

A

ætheria /aˈtɛɾ.i.ə/

n. (archaic): ⟨1⟩ an immensely competent magic user (see *theria*)

plural: *ætherii* /aˈtɛɾ.iː/

afìèra /aˌfiˈɛɾə/

v.: ⟨1⟩ to promise, to vow

Used in its bare form, this verb means simply "to promise"; drawing from surrounding context, it may mean to promise the relevant assertion: *Arí spída éklaro ser bý. Arí afìèra.* = "I will be your protector. I promise." However, it is more common to see the noun used in this context: *Arí spída éklaro ser bý. Afìère.* = "I will be your protector. (It's a) promise." Used transitively, it allows for a specification of a promise: *Arí afìèra ís spída éklaro ser bý.* = "I promise to be your protector." *Arí afìèra Isolde ís spída éklaré ser bý.* = "I promise (that) Isolde will be her protector."

[Tessí *afìère* "promise" (n)]

afìère /aˌfiˈɛɾ/

n.: ⟨1⟩ a promise, oath

[Gk *aphiérōma* "vow" (n)]

agas /agaːs/

conj.: ⟨1⟩ but, except

aidono /ˈaɪ.do.no/

vtr.: ⟨1⟩ to lock ⟨2⟩ to close ⟨3⟩ to fasten

n.: ⟨1⟩ a lock or latch

[Gk *kleidóno* "lock up"]

aĩri /aˌiˈriː/, /aˌiˈriː/

n.: ⟨1⟩ a tool ⟨2⟩ a sword, knife, or other bladed weapon

[Gk *machairi* "knife"]

alíd /aˈlid/

n.: ⟨1⟩ ice, or a crystal thereof

[Ar *jalid* "ice"]

alletai /aˌl.lɛˈtai/

adj.: ⟨1⟩ insulted, offended

[Gk *prosválletai* "insulted"]

alva /ˈaˌl.və/

n.: ⟨1⟩ a minor feylike creature which is usually created as a magical machine

[Sw *älva* "elf"]

aniká /ˌa.niˈka/

vtr.: ⟨1⟩ to disable, to stop or prevent from working or existing as usual or intended ⟨2⟩ to break or dissolve (as in a promise or oath)

[Gk *kathistó aníkano* "indispose, disable"]

alíth /aˈliːθ/

n.: ⟨1⟩ truth

adj.: ⟨1⟩ true, factual ⟨2⟩ valid

[Gk *alitheia* "truth"]

ara /ˈaː.ra/

conj.: ⟨1⟩ and

aré /aˈreɪ/

pron.: ⟨1⟩ one of the six nominative personal pronouns: see *arí*

arèl /aˈrɛːl/

pron.: ⟨1⟩ one of the six nominative personal pronouns: see *arí*

arèn /aˈrɛːn/

pron.: ⟨1⟩ one of the six nominative personal pronouns: see *arí*

arèna /aˈrɛːn/

pron.: ⟨1⟩ one of the six nominative personal pronouns: see *arí*

arés /aˈreis/

pron.: ⟨1⟩ one of the six nominative personal pronouns: see *arí*

arí /aˈri/

pron.: ⟨1⟩ one of the six nominative personal pronouns

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	<i>arí</i>	<i>arèn/arèna</i>
2nd	<i>aro</i>	<i>arèl</i>
3rd	<i>aré</i>	<i>arés</i>

Note: *arèn/arèna* are both first-person plural pronouns. The difference is clusivity: *arèn* is used to include the listener; *arèna* is used to exclude the listener.

aro /aˈroː/

pron.: ⟨1⟩ one of the six nominative personal pronouns (see *arí*)

astu /asˈtu/

n.: ⟨1⟩ successor, next in line ⟨2⟩ prince, princess

vtr.: ⟨1⟩ to follow, succeed

[Cz *nástupce* "successor"]

atimí /aːtiˈmi/*n.*: ⟨1⟩ honor, respect[Gk *timí* "honor"]**aví** /aˈviː/*vtr.*: ⟨1⟩ to leave behind, abandon[Gk *aphinoun píso* "leave behind"]**avisí** /aˈviːsi/*adj.*: ⟨1⟩ lonely ⟨2⟩ alone ⟨3⟩ only[Tessí *aví* "to leave behind" + *sí* (attr. marker)]**delornu** /ˈdɛl.or.nu/*n.*: ⟨1⟩ starberry: a very sweet but insaccharine small fruit native to Thessia with reddish-pink flesh divided into pointed segmentsIts name is a shortening of *delma ís ornu ser*, meaning "fruit of the stars".**B****bý** /bi/*v.*: ⟨1⟩ to be

Depending on usage, this can be stative—ex. *Elena sí lempéa bý* ("Elena is gentle")—by including a state, usually with *sí* + (state). Without this, this is considered existential—ex. *Elena bý* ("Elena exists", perhaps "Elena is here").

[Hu *býc* "to be"]**E****ékl—** /eɪkl/*aff.*: ⟨1⟩ a prefix added to the six nominative pronouns (*arí*, etc.) to render them in the accusative (i.e., direct object) case: for example, *arí* = 1s nom.; *éklarí* = 1s acc.(See also *ís*)**C****charísti** /tʃaˈri.stiː/*phr.*: ⟨1⟩ thank you[Gk *efcharistó* "thank you"]**corisse** /koˈriːs/*conj.*: ⟨1⟩ without ⟨2⟩ unless, except if[Gk *chorís* "without"]**elà** /ɛlˈaː/, /ɛlˈlaː/*vintr.*: ⟨1⟩ to live ⟨2⟩ to exist[Fn *elää* "to live"]**érotis** /ˈei.roˌtis/*n.*: ⟨1⟩ a question*vtr.* ⟨1⟩ to question, to interrogate ⟨2⟩ to investigate*vrefl.*: ⟨1⟩ to wonder[Gk *erótisi* "question" (n)]**D****dariá** /ˈda.ri.ə/*n.*: ⟨1⟩ a lock or latch[Gk *kleidariá* "lock" (n)]**delma** /ˈdɛl.mə/*n.*: ⟨1⟩ fruit[Fn *hedelmä* "fruit"]**éta** /ˈei.tə/*adj.*: ⟨1⟩ one of the determiners, used to define a particular reference to a nounplural: *étan* /ɛi.tan/

<i>éta kirya</i>	"that book"
<i>éto kirya</i>	"this book"
<i>étan kirya</i>	"those books"
<i>éton kirya</i>	"these books"

éto /ˈei.to/*adj.*: ⟨1⟩ one of the determiners, used to define a particular reference to a noun (see *éta*)plural: *éton* /ˈei.ton/

F

fi— /fiː/

aff.: ⟨1⟩ a prefix added to the six nominative pronouns (*arí*, etc.) to render them in the vocative (i.e., mark of address) case: for example, *arí* = 1s nom.; *fiarí* = 1s voc.

In Thessian, these vocative pronouns can also be used to invoke the imperative mood—ex. *Aro kalor is Isolde* = “You call Isolde” (declarative); *Fiaro kalor is Isolde* = “(You,) call Isolde” (imperative). However, in practice, these pronouns are rarely used and are often considered archaic. It is more common to employ the construction <nom>, *rí* <verb> to invoke the imperative. Hence, the earlier example would be *Aro, rí kalor is Isolde*.

ficèrn /fiːˈsɛɾn/

vtr.: ⟨1⟩ to identify ⟨2⟩ to determine the true identity or nature of an object or person

[Du *identificeren* “to identify”]

flýt /fliːt/

vintr.: ⟨1⟩ to move ⟨2⟩ to go in a specified direction or manner

vtr.: ⟨1⟩ to move (something) ⟨2⟩ to cause to go in a specified direction or manner

[Da *flýt* “to move”]

G

gía /ˈʒiːə/

adv.: ⟨1⟩ already ⟨2⟩ a grammatical particle used to denote the past tense of a verb

[It *già* “already”]

H

<no entries>

I

ídor /iːdɔɾ/

n.: ⟨1⟩ water ⟨2⟩ more generally: sea, ocean, river, etc.

[Gk *ídor* “water”]

iel /iːˈɛl/

pron.: ⟨1⟩ who, that: a relative pronoun used to introduce a clause giving further information about a person or object previously mentioned

Example: *Isolde sí éta bý iel kalor is Elena* = “Isolde is the one who calls Elena”

[Fr *iel* “he/she” (gender-neutral 3s-nom)]

ikrèle /iːˈkrɛl/

n. (archaic): ⟨1⟩ a sword, knife, or other blade ⟨2⟩ a swordsman or other fighter

[Xh *ikrele* “sword”]

ínar /iːˈnɑɾ/

n.: ⟨1⟩ fire, combustion, burning ⟨2⟩ a great (usually unpleasantly so) warmth or burning sensation

[Ar *nar* “fire”]

iöné /iːoːˈnɛɪ/, /jɔ-/

n.: ⟨1⟩ disadvantage, restriction ⟨2⟩ inhibition

[Gr *meionéktime* “drawback”]

írma /iːrˈmə/

n.: ⟨1⟩ a female family member, especially sister or cousin ⟨2⟩ a female friend, associate, colleague with whom one is close ⟨3⟩ a female member of a close-knit female-only group, such as the nuns of a church, used primarily by the women of the group

[Galician *irmá* “sister”]

íro /iːrɔ/

n.: ⟨1⟩ the number two ⟨2⟩ a pair

adj.: ⟨1⟩ numbering two

[Tessí *írono* “inheritor, successor”]

írono /iːrɔːˈno/

n.: ⟨1⟩ inheritor, successor ⟨2⟩ prince, princess

írono lí X: inheritor of/successor to X

[Gk *klironómos* “inheritor”]

ís /iːs/

part.: ⟨1⟩ a grammatical particle that denotes the direct object of a verb

Example: *Elena kalor* = “Elena calls”; *Elena kalor is Isolde* = “Elena calls Isolde”. This particular is absorbed by the accusative pronouns: *Elena kalor éklaré* = “Elena calls her”

isté /iːsˈtɛɪ/

vtr.: ⟨1⟩ to lose, misplace, mislay ⟨2⟩ to forfeit, give up claim to

[Da *miste* “forfeit”]

ithía /iːθiːə/, /--jə/

vintr.: ⟨1⟩ to help, to give aid (to)

[Gk *voítheia* “help” (n)]

ivos /'i.vos/

vtr.: (1) to conceal, hide (2) to cause to disappear

[Gk *krívo* "hide" (v)]

íxi /'i:.ksi/

n.: (1) soul, spirit (2) self-esteem

[Gk *psychí* "soul"]

iya /i:.jo/

n.: (1) the number one (2) someone, a generic third-person single grammatical character (*lya kalor ís Elena* = "(Some)one calls Elena")

[shortening of Fr *il ya* "there is"]

J

<no entries>

K

kaí /'ka.i:/, /kaɪ/

adj.: (1) cute (2) affectionate (3) more generally: caring, warm (of a personality)

kaikai /kaɪ:kaɪ/: (1) cute, affectionate, etc.: often to a very high degree (2) てえ てえ (*tētē*), Japanese internet slang of 尊い (*toutoi*, lit. "precious")

[Ja *kawaii* "cute"]

kalor /ka:'lor/

vtr.: (1) to call out to (2) to cry out toward in an effort to attract attention (3) to call upon, rely upon

[Gk *kaló* "I call"]

kaniso /ka'ni:.so/

vtr.: (1) to repair, fix, rebuild (2) to improve, ameliorate

[Gk *anakainízo* "to reform, rebuild"]

kaskéa /,ka:s'keɪ.ə/, /-jə/

vtr.: (1) to command (2) to demand

[Fn *kāskeä* "to command"]

katí /kati/

vintr.: (1) to be able, to have the ability

This is most commonly used in the *katí* + <verb> construct, which indicates that one has the ability to <verb>.

[Gk *ikanós* "able" ?]

kerí /keɪ'ri:/

n.: (1) a hand (2) more generally: an appendage

[Gk *cherí* "hand"]

—kí /ki/

part.: (1) a grammatical particle written as a hyphenated suffix that is used to indicate that the attached verb is considered a passive verb.

In general, X <verb>-*kí* ís Y is translated as "X is/was <verb>ed by Y". For example, *Elena kalor ís Isolde* = "Elena calls Isolde"; *Isolde kalor-kí ís Elena* = "Isolde is called by Elena".

kiasí /'ki.ə:.si/

vintr.: (1) to give a push or shove (2) to cause to move (usu. away) with substantial force

[Ja *tsukidasu* "shove" ?]

kirya /'ki:r.jə/, /-jə/

n.: (1) a book

[Fn *kirja* "book"]

koma /'ko.ma/, /-mə/

vtr.: (1) to accept

[Gk *apodéchomai* "to accept"]

kori /ko'ri:/

n.: (1) daughter

[Gk *kóri* "daughter"]

kun /ku:n/

adv.: (1) when (2) at the time of

[Fn *kun* "when"]

L

lempéa /,ləm'peɪ.ə/, /,ləm-/ , /-jə/

adj.: (1) gentle, mild, kind, tender (2) soft, having a pleasant or soft characteristic (3) quiet

adv.: (1) gently, delicately (2) without force

n.: (1) something gentle, mild, etc.

[Fn *lempēä* "gentle"]

lení /leɪ'ni/

vintr.: (1) to approve, agree (2) to consent

[Gk *léne* "say" (imp.)]

lí /li:/

part.: ⟨1⟩ a grammatical particle that denotes the indirect object of a verb

Example: *Aré spída* = “It shields”; *Aré spída lí Inoire* = “It shields against Inoire”. This particular is absorbed by the dative pronouns: *Aré spída staré* = “It shields against her”

liara /li'a.rə/

conj. ⟨1⟩ because, since, as

[Tessi lí (dative marker) + *ara* “and” ~ “from the and”
Ar lí'ana “because”]

lýo /'li.o/, /-jo/

vtr.: ⟨1⟩ to unlock ⟨2⟩ to open ⟨3⟩ to unfasten ⟨4⟩ to solve, resolve

n. (fig.): ⟨1⟩ a key, solution

[Gk *lýo* “solve, unfasten, unlock”]

lýpto /'lip.to/

vtr.: ⟨1⟩ to disclose, reveal ⟨2⟩ to cause to appear

[Gk *apokalýpto* “disclose”]

M**maisú** /'mai.su/

n.: ⟨1⟩ a word, phrase, or other particle of language
⟨2⟩ an expression (linguistic or otherwise)

[Fn *ilmaisú* “expression”]

moda /'mo.də/

n.: ⟨1⟩ a style or manner of appearance of doing
⟨2⟩ fashion, design

[Gk *móda* “fashion”]

moír /mo'ir/

n.: ⟨1⟩ fate, destiny ⟨2⟩ inevitability ⟨3⟩ the passage of time

[Gk *moíra* “fate”]

N**nanta** /'na.n.tə/

vintr.: ⟨1⟩ to make acquaintance with ⟨2⟩ to join or connect

[Gk *synantó* “to meet”]

né /nei/

vtr.: ⟨1⟩ to make, create ⟨2⟩ to give birth to ⟨3⟩ to raise or parent

[Fr *né* “born”]

O**ornu** /'oɾ.nu/

n.: ⟨1⟩ star

[Ic *stjörnu* “star”]

otagí /o.ta:'gi/

n.: ⟨1⟩ loyalty, allegiance ⟨2⟩ faithfulness

[Gk *ypotagí* “allegiance”]

P**péli** /'si.sa:l/

vintr.: ⟨1⟩ to reflect, to refract

[Fn *peili* “mirror”]

pliro /'pli:.ro/

vtr.: ⟨1⟩ to tell (something) to someone, inform someone (of something)

vintr.: ⟨1⟩ to tell or inform of, communicate information about

pliro (is A) (lí B) = “tell (A) (about B)”

[Gk *plirophoró* “inform”]

polemi /po'le.mi/

adj.: ⟨1⟩ hostile, belligerent ⟨2⟩ aggressive

[Gk *empólemos* “belligerent”]

Q

<no entries>

R**rafale** /ra'fa:l/

n.: ⟨1⟩ wind, a breeze, a gust of air ⟨2⟩ more generally: air

[Fr *rafale* “gust”]

récon /reiˈkon/

adj.: ⟨1⟩ within oneself ⟨2⟩ of, or relating to, the psyche
 ⟨3⟩ of, or relating to, telepathy

[Ja *reikon* "soul"]

reíta /reiˈi.ta/, /ˈrei.ta/, /-tə/

adj.: ⟨1⟩ excluded, ignored ⟨2⟩ left out

[Gk *exaireítai* "excluded"]

rí /riː/

part.: ⟨1⟩ a grammatical particle that denotes the imperative mood

Example: *Elena kalor* = "Elena calls"; *Elena, rí kalor!* = "Elena, call!". Should they be used, this particle is absorbed by the vocative pronouns: *Fiaro kalor!*, though in practice, it is more common to see (<nom>,) *rí* <verb>.

ser /seːr/

vtr.: ⟨1⟩ to belong to

Example: *kirya ís Estènne ser* = "Estènne's book". Note that the word order can play a large role in emphasis and agency: *kirya ser ís Estènne* = "The book belongs to Estènne".

sí /siː/

part.: ⟨1⟩ a grammatical particle that denotes attribution (but not possession: see *ser*)

Example: *Elena sí lempéa bý* = "Elena is gentle". Its use with adjectives is apparent, as they are often used in the construction *sí* <adj> *bý*, but this construction can also be used with nonadjectival lexemes (usu. nouns) to attribute the lexeme's quality to another noun: *Arí sí atímí bý* = "I am honored". In many cases, Thessian adjectives derive from nonadjectival lexemes in precisely this way, gaining their adjectival sense over time.

sísal /ˈsi.saːl/

prep.: ⟨1⟩ inside, on the interior of ⟨2⟩ within, contained by ⟨3⟩ small

[Fn *sísállä* "inside"]

S

sal /saːl/

n.: ⟨1⟩ interior

[Tessi *sísal* "inside, within" – *sí* (attr. marker)]

sanasé /ˈsa.na.sei/

vintr.: ⟨1⟩ to give healing, to cure ⟨2⟩ to give or make improvements ⟨3⟩ to recover

[L *sana* "heal" + Gk *se* "you"]

sarkéa /ˈsaɪr.kei.ə/

vtr.: ⟨1⟩ to break, smash, shatter, etc. ⟨2⟩ to destroy

[Fn *särkeä* "smash, shatter"]

sarto /ˈsaɪr.to/

adj.: ⟨1⟩ whole, entire ⟨2⟩ unbroken

[Tessi *sarkéa* "break, smash" + *to* "not"]

sekana /ˈse.ka.na/, /seɪ-/

vintr.: ⟨1⟩ to forget *vtr.*: ⟨1⟩ to cause to forget

In the intransitive case, *Arí sekana lí X* would be translated as "I forget X"; in the transitive case, *Arí sekana ís Y lí X* would be translated as "I make Y forget X"

[Gk *xéchna* to "forget it"]

séna /se.na/, /-nə/

n.: ⟨1⟩ a wall ⟨2⟩ more generally: a boundary ⟨3⟩ a line drawn as such a wall or boundary

[Fn *seinä* "wall"]

síya /siːja/, /-jə/

adv.: ⟨1⟩ in the same way (as), ⟨2⟩ just as

Example: *Elena sí symé lí Isolde bý síya aré sí symé lí Celaena bý*. = "Elena is joined with Isolde in the same way as she is joined with Celaena."

[Tessi *sí* (attr. marker) + *iya* "one" ~ "as one"]

sora /ˈsoɪ.ə/

n.: ⟨1⟩ the sky

[Ja *sora* "sky"]

soriso /soˈriːso/

vintr.: ⟨1⟩ to give welcome to ⟨2⟩ to accommodate ⟨3⟩ (rare) to embrace, to hug

[Gr *alosorízo* "to welcome"]

sova /ˈsoɪ.va/, /-və/

vintr.: ⟨1⟩ to sleep ⟨2⟩ to dream

[Sw *sova* "sleep"]

spída /ˈspiː.da/, /-də/

n.inan.: ⟨1⟩ a shield ⟨2⟩ protection ⟨3⟩ safety

n.anim.: ⟨1⟩ protector ⟨2⟩ guardian

spída [ís X] **ser** [lí Y]

vphr.: ⟨1⟩ to protect [X] [from Y]

This construction creates a verbal form. Depending on context, the phrase *Arí spída éklaro ser bý* may mean "I'll protect you" or "I am/will be your protector".

[Gk *aspída* "shield"]

st— /st- /

aff.: ⟨1⟩ a prefix added to the six nominative pronouns (*arí*, etc.) to render them in the dative (i.e., indirect object) case: for example, *arí* = 1s nom.; *starí* = 1s dat.

(See also *li*)

sým /si:m/

n.: ⟨1⟩ name

[Hu *címke* "name"]

symé /'si:.mei/

vintr.: ⟨1⟩ to tie, bind ⟨2⟩ to join, connect

[Gk *symmetochí* "to join"]

symési /'si:.mei.si/

adj. (usu. figurative): ⟨1⟩ joined, connected ⟨2⟩ of, or relating to, the mindsoul

n. ⟨1⟩ mindsoul: the representation or manifestation of a person's mind and soul ⟨2⟩ the internal representation and understanding thereof

[Tessi *symé* "to tie, join" + *sí* (attr. marker)]

tiéta /'ti.ei.tə/

vtr.: ⟨1⟩ to know ⟨2⟩ to understand

tiéta <verb>

v.: ⟨1⟩ to know how to <verb> ⟨2⟩ to know the necessity, duty, or obligation to <verb>

Notice that, in this construction, <verb> is not considered a direct object due to the lack of the accusative marker *ís*. Rather, *tiéta <verb>* is understood as one verb composing multiple words.

[Fn *tietää* "to know"]

tísmata /'tis.ma:.tə/

interj.: ⟨1⟩ hello, greetings ⟨2⟩ a general, polite greeting

tísma /'tis.mə/

interj.: ⟨1⟩ a more informal greeting commonly used among friends and family

[Gk *chairetísmata* "greetings"]

to /to/

adv.: ⟨1⟩ no ⟨2⟩ not ⟨3⟩ a grammatical marker of general negation

U

T

téda /'teɪ.da/, /-də/

vtr.: ⟨1⟩ to render, make visible ⟨2⟩ to draw or otherwise create artistically

[Fn *tehdä* "render"]

theresis /,tɛr'ɪ:.sɪs/

n.: ⟨1⟩ the magical energy that fuels spells ⟨2⟩ (uncommon) energy in general

theria /'tɛr.i.ə/

n.: ⟨1⟩ one who can practice magic ⟨2⟩ (rare) an inhabitant of Thessia

plural: *therii* /'tɛr.i:z/

thima /'θi:.mə/

n.: ⟨1⟩ emotions, emotional sensations ⟨2⟩ (uncommon) physical sensations

[Gk *aísthima* "feeling"]

thio /θi.o/, /θi.jo/

adj.: ⟨1⟩ the number zero ⟨2⟩ none, not any

[Gk *thío* (*dúo*) "two" ?]

ulfolsí /ʊl.fol'si:/

adj.: ⟨1⟩ foreign ⟨2⟩ unfamiliar ⟨3⟩ distant

[Boelgana *Xaullfæl* (Boelana capital) + Tessi *sí* (attr. marker)]

V

vardisi /,var'di:.si/

adj.: ⟨1⟩ of, or relating to, the color pink ⟨2⟩ great, bountiful

n.: ⟨1⟩ a rose or other such flower ⟨2⟩ a great harvest

[Ge *vardisperi* "pink"]

vetí /vɛ'ti/

n.: ⟨1⟩ the Earth ⟨2⟩ world, planet ⟨3⟩ a large area of land, such as a nation or continent ⟨4⟩ (figurative) experience, history, story

[Cz *svět* "world"]

volit /vo'li:t/

n.: ⟨1⟩ magical powers or abilities ⟨2⟩ more generally: skills or abilities ⟨3⟩ the rights and privileges afforded on account of one's station or powers

[Es *volitusi* "powers"]

W

<no entries>

X

<no entries>

Y

yfloní /i.flo'ni:/

n.: ⟨1⟩ a bright light ⟨2⟩ more generally: any light
 ⟨3⟩ anything which produces such a light

[Gk *typhlós* "blind"]**yoserí** /jo'seɾ.i/

vtr.: ⟨1⟩ to embrace, to hug

n.: ⟨1⟩ an embrace, hug

[Ja *yōsuru* "embrace"]

Z

<no entries>