
Necarasso Cryssesa, Cressja eas Necarasso

Necarasso Cryssesa, the language of Cressja

uruwi

Šyno necarasso-renvyllyr

A complete grammar

7 February 2018

2

Branch: canon

Version: 6.1

Date: 2017-10-10

(C)opyright 2017 Uruwi. See README.md for details.

| Contents

0.1	Introduction	5
0.1.1	Synopsis	5
0.2	Original introduction	6
0.2.1	Too-frequently asked questions	6
0.2.2	Changes in the 6th edition	7
1	Phonology and orthography	9
1.1	Phonotactics	9
1.2	Allophony	10
1.3	Erasing vs. h-forming	10
1.4	Punctuation	10
2	Syntax	11
2.1	Questions	11
3	Nouns	13
3.1	Personal pronouns	13
3.1.1	Reflexive and reciprocal pronouns	14
3.2	Indefinite pronouns	15
3.3	Compounding	15
3.3.1	Noun-verb agent compounding	16
3.3.2	Noun-verb action compounding	16
4	Verbs	17
4.1	Polarity	19
4.2	Tense	19
4.3	Serialisation	19
4.4	Voice	20
4.5	Rules for determining which mood to use	20
4.6	Irregular imperatives	20
4.7	Causatives	20
4.8	Transitivity	21
4.9	The copula	21
4.10	The null verb	22

5	Adjectives	23
5.1	Adverbs	23
5.2	Comparatives and superlatives	23
5.2.1	Comparison against other objects	23
6	Postpositions	25
7	Conjunctions	27
7.1	Nominal and adjectival conjunctions	27
7.2	Verbal (predicate) conjunctions	27
7.3	Clausal conjunctions	27
7.4	Additive clausal conjunctions	28
7.5	The let-alone pattern	28
8	Numerals	29
9	Dependent clauses	33
9.1	Clauses acting as adjectives	33
9.2	Clauses acting as adverbs	33
9.3	Clauses acting as nouns	33
10	Nominal constructs	35
10.1	The genitive construct	35
10.1.1	Genitives of personal pronouns	35
10.1.2	Genitives of inanimate nouns	36
10.1.3	Genitives of animate nouns (non-honorific)	36
10.1.4	Honorific genitives	36
10.2	The inessive construct	36
10.3	The superessive construct	36
10.4	The pertingent apudessive construct	37
10.5	The ablative construct	37
10.6	The allative construct	37
10.7	The descriptive construct	37
10.8	The prolative construct	37
10.9	The temporal construct	37
10.10	The temporal accusative construct	38
10.11	The instrumental construct	38
10.12	The comitative construct	38
10.13	The benefactive construct	38
10.14	The adessive construct	38
10.15	The topic construct	38
10.16	Prefixes	39
11	Constructs on other parts of speech	41
11.1	Constructs on adjectives	41
11.1.1	The quality noun	41
11.1.2	The measurement noun	41
11.1.3	Negation	41
11.1.4	Noun conversion	41
11.2	Constructs on verbs	41

0.1. INTRODUCTION	5
12 Units of measure	43
12.1 Time	43
12.2 Length	43
12.3 Area	43
12.4 Volume	44
12.5 Mass	44
A Dictionary	45

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. VE²ENCS (*Vletmata erse Enefa eas* Necarasso Cryssesa) added the dual number and made one verb irregular.

VE³ENCS changed the methods of forming vowel-terminating duals as well as elaborating on punctuation use.

VE⁴ENCS 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 $\{s, t\} \rightarrow \{ʃ, tʃ\}$ ($\diamond V_1\{i, i:, j\}$) 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 *VE⁴ENCS* 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 *VE⁴ENCS* 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.odt`). 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	(e:)
y /i/	i /i:/
o	(o:)

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 tɹ dɹ dɹ kɹ 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: 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 /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:} (♦ $\Sigma_1\{V_1, C_1\{ɹ, ʃ, ʒ, \Psi\}, \square\}$)

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

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 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>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 Necarasso Cryssesa.

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

<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:

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).

Table 3.5: Indefinite pronouns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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 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 <i>asage</i> . 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> <i>exist only</i> .			

<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:

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 <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 (<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 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
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
8192	2000	sensradflen
65536	1 0000	dara
	10 0000	sradara
	100 0000	flendara

Decimal	Hexadecimal	Short
	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^{240} 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 $\langle \text{-vyn} \rangle$:

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
-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	-irnenar
-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 pertinent 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 Nekarasso 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 <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 μm

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 μ 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 μ g

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
 censan *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, com-
 mence
 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 ac-
 cordance 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
 cravalryd *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 <i>n</i>	world	evryd <i>vi</i>	blow
ensor <i>n</i>	fern	evantad <i>vt</i>	taste
enerceljos <i>n</i>	stick, rod	evyn <i>n</i>	box, square
enela <i>adj</i>	soft	eoremyca <i>adj</i>	purple
enean <i>n</i>	unit of time = ~0.76 hours	eornyllyd <i>vi</i>	stand
enear <i>adj</i>	special	oramyn eornyllyd	belong
eneda <i>n</i>	ash	eornyllyd be	well-disciplined
enva <i>n</i>	day (unit of time)	eoron <i>n</i>	insect
envatad <i>vi</i>	quench, invigorate	eorčyd <i>vt</i>	help
envyl <i>n</i>	pebble	eome <i>n</i>	liver
ensera <i>n</i>	brick	es <i>post</i>	in, at
ensello <i>adj</i>	colourful, vibrant	escarnecead <i>vt</i>	translate
ensor <i>adjc</i>	while	esener <i>n</i>	condition, circumstance
enšyn <i>adj</i>	erratic	esenaryd <i>vt</i>	endanger, threaten
enread <i>vt</i>	sell	esel <i>adj</i>	wide, general, broad
enrantos <i>n</i>	market	esnentryd <i>vt</i>	compress, pack
enras <i>n</i>	hole, cave, tunnel	esnentryd <i>vt</i>	impress, print
enrallyd <i>vt</i>	boil down to	esnerad <i>vt</i>	absorb
enlea <i>adj</i>	far	esnema <i>n</i>	salt
enlad <i>vi</i>	be lost	esna <i>n</i>	inside, interior
enmon <i>n</i>	rainstorm, downpour,	esnaryd <i>vt</i>	spill
long period of rain		esvyncanayd <i>vt</i>	interfere with
enma <i>adj*</i>	any	esso <i>n</i>	idiot
enman <i>adj</i>	different	esmervlyd <i>v</i>	amplify, enlarge,
enmayd <i>vt</i>	criticise	expand, increase	
enacen <i>n</i>	danger	esmerčyd <i>vt</i>	point to
enacssyr <i>n</i>	shard	esman <i>n</i>	finger
enarden <i>adj</i>	delicate, charming	esmala <i>n</i>	drink
enatar <i>n</i>	pair, twin	esmalyd <i>vt</i>	drink
enfyryd <i>vt</i>	buy	esana <i>n</i>	bear
enprenor <i>n</i>	vicinity	esasenad <i>vi</i>	rise
enpros <i>adj, pp</i>	near	esar <i>post</i>	into
enpramyn <i>adv</i>	almost	esada <i>n</i>	room
enpyd <i>va</i>	be about to	esforyd <i>vi</i>	drown
entrayd <i>vi</i>	be away	esternyd <i>vi</i>	rise
entacsser <i>n</i>	recursion	esteryd <i>vi</i>	travel
entan <i>n</i>	surprise	estemyrad <i>vi</i>	compile
entar <i>n</i>	material	estetea <i>n</i>	explosion
enidos <i>n</i>	watermelon	estetad <i>vi</i>	explode
enja <i>n</i>	oil	estratead <i>vt</i>	input
enjas <i>n</i>	spring, fountain	esdeor <i>n</i>	carrot
enyn <i>adj</i>	humble	ešynta <i>n</i>	thread
enden <i>n</i>	present	ešynčyd <i>vt</i>	dissect, analyze
endora <i>adj</i>	small, young	ešyla <i>n</i>	shelf
endanen <i>adj, adv</i>	a little	ercentjonad <i>vt</i>	name
endapres <i>n</i>	model	erceor <i>n</i>	shield
evencos <i>n</i>	argument	ercelos <i>n</i>	mountain
evenyd <i>vi</i>	succeed	ercana <i>n</i>	odor
eveta <i>n</i>	system	eren <i>n</i>	rainbow
evon <i>n</i>	chasm, mouth, ravine	eressyr <i>n</i>	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
 etegydyd *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
 ejegydyd *vt* poke, pierce, sting, penetrate
 etrate
 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 <i>vi</i>	sprout	nemvea <i>n</i>	sheep
nente <i>n</i>	capital city	nemor <i>n</i>	sibling of a parent
nentryd <i>vi</i>	push, press	nema <i>adj</i>	old
nenta <i>n</i>	full moon	nemasna <i>n</i>	nostalgia
nenčyd <i>vt</i>	cost	nemyron <i>adv</i>	later
nenderyd <i>vt</i>	greet	nemyd <i>vt</i>	explore, discover
nendo <i>adj</i>	in a short time	nealo <i>n</i>	wheat
nenda <i>adj</i>	golden color	nealygo <i>adj</i>	past
nessos <i>n</i>	hell	nealyd <i>vt</i>	pass
nesmeremtar <i>n</i>	constellation	nefrylad <i>vi</i>	function
nesmeretana <i>n</i>	astronomy	negyd <i>vt</i>	take off
nesmeja <i>n</i>	star	nepsa <i>adv</i>	again
nesmaryd <i>vt</i>	wish	nepsanata <i>n</i>	ritual, habit
nešon <i>n</i>	supernova	nepšyd <i>vt</i>	repeat
neren <i>n</i>	curse	nepteryd <i>vt</i>	return
neresson <i>n</i>	spirit, ghost	netarna <i>n</i>	ramp, stairs, slope
nerai <i>n</i>	network	nedo <i>post</i>	despite
neredos <i>n</i>	glass	nedorta <i>adj</i>	apparent, obvious
nernayd <i>vi</i>	practice	nedsen <i>n</i>	clock hand
nervema <i>n</i>	book	nedan <i>n</i>	brook
nerlla <i>post</i>	between, among	norae <i>n</i>	brush
nerllyd <i>vt</i>	toggle	nodes <i>n</i>	city, metropolis
nermeda <i>adj</i>	orange	nacssel <i>n</i>	shrine
nera <i>n</i>	stomach, belly	nacmeryd <i>v</i>	say, speak, tell
nerana <i>adj</i>	same	naen <i>n</i>	insult
nerašiad <i>vi</i>	lash out	nanmeryd <i>vt</i>	praise
nerama <i>v</i>	feel, have a premonition	nava <i>n</i>	person
nerayn <i>n</i>	plaza, square	navase <i>n</i>	credit
nerayd <i>vi</i>	make sense	navage <i>n</i>	character (person)
nergeryd <i>vt</i>	assemble, put together	navgonerlla <i>n</i>	interface
nerpyd <i>vt, va</i>	choose, decide, select	nas <i>post</i>	for, in order to, in exchange for, on behalf of
nerten <i>n</i>	snack	nase <i>n</i>	orb
nertanyd <i>vt</i>	connect, concatenate, add	nassalyd <i>vi</i>	melt
neri <i>n</i>	construct (linguistics)	nasra <i>adj</i>	deep
neryšyr <i>adj</i>	synchronous	nasatesa <i>adj</i>	blue
nerdead <i>vi</i>	improve	nasteros <i>n</i>	parameter
nerdo <i>n</i>	base, foundation, floor	našyryl <i>n</i>	harmony
nelšyd <i>vt</i>	go to, attend	narecen <i>n</i>	picture
nelryd <i>vt</i>	farm	naresa <i>n</i>	lily
nelryd <i>vt</i>	chase, pursue	narnala <i>n</i>	corner
nela <i>n</i>	table	narva <i>n</i>	voice
nelferyd <i>va</i>	insist	narvyd <i>v</i>	sing
nelgen <i>n</i>	linguistics	narmen <i>n</i>	dignity
nelta <i>n</i>	seal, stamp	narage <i>n</i>	marvel, wonder
nelta <i>n</i>	preview, demonstration	nartess <i>n</i>	building
nelčyd <i>vi</i>	be the topic, be regarded	naria <i>n</i>	chin
nemesa <i>pn</i>	self	nalar <i>n</i>	deity
nemela <i>n</i>	history	nalčyd <i>vt</i>	seal off
		nalda <i>n</i>	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
 nyρμο *n* home, original
 nyralas *n* death
 nyralyssyd *vi* die
 nyratrecā *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
 don
 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
 seprynydyd *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 *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 *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
 šyrceļ *n* summer solstice
 šyren *n* scourge
 šyrleat *vi, vt* shine, radiate
 šyrlyd *vi* be ill
 šyrlyd *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
 ryseles *n* ball
 ryselad *vi* roll
 rya *n* zenith, pole
 rylssyd *vi* rest
 ryllen *adj* flowing

I

lenread *vi* have care / caution
 lenan *n* older sibling
 lenade *n* nod
 lesar *n* space
 lerean *adj* probable
 lerssen *n* spring
 leran *n* thirst
 lelzyd *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 men-
 tead 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 sim-
 ulation
 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 *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, com-
 pensate, seek revenge
 acasayd *vi* thrive
 acarňačyd *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, supernumer-
 ary
 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
 arcebyn *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
 agre *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 en-
ean

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, ad-
 dress
 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
 pestryd *n* land, country
 peščyd *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, 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 *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, intro-
 duction
 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 oneself, 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
 čylllyryd *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 *adv* wherein (in which)
 yvylyd *vt* flip, reverse, invert
 ysneryd *vt* spread
 ysaen *adj* at least
 ysane *n* younger sibling
 ysari *n* clockwise
 yšynynd *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