Necarasso Cryssesa, Cressja eas Necarasso

Necarasso Cryssesa, the language of *Cressja*

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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[2]ENCS (*V*letmata *e*rse *Enefa e*as *N*ecarasso *C*ryssesa) added the dual number and made one verb irregular.

VE[3]ENCS changed the methods of forming vowel-terminating duals as well as elaborating on punctuation use.

VE[4]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 $\{s, t\} \rightarrow \{ʃ, tʃ\} \quad (\blacklozenge V_1\{i, i\text{:}, j\})$ 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*^{4}*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*^{4}*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	(aː)
e	(ɛː)
y /i/	i /iː/
o	(ɔː)

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/. /ɹʲ/ 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 tl 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 iː o as es iːs os is an en on in ʲa ʲo ʲas ʲos ʲan ʲon aθ eθ iθ eɹθ el il ad id/
- there are no sequences of palatalised consonants followed by /i/ or /iː/.

1.2 | Allophony

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

* {s, t} → {ʃ, tʃ} (♦V_1{i, iː})
* {sʲ, tʲ, ɹʲ} → {ʃ, tʃ, j}
* {ka, ko} → {kʲa, ke} (□♦) (except in words containing ⟨car-⟩ *out*)
{a, e, o} → {aː, ɛː, ɔː} (♦Σ_1{V_1, C_1{ɹ, ɬ, ɹʲ, ɬʲ}, □})

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

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 -e -erss All others with e	-or -ir -yr -yr	-jon -i -yss e → y
-o -or All others with o	-yn -osor -or	-an -el -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 Necarasso Cryssesa.

Singular	Dual	Plural	Definition
vercesa	vercesar	verceso	grain, fleck
nesmeja	nesmerar	nesmejo	star
rečyrcar	rečyrcar	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 Necarasso Cryssesa.

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

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 Necarasso 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 obviates 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:

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

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

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

	vyn *what*	ele *this*
place	yvor	ydyr
time	yšyr	endyr

Adjective	Adverbial temporal form
vyn	yšyr
ele	endyr
šyno	šysono
gete	geteraso
defte	defteraso
rese	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 asage. Ends in ⟨-ad⟩ but not ⟨-ead⟩. ⟨cynrad⟩ *open*			
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 cynreness
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⟩ *leave*			
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⟩ *be in excess*			
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⟩ *panic*			
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 velleta	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:

necsavesada
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 ⟨cjarečyd⟩ *leave alone* is ⟨cjares⟩.

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 *(uninflected)*	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-OBLL to go-INF
to go to a house

Table 6.1: Some postpositions in Necarasso 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
cyrcyn	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. ⟨gelten-asar⟩ = $16^(32 + 20)$), and those from 16^68 to 16^124 as 16^64 and another power.

Numerals are always h-forming.

⟨srad⟩ *sixteen* is changed to ⟨sran⟩ at the end of a word, in order to satisfy phonotactic rules.

To express the number of occurrences (*n times*), ⟨-myn⟩ 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 Necarasso 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
-djos	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 *my*	entas	entras *our*
2	evas *your*	evras	eftras *your*
3	ores *his, her, its*	oten	oras *their*

→ Reflexive and reciprocal genitives

These are ⟨nemesel⟩ and ⟨cyprasel⟩, respectively.

→ Genitives of obviate pronouns

The first two obviates, ⟨ela⟩ and ⟨emta⟩, are ⟨elen⟩ and ⟨emten⟩ in their genitive forms. The other three suppletive obviates 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	-irnena
-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

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
Nominal		
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⟩
Adjectival		
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⟩
Verbal		
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 *envo*	408.4 days
enva (day)	32 *eneo*	24.32 hours
enean	48 *aedo*	45.60 minutes
aedar	64 *ryrenčyn*	57.00 seconds
ryrenten		0.8906 seconds

12.2 | Length

Unit	Definition	SI Equivalent
navsa	16 *elečyn*	1.90 km
eleten	12 *večyn*	119 m
veten	8 *avanto*	9.92 m
avanta	6 *reašyr*	1.24 m
reaser	24 *ceanto*	20.7 cm
ceanta	256 *sanyn*	8.6 mm
sanen		3.4 µm

12.3 | Area

Unit	Definition
etaga	48 *samedyn*
sameden	256 *tavernyn*
tavernen	1 *avanta* squared

12.4 | Volume

Unit	Definition	SI Equivalent
rytaljon	12 *geonyn*	1277 L
geonen	12 *myčyno*	104.6 L
myčyna	12 *egyn* (1 *reaser* cubed)	8.87 L
egen	12 *reseo*	0.740 L
resea	1536 *aenyn*	61.6 mL
aenen		40.1 µL

12.5 | Mass

Unit	Definition	SI Equivalent
tegane	3 *mydo*	8.87 kg
myda	48 *deso*	2.96 kg
desar	30 *agyši*	61.6 g
agyse	256 *dašyn*	1.28 g
dasen	3072 *atreno*	5.01 mg
atrenar		1.63 µg

A | Dictionary

c

ceclanyd *vi* yell
cene *nade* dish, plate
cenen *n* row
cenerssa *adj* red
cenelete *n* scratch paper, buffer (computing)
cenegryd *vt* throw, toss aryn cenegryd break a rule tenan cenegryd be relentless
cenvel *n* writing
cenvos *n* character, glyph, rune
cenvad *v* write
censen *n* conscience
cenrea *n* the country
cenmo *adj** none
cenmyra *n* illusion
cenasead *vt* encode
cengen *n* etymology
cengyd *vt* obstruct
centel *n* morning
centan *n* crime
centara *n* beginning, source
centaryd *vi* start, begin, commence
centjon *n* name
ceon *n* long time
ceor *post* beyond
ceorsa *n* function
ceorasa *n* panel, screen, menu
cessenyd *vi* use someone else's name in a conversation with him/her
cessa *n* lake
cesana *n* part
cesanyd *vt* share
cerenys *n* bucket
ceres *n* frog
ceress *n* house
cerel *n* sunset
cerelčyd *vt* coexist with, be in accordance to
cernyl *adj* ridiculous
cerssel *n* new moon
cermjon *n* dog
ceran *n* key
cerayd *vt* arrange, organise
ceryllead *vi* flourish
celsevarmenead *vt* compare to
celšyd *vt* equal
cellyr *n* enemy, foe
celmas *n* window
celte *n* ore
cemes *n* drought
cemon *n* island
ceavon *n* face
cearyd *vi* remain
ceafer *adj* late
ceprysos *n* cattle
ceprysos *n* cow
ceptryd *vt* reach
cete *adj* 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* go around, 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
cravalyd *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* shoot at envyn cynsso cissenad 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* 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 *adj* 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 *vi* 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 *adj* 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 *vt* sell
enrantos *n* market
enras *n* hole, cave, tunnel
enrallyd *vt* boil down to
enlea *adj* far
enlad *vi* be lost
enmon *n* rainstorm, downpour, long period of rain
enma *adj** any
enman *adj* different
enmayd *vt* criticise
enacen *n* danger
enacssyr *n* shard
enarden *adj* delicate, charming
enatar *n* pair, twin
enfyryd *vt* buy
enprenor *n* vicinity
enpros *adj, pp* near
enpramyn *adv* almost
enpyd *va* be about to
entrayd *vi* be away
entacsser *n* recursion
entan *n* surprise
entar *n* material
enidos *n* watermelon
enja *n* oil
enjas *n* spring, fountain
enyn *adj* humble
enden *n* 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 vent-oramyn 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 *vt* impress, 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* 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 *adj* light, sparse
erynor *n* plum
eryd *va* must (assumptive)
erda *adj* normal, default
elcrayd *vt* demand
elcan *n* dry
elcaršyd *v* break down, 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 *vi* 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
eftead *vt* forget
eftoro *n* environment
egrayd *vi* resist temptation
egan *n* floor, story, tier (of a building)
egynryd *vt* cut down a tree
ependo *n* sphere

eteco *n* flag, switch
etesenead *vt* emulate
etermon *adj* hostile, belligerent
etelos *n* fish
etea *n* front
eteava *n* protagonist
etegyd *vt* configure
etor *post* in front of
etor *n* heel
etres *n* tribute
etros *n* foot
etrančyd *vi* cry
etleryd *vt* encounter
etana *n* science
etas *n* extreme, very, peak
etarad *vi* pass time
ejel *adj* smooth
ejemyd *vi* align
ejegyd *vt* poke, pierce, sting, penetrate
edeso *n* quest, mission, campaign
edan *n* snake
ehyrda *n* staff

n

ne *part* quotative
necsad *vi* sit
necarasso *n* language
nen *n* a short time
nenrayd *vt* visit
nenryd *vi* sprout
nente *n* capital city
nentryd *vi* push, press
nenta *n* full moon
nenčyd *vt* cost
nenderyd *vt* greet
nendo *adj* in a short time
nenda *adj* golden color
nessos *n* hell
nesmeremtar *n* constellation
nesmeretana *n* astronomy
nesmeja *n* star
nesmaryd *vt* wish
nešon *n* supernova
neren *n* curse
neresson *n* spirit, ghost
nerei *n* network
neredos *n* glass
nernayd *vi* practice
nervema *n* book
nerlla *post* between, among
nerllyd *vt* toggle
nermeda *adj* orange
nera *n* stomach, belly
nerana *adj* same
nerašiad *vi* lash out
nerama *v* feel, have a premonition
nerayn *n* plaza, square
nerayd *vi* make sense
nergeryd *vt* assemble, put together
nerpyd *vt, va* choose, decide, select
nerten *n* snack
nertanyd *vt* connect, concatenate, add
neri *n* construct (linguistics)
neryšyr *adj* synchronous
nerdead *vi* improve
nerdo *n* base, foundation, floor
nelšyd *vt* go to, attend
nelryd *vt* farm
nelryd *vt* chase, pursue
nela *n* table
nelferyd *va* insist
nelgen *n* linguistics
nelta *n* seal, stamp
nelta *n* preview, demonstration
nelčyd *vi* be the topic, be regarded
nemesa *pn* self
nemela *n* history
nemvea *n* sheep
nemor *n* sibling of a parent
nema *adj* old
nemasna *n* nostalgia
nemyron *adv* later
nemyd *vt* explore, discover
nealo *n* wheat
nealygo *adj* past
nealyd *vt* pass
nefrylad *vi* function

negyd *vt* take off
nepsa *adv* 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 *n* brook
norae *n* brush
nodes *n* city, metropolis
nacssel *n* shrine
nacmeryd *v* say, speak, tell
naen *n* insult
nanmeryd *vt* praise
nava *n* person
navase *n* credit
navage *n* character (person)
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 *n* marvel, wonder
nartess *n* building
naria *n* chin
nalar *n* deity
nalčyd *vt* seal off
nalda *n* edge, border, boundary
nama *n* structure
naman *n* burden, responsibility
namade *adj* small
nagen *n* counterclockwise
nagešyd *vi* be bored
nagarad *vi* cover, hide, obscure
nagtoro *adj* possible
natrena *n* bark
natran *n* complexion
natras *n* skin
natryd *vt* agree
načyd *vi* intrude, be in the way
nade *adj* good
nadenata *n* virtue
nadryd *vt* obey, heed
njon *n* interest
njonen *adj* interesting
njantos *n* chair
njardor *n/pr* lowly person, ARCH non-pure-blood
nyngen *n* map
nyseryd *vt* flank
nysos *post* through, by, around
nyrses *n* water
nyrssen *n* mouse
nyrllyd *vt* dissolve, forgive
nyrmo *n* 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 *vt* 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 *n* 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 *n* 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 *n* 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 *post* ~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 *vt* scout

serfyl *n* autumn
sertran *n* center, middle, trunk, during
sertas *n* belief
serčyd *vt* think, believe (in)
sema *n* sibling
sema *n* will, motivation
semia *n* element
seares *n* sentence, utterance
sefen *n* flag
sepeoros *n* length, distance
seprynyd *vi* decay
sete *adj* quiet, calm, gentle
setro *n* vault
sečyr *n* reason, cause
sejen *n* hall, corridor
seyn *n* monkey
sedad *vt* be worth, achieve
sedyd *vt* add, affix
so *advc* 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 *n* rhythm
sarayd *vi* turn to, change direction
sargo *t* scorpion
sarten *n* bud
sarteltes *n* whirlpool
sarta *n* ring (N), circle, loop, week
sarynde *n* mouth of a river
sallar *adj* loyal
salaen *n* cheek
samena *adj* strange, weird, unusual
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
šyrcel *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 *n* crescent moon
ren *adv* also
ren *part* (at beginning of sentence) ~ right?
rencron *adj* clever
renel *n* advice countable
renvyd *vt* describe
renšyd *vi* think, ponder
renryd *vi* hold back, 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* doubt
relcora *n* wing
relcyd *vi* flap, flutter
relen *adj* thick (clothing)
relea *n* daughter, son (child)
relnyd *vt* fulfill, satisfy
relsan *adj* mysterious
relsad *vt* focus on
rellyd *vt* accompany
relmas *n* litter, group of newborn animals
relayd *vi* lie down (animate)
relpayd *vt* pretend to be
relten *n* mist
reltata *n* example
reltad *vt* show, display
relčyd *vt* amass
reldayd *vi* be missing
remso *n* fruit
remto *n* library
remyd *vt* ask
reančyd *v* turn around, 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* have care / caution
lenan *n* older sibling
lenade *n* nod
lesar *n* space
lerean *adj* 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 *adv* 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
merseda *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, message
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 *n* tail

myera *n* age
myeryd *vt* 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* 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, compensate, 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 *n* 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 *va* 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, supernumerary
asena *n* anger, rage
asenane *adj* right-side-up
asenaryd *vt* threaten
aseni *post* above, over
asendešyd *vi* 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
arcyllyd *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 *n* 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 *n* back, rear
ger *adv* emphatic particle
gerenfyd *vt* place
gerešyd *vt* oppose, 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, address
grenčyd *vt* draw
grelead *vt, va* result in, achieve
grealyd *vt* quote
grošyn *n* cart
gaele *adj* 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 *n* bottom
penan *n* carpet
pestrys *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 *vt* wear clothing
pelčyd *vi* join, enter
prenčyd *vt* build
pyčyva *n* cave

t

tecryd *vt* kill, slay
tecto *post* before
tectryd *vt* inflict
ten *adv* already
tencead *vt* feed
tencor *n* food
tenen *n* drop (of a liquid)
teno *n* rock, boulder, haven, shelter
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. argue)
terno *n* theme
ternayd *vi* be tranced
teroe *n* heart
telcen *adj* 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, introduction
tegen *n* shape, form
tehen *adj* foolish
tonrayd *vi* dance
tosae *adj* ready, prepared
toren *n* 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* whisper, 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* gather oneselves, 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 *n* 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 *adj* cyan
yndaryd *vi* leave
yvores *advc* wherein (in which)
yvyllyd *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 *n* 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 *n* 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* drive, force, 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* 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 *n* stench, smell, odour
dindar *n* nonsense
dyryd *vi* occur, happen
dyrdayd *vt* exclude, isolate someone
dygyl *adj* alone
dygylardas *n* island