shorter forms are more likely to occur when speaking more casually. There are no generally accepted shortened variants for *-anara*, which tends to not be used outside of formal contexts anyway, or *-ujara*, whose use is limited anyway.

In the Southernmost regions of Nareland, where contact with the Celts has always been strongest, most dialects have replaced *-ara* with the Scottish Gaelic-inspired *-maa* and *-faa* replacing *-jar* and *-nar*, respectively. In urban areas in the East, particularly the capital, Danish influence has led to many speakers using *kud X* (derived from Danish *god*) in colloquial speech. In both places, however, the full form is generally still used for formal speech. A speaker of ʔaʔa-FaM from any region is likely to use *Fasajara/Fasunara* to greet someone at a job interview. With family and friends, a speaker from Masintulwa is likely to use *kud Fas*, a speaker from SOUTHERNCITY is likely to use *Fasmaa/Fasfaa*, and speakers from most other parts of the country are likely to use *Fasjar/Fasnar*.

Examples of Common Phatic Expressions

FaSanara (from *FaS* 'life') is a catch-all greeting, suitable for any time of day. It's generally only used in person.

saJanara (from *saJ* 'sleep') is similar in use to "goodbye" or "good night". It is only used if the people in question intend to be separated for a period that includes a night of sleep before seeing each other again.

YaTanara (from *YaT* 'travel not of one's own power or volition') is used to wish someone a pleasant trip where the person is not directly in control of their means of transportation (e.g. on public transport or as a passenger in a car). In contrast, if the person has direct control over their travel, e.g. by walking or driving a car, one would rather use **PLaSanara** (from *PLaS* 'movement') or **LaSanara** (from *LaS* 'walking').

4.2 Name determiners

In ʔaʔa-FaM, when a name is used referentially (that is, pointing out a particular entity named that), the name must be preceded by a naming particle—*ha* for male names and *fu* for female names (derived from former personal pronouns that have now been replaced by demonstratives in other contexts). More recently,

¹The real reason is that as Beth once ended a conversation with "sayonara", Knut noticed some coincidental similarities with the word *saJ* 'sleep' and the affix *-un* to indicate feminine gender, with the *-ara* reanalyzed as a phatic/optative marker of sorts.

na has been innovated as a gender-neutral alternative (this new *na* being unrelated to the former first-person determiner).

These determiners are only required when the name in question is serving a referential function, so they are not necessary when referring to the name itself as a concept (such as in ‘My name is ...’ constructions) or in direct address.

- (24) a. ha KARL-la fu JANNE iLaaF
 ‘Karl & Janne are in love.’
 b. pars KARL baj iMaaH
 ‘His name is Karl.’
 c. KARL, iWaaBak!
 ‘Karl, come back!’

4.3 Idiomatic expressions

CuMPu CuMPuuru = no shit, preaching to the choir

Part II

Dictionary

Roots and Derived Words

ʔ

ʔ—ʔ

ʔaʔ • n.

stupidity

iRuʔa fit ReTaSa ʔaʔila

‘In the legislature, there’s only stupidity.’

ʔiiʔ • v.tr.

to fail to achieve *smth.*, to miss attaining *smth.*,
to fall short of *smth.*

iSKuLa wa RaT fit bar SKanaL ʔiiʔ

‘Three kids flunked out of school this year.’

ʔiyaʔ • v.intr.

(of an attempt or instrument) to fail, to be unsuccessful,
to not succeed, to be found wanting

was wan TaTaBaT ʔiyaʔe7 lit

‘His new idea failed spectacularly.’

iʔaaʔ • v.intr.

1. to behave stupidly, to act stupidly, to mess
around

mi iʔaaʔeʔtuuquc Manam Fiim

‘Mom says that you need to stop messing
around.’

2. (of an agent) to fail, to not achieve anything, to
be fall short of the understood standard, to fuck
up

ʔiʔiyaʔ • v.tr.

to cause *smth.* to fail, to sabotage *smth.*, to fuck
with *smth.*, to mess *smth.* up

aaʔiʔ • v.tr.

1. to cause *sme.* to act like an idiot, to goad *sme.*
on, to instigate *sme.*

2. to cause *sme.* to fail, to sabotage *sme.*, to trip *sme.*
up, to mess with *sme.*

ʔaʔa • adj.

stupid

ʔanaʔ • n.

1. stupid person, fool

2. native Narelander, ʔaʔa-Fam speaker

iʔuʔa • n.

1. Nareland, an island to the northwest of Scotland,
home of the Narelanders

2. (meta, joke) the CDN

ʔuuʔ • n.

(tentative) Narelanders, the ethnic group de-
scended from the pre-Indo-European inhabitants
of Nareland

ʔ—J

ʔanaJ • n.

1. parent’s sibling, aunt, uncle

2. sibling’s child, niece, nephew

B

B—ʔ

Banaʔ • n.

sibling, sister, brother, cousin

B—B

BaB • n.

1. simplicity

2. softness

3. silence

4. unobtrusiveness

BiiB • v.tr

1. to hug *sme.*

2. to squeeze *smth.*

Biyab • v.intr.

of a task to be performed or finished simply, eas-
ily, effortlessly

iBaaB • v.intr.

1. to behave oneself, keep quiet

2. to stay out of the way, not be a nuisance

BiBiyaB • v.tr.

to perform a task effortlessly, easily

aaBiB • v.tr.

to raise, nurture, care for, rear

BaBa • adj.

1. soft
2. quiet, muffled
3. inoffensive, plain
4. easy, trivial

BanaB • n.

1. affectionate person, caring person
2. ragdoll

mBiB • n.

1. fabric softener
2. exhaust muffler

BuliB • v.tr.

the human breast

BuBu • n.

stuffed animal, teddy bear

BajuBa • n.

a soft blanket, commonly used to

BimiBu • n.

bra, brassiere, undergarment worn to support the breasts

BuBi • n., adj.

pink, the color pink

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**BaBainala • v.tr.**

1. to muffle, shush, quiet
2. to simplify

B—C**BaCa • adj.**

1. small
2. few, small number of

B—J**BaJ • n.**

badness, evil, bad luck, bad fortune, bad vibes

BiiY • v.tr.

to treat *sme.* badly, to screw *sme.* over, to behave badly towards *sme.*

BiyaJ • v.intr.

to have bad luck, to experience poor fortune, to be cursed

iBaaJ • v.intr.

to do evil, to do bad deeds, to behave badly

BiBiyaJ • v.tr.

to curse *sme.*, to bestow bad luck upon *sme.*, to give *sme.* a curse

aaBiJ • v.tr.

to cause *sme.* to behave badly, to instigate *sme.*, to influence *sme.* towards evil, to corrupt *sme.*

BaJa • adj.

bad, unpleasant, unlucky, unfortunate

BanaJ • n.

1. evildoer, bad person, villain
2. enemy, nemesis

uBiJi • adj.

unhappy, upset

B—N**BaN • n.**

habit, routine

BiiN • v.tr.

to keep *smth.* as a habit, to do *smth.* usually, to have *smth.* as a routine

iBaaN • v.intr.

to be usual, to be typical practice, to be accepted as normal routine

aaBiN • v.tr.

to mandate *smth.*, to put *smth.* into practice, to make *smth.* part of the day-to-day routine, to establish *smth.*

BaNā • adj.

usual, common, ordinary, typical, banal, everyday, day-to-day

BasiN • *n.*

banana

BuNi • *adj., n.*

yellow, the color yellow

uBiNi • *adj.*

bored, dissatisfied, exhausted, sick of the hum-drum day-to-day grind

Compounds & Secondary Derivations

BaNiri • *v.intr.*

1. to do routine tasks, to do one's routine
2. (*euphemistic*) to use the restroom, to take a piss

uBiNiisa • *n.*

boredom, dissatisfaction, ennui

B—RB

BiyaRB • *v.intr.*

to leave expecting to return shortly

B—RD

BuRDu • *n.*

bird

B—T

BaT • *n.*

knowledge, understanding

wa akiJu fit jaLa BaTila.

'There's much knowledge in these books.'

BiiT • *v.tr.*

1. to know *smth.*, to understand *smth.*
mi iBaARBe? kajuc nas BiiT
'I know that you want to leave.'
2. to love *sme.* like a brother, to have a close platonic bond with *sme.*, to be best friends with *sme.*
nas JanaB BiiTibi
'I love my friends.'

NB: the subject is reversed from its use as 'to understand': mi nas BiiTibi means 'you understand me' but 'I love you'.

iBaaT • *v.intr.*

1. to know, to understand, to be in a state of knowing or understanding what is going on
2. (*when used reciprocally*) to love each other, to have a close platonic bond, to be the best of friends
nemi iBaaTami
'The two of us are thick as thieves.'

aaBiT • *v.tr.*

to tell *sme.*, to let *sme.* know

TaT mi BiiTuc udan (bus fun) nas aaBiTibiak.

'If you know the news, tell me (it).'

BaTa • *adj.*

knowledgeable, understanding, wise

BuliT • *n.*

head

uBiTi • *adj.*

smug, arrogant, full of oneself, feeling like one knows everything

Compounds & Secondary Derivations

BaTaisa • *n.*

knowledgeableness, wisdom

uBiTiisa • *n.*

smugness, arrogance

BR—T

BRuuT • *n.*

1. Wales
2. the Welsh people
3. Great Britain
4. the British people

BW—?

BWa? • *n.*

month (of the year)

BWa?a • *adj.*

1. monthly, per month
2. menstrual

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**awkus-BWa?** • *n.*

August, 8th month of the Gregorian calendar

disi-BWa? • *n.*

December, 12th month of the Gregorian calendar

ephii-BWa? • *n.*

April, 4th month of the Gregorian calendar

fi-BWa? • *n.*

February, 2nd month of the Gregorian calendar

jan-BWa? • *n.*

January, 1st month of the Gregorian calendar

juu?li-BWa? • *n.*

July, 7th month of the Gregorian calendar

juu?ni-BWa? • *n.*

June, 6th month of the Gregorian calendar

maats-BWa? • *n.*

March, 3rd month of the Gregorian calendar

maj-BWa? • *n.*

May, 5th month of the Gregorian calendar

nufim-BWa? • *n.*

November, 11th month of the Gregorian calendar

sepcim-BWa? • *n.*

September, 9th month of the Gregorian calendar

uktuu-BWa? • *n.*

October, 10th month of the Gregorian calendar

C**C—C****CaC** • *n.*

1. example
2. such an idea, an idea like that

C—F**CaF** • *n.*

1. number
2. amount

C—J**CaJ** • *n.*

speed

CiiY • *v.tr.*to hurry over *smth.*, to rush *smth.*, to do *smth.* in a hurry**CiyaJ** • *v.intr.*

to be hurried, to be rushed, to be expedited

iCaaJ • *v.intr.*

to hurry, to rush, to make haste, to be quick about things

CiCiyaJ • *v.tr.*to hasten *smth.*, to cause *smth.* to be rushed, to expedite, to cut corners on *smth.***aaCiY** • *v.tr.*to be urgent to *sme.*, to merit *sme.*'s haste, cause *sme.* to hurry over

[CLIMATE CHANGE] RaTa [WORLD]
aaCiJibi
'Climate change is urgent for the entire world.'

CuJu • *n.*

horse

C—MP**CyiAMP** • *v.intr.*

to bounce

iCaaMP • *v.intr.*

to jump

C—N**CiiN** • *v.tr.*to scale *smth.*, climb up *smth.***C—NK****CaNK** • *n.*

roundness

CiiNK • *v.tr.*

1. TBD
2. TBD

iCaaNK • *v.intr.*

to roll, tumble

aaCiNK • *v.tr.*

to roll *smth.* along

CaNka • *adj.*

1. round
2. fat

CL—D

CLiID • *v.tr.*

to wear *smth.*

D

D—C

DaCa • *adj.*

fast, swift

D—L

DaL • *n.*

sight

Diil • *v.tr.*

1. to stare intently at
2. to inspect, supervise

DiyaL • *v.intr.*

to appear, seem, be perceived

iDaal • *v.intr.*

1. to look, watch, stare
2. to supervise, watch over

DiDiyaL • *v.tr.*

aaDiL • *v.tr.*

DaLa • *adj.*

visible?????

DanaL • *n.*

1. audience, spectator, onlooker
2. supervisor

DurLi • *n.*

DarLi • *n.*

tear, tears

iDuLa • *n.*

1. theater, movie theater
2. arena
3. stage

mDiL • *n.*

1. lens
2. glasses

inDiL • *n.*

glance, brief look

DuliL • *n.*

eye, complex eye, compound eye, photosensitive tissue

DuLu • *n.*

Dasil • *n.*

DajuLa • *n.*

mirror

Didil • *n.*

aDiLu • *n.*

1. scene, performance
2. television program

DimiLu • *n.*

DuLi • *n., adj.*

uDiLi • *adj.*

Compounds & Secondary Derivations

HWaDamDiL • *n.*

1. microscope

NasamDiL • *n.*

1. optical (i.e. not outside visible spectrum) telescope, binoculars

D—M**Diim** • *v.tr.*to meet *sme.***Diyam** • *v.intr.*

to be met? to be found?

iDaam • *v.intr.*

to meet up

DiDiyam • *v.tr.*

idk

aaDim • *v.tr.*to gather *smth.* or *sme.***D—N****Duun** • *n.*

1. Denmark
2. Danish people

DR—P**DRaP** • *n.*

1. bad accent
2. funny voice, impression

buse wan DRaP BaJauru? lit.
'their impression was really bad.'

DRiip • *v.tr.*to mimic *sme.*, make fun of *sme.***iDRaap** • *v.intr.*

to talk with an accent, talk in a funny voice

F**F—F****FaF** • *n.*

scent, smell, fragrance

FiyaF • *v.intr.*

to smell, to emit scent, to be fragrant

F—L**FaL** • *n.*

impression

FiiL • *v.tr.*to notice *smth.***FiyaL** • *v.intr.*

to be distracted, have one's attention be diverted from something

iFaal • *v.intr.*

to be on the lookout, stay alert so as to catch an unplanned and spontaneous sensory impression

HWanaD wan BURKu daw naswi iFaAL.

*'We kept an eye out for the neighbor's dog.'***FiFiyaL** • *v.tr.*to distract *sme.*, draw *sme.*'s attention away from their current focus**aaFiL** • *v.tr.*to divert *sme.*'s attention towards something else, especially an incoming impression

bu MaNTa QasiH daw nas liWSaN dis
 aaFiLe? hwiili?

*'Why didn't you warn me about that huge snake?'***FuLaw** • *n., adv.*

1. the left hand
2. to the left, on the left side

F—M**FaM** • *n.*

language, speech, way of speaking

iFaam • *v.intr.*

to talk, to speak, to chatter

FiiM • *v.tr.*to say *smth.*, to speak *smth.*, to tell *smth.***aaFiM** • *v.tr.*to quote *sme.***iFuMa** • *n.*

1. conversation
2. (internet) server, board, forum

inFiM • *n.*

word

FuLiM • *n.*

1. mouth
2. tongue

FuMu • *n.*

human, *Homo sapiens sapiens*

FaSiM • *n.*

thread (of a conversation, of a forum)

aFiMu • *n.*

1. book

FimiMu • *n.*

1. (of a radio or television network) channel, station, frequency
2. (internet) channel, chatroom

Compounds & Secondary Derivations

inFiMini • *n.*

letter, character, symbol

?a?a-FaM • *n.*

this language, ?a?a-FaM

F—S

FaS • *n.*

life, life force

iFaas • *v.intr.*

to live, to be alive

Fiis • *v.tr.*

1. (of a human) to give birth to *sme*.
2. (of an animal that bears live young) to give birth to its offspring
3. (of an animal that lays eggs) to hatch its offspring

aaFis • *v.tr.*

1. to resuscitate *sme*.
2. to animate *smth.*, bring life to *smth*

FaS • *adj.*

live

FaNaS • *n.*

person, predominantly human or humanoid

FurSi • *n.*

egg

FarSi • *n.*

blood

iFuSa • *n.*

1. house
2. home, domicile

inFis • *n.*

human offspring, especially newborn-through-toddler age

FuLiS • *n.*

heart

FuSu • *n.*

animal, any species of the kingdom Animalia except humans

uFisi • *adj.*

lively, spry

FR—NC

FRaNCia • *n.*

France

H

H—H

HiiH • *v.tr.*

to smoke *smth.*

HiyaH • *v.intr.*

to emit smoke or fumes

iHaAH • *v.intr.*

to smoke a tobacco or marijuana product

H—J**HaJ • n.**

light, brightness, illumination, luminosity

iHaaJ • v.intr.

1. to shine, to glow, to give out light
2. (*impersonal*) to be bright out, to be sunny, to sun-shine, to be daylight, to be light out

iHaaJ, nemi iLaasak!

The sun's shining, let's take a walk!

3. (*of a dwelling*) to have the lights on, to be currently filled with people going about their business

bu aFisu iHaaJ, Fanas irfituru.

That house has the lights on, someone must be inside.

4. (*of a place of business*) to be open, to be in operation, to be accepting customers

MAMA-INUMA se FS 1 TN fun SJ 3 TN daw iHaaJ

Mama-Inuma is open from 7AM to 9PM.

5. (*of a device*) to be on, to be working

HiY • v.tr.

1. to illuminate, to brighten, to fill with light
2. (*of a dwelling*) to move in *smwh.*, to set up residence
3. (*of a place of business*) to open, to begin business

aaHiY • v.tr.

1. to cause to shed light, to light (*a torch*), to turn on (*a lamp*)

wa PLas fit HaTauru, mHiY aaHiYak.

It's dark in here, turn on the light.

2. (*of a device*) to turn *smth.* on, to power *smth.* up

nas mFiM aaHiYe? tuuq.

I need to turn on my phone.

HaJa • adj.

1. bright, light, glowing, alight
2. (*of a place of business*) open, in operation, accepting customers
3. (*of a device*) powered on, in operation, working

HanaJ • n.

the Sun

HurYi • n.

orb of light, as from around a torch, lantern, or other non-diffuse light source

HarYi • n.

1. Aurora Borealis, the Northern Lights

2. (*physics*) plasma, the state of matter consisting of partially ionized gas

iHuJa • n.

day, daytime

mHiY • n.

1. lamp, light (*apparatus*)
2. projector

inHiY • n.

twinkle, sparkle

HuliY • n.

retina

HuJu • n.

firefly, lightning bug, glowworms, bioluminescent

HasiY • n.

1. beam of light, sunbeam, ray of light
2. laser

HajuJa • n.

1. a field of light projected onto any unlit surface

CuSu HajuJa fit iYaAn

The cat is basking in the light.

2. an image or moving images projected onto a screen, as in a cinema or office presentation

inFiM par HajuJa tui BaCauru? lit.

The words in that slide are very small.

3. any backlit screen, as in a television or monitor

mFiM wan HajuJa daw fit nas iLaas,

wase iHaaJe? kaje? hwii? wadan.

I stepped on my phone's screen, and now it won't turn on.

HidiY • n.

photon

aHiYu • n.

lantern, lightbulb

HimiYu • n.

candle, torch

uHiYi • adj.

dazzled, impressed, overwhelmed

HuJaw • n., adv.

1. south
2. southwards, to the south, in the south
3. clockwise

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**dajHuJa • n.**

tomorrow

fajHuJa • n.

yesterday

wajHuJa • n.

today

H—NK**HiNK • v.tr.**to annoy *sme.***iHaANK • v.intr.**

to honk

HaNKa • adj.

annoying

HuNKu • n.

goose

H—R**HuRri • n.**

rock

H—T**HaT • n.**

darkness

iHaAT • v.intr.

1. (*impersonal*) to be dark out, to be murky

NaRKa-JaMJ fit (RaTa iHuJa) iHaAT.
 ‘During the winter it’s dark (all day).’

2. (*of a dwelling*) to be abandoned, to have nobody home
3. (*of a place of business*) to be closed, to be shut down, to not be accepting customers
4. (*of a device*) to be turned off, to not be running, to not be in operation

HiIT • v.tr.

1. to darken, to shut out the light from, to shade
2. (*of a dwelling*) to move out of *smwh.*, to abandon
3. (*of a place of business*) to close, to shut up

aaHiT • v.tr.

1. to darken, to prevent from casting light, to put out (*a torch or candle*), to turn off (*a lamp*)

2. (*of a device*) to turn off, to shut down

HaTa • adj.

1. dark, without light
2. (*of a dwelling*) abandoned, empty
3. (*of a place of business*) closed, shut down
4. (*of a device*) off, powered down, dead

HanaT • n.

the moon

iHuTa • n.

night, nighttime

HajuTa • n.

curtains, shades, blinds

HuTi • adj., n.

black, the color black

J**J—B****JaB • n.**

goodness, prosperity, good vibes, good luck

iJaAB • v.intr.

1. to have good fortune, to be lucky
2. to be good, to behave oneself, to do good deeds

JiIB • v.tr.

to improve, to make better, to renovate, to overhaul, to spruce up

aaJiB • v.tr.to bless *sme.*, to bestow good fortune upon *sme.***JaBa • adj.**

good, fortunate, lucky, blessed

JanaB • n.

friend, buddy, pal, companion

uJiBi • adj.

happy, blessed, enthusiastic, amused

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**JaBaila • v.tr.**to love *smth.* (*used of inanimate objects*), to appreciate, to enjoy

CurKLi buse hwaJaBaila, iNaamuc Biin.
 ‘He must love chocolate, he tends to eat it.’

J—L**JaLa** • *adj.*

many

J—MJ**JaMJ** • *n.*

season

J—PS**JanaPS** • *n.*

1. sibling considered less close than another sibling, for example due to large age gap or being step-siblings
2. cousin, child of parent's sibling

J—S**JaS** • *n.*

God

JaSa • *adj.*

1. holy
2. magical

JanaS • *n.*

Jesus

J—T**Yiit** • *v.tr.*

1. to throw *smth.*
2. to give to *sme.*

JP—N**JPuun** • *n.*

the Japanese people or ethnicity

JPaNia • *n.*

Japan

JW—RJ**iYWuRJa** • *n.*

1. Ireland
2. the Irish people

K**K—J****kiiY** • *v.tr.*to write *smth.***K—K****KuRKi** • *n.*

small baked good, cookie, biscuit

K—L**KaL** • *n.*

humidity, wetness, dampness

iFuSa JaBauru, da LajuSa KaLiLa

*'The house is lovely, but the floors are damp.'***iKaaL** • *v.intr.*

1. (*impersonal*) to be a rainy day

wajHuJa iKaaL

'Today's a rainy day.'

2. (*impersonal*) to be raining

iMuNTa daw nas iJaaTe? kaj da buse fit

iKaaL

*'I wanted to go to the mountains, but it's raining there.'***KaLa** • *adj.*

1. covered in water, saturated with water, wet, soaked

KaLa mLiS SaFRaariak

'Warm up your wet shoes.'

2. fluid, liquid, melted

KaSiL KaLa CurKLiila

*'The river was made of melted chocolate'***KuRLi** • *n.*

the Earth, the globe

KaRLi • *n.*

liquid water, fresh water, water not part of a body of water or stream, water served as a beverage

mi NaKa KaRLiilali?

*'Do you have any cold water?'***KaSiL** • *n.*

1. river, stream
2. stream or sprinkle of water, as from a faucet or tap

iSuNa BaBa KaSiLiLa

'The shower is low-flow'(lit., *'The shower has a mild stream'*)**KaJuLa** • *n.*

1. the surface of a body of water

naswi KaJuLa tui Fiilami? dak

'We could see ourselves on the water's surface.'

2. puddle

nas kaJuLa daw tui iLaas
'I stepped in a puddle.'

3. map

par kaJuLa swuuTilali?
'Is Switzerland on that map?'

kiDiL • n.

salt, sea salt

KuLu • n.

fish, fish-adjacent aquatic animal

KuLi • adj., n.

blue, the color blue

aKiLu • n.

bottle

MARK se kaj aKiLulat MarHiila
'Mark owned five bottles of milk.'

KimiLu • n.

drinking glass

uKiLi • adj.

1. cold from being wet, soaked, shivering
2. (fig.) anxious, uncomfortable, shaky

KuLaw • n., adv.

1. east
2. eastwards, to the east, in the east

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**kasiLiri • v.intr.**

(euphemistic) to pee

K—N**kiiN • v.tr.**

1. to touch *smth.* or *sme.*
2. to recognize *sme.*

K—P**KanaP • n.**

1. spouse, husband, wife, groom, bride, life partner
2. (-*aj*) groom, husband
3. (-*un*) wife, bride

K—PK**KanaPK • n.**

1. fiancé, fiancée

K—T**KuuT • n.**

1. Scotland
2. the Scottish people

K—W**Kaw • n.**

growth

ikaaw • v.intr.

1. to grow, to increase in size
2. to mature, to grow up, to reach maturity, to come of age

kiiW • v.tr.

1. to plant *smth.*, to sow *smth.*
2. to conceive *sme.*
3. (fig.) to come up with *smth.*, to conceive of *smth.*, to think up *smth.*

aaKiW • v.tr.

1. to grow *smth.*, to tend *smth.*, to raise *smth.*
2. to raise *sme.*, to care for *sme.*, to read *sme.*, to bring *sme.* up

kawa • adj.

1. fully grown, mature, adult
2. grown-up, mature, serious

kanaw • n.

adult, grown up

kurwi • n.

seed, bulb

karwi • n.

tea

ikuwa • n.

forest

mKiW • n.

1. stake, trellis, etc. used to support a growing plant
2. cane, walker, walking stick

inKiW • n.

seedling, sapling, baby plant

kuliW • n.

shoulder

KuWu • n.

1. frog, toad
2. (*fig., slang*) smoker

kasiW • n.

1. plant
2. tree
3. (*fig.*) joint

kajuWa • n.

1. leaf
2. (*slang*) tobacco

kidiW • n.

1. dried and/or powdered plant matter used for any purpose
2. ground tobacco or cannabis for smoking

KuWi • adj., n.

green, the color green

aKiWu • n.

garden, greenhouse, arbor

KimiWu • n.

pot, plot, planter

uKiwi • adj.

feeling enriched, like one is growing as a person, self-fulfilled

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**ikaawana • n.**

adolescent, teenager, older child

kaLa-kasiW • n.

cucumber

uKiwiisa • n.

self-fulfillment, enrichment, personal growth

KR—D**KRanaD • n.**

1. grandparent considered less close due to not being related by blood or otherwise
2. grandchild considered less close due to not being related by blood or otherwise

L**L—F****Liif • v.tr.**

to love *sme.* romantically

L—KS**LuKSu • n.**

salmon

L—S**Liis • v.tr.**

to walk to *smwh.*

L—T**LaT • n.**

trash, refuse, waste

iLaat • v.intr.

to excrete, poop

Liit • v.tr.

to excrete *smth.*

aaLiT • v.tr.

to give *sme.* the shits, cause stomach upset

LurTi • n.

feces, poo, a piece of poop

LarTi • n.

diarrhea, liquid shit

iLuTa • n.

1. bathroom, outhouse
2. midden

LuliT • n.

colon, lower intestines

Lasit • n.

a long, skinny turd

aLiTu • n.

1. diaper
2. septic tank

Limitu • n.

toilet, toilet bowl

uLiTi • adj.

1. constipated
2. (*fig.*) irritable, easily annoyed

L—W**LaW • n.**

the top, topside

LJ—D**LYiID** • *v.tr.*

to listen to a sound

M**M—B****MaBa** • *adj.*

slow

M—C**MuCu** • *n.*

monkey

M—H**MaH** • *n.*

1. name, moniker, title

wa aFiMu wan MaH BaJauru.

This book's title is bad.

2. brand, a mark on an item or piece of livestock to show ownership

wa MuHuaJ ha JENSEN carde wan MaH
CLiID

This bull bears Sir Jensen's brand.

3. (*figurative*) brand, symbolic identity, the name or logo of a product or organization

NIKE MaH wan Lulis-CLurDi nas kaj.

I want Nike-brand shoes.

iMaah • *v.intr.*

1. to be named

lis baj mi iMaahli?

What's your name?

2. (*of livestock*) to be branded

3. to lactate

MiiH • *v.tr.*to milk, to extract milk or other liquid from *smth.***aaMiH** • *v.tr.*to name *sme.*, to call *sme* (by *smth.*)

inFiSaj KARL baj naswi aaMiH.

We named the boy Karl.

MaHa • *adj.*

1. said, aforementioned, named

MaHa FanaS ?ana?uru.

The aforementioned person is a fool.

2. dairy, made from cow's milk

MaHa TaP nas NiMe? dake?hwii.

'I can't eat any dairy.'

ManaH • *n.*

1. milkmaid, dairy farmer

2. wet nurse

MurHi • *n.*

butter

MarHi • *n.*

1. cow's milk

2. any milk or milk-like drink

iMuHa • *n.*

1. dairy farm

2. (*fig., slang*) titty bar

mMiH • *n.***inMiH** • *n.*

1. calf, baby cow

2. (*fig., slang*) small breasts

MuliH • *n.*

breast, tit, udder, teat

MuHu • *n.*

1. cow, head of cattle

2. (*fig., slang*) stripper, busty woman ²

MasiH • *n.*

stick of ice cream, ice pop

MajuHa • *n.*

sign, nameplate

MidiH • *n.*

1. powdered milk, milk powder

2. baby formula

MuHi • *adj., n.*

cream-colored, the color cream, off-white

aMiHu • *n.*

milk carton

MimiHu • *n.*

baby bottle

uMiHi • *adj.*

1. warm and cozy, completely safe and secure (as if being nursed by one's mother as a baby)

2. milk drunk, in a food coma

²Disclaimer: this was sparky's idea

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**MaRHiBin** • *n*

cream, milk fat

M—L**MaLa** • *adj.*

1. unhealthy, ill
2. dirty

M—M**MaM** • *n.*

joke

MiiM • *v.tr.*to joke about *smth.***MaMa** • *adj.*

1. funny
2. parental

MaNaM • *n.*

1. mother, father, parent
2. daughter, son, child
3. comedian

M—N**MaN** • *n.*

culture

MaNa • *adj.*

cultured, mannered

M—NT**MaNTa** • *adj.*

large, long, tall, wide, of great proportion in its natural axis of measurement

MuNTaw • *n., adv.*

1. west
2. westwards, to the west, in the west

M—RK**iMuRka** • *n.*

the Americas

MuuRK • *n.*

Native American people

MaRKia • *n.*

the United States of America

M—W**MaW** • *n.*

game

MK—F**MeKiif** • *v.tr.*to knot up *smth.*, to tie a knot in *smth.*

MeKaSiF ha KNUT MeKiif
 ‘Knut tied a knot in the rope.’

MeKiyaF • *v.intr.*

1. to be tied in knots, to be knotted up, to be tangled
2. to be knitted, to be made by forming interconnected knots
3. (*of a situation*) to be complicated, to be overly complex, to be hard to deal with

iMKaaF • *v.intr.*

1. to tie a knot, to tie knots in something, to tangle stuff up
2. to knit something, to knit stuff, to do knitting
3. to obstruct things, to get in the way, to tangle things up

MeKiMKiyaF • *v.tr.*

1. to make *smth.* by knitting, to knit *smth.*
2. to overcomplicate, to cause *smth.* to become complicated and hard to deal with

MeKuRfi • *n.*

knot

MeKaSiF • *n.*

rope, yarn

N

N—JD

NaJD • *n.*

solitude

iNaajD • *v.intr.*

1. to get separated, to get left alone
2. to get left behind

NiiYD • *v.tr.*

1. to separate *sme.* from a group
2. to isolate *smth.* from out of a mixture
3. to single out, highlight, emphasize *smth.*

aaNiYD • *v.tr.*to exclude *smth.* or *sme.*NaJDa • *adj.*

1. only, solely
2. lone, single

NanaJD • *n.*

outcast

iNuJDa • *n.*

isolated area

uNiYDi • *n.*

lonely

N—KL

NanaKL • *n.*

1. aunt, uncle, parent's sibling
2. niece, nephew, sibling's child

N—M

NaM • *n.*

1. food, meal, sustenance
2. (*fig.*) fuel

iNaam • *v.intr.*to eat (*intr.*)NiiM • *v.tr.*to eat *smth.*aaNiM • *v.tr.*

1. to feed *sme.*
nas inBi?ini PurLi fun aaNiM
'I fed my littlest sibling an apple.'

2. (*lit. or fig.*) to satisfy *sme.*, to sate *sme./smth.*

NaMa • *adj.*

satisfying, filling, tasty

NanaM • *n.*

1. chef, cook

NanaM daw, NaM JaBauru? lituc FiiMak
'Compliments to the chef.' (lit., 'Tell the
chef the meal was very good.')

2. feeder, one who feeds (and potentially otherwise cares for) someone or something, -sitter.

nemi CuSu wan NanaM aaTiLW tuuq
'We have to hire someone to feed the cat.'

3. fulfiller, provider, satisfier

FanaSaj aMiMu wan NanaMuru? tuuquc
nas wan Manam FiiM
'My mother says that a man must be his
family's provider.'

NurMi • *n.*

food

NarMi • *n.*

soup

iNuMa • *n.*

kitchen, dining room

Manam RaTa iHuJa fit iNuMa fituru.
'Mother has been in the kitchen all day.'

mNiM • *n.*

eating or cooking utensil

inNiM • *n.*

snack, morsel

NuliM • *n.*

1. mouth

Kurki NuliM daw fit nas aaPLis
'I put the cookie in my mouth.'

2. teeth

NuliM mi isaaJuc fidul siinak!
'Brush your teeth before bed!'

NuMu • *n.*

locust

NasiM • *n.*

chopsticks

NajuMa • *n.*

plate, platter, surface for eating

Nidim • n.

ground spice or seasoning

aNiMu • n.

jar

NimiMu • n.

bowl

uNiMi • adj.

hungry

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**inFisNanaM • n.**

babysitter, nanny

mNiMaj • n.

spoon

mNiMun • n.

fork

NaManara • int.

bon appetit, have a nice meal

NarMibin • n.

stew

FaSa-NaM • n.

breakfast, morning meal

HaJa-NaM • n.

lunch, midday meal

HaTa-NaM • n.

midnight snack

SaJa-NaM • n.

dinner, supper, evening meal

N—RK**NaRka • adj.**

1. cold
2. Norwegian

NuuRK • n.

1. Norway
2. the Norwegian people

N—W**Niyaw • v.intr.**

1. to die

P**P—L****PaL • n.**

fertility, fruitfulness, plenty

iPaal • v.intr.

to bear fruit, to achieve results

PiiL • v.tr.to result in *smth.*, to produce *smth.*, to bear**aapiL • v.tr.**to get results from *smth./sme.*, to motivate *sme.***PaLa • adj.**

fruitful, fertile, plentiful

PanaL • n.

a hard worker, an overachiever, someone who gets results

PurLi • n.

1. fruit, vegetable, nut, the edible product of a plant
2. apple, the fruit of *Malus domestica* specifically
3. (*fig.*) end result, effect, consequence

ParLi • n.

juice, fruit juice

iPuLa • n.

1. orchard, plantation, fruit farm

inPiL • n.

berry, nut, small fruit

PuliL • n.

1. womb, female reproductive system
2. (*botany*) the fruit-producing part of a flower, pistil, ovaries (*of a plant*)

PuLu • n.

squirrel

PasiL • n.

long, slender fruit or vegetable (e.g., cucumber, eggplant, zucchini, yellow squash); cucumiform

PidiL • n.

solute, the component that is dissolved into some solvent to form a solution

PuLi • adj., n.

red, reddish-pink, the color red/reddish-pink

aPiLu • *n.*

jar, can

PimiLu • *n.*

basket

Compounds & Secondary Derivations

SaH-PurLi • *n.*

onion, onion bulb

P—N

PurNi • *n.*

1. piece of bread
2. bread roll?

PasiN • *n.*

baguette

P—S

Parsi • *n.*

urine

PL—D

PLuDu • *n.*

fish, aquatic non-mammalian vertebrate

PL—S

PLaS • *n.*

self-propelled motion, movement

iPLaas • *v.intr.*

to be located, to be in a place

PLiis • *v.tr.*

to move oneself to *smwh.*

aaPLiS • *v.tr.*

to move *smth.* to a place

PLanaS • *n.*

1. driver
2. mover, hauler

PLarSi • *n.*

1. gasoline
2. (*slang*) coffee

iPLuSa • *n.*

1. place, location

2. stop, station, terminal

mPLis • *n.*

mode of transportation

PLuSu • *n.*

1. car, motor vehicle, automobile
2. (*dated*) mount, ridden animal

PLasiS • *n.*

line, row

PLajuSa • *n.*

layer

PLidiS • *n.*

(*slang*) cocaine

aPLisu • *n.*

engine

PLimisU • *n.*

generic container, bin, box

PR—L

PRiil • *v.tr.*

to forget *smth.*, to have *smth.* slip one's mind

Q

Q—?

iQaa? • *n.*

to think, believe, be of the opinion of

Q—H

QiiH • *v.tr.*

to weave in and out of *smth.*, to move through by turning and twisting, to make one's way through *smth.* by winding in and out or from side to side

QiyEH • *v.intr.*

1. to be woven, to be made to weave in and out of something, to be twisted and turned around something

TBD// *A strand of grass was woven in her hair.*

2. to be formed by weaving things together, to be woven

TBD// *This cloth was woven 100 years ago.*

iQaaH • *v.intr.*

to dodge and weave, to move back and forth in a serpentine manner

QiQiyAH • v.tr.

1. to weave *smth.* together, to cause *smth.* to be woven together

TBD

He wove the threads together to make a blanket.

2. to weave *smth.*, to create *smth.* by weaving

TBD

My grandmother wove me this sweater.

QuHu • n.

lizard, reptile

QasiH • n.

snake

Q—R**QuRu • n.**

squirrel

Q—ST**QurSTi • n.**

barley grain

iQuSTa • n.

barley field

Qasist • n.

stalk of barley

Qidist • n.

barley flour

R**R—?****iRu?a • n.**

legislature

R—KD**RurKDi • n.**

piece of wood

R—M**RiiM • v.tr.**

to hold *smth.*, carry *smth.*

RiyaM • v.intr.

to be held, to be grasped, to be kept

RiRiyaM • v.tr.

to hand *smth.* (to *sme.*), to hand *smth.* over, to pass *smth.* (to *sme.*)

aaRiM • v.tr.

to grab *smth.*, to grasp *smth.*, to take hold of *smth.*

R—Q**RaQ • n.**

1. pain
2. strike, blow

RiiQ • v.tr.

1. to attack *sme.*, to strike *sme.*, to hit *sme.*, to try to injure *sme.* with volition, to try to hurt *sme.* deliberately

TBD

'Magnus's dog attacked me!'

RiyaQ • v.intr.

(of a person) to suffer, to be in pain, to be injured

TBD

'The sick old woman is in a lot of pain.'

iRaaQ • v.intr

to cause harm through presence or inaction, to be harmful, to cause injury without volition

TBD

'A blow to the head really hurts.'

RiRiyaQ • v.tr.

(of a body part, reflexive) to hurt (*sme.*), to be injured, to cause pain

BuliT nas RiRiyaQami
'My head hurts.'

aaRiQ • v.tr.

to hurt *sme.*, to inflict pain on *sme.* but without volition, to cause pain or injury to *sme.* through inaction or mere presence

FanaS MarHi aaRiQibitu nas FanaSuru.
'I am lactose-intolerant.'
(lit., *'I am a person who milk hurts.'*)

RaQa • adj.

painful, hurtful, injurious

RanaQ • n.

attacker, fighter, injurer

mRiQ • n.

weapon

RuQi • adj., n.

red, the color red

uRiQi • adj.

hurt, hurting, in pain, injured

Compounds & Secondary Derivations

uRiQiana • n.

victim, injured person

R—R

RaRa • adj.

weird, strange, bizarre

R—T

RaT • n.

1. cycle, circle, lap, revolution
2. year
3. (*of a game*) round, game
4. conclusion

RiiT • v.tr.

to complete, finish *smth.*

RiyaT • v.intr.

1. to move in a circle, orbit around a central point
2. (*of an event*) to conclude, finish, cycle

iRaAT • v.intr.

to rotate around one's own axis

RiRiyaT • v.tr.

1. to have *smth.* orbit one's own location, to be the central point around which something orbits
2. (*fig.*) to be the center of attention, seek to have influence over everything

aaRiT • v.tr.

to spin *smth.*

RaTa • adj.

whole, entire, complete

RanaT • n.

???

RurTi • n.

wheel

iRuTa • n.

roundabout, traffic circle

mRiT • n.

turntable

inRiT • n.

1. section, part of cycle or lap
2. (*of a game*) a person's turn

RuliT • n.

uterine lining

RuTu • n.

roly poly, potato bug, woodlouse

RasiT • n.

axis, axle, shaft

RajuTa • n.

calendar, timetable

S

S—FR

SaFR • n.

heat

SiiFR • v.tr.

to cook, bake, boil *smth.*

SiyaFR • v.intr.

(*mediopassive*) to cook, bake, boil

isaaFR • v.intr.

to make food, prepare food

SisiyaFR • v.tr.

(*of a cooking apparatus*) to cook, bake, boil *smth.*

aaSiFR • v.tr.

(*of foodstuff*) to entice *sme.* into eating or preparing food

SaFRa • adj.

1. hot, warm
2. spicy

SanaFR • n.

cook, chef

SurFRi • n.

coal, embers

SarFRi • n.

1. hot beverage, coffee, tea
2. (*colloquial*) lava

iSuFRa • n.

desert

mSiFR • n.

radiator, space heater

inSiFR • n.**suliFR • n.**

1. body temperature
2. warm-bloodedness

SasiFR • n.

matchstick

sidiFR • n.

1. sand

asIFRu • n.

sauna

SuFRi • n., adj.

dark orange, red-orange

uSiFRi • adj.

feverish, having an elevated body temperature

S—H**SaH • n.**

a foul smell, a pungent odor

siyaH • v.tr.

to stink, to smell bad, to be malodorous

S—J**saJ • n.**

sleep, slumber, the state of being asleep

siiY • v.tr.

to say good-bye to *sme.*, to bid adieu

siyaJ • v.intr.

to sleep, to be asleep, to fall asleep

isaaJ • v.intr.

to go to bed, to relax with the intention of falling asleep

sisiyaJ • v.tr.

1. to put to sleep, to knock out
2. (*fig.*) to bore *sme.*

aasiY • v.tr.

1. to put *sme.* to bed, to tuck *sme.* in
2. to coddle *sme.*, patronize *sme.*

saJa • adj.

1. tiring, sleep-inducing
2. evening's, in the evening (*from saJa-taN*)
3. (*fig.*) boring

surYi • n.

pillow

sarYi • n.

a warm drink drunk before bed, nightcap

iSuJa • n.

1. bed
2. bedroom

msiY • n.

sedative, sleeping pill, sleep aid

insiy • n.

nap, catnap

suliy • n.

back, dorsum, the human back

suJu • n.

bat

sajuJa • n.

1. quilt, comforter, blanket, duvet
2. sleeping bag

sidiY • n.

rheum, sleep sand, eye booger, the crust or mucus that accumulates at the corner of one's eye during sleep

simiYu • n.

crib, cradle, bassonet

suuJ • n.

Dreamland, the world where people's souls go when they sleep

suYi • adj., n.

the colors you see when you close your eyes

usiYi • adj.

sleepy, tired, exhausted

Compounds & Secondary Derivations

sajanara • int.

good night, sleep well, sweet dreams, goodbye
NB: The gender affix -an- can be substituted with a more apt gendered affix.

S—N

saN • n.

1. health
2. hygiene

siin • v.tr.

to clean *smth.* or *sme.*

siyaN • v.intr.

1. to be rinsed off of something, to be cleaned off of something
2. (of an illness) to be cured, alleviated

isaan • v.intr.

1. to clean up, wash, sanitize

sisiyaN • v.tr.

1. to wash *smth.* off of an object
2. to cure *sme.* of an illness

aasiN • v.tr.

???

saNa • adj.

1. clean
2. healthy

sanaN • n.

maid, cleaner, janitor, sanitation worker

surNi • n.

sponge

sarNi • n.

1. soap, detergent
2. liquid medicine

isuNa • n.

bathroom

msiN • n.

1. syringe
2. vaccine

insiN • n.

pick-me-up, remedy

suliN • n.

spleen

SuNu • n.

ladybug, believed to grant good health to anyone in lands on

SasiN • n.

some kinda healthy plant idk

sajuNa • n.

washcloth

Sidin • n.

medicine

asiNu • n.

1. dishwasher
2. washing machine

simiNu • n.

1. wash basin, sink, bathtub

SuNi • n., adj.

healthy glow to one's skin, looking healthy

usiNi • adj.

feeling healthy after a period of illness

Compounds & Secondary Derivations

saNaarjan • n.

doctor

S—R**SaR • n.**

1. identity
2. equal

siir • v.tr.

to equal, be the same as,

siyaR • v.intr.

to equal, be equal, be the same as

isaar • v.intr.

to equate oneself with, to identify as

sisiyaR • v.tr.to identify *smth.* or *sme.*, assign an identity to *sme.***aasir • v.tr.**to recruit *sme.*, convert *sme.***SaRa • adj.**

identical, same

SanaR • n.

1. recruit, convert
2. private, most junior rank of military personnel
3. dictator, monarch, totalitarian leader of a state or kingdom

surri • n.

duplicate

isuRa • n.

totalitarian regime, dictatorship, absolute monarchy

msir • n.

identity documentation

insir • n.

resemblance

sulir • n.

1. fingerprint
2. (*compounded with other body parts*) unique natural pattern on one's bodypart

SuRu • n.

naturally camouflaged animal

Sasir • n.

1. signpost
2. more specific i7u7a thing?

SajuRa • n.

paper copy, paper scan, fax

asiru • n.

category

simiru • n.

type, kind, sort

SuRi • n., adj.

camouflage, camouflaged

usiri • adj.

in agreement, of the same opinion, from the same perspective

S—W**sanaw • n.**

1. grandparent
2. grandchild

SF—R**SFaRa • adj.**

Swedish

SFurri • n.rutabaga, Swede, yellow turnip, Swedish turnip, the root of *Brassica napus***SFasir • n.**rutabaga greens, the leaves of *Brassica napus***SFuur • n.**

the Swedish people

SFaRia • n.

Sweden

SH—N**SHaNa • adj.**

English, of or related to England

SHuun • n.

1. England
2. the English people

SK—L**SKaL • n.**

learning, education, knowledge

SKiL • v.tr.

to learn *smth.*, to study *smth.*

SKiyaL • v.intr.

(of a subject) to be taught, be studied, to be researched

iSKaaL • v.intr.

to study, to perform research, to learn

SKiSKiyaL • v.tr.

to teach *smth.*, to instruct about *smth.*

aASKiL • v.tr.

to teach *sme.*, to instruct *sme.*

SKaLa • adj.

1. educational, of or relating to education
2. instructive, aiding study

SKanaL • n.

student, pupil

iSKuLa • n.

school

mSKiL • n.

notebook

iNSKiL • n.

class, course

SKuLiL • n.

the mind, the intellect

SKuLu • n.

dolphin

SKasiL • n.

pointer

SKajuLa • n.

1. blackboard, chalkboard
2. whiteboard, dry-eraseboard

SKidiL • n.

fact

aSKiLu • n.

1. textbook

2. scientific paper

SKimiLu • n.

lecture, talk, presentation

uSKiLi • adj.

arrogant in the form of perceived superior intellect

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**aASKiLaNa • n.**

teacher, lecturer

SK—ND**SKaNDa • adj.**

Scandinavian, Nordic, North Germanic

SKanaND • n.

Scandinavian person, person from the Nordic countries, Northern European, North Germanic

iSKuNDa • n.

1. Scandinavia, the Scandinavian peninsula, the Nordic countries

SKuuND • n.

Scandinavian people, people from Nordic countries, Northern Europeans, North Germanic peoples (as a monolith)

SL—S**SLaS • n.**

security, safety

SLiis • v.tr.

to shut *smth.* inside a container or behind a door

SLiyas • v.intr.

1. to be closed, to be locked
2. to be pickled, ferment in brine or vinegar

iSLaas • v.intr.

1. to lock oneself up, to shut oneself in, to close oneself away
2. to seclude oneself, to isolate oneself, to cloister oneself

SLiSLiyas • v.tr.

1. to close, to shut, to lock
2. to pickle *smth.*

aasLiS • v.tr.

1. to lock *sme.* up, to shut *sme.* in
2. to seclude *sme.*, to isolate *sme.* from others

sLaSa • adj.

secured, contained, safe

sLanaS • n.

1. security guard
2. bank teller

sLursi • n.

lock

sLarsI • n.

1. brine, vinegar, liquid used in pickling

iSLuSa • n.

1. fortress
2. saferoom

mSLis • n.

key

sLasis • n.

zipper

sLajusa • n.

1. door, trap door, gate
2. tarp or other similar object used to close something off

sLidis • n.

1. salt

aSLisu • n.

safe, lockbox, vault

sLimiSu • n.

a fenced-in area, an area contained by a fence

usLisi • adj.

1. (of a person) closed-off, repressed, reserved
2. confined, depressed, feeling trapped

sLuSaw • n., adv.

1. north
2. northwards, to the north, in the north

SW—T**iSWuTa • n.**

Switzerland

SWuut • n.

the Swiss people

T**T—FR****TanaFR • n.**

1. parent considered less close due to not being biologically related or other reason (e.g., stepparent, parent-in-law, etc.)
2. child considered less close due to not being biologically related or other reason (e.g., stepchild, child-in-law, etc.)

T—H**taHa • adj.**

German

TuuH • n.

1. Germany
2. the German people

T—K**Tiik • v.tr.**

to use *smth.*, to benefit from *smth.*

Tiyak • v.intr.

to be useful, to be of use, to come in handy, to benefit

iTaak • v.intr.

to make oneself useful

TiTiyaK • v.tr.

1. to set up, to put to use
2. to put into practice
3. to renovate, to repair, to refurbish

aaTiK • v.tr.

to manage *sme.*, to boss *sme.* around, to motive *sme.*

TaKa • adj.

useful, helpful, beneficial

TanaK • n.

butler, maid, 'the help'

iTuKa • n.

job site, workplace

mTiK • n.

tool, instrument

TuKu • n.

beast of burden

uTiKi • adj.

busy, hard at work

T—LW**TaLW • n.**

1. the land, like, as an idea
2. job, labor, employment

TiilW • v.tr.

1. to dig *smth.* up, to unearth
2. to till *smth.*, to plow *smwh.*
3. to discover *smth.*, to unearth *smth.*

TiyaLW • v.intr.

1. to be unearthed, to be unburied
2. to lie in the ground, to be buried, to be underground
3. to be discovered, to be found out
4. to be agreed upon, to be mutually accepted

iTaALW • v.intr.

1. to till, plow a field
2. to dig
3. to work, especially manual labor
4. to come to an agreement

TiTiyaLW • v.tr.

1. to bury *smth.*
2. to come to an agreement on *smth.*

aaTiLW • v.tr.

1. to drive or stick *smth.* into the ground
2. to hire, to employ *sme.*

TaLWa • adj.

1. earthly, not of heavenly or extraterrestrial quality
2. regular, ordinary, every-day, humdrum

TanaLW • n.

1. farmer
2. employee, worker
3. groundskeeper, gardener

TurLWi • n.

potato

TarLWi • n.

mud

iTuLWa • n.

piece/section of land

mTiLW • n.

spade, shovel

inTiLW • n.

island

TuLWu • n.

mole

TasiLW • n.

1. hill, mound
2. worm

TajuLWa • n.

1. the ground, soil
2. topsoil
3. field, cultivated land
4. forest floor

TidiLW • n.

actual dirt

aTiLWu • n.

grave, burial pit

TimiLWu • n.

valley

TuLWi • n., adj.

brown, the color brown

TuLWaw • n., adv.

1. the right hand
2. to the right, on the right side

T—T**TaT • n.**

1. news
2. youth

TiiT • v.tr.

to introduce, debut *smth.* or *sme.*

TiyaT • v.intr.

1. to be introduced, debut, begin

iTaaT • v.intr.

1. to introduce oneself
2. to involve oneself in an activity or event

TaTa • adj.

1. new, recent
2. young

TanaT • n.

1. youngster, youth, teenager, adolescent
2. noob, newbie, new guy

TurTi • n.

piece of information

iTuTa • n.

1. frontier
2. (*figuratively*) forefront

mTiT • n.

1. technology, the accumulated tools of a culture
2. innovative, novel tool

inTiT • n.

gossip, hearsay

Tulit • n.

growth, cyst, tumor, cancer

TuTu • n.

some kind of vocal animal whose cry is symbolic or indicative of something

TasiT • n.

1. conversation thread
2. timeline, newsfeed
3. chat channel

TajuTa • n.

newspaper

Tidit • n.

hint, small piece of information

aTiTu • n.

television or radio news broadcast

TuTi • n., adj.

black-and-white, monochrome

uTiTi • adj.

1. inexperienced
2. overwhelmed due to inexperience

Tuut • n.

1. culture and people group that is not ethnically Narelandic
2. (*derogatory*) immigrants, refugees

TR—L**TRanaL • n.**

troll, ogre

W**W—B****WaB • n.**

arrival, return, appearance

wiib • v.tr.

to arrive *smwh.*, attend *smth.*

wiyab • v.intr.

1. (*of an object*) to arrive, show up, appear
2. (*of an object*) to return, come back to a place

iwaab • v.intr.

1. to arrive, show up, appear
2. to return, come back to a place

wiwiyaB • v.tr.

to deliver, bring, send, retrieve *smth.*

aaWiB • v.tr.

1. to guide, escort *sme.*
2. to send, bring, retrieve *sme.*

WaBa • adj.

recurring, returning, repeating

wanaB • n.

guest, regular

iWuBa • n.

1. the arrivals section of a station, airport
2. foyer, entrance hall, lobby

WuBu • n.

migratory animal of some kind, gotta figure out

wasib • n.

boomerang

wajuBa • n.

door mat, welcome mat

widiB • n.

1. (*colloquial*) the first snow of the winter
2. (*colloquial, poetic*) a period of snowfall during springtime, after the snow from winter has melted away

WuBi • n., adj.

1. reflection, mirror image
2. reflected, mirrored

uwiBi • adj.

1. self-conscious, introspective

W—H

waH • *n.*

sex

wiiH • *v.tr.*to have sex with *sme.*wiyah • *v.intr.*

to get off, experience sexual satisfaction, have an orgasm

iwaah • *v.intr.*

to have sex

wiwiyah • *v.tr.*to get *sme.* off, make *sme.* orgasmaawih • *v.tr.*to seduce *sme.*waHa • *adj.*

sexy, sexual

wanaH • *n.*

sexual partner

warHi • *n.*

lubricant

mWiH • *n.*

sex toy

inWiH • *n.*

quickie, brief sexual encounter

wuliH • *n.*

genitals

WuHu • *n.*

masturbatory aid, fleshlight

wasiH • *n.*

penis

widiH • *n.*

Viagra, Cialis, drug used to enhance sexual performance

aWiHu • *n.*

vagina

wimiHu • *n.*

condom

uWiHi • *adj.*

horny, sexually aroused

W—L

waL • *n.*

1. old age, seniority

the distant past

wiiL • *v.tr.*to forget *smth.* from deep in one's memory, long agowiyal • *v.intr.*

to get lost to time, be forgotten into legend

iwaal • *v.intr.*

to forget, be forgetful

wiwiyal • *v.tr.*to surpress or censor *smth.*, *sme.*aawil • *v.tr.*to cause *sme.* to feel the inevitable decay of age and senilitywaLa • *adj.*

1. old, not recent

2. elderly

wanaL • *n.*

old person, senior citizen

iWuLa • *n.*

old times, the good old days

aWiLu • *n.*

retirement home

uWiLi • *adj.*

feeling old, decaying, fading

W—W**waW • n.**

1. sweetness, sugaryness
2. flirtation, flirtiness

wiiW • v.tr.

1. to flirt with *sme*.
2. to suck up to *sme.*, to flatter *sme*.

wiyaw • v.intr.

to be flattering or flirtatious
(*of an object, particularly clothes*) to be flattering,
suit one's figure or style

iwaaw • v.intr.

to flirt, flatter

wiwiwaw • v.tr.

to interpret something as flattering

wawa • adj.

1. sweet, sugary, saccharine
2. sweet, docile, lovely, adorable

wanaW • n.

dear, honey, sweetie, hon, sugar

warwi • n.

sweet drink, soft drink, sugary beverage

wuWu • n.

pet animal

widiw • n.

sugar, powdered sweetener

uwiwi • adj.

flattered

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**warwibin • n.**

honey

WR—P**iWRuPa • n.**

Europe

WRuuP • n.

(*informal*) white people, Europeans

WRaPia • n.

(*colloquial*) the European Union

WS—N**WSaN • n.**

1. reason
2. cause

wesiin • v.tr.

to bring about, cause, effect

wesiyaN • v.intr.

to happen, occur

iwsaaN • v.tr.

to do *smth.*

aawsin • v.tr.

1. to inspire, motivate, cause to act, coerce

wsaNa • adj.

current, relevant

wsanaN • n.

participant, actor

iwsuNa • n.

scene, place where something has happened or is happening

mwsin • n.

method, manner

inwsin • n.

excuse

uwsini • adj.

involved, invested

Rootless Words

Auxiliary Verbs

dak • *aux.*

can, to be able to, to be allowed to

fidul • *aux.*

to be about to, to be going to

hak • *aux.*

to keep X-ing, to continue, to still X

hwii • *aux.*

not, no, don't, never

jaa • *aux.*

already, previously, by now

yin • *aux.*

just, recently, to have just done

kaj • *aux.*

to want, to want to

lit • *aux.*

to very, to do emphatically or to an extreme extent

naw • *aux.*

to stop, to cease, to quit

tuuq • *aux.*

to must, to have to

usnak • *aux.*

let it be so, (*hortative*)

wadan • *aux.*

and now, but now, (*stresses newness/recentness of the start of an eventuality*)

Postpositions

baj • *postp.*

using, by means of

daw • *postp.*

to, towards

dis • *postp.*

because, because of, due to

fidul • *postp.*

before, in front of

fit • *postp.*

in, at, on

fun • *postp.*

from, out of

fus • *postp.*

at/in the home of

yin • *postp.*

behind, after, in back of

tui • *postp.*

on/covering the surface of

udan • *postp.*

if, depending on

Pronouns

Numbers

Attitudinals

x • *int.*

pronounced [x]

expression of exasperation or mild disapproval

Others

carde •

sir, milord, sire, boss, ma'am, milady

Number of Words Currently in Dictionary: 734

Part III

Example Texts & Translations

