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# Necarasso Cryssesa, Cressja eas Necarasso

*Necarasso Cryssesa, the language of Cressja*

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uruwi

Šyno necarasso-renvyllyr

*A complete grammar*

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## 0.1 | Introduction

### 0.1.1 | Synopsis

Necarasso Cryssesa (lit. *forest language*) is a language conceived by Uruwi in 2013. It was intended to have an elvish aesthetic.

The language originally had SVO, head-initial order. VE<sup>2</sup>ENCS (Vletmata erse Enefa eas Necarasso Cryssesa) added the dual number and made one verb irregular.

VE<sup>3</sup>ENCS changed the methods of forming vowel-terminating duals as well as elaborating on punctuation use.

VE<sup>4</sup>ENCS was the last “old Necarasso Cryssesa” and, among other things, completely changed pluralisation, introduced short forms of numerals and created passive forms of verbs.

Due to dissatisfaction with the morphosyntactic similarity to Spanish, 5 (*do*) vletmata, published on 26 December 2014, overhauled the language:

- Due to influence from Japanese, the  $\{s, t\} \rightarrow \{j, tj\}$  ( $\blacklozenge V_1\{i, i:, j\}$ ) rule was added.
- Word order is now SOV and head-final in most cases.
- Articles and gender were removed.
- Case was added.
- Tense is now reflected in conjugation instead of using an auxiliary verb.
- The short numerals are now the only valid numerals.

6 (*mja*) vletmata, published on 19 February 2016, expanded the changes:

- Phonotactics were clarified.

- Incorrect linguistic terminology was resolved.
- Obviate pronouns were added.
- A section on transitivity was added.
- New constructs (NCS's term for peripheral cases) were added.
- Uses of causatives and comparatives were clarified.
- A distinction between *erasing* and *h-forming* morphologies was made.
- Units of measure were specified.

This document edits 6 *vletmata* to meet my new standards for conlang grammars.

## 0.2 | Original introduction

Welcome to the *new* complete grammar of Necarasso Cryssesa! Note that this is not a full tutorial and assumes that you have the wordlist with you. If you don't have it, then a download link should have been at your reach.

This document replaces the *VE<sup>4</sup>ENCS* you loved (or in my case, loved less); between its release and now, the grammar of Necarasso Cryssesa received major reforms (and perhaps it should be called Cryssesa Necarasso according to the new syntactic rules). It is compiled from the still-relevant parts of *VE<sup>4</sup>ENCS* and the proposed edits in Google Docs, plus more out of thin air (most of Chapter 4, for instance). As a result, you'll probably find the new NCS more terse and beautiful. (Or maybe you're a masochist and preferred the Spanish-like grammar of the former language better. 公平であるよ。)

And finally, if you want to learn the language, you not only need to study this document but also the wordlist (*ncsvocab.ods*). The old part of it was recently batch-converted with a Scala program (before I started to dive into the gory details of Perl 6). I'll be really hard on you. 公平であるよ。

### 0.2.1 | Too-frequently asked questions

1. Is this language difficult? 1. If you don't find it that way, then either I or you are doing something very, very wrong.
2. Why should I learn this language? Maybe you offered to learn it in return for having me learn yours. Or you just want to blend in with the locals.
3. Am I welcome to learn even if you didn't ask me to? 1.
4. What does 1 mean? Seems as if you'd need to continue.
5. Why did you change the grammar? Because the old one was too much like that of Spanish, my Spanish teacher was mean, and I became obsessed with Japan.

6. Why did you become obsessed with Japan? Shooting little girls. And they shoot back too.
7. What the ファック?!! It's not as bad as it seems.
8. Can you still write NCS in kana? ぺるてねす。
9. This font is ugly! Well, I could use only the DejaVu fonts because of IPA, and DejaVu Sans Mono had spacing problems. It's either this or DejaVu Serif.
10. No, the one you use to write Japanese! It looks like a yukkuri, smells like a yukkuri, and feels like a yukkuri. Take it easy.
11. You're too funny! This isn't a question, but I'll respond anyway. Deal with it.
12. You're going to fill this page with your humor! Relax, there is another page. I should really stop, though.
13. What's your favorite programming language? I have many. TI-Basic (the 83+ version, not the crappy 89 version), Scala, C, and recently I started with Haskell.
14. BLAH BLAH BLAH BLARRG Y U NO LUV PYTHON?!!!! Mainly whitespace. Screw you, Haskell, for doing this too when I just wanted to make an ed clone.
15. What's your favorite game for shooting little girls?  
東方妖々夢 ～ Perfect Cherry Blossom.
16. What's a *pertingent apudessive construct*? It describes something (a vertical surface) with something else on it.

### 0.2.2 | Changes in the 6th edition

- Clarify phonotactics
- Use correct linguistic terminology
- Add section on obviate pronouns
- Use proper glosses
- Add section on transitivity
- Clarify combinations of numerical roots
- Add a few new constructs
- Elaborate on causatives and comparatives
- Clarify distinction between erasing and h-forming morphologies
- New section on units of measure





# 1 | Phonology and orthography

Necarasso Cryssesa uses the following phonemes:

Table 1.1: The consonants of Necarasso Cryssesa.

	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Velar	Dento-velar
Nasal	m		n			
Plosive	p b		t d	(č /tʃ/)	c /k/ g	
Fricative	f v /ɸ β/	ss /θ/	s	(š /ʃ/)	h /x/	css /xθ/
Lateral fricative		ll /ɬ/				
Approximant			r /ɹ/			
Lateral approximant			l			

Table 1.2: The vowels of Necarasso Cryssesa.

Short	Long
a	(a:)
e	(ɛ:)
y /i/	i /i:/
o	(ɔ:)

Note that all unvoiced consonants are aspirated and there are no diphthongs.

In addition, any consonant may be palatalised. This is shown with <j> after the consonant; for instance, <cj> = /kʲ/. /ɹ/ is realised as [j], so it is written as <j>.

## 1.1 | Phonotactics

The basic form for a word is usually  $C_0(NC) * N_t$ , where:

- C is a consonant
- $C_0$  is a consonant other than /θ ɬ x/ (but /xθ/ is allowed), or one of /pɹ βɹ βl ɸɹ ɸl tɹ tɹ dl dɹ dɹ kɹ gɹ gl kf/ (<cv> = /kf/)

- $N$  is an approximant, followed by a vowel, then another approximant
- $N_t$  is one of /a e i: o as es i:s os is an en on in ʲa ʲo ʲas ʲos ʲan ʲon aθ eθ iθ eɪθ el il ad id/
- there are no sequences of palatalised consonants followed by /i/ or /i:/.

## 1.2 | Allophony

(\* means that this change is reflected in spelling.)

\* {s, t} → {ʃ, tʃ} (♦ $V_1\{i, i:\}$ )

\* {sʲ, tʲ, ʃʲ} → {ʃ, tʃ, j}

\* {ka, ko} → {kʲa, ke} (□♦) (except in words containing <car-> out)

{a, e, o} → {a:, ε:, ɔ:} (♦ $\Sigma_1\{V_1, C_1\{ɹ, ʃ, ʲ, ɸ\}, \square\}$ )

## 1.3 | Erasing vs. h-forming

Some inflections and compounds might result in two vowels adjacent to each other. *H-forming* morphologies deal with the problem of two identical adjacent vowels by infixing <-h-> between them. They do not exhibit special behaviour on two different adjacent vowels.

*Unconditional erasing* morphologies merge two adjacent vowels, resulting in only the first vowel remaining. *Conditional erasing* morphologies merge only identical adjacent vowels.

## 1.4 | Punctuation

The period, the question mark, the exclamation mark and the semicolon are used as usual. Guillemets are used as quotes, and foreign words are marked with an asterisk.

## 2 | Syntax

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Necarasso Cryssesa requires verbs (present or implied) to come before the subject, object or any obliques in a sentence. In addition, the subject usually comes before the direct object, making the word order SOV in most cases.

A descriptor precedes its antecedent, *unless*:

- it is part of a language name and the antecedent is <necarasso>, or
- it is a cardinal (as opposed to ordinal) numeral

in which case the descriptor follows the antecedent.

Names are presented with the surname first, and the given name second.

### 2.1 | Questions

In formal speech, questions are prefixed with <šan>. In questions that provide an option, <geto> *other* precedes the second:

Šan eran cynsso dešyre geto ydyr martas?  
Q PR.1PL.OBL with go-DISJV other here wait-2SG  
Will you go with us or wait here?



## 3 | Nouns

A noun can adopt any ending that does not end with a <-d>. All nouns are declined in three numbers, as follows:

Table 3.1: Number inflections in Necarasso Cryssesa.

Singular	Dual	Plural
All with a	-ar	-o
-el	-or	-jon
-e	-ir	-i
-erss	-yr	-yss
All others with e	-yr	e → y
-o	-yn	-an
-or	-osor	-el
All others with o	-or	-el
All with i/y	-er	-es
Drop palatalisation?	Yes	No, unless ending rules require dropping

Note that dual number applies to any noun that refers to two entities, whether paired or unpaired.

Number declensions are conditionally erasing. For instance, <ernei> *army* is pluralised to <ernes>.

Nouns are also declined for nominative or oblique case. The nominative case is unmarked, and the oblique is formed by changing the final consonant to <-n> (or adding it if the form ends in a vowel) on a noun already inflected for number. Nominative cases are used for the subject of a sentence and with *eas* when referring to possession, as well as in an object of the copula.

### 3.1 | Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns have irregular numerical declensions, but cases are accounted in the same method as in other nouns.

Table 3.2: Examples of declensions in Nekarasso Cryssesa.

Singular	Dual	Plural	Definition
vercesa	vercesar	verceso	grain, fleck
nesmeja	nesmerar	nesmejo	star
rečyrkar	rečyrkar	rečyrco	flower
mortos	mortor	mortel	hand
arpelja	arpelar	arpeljo	stream
cerel	ceror	cerion	sunset
csserys	csserer	csseres	door
nerdo	nerdyn	nerdan	base, foundation, floor
creten	crečyr	crečyn	wave
naria	nariar	nario	chin

Table 3.3: Personal pronouns in Nekarasso Cryssesa.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st	e <i>I</i>	ento	eras <i>we</i>
2nd	eo <i>you</i>	eoro	eos <i>you</i>
3rd	os <i>he, she, it</i>	oson	oros <i>they</i>

In addition, when a two different third-person subjects are mentioned in a context, the first to be mentioned now uses <ela> and the second uses <emta>. If more than two are mentioned, then the following additional pronouns are used:

Table 3.4: Obviate pronouns in Nekarasso Cryssesa.

2	enros
3	ton
4	senca
5	redo
6	remja
7	relen
8	refe
	etc.

<ela> and <emta> are uninflected, the other three suppletive obviate pronouns are inflected as nouns, and the remainder of the obviate pronouns are inflected as such:

- Nominative: redo, ryrdo, rydo
- Oblique: rendo, ryndo, ryndo

Personal pronouns can be dropped if they are obvious from context, even when they would otherwise be objects of postpositions or such.

### 3.1.1 | Reflexive and reciprocal pronouns

These are <nemesa> and <cypra>, respectively:

Menssen nysos ferna nemesan varmeneata.  
 mirror-OBL through child self-OBL observe-PAST-3SG  
 The child looked at himself through the mirror.

They can also appear in noun phrases where the possessor is identical to the subject of the sentence:

Ementva nemesa eas loran šynčyta.  
 yesterday self GEN hair-OBL cut-PAST-3SG  
 Yesterday she cut her own hair.

## 3.2 | Indefinite pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are not inflected, and have the number of what they describe (e. g. <šynta> (everyone) is plural, not singular as in English).

## 3.3 | Compounding

Nouns can be compounded together, with the modifying noun first and the head noun second. Likewise, adjectives can compound with nouns, but this type of compounding is rarely productive outside of names. Both noun-to-noun and adjective-to-noun compounding are unconditionally erasing.

### 3.3.1 | Noun-verb agent compounding

This process is remarkably similar to the English noun-verb-er pattern. See section 11.2 for details.

### 3.3.2 | Noun-verb action compounding

As indicated in 11.2, the verb ending can be replaced with <-ata> in order to convert it to a noun indicating the action itself. A noun can also be prepended, as in <eneršyntata> *tree-cutting*.

Note that noun-verb compounding falls short of full noun incorporation, because nouns cannot be compounded with finite verb forms.

Table 3.5: Indefinite pronouns.

Adjective	Thing	Person	Place	Time	Reason
<b>vyn</b> <i>what NOM</i>	ven	venor	yvin	ysan	asčyr
<i>(what OBL)</i>	ver	vena	yva	ysa	asčyr
<b>ele</b> <i>this</i>	ela	ela	eši	endyr	enasčyr
<b>emte</b> <i>that</i>	emta	emta	eči	emto	-
<b>šyno</b> <i>all</i>	šypro	šynta	šymer	šyson	-
<b>erte</b> <i>some</i>	erta	erčo	eneši	emoro	enčyr
<b>enmerte</b> <i>any</i>	enmerta	enmerto	enmerši	enmoro	enenčyr
<b>cenmo</b> <i>none</i>	cynmerta	cynmerto	cyneši	cynero	cyntačyr
<b>gete</b> <i>other</i>	geta	geto	geteši	getera	-
<b>defte</b> <i>most</i>	defta	defto	defteri	deftera	-
<b>rese</b> <i>little</i>	resa	reso	reseri	resera	-

  

Adjective	Method	Quantity	Action	Order
<b>vyn</b> <i>what NOM</i>	ryssa	veness	vynssyd	venan
<i>(what OBL)</i>	ryssa	veness	vynssyd	venan
<b>ele</b> <i>this</i>	enossa	vecmyr	eltad	-
<b>emte</b> <i>that</i>	-	vecta	emtad	-
<b>šyno</b> <i>all</i>	-	-	šeryd	-
<b>erte</b> <i>some</i>	enssa	ervecto	erčyd	ernan
<b>enmerte</b> <i>any</i>	enenssa	enervecto	enmyd	enernan
<b>cenmo</b> <i>none</i>	-	cynvecto	cynmyd	cynan
<b>gete</b> <i>other</i>	-	-	getad	-
<b>defte</b> <i>most</i>	-	-	defad	-
<b>rese</b> <i>little</i>	-	-	rešyd	-

Table 3.6: Adverbial forms of pronouns distinct from their nominal counterparts.

	<b>vyn</b> <i>what</i>	<b>ele</b> <i>this</i>
place	yvor	ydyr
time	yšyr	endyr

  

Adjective	Adverbial temporal form
<b>vyn</b>	yšyr
<b>ele</b>	endyr
<b>šyno</b>	šysono
<b>gete</b>	geteraso
<b>defte</b>	defteraso
<b>rese</b>	reseraso



## 4 | Verbs

Verbs in Necarasso Cryssesa are inflected for person and number, as well as four moods:

- **Indicative** denotes a certain statement (e. g. *It snowed yesterday. I gave him the book.*).
- **Subjunctive** denotes an uncertain statement (e. g. *I'm not sure whether it will snow tomorrow. I'll give him the book if he comes to school.*).
- **Imperative** denotes a command, request, need, or desire (e. g. *Please give me the book. You want her to help you. It's important to eat every day.*).
- **Interrogative** denotes a question (e. g. *Which book did you receive?*). Unless provided separately, it is inflected identically as the indicative. In informal speech, the indicative is often used instead.

Verbs are inflected in five paradigms (*asagi*; sg. *asage*; literally pattern):

Table 4.1: Verb conjugations in Necarasso Cryssesa.

0 <i>asage</i> . Ends in <-ad> but not <-ead>. <cynrad> <i>open</i>			
Indicative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e cynra	ento cynran	eras cynress
2	eo cynres	eoro cynresen	eos cynrer
3	os cynre	oson cynren	oros cynri
Subjunctive	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e cynrena	ento cynrenera	eras cynreiness
2	eo cynrenes	eoro cynreneres	eos cynrener
3	os cynrene	oson cynrenere	oros cynreni
Imperative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e cynrenta	ento cynrenela	eras cynrentess
2	eo cynrentes	eoro cynreneles	eos cynrenter
3	os cynrente	oson cynrenele	oros cynrenči

1 asage. Ends in <-yd> but not <-ayd>. <yndaryd> <i>leave</i>			
Indicative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e yndare	ento yndaren	eras yndarass
2	eo yndaras	eoro yndaresan	eos yndarar
3	os yndara	oson yndaran	oros yndaro
Subjunctive	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e yndarese	ento yndaresere	eras yndaresass
2	eo yndaresas	eoro yndareseras	eos yndaresar
3	os yndaresa	oson yndaresera	oros yndareso
Imperative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e yndarepe	ento yndarepele	eras yndaretass
2	eo yndaretas	eoro yndareselas	eos yndaretar
3	os yndareta	oson yndaresela	oros yndareto
2 asage. Ends in <-ead>. <sendread> <i>be in excess</i>			
Indicative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e sendrea	ento sendrean	eras sendrehess
2	eo sendrehes	eoro sendrehesen	eos sendreher
3	os sendrehe	oson sendrehen	oros sendrei
Subjunctive	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e sendrehena	ento sendrehenera	eras sendreheness
2	eo sendrehenes	eoro sendreheneres	eos sendrehener
3	os sendrehene	oson sendrehenere	oros sendreheni
Imperative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e sendrehenta	ento sendrehenela	eras sendrehentess
2	eo sendrehentes	eoro sendreheneles	eos sendrehenter
3	os sendrehente	oson sendrehenele	oros sendrehenči
Interrogative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e sendria	ento sendrian	eras sendrehess
2	eo sendrehes	eoro sendrehesen	eos sendreher
3	os sendrehe	oson sendrehen	oros sendri
3 asage. Ends in <-ayd>. <ylmayd> <i>panic</i>			
Indicative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e ylmae	ento ylmaen	eras ylmahass
2	eo ylmahas	eoro ylmaesan	eos ylmahar
3	os ylmaha	oson ylmahan	oros ylmao
Subjunctive	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e ylmaese	ento ylmaesen	eras elmaesass
2	eo ylmaesas	eoro ylmaesenas	eos ylmaesar
3	os ylmaesa	oson ylmaesan	oros ylmaeso
Imperative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e ylmaepe	ento ylmaepen	eras ylmaetass

2	eo ylmaetas	eoro ylmaepenas	eos ylmaetar
3	os ylmaeta	oson ylmaetan	oros ylmaeto
Interrogative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e ylmie	ento ylmien	eras ylmahass
2	eo ylmahas	eoro ylmiesan	eos ylmahar
3	os ylmaha	oson ylmahan	oros ylmio
4 asage. <essyd> exist only. <essyd> exist			
Indicative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e ve	ento ven	eras veass
2	eo ves	eoro vesen	eos vellar
3	os vella	oson vellan	oros von
Subjunctive	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e vese	ento vesen	eras vehesass
2	eo vesas	eoro vesenes	eos vellesar
3	os vellesa	oson vellesan	oros veson
Imperative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e vepe	ento vepen	eras vehetass
2	eo vetas	eoro vepenes	eos velletar
3	os vellea	oson velletan	oros veton
Interrogative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e ce	ento cen	eras ceass
2	eo ces	eoro cesen	eos cellar
3	os cella	oson cellan	oros gon

## 4.1 | Polarity

In order to form the negative of a non-imperative form of a verb, the particle <ci> is used. In the imperative form, <c'-> is prefixed to verbs beginning with <e-> and <cer-> otherwise.

## 4.2 | Tense

The only tense distinctions are past and nonpast (present or future). Tense is regarded as a special construction, rather than a conjugation; in order to form the past infinitive, replace <-ad> with <-ačyd> and <-yd> with <-yčyd>.

## 4.3 | Serialisation

To form modal and serial expressions (an English example would be *can come* or *come walking*), the infinitive of the verb that would come second in English occurs first, with the final <d> replaced with <v>, with the other verb appended:

Vyncyvpertena.  
 come-SER-able\_to-1SG  
 I can come.

In a similar construction, a noun can be glued after a verb to form a compound:

necsave sada  
 sit-SER-room  
 sitting room

#### 4.4 | Voice

In the present tense, passive voice is formed by replacing <-ad> with <-erad> (h-forming), and <-yd> with <-eryd> (conditionally erasing).

The past passive, which is not a verb but rather an adjective, is formed by replacing <-d> with <-go>.

#### 4.5 | Rules for determining which mood to use

1. If it is certain that an action is or is not performed, then use the indicative.
2. If a question is being asked, then use the interrogative.
3. If a command, request, need, or desire is expressed, then use the imperative.
4. The hypothesis clause of <so> *if* always uses the subjunctive.
5. An emotional reaction to an action that happened (e. g. *I feel happy that your parents are inviting me to dinner*) uses the indicative for that action.
6. If doubt or other lack of certainty is expressed or implied, then use the subjunctive.

#### 4.6 | Irregular imperatives

The second-person singular imperative of <marčyd> *wait* is <mares> and that of <jarečyd> *leave alone* is <jares>.

#### 4.7 | Causatives

Necarasso distinguishes between:

- direct causation: the action was caused by a direct act of the subject (e. g. by force)
- indirect causation: the action was caused by an indirect act (e. g. by speech or some chain of events)

Direct causatives, which are commonly used to convert intransitive verbs into transitive verbs, are formed by the prefix <do->. Indirect causatives are formed as follows:

- <nyd> → <teryd>
- <ryd> → <ceryd>
- <-d> → <-deryd>

Then the causer assumes the subject position, and the subject of the base action becomes the direct object. If the base action already has a direct object, then it will be the second direct object in the sentence.

Examples:

Cynyn docaršyta.  
vase-OBL DC-fall-PAST-3SG  
He dropped the vase.

ersaden eferan nyrsen ylmyraderyta.  
master servant-OBL water-OBL bring-IC-PAST-3SG  
The master had the servant bring water.

Gentrydyr ersaden renecyn renmane rylssyderyta.  
study-ANIM\_ACTOR master advice-INSTR Renme-INESSIVE rest-IC-PAST-3SG  
The student advised the instructor to take a vacation at Renme.

It is also useful to note that indirect causatives usually involve sentient beings.

## 4.8 | Transitivity

Verbs are often either intransitive or transitive. Some can play both roles depending on whether an object is specified, but verbs cannot take on different valences depending on an active / stative distinction:

Menea.  
see-1SG  
I see.

Enen menea.  
tree-OBL see-1SG  
I see the tree.

Genar nassala.  
snow melt-3SG  
The snow melts.

Senar arcyn donassala.  
 fire ice-OBL DC-melt-3SG  
 The fire melts the ice.

## 4.9 | The copula

The only copula has the infinitive form <ryd>, but in the nonpast tense, is conjugated only for mood.

Table 4.2: Conjugations of <ryd>.

Mood	Form
Indicative	re
Subjunctive	ryse
Imperative	ryte
Interrogative	ren

The copula is optional in the indicative and the interrogative moods.

## 4.10 | The null verb

The null verb, <nyd>, is a catch-all noun-to-verb converter, much like the Japanese する, and is conjugated regularly:

Šan ver renel na?  
 Q what.OBL advice NULL-3SG  
 What do they advise?

## 5 | Adjectives

Adjectives are distinct from nouns because they are not declined for case and cannot appear as an object of a postposition; they are also distinct from verbs because they do not inflect for person or tense. In addition, some adjectives do not inflect at all.

Most adjectives are inflected for number in the same style as nouns in order to agree with their heads; however, they do not inflect for case. Some adjectives, such as those corresponding to indefinite pronouns, are uninflected.

Table 5.1: Examples of adjectives in Necarasso Cryssesa.

Adjective	Definition
enela	soft
trenso	loose
mesto	sweet
ecssyrvo	sharo, thin
šyno ( <i>uninflected</i> )	all

### 5.1 | Adverbs

Adverbs are formed from adjectives by replacing the ending with <-amyn>.

### 5.2 | Comparatives and superlatives

Comparatives are formed by using the adjective or adverb <dedeno> *more*: <acrynala> = dark → <dedeno acrynala> = darker. Similar expressions can be created using <regrys> *less*.

Superlatives employ the word <iss> (formerly a definite article) before the comparative, optionally dropping <dedeno>.

#### 5.2.1 | Comparison against other objects

In order to form the equivalent of *more / less X than Y*, the <than Y> part appears in the beginning as <Y re>:

emta re dedeno anassa  
 that-N than more tall  
 taller than that one

In order to form the equivalent of *as X as Y*, the <as Y> part appears in the beginning as <Y ress>, with an optional <celsamyn> (equally) before that phrase:

(celsamyn) emta ress anassa  
 (equal-ADV) that-N like tall  
 as tall as that one



## 6 | Postpositions

Postpositions follow what they encapsulate. The nominal phrase encapsulated is in the oblique case, unless the phrase in question indicates possession.

ceren ar dešyd  
house-OBL to go-INF  
to go to a house

Table 6.1: Some postpositions in Nekarasso Cryssesa.

PP	Def.
es	in, during
yl	on (a horizontal surface)
čyl	on (a vertical surface)
car	outside of
aseni	above (also a noun)
desor	below (also a noun)
cynsso	with
cycryn	without
ar	to
se	off of
eas	of, from
nas	for, toward, on behalf of, in exchange for
nysos	for, through



## 7 | Conjunctions

### 7.1 | Nominal and adjectival conjunctions

Only X would be inflected; Y's case would be encoded in the presence or absence of the final <-n>.

Table 7.1: Nominal and adjectival conjunctions.

X and Y	X Y:ce(n)
X or Y (incl.)	X Y:te(n)
X or Y (excl.)	X Y:re(n)

Conjoining adverbs involves changing the ending on only the first item.

### 7.2 | Verbal (predicate) conjunctions

This set of conjunctions is used when:

- there are two predicates with the same subject
- the second clause of a compound sentence is a command; in this case, the first clauses usually provides the subject explicitly

The third-person singular form of a <-yd> verb is shown below, but the conjugation of Y stays constant, even through different infinitive endings.

Table 7.2: Predicate conjunctions.

X and Y	X:yme Y:a
X or Y (incl.)	X:yge Y:a
X or Y (excl.)	X:yre Y:a

### 7.3 | Clausal conjunctions

These join entire clauses (subject + predicate).

Table 7.3: Clausal conjunctions.

X and Y	ner X ner Y
X or Y (incl.)	ce X ce Y
X or Y (excl.)	ce X cssar Y

## 7.4 | Additive clausal conjunctions

These conjunctive constructs occur at the beginning of a sentence and extend the previous one.

Table 7.4: Additive clausal conjunctions.

and Y	ša Y
or Y (incl.)	cen Y
or Y (excl.)	cssen Y

## 7.5 | The let-alone pattern

The equivalent of English’s “let alone” is expressed with a compound sentence with its second clause using <cjares>, the suppletive imperative form of <cjaryd> (to let alone). This pattern is not limited to negative actions:

Arcaneše **ceren** yndaryme **ci** crysseredas mytrayd cjares.  
 winter-TEMPORAL house-OBL leave-CONJV NEG forest-PROLATIVE run-INF let\_alone-IMP  
 She won’t leave the house during the winter, let alone run through the forest.

Mjoran ervenčyme yrenyn nyd cjares.  
 wolf-PL-OBL approach-CONJV caressing NULL-INF let\_alone-IMP  
 He not only approaches the wolves but caresses them.

## 8 | Numerals

---

Numerals are expressed in hexadecimal and are uninflected.

Decimal	Hexadecimal	Short
0	0	ces
1	1	vyl
2	2	sen
3	3	en
4	4	tar
5	5	do
6	6	mja
7	7	len
8	8	fe
9	9	ny (i)
10	A	re
11	B	pyn
12	C	va
13	D	as
14	E	go
15	F	jar
16	10	srad
17	11	sradvyl
18	12	sradsen
19	13	sraden
20	14	srantar
32	20	sensrad
48	30	ensrad
64	40	tarsrad
80	50	dosrad
96	60	mjasrad
256	100	flen
512	200	seflen
4096	1000	sradflen
4352	1100	sradvylflen

Decimal	Hexadecimal	Short
8192	2000	sensradflen
65536	1 0000	dara
	10 0000	sradara
	100 0000	flendara
	1000 0000	sradflendara
	1 0000 0000	seta
	1 0000 0000 0000	yryso
	1 0000 0000 0000 0000	enan
	$10^{14}$	gelten
	$10^{18}$	sallar
	$10^{1C}$	rynar
	$10^{20}$	asar
	$10^{40}$	vessen
1/2	1/2	meana (or)
1/3	1/3	endo
1/4	1/4	tardo
1/5	1/5	nodo
1/6	1/6	mjado
2/3	2/3	endosen
3/4	3/4	tardoen

Roots are combined with the most significant digit coming first:

as-srad-pyn-flen-re-srad-jar

13-16-256-10-16-15

$$(13 \cdot 16 + 11) \cdot 256 + (10 \cdot 16 + 15) = 56239$$

(with hyphens added for clarity). Powers of  $16^4$  up to and including  $16^{32}$  have their own words; those from  $16^{36}$  to  $16^{60}$  are made as a product of  $16^{32}$  and another power (e. g.  $\langle \text{gelten-asar} \rangle = 16^{(32 + 20)}$ ), and those from  $16^{68}$  to  $16^{124}$  as  $16^{64}$  and another power.

Numerals are always h-forming.

$\langle \text{srad} \rangle$  *sixteen* is changed to  $\langle \text{sran} \rangle$  at the end of a word, in order to satisfy phonotactic rules.

To express the number of occurrences (*n times*),  $\langle \text{-myn} \rangle$  is appended:

Domyn os en meneata.

five-TIMES PR.3SG PR.1SG-OBL see-PAST-3SG

He saw me five times.

Unlike cardinal numbers, which follow what they modify, ordinals precede them:

rečyrco mja

flower-PL six

six flowers

mja rečyrca

six flower

the seventh flower (Note: zero-indexing!)

Sequential ordinals receive the suffix <-vyn>:

Cesvyn renšyme vylvyn derenentes.

zero-ORDS think-CONJV one-ORDS act-IMP.2SG

Think first, then act.

<ces> and <vyl> (0 and 1, respectively) may also be used to express a *no* or *yes*.

An optional counter word may be suffixed to the number. Counters are also h-forming.

Table 8.2: Counters in Nekarasso Cryssesa.

Counter	Meaning
-yn	humans
-dene	large animals
-ši	small (land) animals excluding insects and spiders
-tel	fish
-cyr	insects and spiders
-nen	woody plants (e. g. trees)
-mi	other plants (e. g. flowers, grass)
-je	fruits
-djós	flat objects (e. g. paper, plates)
-čei	cylindrical objects
-ros	balls or other spherical objects
-ven	books
-čar	rooms, houses, buildings
-čyn	weapons
-gen	other small objects
-dyn	branches, roots, arms, or legs
-sei	ring-like objects
-cjon	spherical objects

Distributive numbers are formed by reduplicating the unit digit.





## 9 | Dependent clauses

### 9.1 | Clauses acting as adjectives

A relative clause; i. e. one standing in place of an adjective has the same syntax as a full sentence (only with a hole filled by the antecedent; i. e. the gap method). If the antecedent is an object of a postposition other than <es> (inside, at, during), then an interrogative pronoun in the *nominative* case stands as the relative pronoun:

Cynmerto crysavan inveči metellon invete.  
no\_one spider-PL walk-3PL path-OBL walk-3SG  
No one walks in the path where the spiders walk.

Venor nysos invetato marcssi emte elssaneše elcaršyta.  
what through walk-PAST-3PL bridge that.ADJ year-TEMPORAL topple-PAST-3SG  
The bridge through which they walked toppled last year.

### 9.2 | Clauses acting as adverbs

Clauses acting as adverbs must have a conjunction at their end:

Nerveman cenvata anasčyr os acasaygo.  
book-OBL write-PAST-3SG because PR.3SG punish-PAST-PASS  
He was punished because he wrote the book.

Nemen en-je enfyresas so ele maryllyn domyra.  
apple-PL-OBL three-COUNTER.FRUIT buy-SUBJ-2SG if this.ADJ marble-OBL give-1SG  
I will give you this marble if you buy three apples (for me).

### 9.3 | Clauses acting as nouns

A nominal clause consists of a full sentence followed by <re>:

Ventrel yndaryto re myron releo meston menteato.

parent-PL leave-PAST-3PL CONT after child-PL honey-OBL eat-PAST-3PL  
After the parents left, the children ate the honey.

## 10 | Nominal constructs

*Constructs* (<neres>; sg. <neri>) are inflectional features that perform roles of grammatical concepts such as case or aspect, and may affect the meaning of the base word, its grammatical function, or both. In particular, *nominal constructs* refer to non-peripheral cases that can be replaced with a postpositional phrase.

### 10.1 | The genitive construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <eas> *of, from* and implying ownership.

#### 10.1.1 | Genitives of personal pronouns

Table 10.1: Genitives of personal pronouns.

	SG	DU	PL
1	enas <i>my</i>	entas	entras <i>our</i>
2	evas <i>your</i>	evras	eftras <i>your</i>
3	ores <i>his, her, its</i>	oten	oras <i>their</i>

#### → Reflexive and reciprocal genitives

These are <nemesel> and <cyprasel>, respectively.

#### → Genitives of obviate pronouns

The first two obviate, <ela> and <emta>, are <elen> and <emten> in their genitive forms. The other three suppletive obviate are inflected as nouns (e. g. <enros> → <enresra>).

The remainder are inflected as such:

- Singular: <reldo>
- Dual: <rerdo>
- Plural: <ryldo>

### 10.1.2 | Genitives of inanimate nouns

Genitives are h-forming if the vowel of the ending of the base noun is <a> or <o>, and conditionally erasing otherwise.

Table 10.2: Genitives of inanimate nouns.

Old ending	Singular possessor	Dual possessor	Plural possessor
-a, -e, -i, -o	-asa	-asar	-asan
-as, -es, -is, -ys	-asas	-asnas	-asnan
-an, -en, -yn	-ica	-icen	-irнена
-ass, -ess, -yss, -erss	-essa	-essno	-essenar
-el, -yl	-yl	-yl	-yl
-os, -on	-esra	-esran	-esrena
-or	-era	-eran	-erena
-ar, -er, -yr, -ir	-yra	-yrar	-yro

### 10.1.3 | Genitives of animate nouns (non-honorific)

Nouns describing living forms, heavenly bodies, emotions, and personal characteristics are animate. <-el> is appended to nouns ending with <-s> or <-ss>, <-ryl> to those ending with vowels, and <-yl> to all others.

### 10.1.4 | Honorific genitives

Honorific genitives of animate nouns append <-or> to <-el> genitives and <-ar> to <-yl> genitives.

## 10.2 | The inessive construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <es> *inside* in the context of location. It is h-forming if the vowel of the ending is <a> or <o>, and conditionally erasing otherwise.

Table 10.3: The inessive construct.

Old ending	Singular ending	Dual ending	Plural ending
-a, -e, -i, -o	-ane	-anen	-aner
-as, -es, -is, -ys	-asne	-asnen	-asner
-an, -en, -yn	-icen	-icene	-icyn
-ass, -ess, -yss, -erss	-enso	-ensar	-ensan
-el, -yl	-yne	-yne	-yne
-os, -on	-enas	-enan	-eno
-or	-erane	-eraner	-erani
-ar, -er, -yr, -ir	-yrnea	-yrnear	-yrneo

### 10.3 | The superessive construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <yl> *on top of*. It is formed from the inessive construct by performing one of the following actions:

1. Appending an <-l> on a vowel-terminal form (changing the final <-i> to <-y> and changing <-a> to <-e> if necessary)
2. Replacing a terminal <-s> with <-lle>
3. Replacing a terminal <-r> with <-le>
4. Replacing a terminal <-n> with <-del>

### 10.4 | The pertingent apudessive construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <čyl> *on a vertical surface*. It is formed from the supressive construct by performing one of the following actions:

1. Replacing the last <-ll-> (from <-lle>) with <-css->
2. Replacing the final <-l> with <-ss>
3. Replacing the last medial <-l-> with <-č->

### 10.5 | The ablative construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <eas> *from* in context of location. It is formed from the genitive form by replacing the ending with <-eda>.

### 10.6 | The allative construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <ar> *to, toward* or <nas> *toward* in context of location. It is formed from the genitive form by prefixing <car->.

### 10.7 | The descriptive construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <eas> *of* in context of description (composition, pertinence, resemblance). It is formed by removing any terminal vowels and replacing the ending of the nominative with <-esa>, and can be used as an adjective. This construct is conditionally erasing.

By using the adjective-to-adverb conversion, the construct can also play an adverbial (semblative) role.

### 10.8 | The prolative construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <nysos> *through* in context of movement. It is formed by appending an <-s> to the ablative construct.

### 10.9 | The temporal construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <es> *on* in context of time. It is formed by appending <-še> to the inessive construct.

### 10.10 | The temporal accusative construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <nysos> *for* in context of an interval of time. It is formed by appending <-ten> to the inessive construct.

### 10.11 | The instrumental construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <cynsso> *with* in context of using an instrument. It is formed by removing the final consonant from the nominative, changing final <-i> to <-y>, and appending <-cyn>. By negating this construct with <ci>, the meaning changes to “without X”.

### 10.12 | The comitative construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <cynsso> *with* in context of company. It is formed from the instrumental by changing the final <-n> to <-s>. By negating this construct with <ci>, the meaning changes to “without X”.

### 10.13 | The benefactive construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <nas> *on behalf of*. It is formed from the prolative construct by replacing the final <-as> with:

1. <-en> for an animate noun (on behalf of a person, tree, star, etc.) – this is an h-forming inflection.
2. <-as> for an inanimate abstract noun (on behalf of a country, a religion, etc.)
3. <-an> for an inanimate concrete noun (on behalf of a rock, the book, etc.)

### 10.14 | The adessive construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <ro> *beside* in context of adjacency. It is formed from the inessive construct by:

1. Appending <-r> for vowel-final forms (and changing <-i> to <-y>)
2. Replacing a final <-s> with <-llo>
3. Replacing a final <-n> with <-ro>

### 10.15 | The topic construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <eas> *about* in context of topic. It is formed from the genitive form by:

1. changing an <-a>- or <-o>-ending to use <-e>
2. changing an <-e>-ending to use <-i> on an open ending or <-y> on a closed ending
3. changing a <-y>-ending to use <-yr> (removing an existing coda)

### 10.16 | Prefixes

Table 10.4: Prefixes in Necarasso Cryssesa.

Prefix	Meaning	Behaviour
c(i)-	negative	n/a
ar-	augmentative	n/a
fe-	dubitative (“so-called”)	Conditionally erasing
fy-	pejorative	h-forming
go-	profanitative (“fucking”)	h-forming
dene-	aggregate (e. g. tree → forest)	Unconditionally erasing





## 11 | Constructs on other parts of speech

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### 11.1 | Constructs on adjectives

As mentioned in section 5.1, adverbs are formed from adjectives by replacing the ending with <-amyn>.

#### 11.1.1 | The quality noun

The quality noun is a noun referring to the quality of having a trait outside of any measure, such as happiness, or the depth of one's personality. It is formed by replacing the ending of an adjective with <-erss>.

#### 11.1.2 | The measurement noun

The measurement noun is one referring to something that can be measured, such as the depth of a pool or the height of a tree. It is formed by replacing the ending with <en>.

#### 11.1.3 | Negation

An adjective is negated by prefixing it with <ci-> (or if it is vowel-initial, <c->). Those starting with <c-> receive <cyr->. For example, <esel> (wide) can be negated into <cesel> (narrow).

#### 11.1.4 | Noun conversion

Sometimes, it might be useful to convert an adjective to a noun that refers to an entity with the quality in question. The ending is replaced with <-ar>, with the consonant immediately before it becoming <n> if it was a nasal, <l> if it was an approximant and <s> otherwise. For instance, <merva> (large) to <mersar> (a large thing).

## 11.2 | Constructs on verbs

Table 11.1: Constructs on verbs.

Name	Description	Formation
<b>Nominal</b>		
Inanimate agent	Describes something that performs an action	<-d> to <-llyr>
Animate agent	Describes someone who performs an action	Append <-yr>
Animate co-agent	Describes someone who performs an action with someone else	Circumpend <cyn- -ys>
Action	A noun describing an act of doing something	<-ad / -yd> to <-ata>
Product	The product of an action	<-ad / -yd> to <-ertess>
Patient	The receiver of an action	<-ad / -yd> to <-er>
Location	Where the action happens	<-ad / -yd> to <-antos>
Temporal	The time period during which the action happened	<-ad / -yd> to <-entar>
<b>Adjectival</b>		
Outgoing ability	Whether one is capable of doing something.	<-ad / -yd> to <-efrys>
Incoming ability	Whether one is capable of receiving an action.	<-ad / -yd> to <-enyn>
Tendency	Whether one tends to do something.	<-ad / -yd> to <-enfa>
<b>Verbal</b>		
Inceptive	Beginning an action	Prefix <es->
Terminative	Ending an action	Prefix <car->
Imminent	An action just about to occur	Prefix <sel->
Precessive	An action that has just occurred	Prefix <ter->
Scattering	e. g. break → shatter	Prefix <ver->

## 12 | Units of measure

Necarasso Cryssesa uses a different system of measures than other languages.

### 12.1 | Time

Unit	Definition	Equivalent
elsse (year)	403 <i>envo</i>	408.4 days
enva (day)	32 <i>eneo</i>	24.32 hours
enean	48 <i>aedo</i>	45.60 minutes
aedar	64 <i>ryrenčyn</i>	57.00 seconds
ryrenten		0.8906 seconds

### 12.2 | Length

Unit	Definition	SI Equivalent
navsa	16 <i>elečyn</i>	1.90 km
eleten	12 <i>večyn</i>	119 m
veten	8 <i>avanto</i>	9.92 m
avanta	6 <i>reašyr</i>	1.24 m
reaser	24 <i>ceanto</i>	20.7 cm
ceanta	256 <i>sanyyn</i>	8.6 mm
sanen		3.4 $\mu\text{m}$

### 12.3 | Area

Unit	Definition
etaga	48 <i>samedyn</i>
sameden	256 <i>tavernyn</i>
tavernen	1 <i>avanta squared</i>

## 12.4 | Volume

Unit	Definition	SI Equivalent
rytaljon	12 <i>geonyn</i>	1277 L
geonen	12 <i>myčyno</i>	104.6 L
myčyna	12 <i>egyn</i> (1 <i>reaser</i> cubed)	8.87 L
egen	12 <i>reseo</i>	0.740 L
resea	1536 <i>aenyn</i>	61.6 mL
aenen		40.1 $\mu$ L

## 12.5 | Mass

Unit	Definition	SI Equivalent
tegane	3 <i>mydo</i>	8.87 kg
myda	48 <i>deso</i>	2.96 kg
desar	30 <i>agyši</i>	61.6 g
agyse	256 <i>dašyn</i>	1.28 g
dasen	3072 <i>atreno</i>	5.01 mg
atrenar		1.63 $\mu$ g

## A | Dictionary

### | C

ceclanyd <i>vi</i>	yell	ceorasa <i>n</i>	panel, screen, menu
cene <i>nade</i>	dish, plate	cessenyd <i>vi</i>	use someone else's
cenen <i>n</i>	row	name in a conversation with him/her	
cenerssa <i>adj</i>	red	cessa <i>n</i>	lake
cenelete <i>n</i>	scratch paper, buffer	cesana <i>n</i>	part
(computing)		cesanyd <i>vt</i>	share
cenegryd <i>vt</i>	throw, toss	cerenys <i>n</i>	bucket
aryn		ceres <i>n</i>	frog
cenegryd break a rule	tenan cene-	ceress <i>n</i>	house
gryd be relentless		cerel <i>n</i>	sunset
cenvel <i>n</i>	writing	cerelčyd <i>vt</i>	to coexist with, to be
cenvos <i>n</i>	character, glyph, rune	in accordance to	
cenvad <i>v</i>	write	cernyl	ridiculous
censen <i>n</i>	conscience	cerssel	new moon
cenrea	the country	cermjion <i>n</i>	dog
cenmo <i>adj</i> *	none	ceran <i>n</i>	key
cenmyra <i>n</i>	illusion	cerayd <i>vt</i>	arrange, organise
cenasead <i>vt</i>	encode	ceryllead <i>vi</i>	flourish
cengen <i>n</i>	etymology	celsevarmenead <i>vt</i>	compare to
cengyd <i>vt</i>	obstruct	celšyd <i>vt</i>	equal
centel	morning	cellyr <i>n</i>	enemy, foe
centan <i>n</i>	crime	celmas <i>n</i>	window
centara <i>n</i>	beginning, source	celte <i>n</i>	ore
centaryd <i>vi</i>	start, begin, com-	cemes <i>n</i>	drought
mence		cemon <i>n</i>	island
centjon <i>n</i>	name	ceavon	face
ceon <i>n</i>	long time	cearyd <i>vi</i>	remain
ceor <i>post</i>	beyond	ceafer <i>adj</i>	late
ceorsa <i>n</i>	function	ceprysos <i>n</i>	cattle
		ceprysos <i>n</i>	cow
		ceptyrd <i>vt</i>	reach
		cete <i>adj</i>	bad

- cetenata *n* sin  
 cetemyrad *vt* misperceive  
 cetra *n* writing, text  
 cetryd *v* write  
 cetallyron *n* period of 256 years  
 cetapa *adj* creepy, unnerving  
 cedryd *vt* match, be as good as  
 cedyd *vt* modify  
 cvetalja *n* error, mistake, flaw  
 cvetad *vi* err, make a mistake  
 cvorayd *vt* send  
 cvyssalyr *n* leaf, page  
 cvyrnyca *n* cloth  
 cvylo *n* dye  
 cvylryd *vi* be dyed  
 cssena *post* along  
 csserman *n* weapon  
 csserys *n* door  
 cssarmead *vi* call oneself by name  
 cssysen *n* steel  
 cssysa *n* border between life and death  
 cssyšyd *vt* to go around, to surround  
 cssyrevryd *vi* whistle  
 cssyro *n* valley  
 cssyryd *vi* ring  
 crecelyd *vt* destroy  
 crenečyd *vi* shatter  
 creno *n* ear  
 crensse *n* shovel, spoon  
 crenaryd *vi* be born  
 crelpead *vt* tie, bind  
 creten *n* wave  
 cretead *vi* slither, spiral  
 cretegen *n* sinusoid  
 cretan *n* spiral, helix  
 cronayd *vi* fill  
 cravalayd *bt* plan, design  
 crys *n* shit, feces  
 cryssos *n* forest  
 crysavo *n* spider  
 clenger *n* pile, heap  
 clengyd *vi* accumulate, pile up  
 clastro *n* back (part of body)  
 car *post* out  
 carvecnyd *vt* solve a problem  
 carvorad *vi* escape  
 carvjeryd *vi* get lost  
 carpel *n* coat  
 carten *n* shell  
 caryndyd *vt* eject  
 ci *adj, adv* indicates negative  
 cissena *n* bow  
 cissenad *vt* to shoot at envyn  
 cynsso cissenad to lay a finger on  
 cisso *n* arrow  
 cišynta *n* particle, atom  
 cidene *adj* pristine, perfect  
 cjeran *n* butterfly  
 cjan *n* poem  
 cjan *n* turtle, tortoise  
 cjaner *n* spool  
 cjanden *n* epic work, legend  
 cjavassyd *vt* separate, tear, rip  
 cjasan *n* spoke, point of a star  
 cjarečyd *vt* to let alone  
 cjaršyd *vi* fall  
 cjararo *adj* dark red  
 cjaramo *n* thunder  
 cjaltaryd *vt* recommend, suggest  
 cynsso *post* with, using  
 cynrad *vi* open  
 cyntoršyd *vt* fight physically with  
 melee weapons on a small scale  
 cynyn *n* vase, jar, vessel  
 cyvanor *adj* nothing more  
 cyvymyrata *n* delusion, paranoia  
 cysernyd *vt* fight physically with  
 ranged weapons on a small scale  
 cysfayd *vt* serve  
 cyšyn *n* random  
 cyrcarsa *n* asphalt, bitumen  
 cyrcyn *post* without  
 cyren *n* castle, fortress  
 cyron *n* flint  
 cyras *n* bell, chime  
 cyrgyn *n* health  
 cyrtead *vi* worsen  
 cymarayd to lie (untruth)  
 cymarad *vt* communicate  
 cymtero *adj* important

cypra *pn* each other  
 cyparnese *n* south  
 cytrynyd *vt* hit, strike

## e

ecen *adj* mad, insane  
 ecssonar *n* boot, shoe  
 ecssyrvo *adj* sharp, thin  
 ecressamyd *vt* summon  
 ecra *n* fish scale  
 ecryn *n* spear  
 ecaršyd *vi* collapse  
 ecyn *n* liquid  
 enceryd *vt* set, turn on  
 eneneryd *vi* shake, tremble  
 eneoro *n* world  
 enesor *n* fern  
 enerceljos *n* stick, rod  
 enela *adj* soft  
 enean *n* unit of time = ~0.76 hours  
 enear *special*  
 eneda *n* ash  
 enva *n* day (unit of time)  
 envatad *vi* quench, invigorate  
 envyl *n* pebble  
 ensera *n* brick  
 ensello *adj* colourful, vibrant  
 ensor *adjc* while  
 enšyn *adj* erratic  
 enread *to sell*  
 enrantos *market*  
 enras *n* hole, cave, tunnel  
 enrallyd *vt* boil down to  
 enlea *adj* far  
 enlad *vi* be lost  
 enmon *rainstorm, downpour, long period of rain*  
 enma *adj\** any  
 enman *different*  
 enmayd *vt* criticise  
 enacen *n* danger  
 enacssyr *n* shard  
 enarden *adj* delicate, charming  
 enatar *pair, twin*  
 enfyryd *vt* buy  
 enprenor *n* vicinity  
 enpros *adj, pp* near  
 enpramyn *adv* almost  
 enpyd *to be about to*  
 entrayd *to be away*  
 entacsser *n* recursion  
 entan *n* surprise  
 entar *material*  
 enidos *n* watermelon  
 enja *oil*  
 enjas *n* spring, fountain  
 enyn *humble*  
 enden *present*  
 endora *adj* small, young  
 endanen *adj, adv* a little  
 endapres *n* model  
 evencos *n* argument  
 evenyd *vi* succeed  
 eveta *n* system  
 evon *n* chasm, mouth, ravine  
 evryd *vi* blow  
 evantad *vt* taste  
 evyn *n* box, square  
 eoremyca *adj* purple  
 eornyllyd *vi* stand *ven-*  
 toramyn eornyllyd belong *elnamyn*  
 eornyllyd be well-disciplined  
 eoron *n* insect  
 eorčyd *vt* help  
 eome *n* liver  
 es *post* in, at  
 escarnecead *vt* translate  
 esener *n* condition, circumstance  
 esenaryd *vt* endanger, threaten  
 esel *adj* wide, general, broad  
 esnentryd *vt* compress, pack  
 esnentryd *to impress, to print*  
 esnerad *vt* absorb  
 esnema *n* salt  
 esna *n* inside, interior  
 esnaryd *vt* spill  
 esvyncanayd *vt* interfere with  
 esso *n* idiot  
 esmervylyd *v* amplify, enlarge,  
 expand, increase

- esmerčyd *vt* point to  
 esman *n* finger  
 esmala *n* drink  
 esmalyd *vt* drink  
 esana *n* bear  
 esasenad *vi* rise  
 esar *post* into  
 esada *n* room  
 esforyd *vi* drown  
 esternyd *vi* rise  
 esteryd *vi* travel  
 estemyrad *vi* compile  
 estetea *n* explosion  
 estetad *vi* explode  
 estratead *vt* input  
 esdeor *n* carrot  
 ešynta *n* thread  
 ešynčyd *vt* dissect, analyze  
 ešyla *n* shelf  
 ercentjonad *vt* name  
 erceor *n* shield  
 ercelos *n* mountain  
 ercana *n* odor  
 eren *n* rainbow  
 eressyr *n* pickaxe  
 erea *n* iron  
 erefado *n* thorn  
 eregro *adj* troubling, unstable  
 ernesla *adj* beautiful, lovely  
 ernei *n* army, legion, troops, formation  
 ervenčyd *vt* to approach  
 ervella *n* defense  
 ervead *v* defend  
 ersaden *n* master  
 eršyn *n* wound, cut  
 erllas *n* gold  
 ermead *vt* make, craft, create  
 eravad *vi* suffer  
 erayn *adv* anyway  
 eradjona *n* high  
 erfyn *n* wood  
 erfynsetro *n* store  
 ergelyd *vt* admire  
 erpetoja *n* level  
 ertcalyd *vt* smell  
 erte *adj* some  
 eryn *n* light, sparse  
 erynor *n* plum  
 eryd *va* must (assumptive)  
 erda *adj* normal, default  
 elcrayd *vt* demand  
 elcan *n* dry  
 elcaršyd *vt* to break down, to topple  
 ele *adj\** this  
 elecssa *adj* gray  
 elnar *ad* straight, orderly  
 elnar *n* gradient, transition, slope  
 elvyna *n* dawn  
 elsse *n* sun, day, year, east  
 elrayd *vt* occupy  
 elan *n* line  
 eltes *n* river  
 elta *n* salmon  
 elynčyd *vt* to lurk  
 elden *n* midnight  
 emcera *n* feather  
 emene *n* radius  
 emeva *n* rain  
 emetros *n* silver  
 emna *n, post* left  
 emveoro *n* poison  
 emveryd *vt* poison  
 emorota *adj* automatic  
 emana *n* quartz  
 emasa *n* ladder  
 emardor *n* fate, destiny  
 emte *adj\** that  
 emteryd *vt* belong to a group of  
 emtar *n* set, group, club  
 emyn *n* meaning  
 eanryd *vt* submit  
 eas *post* of  
 efera *n* minion, servant  
 efremyd *vt* command, rule  
 efreto *n* command  
 efted *vt* forget  
 eftoro *n* environment  
 egrayd *vi* resist temptation  
 egan *n* floor, story, tier (of a building)  
 egynryd *vt* cut down a tree



ependo <i>n</i>	sphere	nešon <i>n</i>	supernova
eteco <i>n</i>	flag, switch	neren <i>n</i>	curse
etesenead <i>vt</i>	emulate	neresson <i>n</i>	spirit, ghost
etermon <i>adj</i>	hostile, belligerent	nerēi <i>n</i>	network
etelos <i>n</i>	fish	neredos <i>n</i>	glass
etea <i>n</i>	front	nernayd <i>vi</i>	practice
eteava <i>n</i>	protagonist	nervema <i>n</i>	book
etegyđ <i>vt</i>	configure	nerlla <i>post</i>	between, among
etor <i>post</i>	in front of	nerllyđ <i>vt</i>	toggle
etor <i>n</i>	heel	nermeda <i>adj</i>	orange
etres <i>n</i>	tribute	nera <i>n</i>	stomach, belly
etros <i>n</i>	foot	nerana <i>adj</i>	same
etrančyđ <i>vi</i>	cry	nerašiad <i>vi</i>	lash out
etleryđ <i>vt</i>	encounter	nerama <i>v</i>	to feel, to have a premonition
etana <i>n</i>	science	nerayn <i>n</i>	plaza, square
etas	extreme, very, peak	nerayđ <i>vi</i>	make sense
etarad <i>vi</i>	pass time	nergeryđ <i>vt</i>	assemble, put together
ejel <i>adj</i>	smooth	nerpyđ <i>vt, va</i>	choose, decide, select
ejemyđ <i>vi</i>	align	nerten <i>n</i>	snack
ejegyđ <i>vt</i>	poke, pierce, sting, penetrate	nerťanyđ <i>vt</i>	connect, concatenate, add
edeso <i>n</i>	quest, mission, campaign	neri <i>n</i>	construct (linguistics)
edan <i>n</i>	snake	neryšyr <i>adj</i>	synchronous
ehyrda <i>n</i>	staff	nerdead <i>vi</i>	improve
<b>n</b>		nerdo <i>n</i>	base, foundation, floor
ne	quotative	nelšyđ <i>vt</i>	to go to, to attend
necsad <i>vi</i>	sit	nelryđ <i>vt</i>	to farm
necarasso <i>n</i>	language	nelryđ	to chase, to pursue
nen <i>n</i>	a short time	nela <i>n</i>	table
nenrayđ	to visit	nelferyđ <i>va</i>	insist
nenryđ	to sprout	nelgen <i>n</i>	linguistics
nente <i>n</i>	capital city	nelta	seal, stamp
nentryđ <i>vi</i>	push, press	nelta	preview, demonstration
nenta	full moon	nelčyđ <i>vi</i>	to be the topic, to be regarded
nenčyđ <i>vt</i>	cost	nemesa <i>pn</i>	self
nenderyđ <i>vt</i>	greet	nemela <i>n</i>	history
nendo <i>adj</i>	in a short time	nemvea <i>n</i>	sheep
nenda <i>adj</i>	golden color	nemor	sibling of a parent
nessos <i>n</i>	hell	nema <i>adj</i>	old
nesmeremtar <i>n</i>	constellation	nemasna <i>n</i>	nostalgia
nesmeretana <i>n</i>	astronomy	nemyron <i>adv</i>	later
nesmeja <i>n</i>	star	nemyđ <i>vt</i>	explore, discover
nesmaryđ <i>vt</i>	wish	nealo <i>n</i>	wheat

- nealygo *adj* past  
 nealyd *vt* pass  
 nefrylad *vi* function  
 negyd *vt* take off  
 nepsa *again*  
 nepsanata *n* ritual, habit  
 nepšyd *vt* repeat  
 nepteryd *vt* return  
 netarna *n* ramp, stairs, slope  
 nedo *post* despite  
 nedorta *adj* apparent, obvious  
 nedsen *n* clock hand  
 nedan *brook*  
 norae *brush*  
 nodes *n* city, metropolis  
 nacssel *n* shrine  
 nacmeryd *v* say, speak, tell  
 naen *n* insult  
 nanmeryd *to praise*  
 nava *n* person  
 navase *n* credit  
 navage *character*  
 navgonerlla *n* interface  
 nas *post* for, in order to, in exchange for, on behalf of  
 nase *n* orb  
 nassalyd *vi* melt  
 nasra *adj* deep  
 nasatesa *adj* blue  
 nasteros *n* parameter  
 našyryl *n* harmony  
 narecen *n* picture  
 naresa *n* lily  
 narnala *n* corner  
 narva *n* voice  
 narvyd *v* sing  
 narmen *n* dignity  
 narage *marvel, wonder*  
 nartess *n* building  
 naria *n* chin  
 nalar *n* deity  
 nalčyd *to seal off*  
 nalda *n* edge, border, boundary  
 nama *n* structure  
 naman *n* burden, responsibility  
 namade *adj* small  
 nagen *n* counterclockwise  
 nagešyd *to be bored*  
 nagarad *vi* cover, hide, obscure  
 nagtoro *adj* possible  
 natrena *n* bark  
 natran *n* complexion  
 natras *n* skin  
 natryd *vt* agree  
 načyd *vi* to intrude, to be in the way  
 nade *adj* good  
 nadenata *n* virtue  
 nadryd *to obey, to heed*  
 njon *n* interest  
 njonen *adj* interesting  
 njantos *chair*  
 njardor *n/pr* lowly person, ARCH  
 non-pure-blood  
 nyngen *n* map  
 nyseryd *vt* flank  
 nysos *post* through, by, around  
 nyrses *n* water  
 nyrsen *n* mouse  
 nyrllyd *vt* dissolve, forgive  
 nyrmō *home, original*  
 nyralas *n* death  
 nyralyssyd *vi* die  
 nyratreca *n* wasteland  
 nyteryd *vi* wander  
 nyd *v* dummy verb  
 nydar *n* flesh, meat  
 V  
 vecernyd *vt, va* achieve, manage  
 vecna *n* problem, issue  
 vecnyd *vi* cause trouble  
 vecasare *n* incident  
 vencead *v* count  
 venca *n* number  
 venrelčyd *vt* inherit  
 vena *adj* easy  
 venas *n* clay  
 ventoro *adj* correct  
 ventros *n* parent

venda *n* circle, loop  
 veollereltes *n* canal  
 veollerssa *n* wall  
 vesenad *ventoro* raise, take care of  
 vesenad *vt* incite  
 vesscyd *vi* close  
 vesren *n* specialty, strength  
 vesrea *n* professional  
 vesro *adj* strong  
 vercesa *n* grain, fleck  
 verna *n* sand  
 vetenllyd *vi* survive  
 vneteryd *vt* support, approve  
 voro *adj* full  
 vorad *vi* fly  
 votesa *adj* brown  
 vrenryd *vi* dwell, inhabit  
 vrejan *n* hunger  
 vletmyd *vt* revise, edit, change  
 vanoso *n* magic  
 vanrar *n* closet, garret  
 vana *n* plant  
 vandar *n* summer  
 varenyd *to* simulate  
 varvysscyd *vt* lock  
 varmenead *v* observe, look  
 varacrešyd *v* listen (to)  
 varata *adj* flat, boring  
 varyndaryd *vt* leave behind, abandon  
 vilon *n* top  
 vjeran *n* magnet  
 vjan *n* direction  
 vycead *vi* bow, bend over, yield, surrender  
 vyn *adj* what, which?  
 vyncyd *vi* come  
 vynssyd *v* do what(?)  
 vystos *n* stone  
 vysčyd *vt* mine  
 vyror *proof*, evidence  
 vyrta *n* truth  
 vylden *n* tangent

## O

onren *n* ink  
 onanas *n* web  
 oscona *n* angle  
 or *n* blood  
 orcryd *vt* know, find out  
 orensor *n* weather  
 orena *n* method  
 orelta *n* vein  
 oron *interj* onomatopoeia for rubbing  
 orose *gibbous* moon

## S

se *post* off  
 se *post* measuring  
 se *adv* (+ SUBJ.V) maybe  
 secen *n* plank, board  
 secran *adj* proud, arrogant  
 secrynyd *vt* fight physically on a large scale  
 sectryd *vt* store, save, accumulate  
 sencys *n* firearm, gun  
 sencyr *n* intense  
 sene *evening*  
 senema *n* cooking pot  
 senemia *n* oxygen  
 senvea *adj* safe  
 senro *adj* risible  
 senryd *vt* seed  
 senryd *vi* pray  
 senlead *va* try, attempt, intend  
 senma *of the time*  
 sena *n* mountain pass  
 senar *n* fire  
 senad *vt* burn  
 sengeryd *vt* copy, duplicate  
 senprad *vt* ride  
 sendread *vi* be in excess  
 sendar *n* candle  
 sesena *n* daffodil  
 sesereyd *vt* confuse, manipulate, disorient

sesayd *vt* kill  
 seren *n* seed  
 sero *n* moss  
 sersen *adj* intentional  
 serllyd to scout  
 serfyl *n* autumn  
 sertran *n* center, middle, trunk,  
 during  
 sertas *n* belief  
 serčyd *vt* think, believe (in)  
 sema *n* sibling  
 sema will, motivation  
 semia *n* element  
 seares *n* sentence, utterance  
 sefen *n* flag  
 sepeoros *n* length, distance  
 seprynydy *vi* decay  
 sete *adj* quiet, calm, gentle  
 setro *n* vault  
 sečyr *n* reason, cause  
 sejen *n* hall, corridor  
 seyn monkey  
 sedad *vt* be worth, achieve  
 sedyd *vt* add, affix  
 so *adv* if  
 sornead *vt* realise  
 soroheron *adj* tired, exhausted  
 srenen *adj* fresh, alive  
 srenyd *vi* live  
 srante *n* mob, enemy in a game  
 sranteryd *vi* move  
 sa *conj* therefore  
 sae *conj* therefore  
 saenten *adj* early  
 saerayd *vt* emit, release  
 saeryd *vi* introduce oneself  
 saega *adj* blue  
 saede *n* scroll  
 sandead *vt* replace  
 sandyd *vi* subside  
 sas *n* order  
 sar *post* off of  
 sar *n* thing  
 saren *n* tool  
 sarel *n* curve, squiggle  
 saro rhythm

sarayd *vi* turn to, change direction  
 sargo *t* scorpion  
 sarten *n* bud  
 sarteltes *n* whirlpool  
 sarta *n* ring (N), circle, loop, week  
 sarynde mouth of a river  
 sallar *adj* loyal  
 salaen *n* cheek  
 samena *adj* strange, weird, un-  
 usual  
 sape *n* layer, sheet  
 sape *n* dice  
 sapeta *n* luck, fortune  
 sajen *n* project  
 sade *n* score, worth, value

## Š

šen *n* wheel  
 šento *n* acid  
 šel *post* according to  
 ša *adv* however  
 širead *vt* show, display  
 širno *n* beryl  
 šimjos *post* on top of  
 šyemen *n* musical instrument  
 šyncryd *vi* burn  
 šyncyr *adj* eternal  
 šyno *adj*\* all, entire, complete  
 šynryd *vi* laugh  
 šynmenead *vt* understand  
 šynmyr *adv* after all  
 šyntel *n* experiment  
 šynčyd *vt* cut  
 šyrrel *n* summer solstice  
 šyren *n* scourge  
 šyrlead *vi, vt* shine, radiate  
 šyrllyd *vi* be ill  
 šyrllyd *v* sound, play music  
 šyrys *n* sound  
 šyryl *n* lifetime  
 šyryd *vi* complain  
 šylorssa *n* game  
 šylšire *n* rabbit  
 šylde *adj* playful

šyldryd *v* play  
 šymessa *n* end  
 šymessad *vi* end  
 šypros *n, post* right  
 šydel *n* sparrow  
 šydro *adj* old (person)

## | r

recen *crescent moon*  
 ren *adv* also  
 ren *part* (at beginning of sentence)  
 ~ right?  
 rencron *adj* clever  
 renel *advice* (countable)  
 renvyd *vt* describe  
 renšyd *vi* think, ponder  
 renryd *vi* to hold back, to reserve  
 renan *n* affair  
 renatryd *vi* wake up  
 rentera *n* task, job, duty  
 renčyn *n* animal symbol  
 renyl *adj\** only  
 rende *n* sign, omen  
 renda *n* column  
 reotad *vi* break, fail  
 res *n* morals, behaviour  
 resema *n* bag  
 resvel *n* fog  
 ress *post* like  
 resa *n* bank of a river  
 rešyd *vt* to doubt  
 relcora *n* wing  
 relcyd *vi* flap, flutter  
 relen *adj* thick (clothing)  
 relea *n* daughter, son (child)  
 relnyd *vt* fulfill, satisfy  
 relsan *mysterious*  
 relsad *vt* to focus on  
 rellyd *vt* to accompany  
 relmas *litter, group of newborn animals*  
 relayd *vi* lie down (animate)  
 relpayd *vt* pretend to be  
 relten *n* mist

reldata *n* example  
 reltad *vt* show, display  
 relčyd *to amass*  
 reldayd *vi* be missing  
 remso *n* fruit  
 remto *n* library  
 remyd *vt* ask  
 reančyd *to turn around, to cancel*  
 reavos *n* bubble  
 reasan *n* bush  
 rearen *adj* sacred, holy  
 realmyd *vi* glimmer  
 refečyd *vt* find  
 refta *adj* real  
 regrys *adj, adv* less  
 regan *n* graze  
 reten *n* limit  
 retenar *adj* excessive  
 retenad *vt* limit  
 reter *adj* quaint, curious, eccentric  
 retemyss *n* emerald  
 retnead *vt* want, desire  
 reto *n* vine  
 retamyn *adjc* likewise  
 rečyrca *n* flower  
 reyn *n* well (for water)  
 redešyd *vt* beware of  
 rehenen *adj* profuse  
 rehel *n* maze  
 ro *post* beside, the side of  
 rosamyd *vt* waste  
 rosterčyd *vt* imagine  
 roton *n* soup, stew  
 rotrosan *n* cloud  
 ran *n* honor  
 randaryd *vt* promise  
 rasa *n* salamander  
 ryselos *n* ball  
 ryselad *vi* roll  
 rysa *n* zenith, pole  
 rylssyd *vi* rest  
 ryllen *adj* flowing

## | l

lenread *vi* to have care / caution  
 lenan *n* older sibling  
 lenade *n* nod  
 lesar *n* space  
 lerean *n* probable  
 lerssen *n* spring  
 leran *n* thirst  
 lelnyd *vi* go wrong  
 lelčyd *v* (+ GEN) belong  
 lemes *n* head  
 leačyd *vt* advise  
 letelo *n* map  
 letrymos *n* paper  
 lora *n* hair  
 lanta *n* tower  
 larpead *va* cause  
 lysas *n* string  
 lyre *n* light, torch  
 lyrena *adj* bright, major (key)  
 lyreprama *n* fireworks  
 lyrnad *vi* shine  
 lyracsseryn *n* beacon

## | m

meceryd *vi* seem  
 mecryd *v* change (into)  
 mencelsad *vt* resemble  
 mencan *n* fantasy  
 menerse *adj* dizzy  
 menead *v* see  
 mensse *n* mirror  
 menssad *vt* reflect  
 mena- *pre* were-  
 menacor *n* eye  
 menares *n* dandelion  
 mentecto *n* earlier  
 mentead *vt* eat nadamyn  
 mentead tolerate, accept  
 menja *n* vision  
 mender *n* number  
 menda *n* constructed language  
 meva *n* ocean, sea

mesena *adj* apparent (as in sight)  
 mesela *n* effort, force  
 mesead *vt* please  
 mesto *adj* sweet  
 meston *n* honey  
 mestoseoron *n* bee  
 mešyno *n* squirrel  
 mercavas *n* pig  
 mervenad *vt* fight through a simulation  
 merva *adj* large  
 mersedas *n* moon, night, month,  
 west  
 melna *adj* excessive  
 melnaryd *vi* study  
 meame *n* half moon  
 meamer *n* halfway  
 meftead *vt* hold, carry  
 metellor *n* path  
 metraspo *n* village  
 metacrovo *n* cactus  
 meyne *n* fanfare  
 mederyd *vt* congratulate  
 mon *n* mind  
 monan *n* doctor  
 mosta *n* school  
 morno *n* calculator  
 moršyd *vi* heal  
 mortos *n* hand  
 morčyd *vt* slap  
 molo *n* nut  
 maero *n* future  
 manveo *n* information, data, mes-  
 sage  
 mavos *n* sulfur  
 mavar *post* in (a language)  
 masaryd *vi* grow  
 marcssi *n* bridge  
 marsead *vi* condense  
 maršyd *vt* charge, power  
 maraven *n* medicine  
 marayd *v* speak, etc.  
 marčyd *vi* wait  
 maryllyn *n* pearl, marble  
 maryd *vt* search, hunt  
 malen *n* core, center, nucleus

magras *n* power  
 maga- *pre* against  
 magana *post* against  
 matron *n* mode, configuration  
 minen *n* chest (body part)  
 mjoros *n* wolf  
 mjarel tail  
 myera age  
 myeryd *vt* to be (age)  
 myvea *n* word, unit  
 myrenyd *vt* deserve  
 myron *post* after  
 myrad *vt* take, possess  
 mylle *n* grass  
 mytra *adj* fast, swift  
 mytrayd *vi* to run

## a

acssyma *n* sword  
 acrešyd *v* hear  
 acrynos *n* darkness  
 acrynlyre *n* glow  
 acrynala *adj* dark, black  
 acase *adj* fair, just  
 acasayd *vt* balance, punish, com-  
 pensate, seek revenge  
 acasayd *vi* thrive  
 acarnačyd *vt* seek  
 acymda *n* axe  
 aesa *adv* directly  
 ancanto *n* story  
 anemta *n* body, corpse  
 anor *n* sky  
 ansan trick, stunt  
 ansad *vt* fight physically without  
 weapons on a small scale  
 anread *vi* spin, rotate  
 anlead *vt* hurt, damage, harm  
 anacar *n* trousers, pants  
 anas *n* leg  
 anassa *adj* tall  
 anasar *n* orchid  
 anaresa *adj* green  
 anara *adj* kind, agreeable

angen *n* love  
 ante *adj* sure, certain, absolute  
 antar *n* duration, time, interval  
 anyd should  
 avona *n* wind, air, gas  
 avanryd *vi* boil, vapourise  
 avanta *n* unit of distance = ~1.24  
 meters  
 ascytryd *vt* feel (an emotion)  
 asenvenca *adj* extra, supernumer-  
 ary  
 asena *n* anger, rage  
 asenane *adj* right-side-up  
 asenaryd *vt* threaten  
 aseni *post* above, over  
 asendešyd to ascend  
 asendar *n* fox  
 asel *n* pestle and mortar  
 asnar *n* side  
 asnarad *vt* remember  
 asryd *va* cause  
 asmelryd *vi* dream  
 asa *post* within  
 asa *n, post* up, above  
 asae *adj* next  
 asano *adj* up to  
 asare *n* event  
 asarayd *vi* crouch  
 asaryd *vt* measure  
 asalos *n* horse  
 asage *n* pattern  
 asaten *n* eclipse  
 asfyd *vi* melt  
 asgera *adj* hot  
 asgar *n* shrub  
 aspead *vt* erase, delete  
 asten *adj* vertical  
 ar *post* to  
 arcenda *adj* cold  
 arcevyn *n* hail  
 arcead *vi* stay, linger  
 arcas *n* winter  
 arcyn *n* ice  
 arcylyd *vi* freeze  
 aren *adj* each  
 aren *n* snowflake

arellyd *vt* wear down  
 arefa *adj* comfortable  
 arehyn *adj* enjoyable, pleasant  
 arnenda *n* music  
 arna *n* leg, root  
 arnaryd *vt* try out  
 arssavocos *n* mathematics  
 aršynad *vt* know (a person)  
 arla *n* needle, probe  
 armatos *n* birch  
 ara *adj* great  
 arancad *vi* pull  
 aramo *n* excess  
 arato *n* camp, base  
 aračyd *vi* sleep  
 arpelja *n* stream  
 ari *n* rule, law, method  
 ardes *n* current  
 alener *n* lung  
 alera *n* cage  
 alead *v* breathe  
 alrayd *vt* run (a program)  
 alarys *n* cat  
 alja *n* breath  
 amoro *n* north  
 amarda *adj* last  
 amalčyd *v* hope  
 amfad *vi* fold  
 amtar *adj* several, few  
 agernyd *vi* bend, twist  
 agerčyd *vt* trade  
 ageler *n* prism  
 agnara *adj* warm, moderate, temperate  
 agren *n* pollen  
 agror *n* slave  
 agrayd *vt* feel (physical condition, temperature)  
 aprama *n* boat  
 apramyd *vi* sail  
 apasa *n* pain  
 atoro *post* until  
 atrana *n* colour  
 atan *rate*  
 ačyr *n* list  
 ačyryllyd *vt* covet

ajos *n* bone  
 adear *n* 0.95 minutes or 1/48  
 enean  
 adaen *adv* recently  
 ahen *n* beetle, scarab

## f

fencyryd *vt* concern, worry  
 fenryd *vt* remind of  
 fenma *groven*  
 fentor *n* swamp  
 fende *n* warning  
 fes *adj* so-called  
 fese *n* achievement in life, trophy,  
 prize  
 feseryd *v* whisper  
 fesread *vt* thank  
 feren *n* knife  
 ferešyd *vt* gather  
 fernor *adj* pure, clean  
 ferna *n* child (young person)  
 ferso *adj* young  
 ferafere *adj* selfish  
 feltryd *vt* seize, conquer, invade  
 fanen *n* slit  
 fyrno *n* metal

## g

-gen *sf* study of  
 gen *post* bound to  
 genelo *adj* slow  
 genas *adj* dirty, filthy, impure  
 genar *n* snow  
 genad *vi* lie (inanimate)  
 gentor *n* barrage  
 gentryd *vi* study  
 gendo *n* lathe  
 gendar *n* debris  
 gevenyd *va* would  
 gesan *back, rear*  
 ger *adv* emphatic particle  
 gerenfyd *vt* place  
 gerešyd *vt* to oppose, to rival



gernyšyd *vt* surround  
 gernyd *vt* trigger, stimulate  
 gerad *vt* assure  
 gellyr *n* chicken  
 gonpae *n* mold  
 gosagron *n* robot  
 gostos *n* machine  
 gostoscenvos *n* programming,  
 program  
 gostoscenvad *v* program  
 grentoro *n* place, location, ad-  
 dress  
 grenčyd *vt* draw  
 grelead *vt, va* result in, achieve  
 grealyd *vt* quote  
 grošyn *n* cart  
 gaele friendly  
 gantead *vt* cross  
 gantor *adj* heavy, lazy  
 gasayd *vt* dominate  
 gašyda *n* shadow  
 gar *post* behind  
 garayd *vi* retreat, go back  
 galar *n* friend  
 gjenter *n* type, kind  
 gjon *n* burst, flash (uninflected)

## p

pensa bottom  
 penan *n* carpet  
 pestryr *n* land, country  
 pesčyd *v* flee, avoid  
 per *n* card  
 perna *n* mortar, cement, glue  
 perselta *n* clothing  
 persad *vt* invite, offer  
 pertenad *va* be able to  
 pelstryd *vt* repel  
 peltryd to wear clothing  
 pelčyd *vi* join, enter  
 prenčyd *vt* build  
 pyčyva *n* cave

## t

tecryd *vt* to kill, to slay  
 tecto *post* before  
 tectryd *vt* inflict  
 ten *adv* already  
 tencead *vt* feed  
 tencor *n* food  
 tenen drop  
 teno *n* rock, boulder, haven, shel-  
 ter  
 tenoso *n* matter  
 tenle *n* fin  
 tename *adj* fortunate  
 tentar *n* business, enterprise  
 tenyryd *vi* swim  
 tesenor *n* chain  
 teser *n* lightning  
 tesel *n* use, function, purpose  
 tesa *adv* also  
 tesane *n* electricity  
 tesaro *adj* happy, upbeat, cheerful  
 ter *n* esteem, respect  
 terenjon *n* flute  
 ternesad *vt* fight verbally (i. e. ar-  
 gue)  
 terno *n* theme  
 ternayd *vi* be tranced  
 teroe heart  
 telcen builtin, preset  
 telnjon *n* iteration  
 telsad *vt* use  
 telto *n* cliff  
 tempen *n* kingdom  
 temtera *n* ruler, monarch  
 tearyd *v* stop, pause, halt  
 teamen *n* frontmost room, intro-  
 duction  
 tegen *n* shape, form  
 tehen *adj* foolish  
 tonrayd to dance  
 tosae *adj* ready, prepared  
 toren advance, attack  
 tormecyn *in* farewell  
 treca *n* plain, field  
 trenso *adj* loose

- trentryd *vi* work, labour  
 trevyd *vt* collect  
 trespo *adj* new  
 trešyl *n* park  
 trešyd *vt* cook  
 treryd *vi* to whisper, to rustle  
 trefen *n* baby  
 trace *adj* gloomy, dreary  
 tranca *n* crust, surface  
 tranterss *n* pity, lament  
 tranta *adj* sad, melancholy  
 trančyd *vi* hang, loom  
 traryd *vi* to gather oneself, to meet
- tlanto *n* queue  
 tlatryd *vt* knock, rap  
 tacnad *vi* jump  
 tacacro *adj* loud  
 tan *part* ~ you know  
 tanca *n* cup  
 tano *n* bird  
 tana *sir, madam*  
 tanar *n* scratch  
 tandor *n* rope  
 tavynca *adj* temporary  
 tasen *adj* short  
 tarcan *adj* sudden  
 tarllyd *vi* bark  
 tarmas *n* violence  
 targayd *v* defeat, win  
 tarpead *vt* need, require  
 tala *n* nose  
 tamos *n* fear  
 tagrano *adj* complex, complicated, advanced  
 tagryd *vi* advance  
 tagama *n* theory
- | č
- čelen *n* neck  
 čar *n* roof  
 čyrnera *adj* brave  
 čyrvessos *n* obsidian  
 čyllyryd *vi* run away
- | i
- inepremor *n* clock  
 invetoro *n* bird  
 invetad *vi* walk, climb  
 iss *part* superlative particle  
 islja *adj* weak  
 ismel *n* borax  
 ismyd *vt* contest  
 išija *n* grape  
 iplymos *n* mushroom
- | j
- jen *n* case, event  
 jenca *adj* gracious  
 jenen *n* rest, remainder  
 jerayd *vi* yawn  
 jegas *n* resource  
 jalad *vt* lead
- | y
- ycar *n* squid  
 ycysa *n* tribe  
 ynve *n* step, pace, tempo, impulse  
 ynoros *n* branch  
 yngaro *n* diamond, crystal  
 yngarosaega *cyan*  
 yndaryd *vi* leave  
 yvoves *adv* wherein (in which)  
 yvylyd *vt* flip, reverse, invert  
 ysneryd *vt* spread  
 ysaen *adj* at least  
 ysane *n* younger sibling  
 ysari *n* clockwise  
 yšynyd *vt* expect, predict  
 yšyšyd *vi* be drained, be emptied, run out  
 yšyread *vi* stir (movement)  
 yšyra *adj* slight  
 yšymela *adj* backwards, reversed  
 yrenyn *stroke, caress*  
 yrnessa *adj* white  
 yrnerssa *adj* light (in color)

yron *n* soul  
 yl *post* on, at  
 yllento *n* garden  
 yllyryd *vt* show, prove  
 ylmayd *vi* panic  
 ylmyrad *vt* bring  
 ylar *post* onto  
 ylardead *vi* land  
 yltecto *adj, adv* and before  
 ylyra *n* idea (from yl + lyre)  
 ymyron *adj, adv* and after  
 yteno *adj* rare  
 yčyr *n* time  
 yjan howl  
 ydarys *n* scale, balance

## d

decso *n* tactile sense  
 den *n* occurrence, time  
 denecyd *vi, va* continue  
 denera *n* oak  
 deneryd *vt* reset, turn off  
 denemyd *vi* scatter, disperse  
 denefo *adj* many, much  
 denryd *vt* to drive, to force, to nail

## down

denma *n* record, account  
 denga *n* fence  
 dentren *n* beast, animal  
 dendryna *adj* yellow  
 denda *adj* short in height  
 deserayd *vt* distract  
 desor *post* below  
 desryd *vt* lose, shed  
 desa *n, post* down, below  
 desae *adj* previous  
 dešyd *vt* touch, feel  
 dercon *n* hill, mound, grave  
 derconardas *n* graveyard  
 derenad *vi* act, behave

deread *vt* negotiate  
 dernan *n* pear  
 deršyd *va* allow, permit  
 deratead *vt* disturb  
 deryn *n* pulse  
 demead *vt* prefer  
 deaneretead *vt* repair  
 dečyn *adv* instead  
 dejon *n* sheaf, bundle  
 dedeno *adj* more  
 dedešyd *vt* experience, undergo  
 docenvad *v* read  
 docetemyrad *vt* deceive  
 docvelyd *vt* show mercy, forgive  
 docrenaryd *vt* give birth  
 doefremyd *vt* forbid, prohibit  
 doegrayd *vt* tempt  
 dono *n* dot  
 donyralyssyd *vt* kill  
 doremyd *vt* request  
 domesead *vt* displease  
 domyrad *vt* give  
 dotaryd *vi* to shout  
 drelles *n* tear  
 drema *adj* free  
 da *post* around  
 daene *adj* low  
 daeri *n* answer  
 danen *adj* little (vs. much)  
 dastantad *vt* try out  
 darnalla *adj* long, wise  
 darsel *n* right (of action)  
 darden *n* wax  
 dagnon *n* hammer  
 dagar stench, smell, odor  
 dindar *n* nonsense  
 dyryd *vi* occur, happen  
 dyrdayd *vt* exclude, isolate some-  
 one  
 dygyl *adj* alone  
 dygyldas *n* island