Tamalin

Nenor ven men le foret.

光

Quytelda Kahja
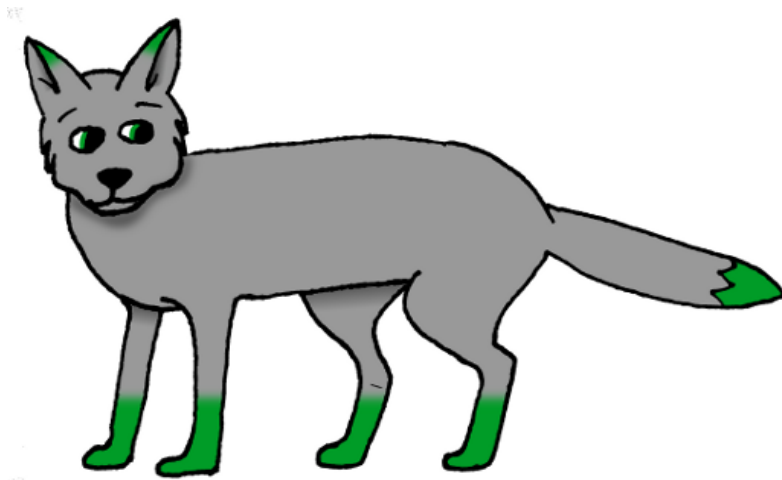
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Contents

Phonology

Consonants

	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m mm [m̩] my [mʲ] mw [mʷ]		n nn [n̩] ny [nʲ] nw [nʷ]		ng [ŋ] ngw [ŋʷ]	
Stop	p b		t d	h¹ [ç]	k g	
Fricative	f v	th [θ] dh [ð]	s z sj [sʲ]		gw [ɣʷ]	h hy [hʲ] hw [hʷ]
Approximant	w		l ll [l̩] ly [lʲ] lw [lʷ]			
Trill			r² ry [rʲ] rw [rʷ]	j¹		
Tap			r² [ɾ]			

1. <h> is pronounced as /ç/ before /i/, /ɪ/, and /j/ (/h/ and /ç/ are allaphones).
2. <r> is pronounced as /r/ finally, and /ɾ/ elsewhere (/r/ and /ɾ/ are allaphones).

Vowels

	Front	Center	Back
Closed	y [i]		u
Near Closed	i² [ɪ]		
Closed/Mid	ei² [e]		
Mid		ə	o³
Open Mid	e² [ɛ]		o³ [ɔ]
Open			a [ɑ]

1. <i> is pronounced /i/ finally and before vowels, /r/, and /ɾ/, and /ɪ/ everywhere else.
2. <e> is pronounced /e/ finally and before vowels, /r/, and /ɾ/, and /ɛ/

---

everywhere else.

3. <o> is pronounced /ɔ/ before /r/ or /ɾ/ (/o/ and /ɔ/ are allophones).

Diphthongs

Tamalin has three diphthongs, [ɑɪ], [ɑu] and [ui], written <ai>, <au>, and <ui> respectively.

> *vaine* /vɑɪne/ 'fire'
>
> *aure* /ɑuɾe/ 'hall'
>
> *luite* /luite/ 'feather'

Syllable Structure

Tamalin has the relatively restrictive syllable structure (C)V(C), by which palatalized (Cʲ) and labialized (Cʷ) consonants are classified as a single constant unit, while syllabic consonants behave as two. For example, the word *lja* [lʲɑ] would be classified as CV, and lammor (lɑm̩or) would be classified as CVCCVC. Words need not have any consonants, such as *aie* 'heaven' (/ɑje/ from *aje).

Stress Rules

In Tamalin, stress can be regular or irregular. The rule for regular stress dictates that stress always falls on the last syllable, unless the word ends in a vowel, in which case the stress falls on the second to last syllable. Syllabic consonants never take stress unless they constitute the only valid syllable in the word, when the word ends in a vowel: *mme* /ˈm̩e/ ('clear').

Irregular stress is denoted with an acute accent over the central vowel of the stressed syllable (á, é, í, ó, ú, ý). In diphthongs, the acute accent is over the first vowel (ái, éi, úi, áu), unless it splits the diphthong. Regular stress is not denoted with an accent except in proper names, where appropriate.

Syllabic Consonants

In Tamalin certain consonants (l, n, and m) can be syllabic. A syllabic consonant is denoted by doubling the letter[2] (ll, nn, and mm). Any syllabic consonant is treated as a complete CVC syllable, and may not be preceded or followed directly by a consonant. It may however be palatalized or labialized (denoted by a trailing <j> or <w>).

```
<mm> → /m̩/
      lammor → /lɑm̩or/
<nn> → /n̩/
      dannor → /dɑn̩or/
<ll> → /l̩/
      millor → /mɪl̩or/
```

_____

2   In certain orthographies, syllabic /l/ is an exception, and is sometimes denoted as an l with a stroke (ł).

Internal Sandhi

Sandhi is common between morpheme boundaries. Vowel mutation generally affects unstressed vowels directly preceding a suffix, where the following rules apply:

```
/e/ → /ɛ/
     wei + -tar → wetar
     /we/ + /tɑr/ → /wɛtɑr/

stressed /i/ → stressed /i/
     jení + -tar → jenítar
     /jɛn'i/ + /tɑr/ → jɛn'itɑr
```

Generally, changes aren't reflected in spelling.

Consonant mutation occurs much less frequently, but is present. Consonants directly preceding nasals and liquids at morpheme boundaries generally assimilate and produce long /l/, /n/, or /m/. Generally these changes are reflected in spelling. For example:

```
vien + -mja → viemmja
/viɛn/ + /mʲɑ/ → /viɛ̩mjɑ/

vien + -lja → viellja
/viɛn/ + /lʲɑ/ → /viɛ̩lʲɑ/
```

The singular exception is /l/, which does not assimilate before /n/ or /m/.

```
enyl + mja → enylmja
/ɛnil/ + /mʲɑ/ → /ɛnilmʲɑ/
```

Nouns

Tamalin nouns decline only for case, never for number or gender[3]. Noun phrases in the Tamalin language are generally head left. Noun phrases are composed from the following template:

> *noun* [plurality] [specifiers] [adjectives] [other modifiers]

where "other modifiers" may indicate any other modifier, such elements as a relative clause.

Plurality

A noun is marked as plural when it is followed by the particle word *mil*, which indicates plurality. The only exceptions are the personal pronouns, where contractions are often used[4]. Plural nouns for which a specific number is specified may or may not be marked with *mil*.

> *ira* 'river' →
>> *ira mil* 'rivers'
>> *ira* (mil) *kel* 'three rivers'

Case

Tamalin nouns are inflected for case via a collection of suffixes. Most suffixes have alternate forms to be appended to a vowel or consonant final root. When uninflected for case, a noun is considered to be in nominative form.

Suffix	Case/Meaning
-(t)ar	Genitive: denotes possession, grouping, or composition quetar → 'of the sea' quinar → 'of the world'
-(s)en	Locative: denotes movement into or towards quesen → 'into the ocean' arimen → 'Toward the face'
-(l)uir	Ablative: denotes origin, source, or movement from Tamélinuir → 'From Tamalin'

---

3 Historically Tamalin nouns were declined for gender (animacy), though this is no longer the case. See Diachronic Change.
4 Contractions for plural personal pronouns are common mainly in the southern dialect of Tamalin. While still acceptable in northern Tamalin, it is more customary to use *mil* instead. Generally, this is thought to be a result of more conservative culture within the more isolated communities in the central north, as the discrepancy does not occur in the northern port cities.

	tiruir → 'from the cup'
-(a)nta	Instrumental/Vialis: denotes causation or method ahjanta → 'By the hand' mbethanta → 'By way of the forest'
-(t)uve	Intransitive: denotes between or amidst weituve → 'between the trees' syluve → 'among the stars'
-(t)uva	Subessive: denotes upon or on quetuva → 'upon the sea' kasuva → 'upon the stone'
-(t)ella	Ornative: denotes posession or endowment. ahjatella → 'having a hand' artonella → 'endowed with an knife'
-(t)ese	Distributive: denotes "for each" or "per". este mazetese → 'food for each person' linda finese → 'one ninth'
-(l)ima	Essive: denotes position or location. Kallembethima → 'at kallembeth'

Pronouns

Tamalin has a set of four singular pronouns for first, second, and third (animate and inanimate) person. Historically, second person pronouns were differentiated by familiarity, with the familiar *enwa las* and the unfamiliar *tau*, but *tau* was dropped, and *enwa las* became just *las*. The third person inanimate pronoun, *mela*, can not be used to refer to people or animals, but may refer to plants or foliage. Each of the pronouns has a plural "contraction" form that can be used as an alternative to the plural particle *mil*.

Person	Singular	Plural Contraction
1st	o	om
2nd	las	-
3rd Animate	er	erim
3rd Inanimate	mela	melam

Indefinite Pronouns

In Tamélin, there one indefinite pronoun: *joe*, approximately equivalent to 'one'

or 'he who'. For example: *yoe le koro vyme korenje* 'one who destroys shall be destroyed'.

Other Pronouns

	this	**that**	**any**	**no**	**some**	**every**	**query**
place	*im*	*arim*	*inim*	*enim*	*wenim*	*nenim*	*quim*
thing	*or*	*aror*	*inor*	*enor*	*wenor*	*nenor*	*quar*
reason	*fe*	*arfe*	*imfe*	*emfe*	*wemfe*	*nemfe*	*quanta*
person	*es*	*ares*	*ines*	*enes*	*wenes*	*nenes*	*ques*
time	*li*	*arli*	*ilni*	*elni*	*welni*	*nelni*	*quil*

Adjectives and Modifiers

In Tamalin, adjectives modify nouns, verbs, and other adjectives. Adjectives generally follow the element they modify in no particular order.[5] Any number of adjectives may modify the same head, and they do not have to agree in any way with the elements they modify.

(1) ustúi sithe púros
     wind cold cruel
     "cruel, cold wind"

(2) pail-av lai
     lead-INF good
     "to lead well"

Demonstrative

Tamalin demonstratives follow the head word of a phrase, after plurality and number (if applicable), but typically before descriptive adjectives, though they behave like adjectives by all counts. Tamalin demonstratives are the same as the demonstrative pronouns; the correct demonstrative could feasibly replace the head noun as a pronoun.

(3) arun im
     place here
     "this place"

(4) arun arim
     place there
     "that place"

(5) nefe or
     foot this
     "this foot"
(6) nefe aror
     foot that
     "that foot"

---

5 Exceptions frequently occur in poetry, where word order is somewhat flexible. Additionally, compound words formed from adjectives generally are ordered head right, so modifiers will precede the elements the modify.

Verbs

Tamalin verbs are inflected for person, tense, and optionally, aspect and mood. Verbs come in three varieties: *-av*, *-yv*, and *-or*. Taken with these endings, a verb is an infinitive. For example: *sovor*: to separate, *emyv*: to have, *sylor*: to see.

Verb phrases are of the form:

verb [modifiers]

Tense

Tense is indicated by an infix in the verb that replaces the final consonant of the infinitive root (i.e, the *v* in *-av* or *-yv*, or the *r* in *-or*). Verbs conjugated for tense are treated as stems to be inflected with a suffix for person.

	Past	**Present**	**Future**
General	-l- *tor → tol-*	(none) *tor → tor-*	-m- *tor → tom-*
Near	-ll- *tor → toll-*	–	-mm- *tor → tomm-*

Aspect

Aspect my be indicated with an additional infix following the tense of a verb. The two aspects in tamalin are progressive (an action is ongoing) and perfective (an action is completed).

Progressive: *-w-*

> *tola* 'I ran' → *tol**w**a* 'I was running'

> *toma* 'I will run' → *tom**w**a* 'I will be running'

Perfective: *-j-*

> *tola* 'I ran' → *tolja* 'I had run'

> *toma* 'I will run' → *tomja* 'I will have run'

Optative Mood

Tamalin can optionally take an optative mood, indicated desire or wishes, by using the infix *-rj-* in the place of an infix to indicate tense. Therefore, verbs in the optative mood have no associated tense.

> *tor* 'run' → *torjan* 'may you run'

Person

Tamalin verbs are affixed with a suffix to indicate person. Generally, when a verb is inflected for person, and preceding pronoun in the subject may be assumed and therefore may be omitted (though it is not necessarily required). However,

there is no plural/non-plural distinction in inflected on the verb.

Person	Suffix
1st	-a
2nd	-an(i)[6]
3rd Animate	-o
3rd Inanimate	-et
Null	-i

The following are example conjugations of the verb *tor* ("to run") in the present tense:

tora 'I run'

toran(i) 'you run'

toro 'he/she runs'

toret 'it runs'

Null Person

In addition to the four personal affixes, Tamalin has a fifth verb affix for null person. The null person indicates either (a) unknown subject, (b) that the subject exists in the predicate, or (c) politeness when making a suggestion.

Unknown Subject

Null person is used in sentences where the verb's subject is unknown, such as when asking a question that utilizes an interrogative pronoun as the subject.

```
(7)   ques eo-m-i     tume
      who  ascend-fut-0 mountain
      "Who will go up the mountain?"
```

Predicate Subject

Occasionally the subject of a sentence will be in the predicate, usually in an explicit construction. When this happens, the verb is affixed with the null person.

```
(8)  vir-i    ekie
     be.prs-0 house
     "There is a house."
```

---

6   The second person suffix may be either *-an* or *-ani*. *-an* is generally considered less formal, and is used more often than *-ani*. Generally, *-ani* would be used only when speaking directly to God or someone who has died. See Appendix 2: Politeness.

Making a Suggestion

The *-i* inflection can be used on verbs to mark suggestion, where the speaker is already understood from context. For example, to suggest "Lets go" it is appropriate to affix the verb root *mor* ("to go") with the suffix *-i*, making *mori*. In this context, *-i* is similar to the Chinese particle word *ba*.

Participles

In Tamalin, the present participle is denoted with the suffix *-os*, which is affixed to verbs before the ending. For example, the verb *kuirdor* 'to touch' will become *kuirdos* 'touching' in its present participle form.

Similarly, the past participle is represented by the suffix *-eth*, which is applied to a verbal stem. For example, *evor* 'to loose' becomes *eveth* 'lost' and *hav* 'to die' becomes *heth* 'dead'.

Irregularity and *Vyv*

Naturally, Tamalin exhibits some irregularity in verb forms, though it is considerably less prominent that in other languages. Perhaps the most important example is the verb *vyv* ("to be"). *Vyv* takes a series of different forms in the present tense across the spectrum of person:

Person	Form
First	vira
Second	viran
Third Animate	viro
Third Inanimate	ven
Null	viri

All other forms of *vyv* are regular.

Verb Framing

Verb framing in Tamalin, which specified the directionality of a verb, is accomplished by prefixing verbs (which encode mode of motion) with directional prefixes, such as *eo-* 'up' *ge-* 'down'.

> *tor* 'run' → *eotor* 'run up'

> *mor* 'to go' → *gemor* 'go down'

Of course, some verbs already encode this information, such as *angor* 'to fall (down)' or *eor* 'to rise or go up'.

Numbers and Counting

Tamalin uses a base ten number system. The digits from one to ten are:

1: lin
2: nen
3: kel
4: so
5: kan
6: ais
7: pen
8: hano
9: fin
10:      jan

Counting is similar to the system in Mandarin Chinese. For example, *jan-lin* 'eleven', *jan-nen* 'twelve', *nen-jan* 'twenty', *kel-jan* 'thirty', *kel-jan-kan* 'thirty five'. This pattern is followed up to 99 (*fin-jan-fin*). Ordinal numbers are formed with the suffix *-da*. The ordinal numbers from one to ten are: *linda, nenda, kelda, sona, kanda, erda, penda, hanona, finda, janda*.

After 99, *kain* is one hundred. Using *kain*, one can count to 9999 (*finjanfinkain-finjanfin*). 10,000 is *jai*.

Fractions

Fractions are indicated using the distributive case on the denominator while the numerator is marked as an ordinal number. To use ordinal fractions, the suffix -*da* is placed on the the end of the denominator, before the distributive case ending, such as in *linda nendatese* ("one halfth").

(9) nenda kel-ese
     second three-DISTR
     "two thirds"

(10) jan nenda jan kan-ese
     ten second five-DISTR
     "twelve fifteenths"

Syntax

Sentence and Phrase Structure
In Tamalin, a sentence consists minimally of a single verb phrase.

Tamalin is a head left language, and generally all phrases begin with their head element.

XP → X det Adj XP

S → NP VP

S → VP NP

Tamalin sentences generally follow either an SVO or SOV structure. Most sentences are SVO; SOV sentences can only be used with the singular personal pronouns in objective case. For example:

```
(11) sylor-a  las   → na       sylor-a
     see-1.an 2.an → 2.an.do see-1.an
     "I see you."

(12) lammo-r-an  o-nonde   → ai   lammo-r-an
     sing-prs-an 1.an-ben → 1.io sing-prs-2.an
     "Sing to me."
```

The direct and indirect cases of the personal pronouns are as follows:

Person	Direct	Indirect
1	nai	ai
2	na	a
3 Animate	ne	e
3 Inanimate	ni	i

Determiners
Determiners follow directly after the head word of the phrase they modify:

XP → X (det) (Adj) (

```
E    aio-l-a     sur  tir aror
3.io give-pst-1 also cup that
"I also gave him that cup."
```

Questions
Questions in Tamalin follow the same word order patterns used to make statements, but the element in question is replaced with an interrogative pronoun.

```
(13) weto-lm-an      quar
     do-pres.prog-2 what
     "What are you doing?"
```

```
(14) Quim eo-mo-l-i    tume
     who  up-go-pst-0 mountain
     "Who went up the mountain?"
```

When transliterated to the Roman alphabet, questions are preceded by an upside down question mark (¿) and punctuated by a question mark (?). For example: *¿Las seá?* ("How are you?").

Polar Questions

Any statement can be turned into a yes/no question with the polar particle *m*. By adding an m to the end of a complete statement, the speaker indicates that they expect a simple boolean response reflecting the veracity of the statement.

```
(15) quaidhor-an       Tamélin m
     understand.prs-2 Tamalin prt.q
     "Do you understand Tamalin?"
```

```
(16) nai  lammor-an  m
     1.io sing.prs-2 prt.q
     "Will you sing for me?"
```

The responses 'yes' and 'no' in Tamalin are *lja*[7] and *men*, respectively. For example:

```
(17) umor-an im    m
     dwell-2 here prt.q
     "Do you live here?"
```

```
(18) lja umor-a  im
     yes dwell-1 here
     "Yes, I live here"
```

```
     men umor-a  men im
     no  dwell-1 not here
     "No, I don't live here."
```

Negatives

The particle word *men* means 'no', 'not', or 'none'. When used after a verb or adjective, the meaning is negated. When used following a noun, it acts as a quantifier indicating none. It can also be used to say 'No.'

---

7   Alternatively, *ja* is equivalent to *lja*, though it is somewhat less formal.

malyv 'to bind' > *malyv men* 'to not bind'

maie 'warm' > *maie men* 'not warm'

syl 'star' > *syl men* 'no star(s)'

Voice

Tamalin does not have a passive or an anti-passive voice, as a result of no distinction of animacy. The language also lacks any special syntax for reflexives.

```
(19) arton nai karno-l-et
     knife me  cut-pst-3.inan
     "a knife cut me"
```

```
(20) karno-l-a o
     cut-pst-1 1
     "I cut me"
```

Strengthening

Strengthening of meaning is conveyed in Tamélin in one of two ways: reduplication or the adjective *te*.

> *masa* 'bad' →
>> *masa **te*** 'very bad'
>>
>> ***ma**masa* 'extremely bad'

> *sithe* 'cold' →
>> *sithe **te*** 'very cold'
>>
>> ***si**sithe* 'freezing'

Copula

In Tamalin, the linkage of a subject to some adjective or modifier does not require a verb. Instead a sentence will consist of the subject, followed by its modifiers.

```
(21) limmeth sithe te.
     Today   cold  very.
     Today is very cold.
```

However, if the subject is represented by a pronoun, copula is not used, and the appropriately conjugated form of *vyv* ('to be') will be preferred.

```
(22) vir-a ev-eth
     be-1  lost-pp
     "I'm lost"
```

Comparative

Comparative phrases are constructed using the particle *hwi*, which is placed between the elements being compared. The aspect of comparison, generally an adjective following the elements, is suffixed with a postfix that indicates the degree of the comparison of the first element relative to the second; *-hja* (both elements are equal), *-mja* (first element exhibits a greater degree), and *-lja* (first element exhibits a lesser degree).

```
(23) llan hwi ira   gela-hja
     year PTC river quick-COMP
     "the years are as fast as the river"
```

```
(24) syl  hwi lota  viem-mja
     star PTC cloud high-COMP
     'the stars are higher than the clouds'
```

```
(25) wei  hwi syl  viel-lja
     tree PTC star high-COMP
     "the trees are lower than the stars"
```

Superlative

To indicate a superlative noun phrase, the suffixes -mja and -lja are postfixed to the adjective with no other comparative noun present:

> *syl kirómja* → 'the brightest star'

> *wei hailja* → 'the least large tree'

Conditionality

Tamalin conditional sentences are expressed using the construct *yt* [protasis] *he* [apodosis], where the protasis is the condition, and the apodosis is the result. It is similar to the English construct If [this] then [that]. For example:

> **Yt** *haman* **he** *vyma enyl.* '**If** you die, **then** I will be sad.'

> **Yt** *miralo men* **he** *ve enwa halo.* '**If** he had not come, **then** his friends would have died.'

Relative Clauses and Complement Clauses

In Tamalin, relative and complement clauses begin the particle *le*, and follow the element they modify. Generally, these clauses come at the end of the phrase they modify.

Relative Clause

> Ira [le mindavet silweluir] 'the river [that flows from the west]'

> Maze [le sylola] miralo vai ekie. 'The person [that you saw] came to my house.'

Complement Clause

Quaidhora men [le viro quim]. 'I do not know [where he is]'

Úrre molo [le mui umoro]. 'The dog went to [where the cat lives]'

It is worth noting that in relative clauses, verbs must be inflected for person to agree with the element that the clause modifies.

Conjunctions with Le

Occasionally, *le* appears following conjunctions. In these cases, *le* is a part of the conjunctions and provides no other special syntactic or semantic meaning. For example:

pan le → '(at the same time) as'

pan le dorma eoret o mil estoma 'as the sun rises, we will eat'

Derivational Morphology

Derivational changes are generally implemented via a simple suffix appended directly to the root word. Some suffixes preserver word class, while others bring roots into other classes. On verbs, derivational suffixes replace the infinitive suffix *-or*, *-av*, *-yv*.

Following is a table of common derivational affixes:

Affix	Meaning	Example
-elda	Agent (v → n)	wetelda 'doer'
-elfa	(n → adj)	pelenelfa 'kingly'
-aha	(adj → noun)	aiavaha 'sweetness'
-on	(adj → adj)	sainon 'endless'
-aro	(n → n)	elaro 'crystalline'
-mi	(adj → adj)	lústemi 'fearful'
eku-	Performative (v → v)	ekudhamava 'I hereby declare'

Diachronic Change

Tamalin words are derived from a series of abstract roots. Usually, the roots embody abstract concepts or meanings, from which words can be formed through the combination of roots and the use of loosely defined affixes.

For example, the root *TAT represents meanings such as 'tangled', 'tied', or 'woven'. Words derived from this root include:

> *tatsa 'net' (*tasta*)

> *tator 'to tangle'

> *mastate 'lie' (from *MAS 'bad' and *TAT)

> *tatma 'knot' (*tanta*)

A variety of affixes are loosely associated with certain concepts. Many of the affixes have are associated with either the animate or inanimate genders. A few of the most common examples are:

- -e: animate gender, intangible things, landforms, body parts
  *NEP 'foot' > *nepe 'foot' (*nefe*)

- -a: inanimate gender, objects
  *HON 'thorn; thistle' > *hona 'thorn'

- -ma: derivational (more specific, inanimate)
  *JEN 'silver' > *jenma 'moon' (*jenna*)

- -me: more specific, animate
  *GWA 'bless' > *gwame 'redemption' or 'cleansing of sin'

- -ro: derivational (a related state)
  *LIN 'one' > linro 'alone' (*lirno*)

Appendix 1: Textual Examples

Baveltule (The Tower of Babel)
This is a translation and interlinear glossing of the account of the Tower of Babel translated from Genesis (Bible Gateway, NIV).

```
Quin   inene vy-l-et        ammá-tar      lin mana mmore-tar  lin.
World all   be-pst-3.inan language-gen one and  speech-gen one.
And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech.


Pan     le   haldo-l-o        lim-uir  er-im     agwa-l-o
In time that journey-pst-3.an east-abl 3.an-pl  find-pst-3.an
And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the east, that they


vamje elen silma  Sinar-ar; mana umo-l-o           arim.
plain in    country Shinar-gen and  dewll-pst-3.an there.
found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there.


Mana mmo-l-o      joe enjo-lda, "mor-i, millo-rj-o    vamil mana
And  say-pst-3.an one other-per "go-sjv, make-sjv-3.an brick and  And
they said one to another, Go to, let us make brick, and


ni         vainor-i javie."    Mana er-im    emy-l-o        vamil
3.inan.do burn-sjv thorough." And  3.an-pl have-pst-3.an brick
burn them thoroughly. And they had brick


hwi le  mbe   mana wane  hwi le kisí.
as  rel stone and  slime as  rel mortar.
for stone, and slime had they for mortar.


Mana mmo-l-o,    Mor-i, milljo-rj-o   fele mana tule  le
And  say-pst-3an go-svj build-svj-3an city and  tower ptc.rel
And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose


kuirdo-rj-et   aie;    mana millo-rj-o   arder dhe  vy-m-a
touch-svj-3.an heaven  and  make-svj-3an name  lest be-fut-1
top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be


kam-eth    mes-uve   quin-ar    inene.
scatter-pp face-sube world-gen all
scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth


Kelle ge-mira-l-o        syl-or fele mana tule  le     fadh
God   down-come-pst-3an see-inf city and  tower ptc.rel children
And the LORD came down to see the city and the tower, which the
```

children

```
maze-tar    milljo-l-o.
people-gen build-pst-3an
of men builded.
```

```
Mana Kello mmo-l-o:      "Eor-i!    Maze  v-yv-o     joe mana
And  God   say-pst-3an:  behold-svj People be-prs-3an one and
And the LORD said, Behold, the people is one and
```

```
er-im  inene emyv-o   ammá     lin; mana or    yrav-o    wet-or:
3an-pl all   have-3an language one; and  this begin-3an do-inf
they have all one language; and this they begin to do:
```

```
mana enor    vy-m-et       hanj-eth er-im-uir  le
and  nothing be-fut-3inan hold-pp  3an-pl-abl ptc.rel
and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have
```

```
kala-lj-o            wet-or."
imagine-pst.crs-3an do-inf
Imagined to do
```

```
Mor-i, ge-mo-rj-a    mana kamo-l-a ve   ammá      he
Go-sjv down-go-svj-1 and  scatter-pst-1 language so
Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that
```

```
quaidho-rj-o        men ve    ammá     joe-luir enjo-lda.
understand-may-3an neg 3an-gen language one-abl  other-per
they may not understand one another's speech.
```

```
He Kelle ne     kamo-l-o         torva mes-uva  quin-ar
So God   3.an.do scatter-pst-3an abroad face-sube world-gen
So the LORD scattered them abroad from thence upon the face
```

```
inene: mana milljo-l-o    men fele.
all    and  build-pst-3an neg city.
of all the earth: and they left off to build the city.
```

```
Fenta ven       ard-eth  babel; je  Kelle kamo-l-o        arim
Thus  be-3.inan call-pp  babel; for God   scatter-pst-3an there
Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the LORD did
```

```
ammá     quin-ar: mana arim-uir Kello ne      kamo-l-o
language world-gen and  there-abl God   3.an.do scatter-pst-3.an
```

there confound the language of all the earth: and from thence did

```
mes-uva    quin-ar    inene.
face-sube world-gen all.
the LORD scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth.
```

Rynlámhar

Rynlámhar is a short, nonsensical children's song about a bird similar to the common loon known as a *laúio*.

¡A Rynlámhar, lámhar telo ryn!　　Little bird, little grey bird,
¿Molani quim, a lam-lam?　　Where did you go, birdy?
¡Na evola elen quen uilos!　　I lost you in shimmering waters.
¿Faisoran jennaluir m?　　Do you hide from the moon?

¡A Rynlámhar, lámhar telo ryn!　　Little bird, little grey bird,
¿Molani quim, a lam-lam?　　Where did you go, birdy?
¡Hwindora las mannos enyl,　　I hear you crying sadly,
le val meiquos tovaluir!　　a lamenting voice from afar.

¡A Rynlámhar, lámhar telo ryn!　　Little bird, little grey bird,
¿Molani quim, a lam-lam?　　Where did you go, birdy?
¡A ljavani osi lirno te,　　O, come back to me so alone
elen wyse azelar!　　in the night-time shadows.

¡A Rynlámhar, lámhar telo ryn!　　Little bird, little grey bird,
¿Molani quim, a lam-lam?　　Where did you go, birdy?
Súforan va hywe mil telo.　　Flap your grey wings.
¡Nailori jennasi!　　Fly to the moon!

Nenor ven men le Foret

Gai ge syl te kiró mil,　　Deep under stars so bright,
umora weivelon,　　We dwell among the the trees,
elen karja amber mil,　　in days pale,
jeníar mana gendol.　　of silver and gold.

Pan le ryníra mindoret,　　In the time that the brook flows,
sovorenje ve alimuir.　　separated from their fathers,
Arton mil le angoret,　　the leaves that fell,
Ustúi mar ni embavet.　　the wind ancient carries them.

Pan le enkí akaríar,　　In the time that the moonbeams of
jena elo angoret,　　night

jena elo heingar,
le karjet jení karja.

Engais gaiwin siloret,
gai ge ama mana kar,
Nenor ven men le foret.

the purple veil falls,
the adornment of the purple veil,
the silver day.

The roots grow deep,
deep below life and light,
not all is as it seems.

Appendix 2: Pragmatics

Tamalin has very few politeness structures built-in due to a lack of formality in culture. In Tamalin culture, it is inappropriate to use formal language in most situations. A highly egalitarian such as the Tamélinin has little use for emotional distancing, which is considered rude. Formal tongue is used mainly in religion or in relation to the spiritual, such as when praying or talking about religion, God, or someone who is dead.

Politeness or impoliteness is generally judged on basis of openness and friendliness in conversation. A typical conversation may proceed as follows:

> ¡Nen, enwa!
>
> Nen, vira elenya na sylor. ¿Las seá?
>
> Vira lai te, tul emyva ljanjo. ¿Nai ailljoman[8] quen m?
>
> Lja.
>
> Telai.

Translation:

> Hello, friend!
>
> Hello, I'm happy to see you. How are you doing?
>
> I am well, but I'm thirsty. Will you give me some water?
>
> Yes.
>
> Thank you.

---

8   Though translated as "give" in this text, it is worth noting that the verb *ailljor* (infinitive of *ailljoman*) actually means "to give as a gift". So when asking for something it is common to ask for it as a gift if you aren't going to pay for it.

Appendix 3: Naming Conventions

Names are formed from words, generally affixed with *-in*, i.e., *Tamélin* from *Tamel* and *Kírin* from *Kir*.

Compound Names

Compound names are generally formed by concatenating words, modifier first. For example:

Aiekarsylórinquesintule from *aie*, *kar*, *sylórin*, *quesing*, and *tule*.

Quenvainwil from *quen*, *vain*, and *wil*.

Syljennýlamme from *syl*, j*enní*, and *lamme*.

Cultural Conventions

In Tamalin culture an adult individual has three names: a birth name, and family name, and a self-name. Upon birth every child is given a birth name, which is chosen by the parents and will be used by the child until they become an adult. Upon becoming an adult, the child chooses a new name for himself. The adult name must be based on a deep self-understanding, and be a representation of the true nature of a persons being and personality. Adulthood is officially confirmed through this revelation of self-awareness and choice of name, regardless of what age it occurs at.

Once an adult name is chosen, the person is referred from there on by that name, and the birth name becomes the second or middle name.

```
 Válin   Kósyl   Kirowe
[adult] [birth] [family]
```

Lexicon

-(a)lde (n suffix)
per (distributive) (*?)
-(a)lsi (n suffix)
time (at) (*?)
-(a)mwe (n suffix)
towards (orientative) (*?)
-(a)nta (n suffix)
by way of (*?)
-(e)le (n suffix)
into (*?)
-(e)si (n suffix)
to (*?)
-(e)sir (n suffix)
concerning (oblique) (*?)
-(l)ima (n suffix)
at (essive) (*?)
-(l)leo (n suffix)
over (*?)
-(m)ila (n suffix)
With (comitative) (*?)
-(m)ilen (n suffix)
without (*?)
-(s)ain (n suffix)
ending at (*?)
-(t)ella (n suffix)
ornative (*?)
-a (v suffix)
I; first person neuter (*?)
-aha (adj suffix)
-ness (*?)
-an (v suffix)
you; (*?)
-ar (n suffix)
genetive (*?)
-aro (n suffix)
composed of; made from; -en
(*?)

-da (n suffix)
ordinal (*?)
-elda (v suffix)
-er; agent suffix (*?)
-en (n suffix)
at (*?)
-enje (v suffix)
past gerund (*?)
-et (v suffix)
third person inanimate (*?)
-eth (v suffix)
past gerund; -ed (*?)
-hja (adj suffix)
as (*?)
-ila (n suffix)
with (*?)
-ing (n suffix)
under (*?)
-kav (n suffix)
study (*?)
-lo (n suffix)
by (*?)
-lja (adj suffix)
less (*?)
-mi (n suffix)
-full; surplus (*?)
-mja (adj suffix)
more (*?)
-o (v suffix)
he; she; third person neuter
(*?)
-omi (n suffix)
-full; surplus (*?)
-on (n suffix)
without; lacking (*?)
-ose (n suffix)
by (*?)

-uir (n suffix)
out (from) (*ujur)
-uva (prep)
between (*?)
a (int)
O (vocative) (*?)
adhel (n)
door (*adhe:el)
adhor (v)
beware of (*?)
afe (n)
generation (*afe)
agwav (v)
find (*?)
ahe (n)
vowel (*ɑ:he)
ahja (n)
hand (*?)
ahjor (v)
grasp (*?)
aias (n)
luck (*ajat)
aiava (adj)
sweet (*ɑjɑvɑ)
aiazí (n)
nectar (*ajaz)
aie (nprop)
heaven (*?)
aillja (n)
gift (*?)
ailljor (v)
gift (to give as) (*?)
aior (v)
give (*Ajo:r)
airda (adj)
sixth (*aisda)
ais (n)
six (*?)
aiwav (v)

clothe (*?)
aiwav (v)
seek (*ajwav)
aiwe (n)
clothing (*aiu)
akarí (n)
moonbeam (*ɑkɑri:)
akin (n)
terror (*ɑxgɪn)
áldhen (n)
brother (*dhen)
alke (n)
brick (*?)
allas (pro)
ago (*?)
allata (n)
legend (*a:la:ta)
alle (n)
chief (*a:le)
alli (pro)
then (*?)
álmilav (v)
beget (*?)
alquas (n)
boat (*alkwat)
alwav (v)
forgive (*?)
amaio (n)
love of life (*amajo)
amaro (adj)
alive (*ama)
ambeth (n)
canopy (*ɑmbɛθ)
ame (n)
life (*?)
ammá (n)
language (*ɑ:mɑ:)
amor (v)
live (*?)

amva (adj)
free (*ɑːmvɑ)
anga (n)
horror (*ang)
angav (v)
horrify (*ang)
angor (v)
fall down (*ɑŋeoɹ)
anne (n)
music (*aːne)
anneth (n)
council (*aneθ)
annor (v)
make (*aːnor)
anta (pre)
then (*?)
anúi (n)
copper (*ɑduiː)
aqua (n)
memory (*?)
aquav (v)
remember (*?)
aram (n)
hymn (*ɑɹɑːm)
ardav (v)
to call by a name (*?)
arele (n)
autumn (*arel)
ares (pro)
that person (*?)
areth (n)
cloak (*?)
arfe (pro)
that (*?)
arim (pro)
there (*?)
arin (n)
face (*?)
arinhim (n)

beard (*?)
aror (pro)
that (*?)
aros (n)
map (*aros)
arton (n)
knife (*?)
árjel (n)
cycle (*aːryel)
asa (n)
bend; (*ɑːs)
ásav (v suffix)
fade (*?)
ata (n)
tooth (*atak)
atail (adj)
apt (*?)
atav (v)
receive; (*?)
aure (n)
hall (*?)
avren (n)
bread (*?)
avrí (n)
crystal (*av(r))
avríaro (adj)
crystalline (*?)
azáro (n)
illusion (*azaːr)
aze (n)
stomach; (*ɑz)
azel (n)
Night-time (*azeːl)
azelljo (n)
Night-person (*azeːljo)
bai (interj)
aich (*bɑɪ)
banor (v)
beat (*bador)

dale (n)
ban (*?)
dalor (v)
ban (*?)
dalvaire (n)
crossway (*davlair)
dande (n)
agony (*dɑːde)
dane (n)
harm (*?)
dangor (v)
corrupt (*dagor)
dannor (v)
cause harm; hurt (*dɑːnor)
dare (n)
work (*?)
davor (v)
cross (*?)
dello (n)
orange (*dɛllo)
dhe (pre)
lest (*?)
dheor (n)
climb (*?)
dhor (v)
be (*?)
dim (adj)
eha (*exa)
dimor (v)
betray (*?)
dol (adj/n)
golden (*dɑulo)
don (n)
dim (*don)
dorí (n)
gold (*dɑuriː)
dorma (n)
sun (*daurma)
dumor (v)

delve (*dum)
dylle (n)
bell (*dyːl)
ekie (n)
home (*eki)
ekor (v)
lie (*?)
el (n)
gem (*el)
elbahe (adj)
worn (*?)
elbav (v)
wear (*?)
elen (pre)
in (*eled)
elfa (n suffix)
-ly (*?)
elmarían (n)
palace (*?)
elo (adj/n)
purple (*elelo)
Elóndenin (pnoun)
God (*?)
elondeo (n)
religion (*elondejo)
eljor (v)
hallow (*?)
embav (v)
bear; carry (*?)
emyv (v)
have (*?)
ena (n)
no (*?)
endes (n)
feast (*ɛːdɛːt)
enes (pro)
nobody (*?)
enfe (pro)
no reason (*?)

engais (n)
root (*engais)
engwa (n)
draught (*engwa)
engwes (adj)
intense (*?)
enke (n)
dark (*?)
ennal (n)
dusk (*ennal)
enni (pro)
never (*?)
enor (pro)
nothing (*?)
enor (v)
stop (*edor)
ental (n)
night (*enxtal)
enurli (adj)
something that usually
happens but didn't (*?)
enwa (n)
friend (*?)
enyl (adj)
sad (*eni:l)
enjo (pro)
other (*?)
eo- (v prefix)
up (*?)
eor (v)
behold (*?)
eor (v)
go up; increase (*eo)
er (pro)
he; she; third person neuter
(*?)
er mil (pro)
they (*?)
erim (pro)

they (*?)
erno (adj)
false (*enro)
es (pro)
this (*?)
esol (n)
core (*esol)
estas (n)
society (*estat)
este (n)
food (*?)
estor (v)
eat (*ɛ:tor)
esúi (n)
scent; smell (*?)
esuiv (v)
smell (*?)
esjo (n)
hunger (*esjo)
evor (ev)
loose (*?)
fadh (n)
child (*?)
fadhí (n)
breath (*?)
faie (n)
interest (*faje)
fain (adj)
secret (*?)
faisor (v)
hide (*?)
falam (n)
bed (*fala:m)
falde (n)
abandonment (*fald-)
faldhas (n)
childhood (*faðlas)
faldor (v)
abandon (*?)

famat (n)
anwer (*?)
faní (n)
smoke (*fɑniː)
fanja (n)
question (*?)
fanjor (v)
ask (*?)
farme (n)
lip; (*?)
fav (n)
breath (*?)
fe (pro)
this (*?)
fele (n)
city (*fɛle)
femja (n)
blood (*?)
fenthe (n)
crest (*?)
filja (n)
crown (*?)
filjav (v)
crown (*?)
fin (n)
nine (*?)
finda (adj)
ninth (*?)
finna (n)
countenance (*?)
fithe (adj)
sticky (*fɪθe)
fithí (n)
sap (*fɪθiː)
for (v)
seem (*?)
fuirje (n)
enemy (*?)
funnor (v)

blow (*fuːn)
furbo (n)
art (*?)
fyles (n)
angel (*?)
gai (adj)
deep (*ŋai)
gaiwin (adj)
deep (*?)
galan (n)
word (*?)
gannor (n)
abide (*Ngaːd)
ge (adj)
down (*ŋe)
ge- (v prefix)
down (*?)
gela (adj)
fast (*?)
gelquav (v)
drown (*?)
gema (n)
depths (*ngema)
gen (adj)
pale (*?)
gerso (adj)
in debt (*ngesro)
gesa (n)
debt (*ngeːs)
gúnto (adj)
fat (*guːntu)
gurda (n)
demon (*nguːdra)
gwadh (n)
rain (*?)
gwadhor (v)
rain (*?)
gwaidh (n)
bark (*?)

gwav (v)
bless (*?)
gwil (n)
woman (*gwɪl)
hai (adj)
big (*?)
hairo (n)
sitting (*hairw)
hairwor (v)
sit (*hairwor)
hais (n)
gloom (*xaɪs)
haite (adj)
great (*?)
halde (n)
journey (*?)
halor (v)
read (*?)
halye (adj)
agile (*hal)
hangur (adj)
sharp (*?)
hano (n)
eight (*?)
hanona (adj)
eighth (*hanoda)
haralja (n)
animal path (*?)
hareng (n)
fish (*?)
haro (n)
wild (*larro)
hartas (n)
trap (*hartat)
harvala (n)
animal voice (*?)
harja (n)
animal (*haɹɪɑ)
hath (adj)

cool (*?)
haus (n)
weight (*?)
hauve (adj)
opposite (*hau)
havar (n)
dagger (*?)
havre (n)
arm (*?)
he (int)
then (*?)
heme (n)
neck (*xeme)
herav (v)
adorn (*xɛrɑv)
herja (n)
adornment (*?)
hethav (v)
abound (*?)
him (n)
hair (*hiim)
hindath (n)
bane (*xidnath)
hinor (v)
leave behind (*hinor)
hira (n)
cover (*?)
hírana (n)
corpse (*xirrana)
hiranne (n)
requiem (*xirɑːne)
hirledha (n)
killing; (*xirledh)
hirledhor (v)
kill (*xirledhor)
híro (adj)
barren;
destroyed (*xirro)
hiror (v)

cover (*xiɹ)
hona (n)
thorn (*xonɑ)
húran (n)
claw (*huran)
hwaith (n)
counsel; advice (*?)
hwalá (n)
prayer (*hwala:)
hwalav (n)
pray (*Hwala:v)
hwen (n)
branch (*?)
hwes (adj)
damp (*?)
hwi (pro)
than (*?)
hwinde (n)
ear (*hwɪnde)
hwindor (v)
hear (*?)
hjav (v)
put (*hiav)
hylar (n)
ball (*?)
hyn (n)
finger (*hin)
hywe (n)
wing (*?)
ia (n)
bright (*i:ɑ)
iaro (adj)
shimmering (*iaro)
ílaro (n)
allegiance (*I:laro)
im (pro)
here (*?)
imai (n)
green (*?)

ineldasí (n)
forever (*?)
inen (adj)
all (*?)
ines (pro)
anyone (*?)
inim (pro)
anywhere (*?)
inni (pro)
anytime (*?)
inor (pro)
anything (*?)
ira (n)
river (*iɹɑ)
ka (n)
mind (*?)
kadhe (n)
subject; (*kadh)
kadhor (v)
learn (*?)
káie (n)
dream (*kɑje)
kairi (n)
cape (*?)
kairo (n)
gate (*?)
kala (n)
letter; glyph (*?)
kalbor (v)
hit (*?)
kaleth (n)
alphabet (*?)
kalle (n)
coast (*kɑ:le)
kamor (v)
confuse; (*?)
kamor (v)
scatter; confuse (*?)
kan (n)

five (*?)
kanda (adj)
fifth (*?)
kanío (n)
scholarship; love of knowledge (*kanijo)
kar (n)
light (*?)
kara (adj)
black (*kɑrɑ)
karnor (v)
cut (*xarnor)
káro (adj)
glowing (white) (*karro)
kas (n)
stone (*?)
kate (n)
knee (*kat)
katha (n)
cleft (*kath)
kator (v)
bite (*kator)
kaurav (v)
abhor (*xaur)
kaure (n)
abhorrance (*xaur)
kaurie (adj)
abhorrant (*xaur)
kel (n)
three (*?)
kelda (adj)
third (*?)
keldálil (n)
Great grandmother (*?)
keldálim (n)
Great-grandfather (*?)
kélgin (n)
anger (*xɛ:lgɪn)
Kelle (n)

God (*Ke:le)
kello (n)
bay (*?)
hellor (v)
rage; act in anger (*xe:lor)
helma (n)
rage (*Xe:lma)
kelmafe (n)
Great-grandparent (*?)
hélor (n)
rage; act in anger (*xe:lor)
kenje (adj)
tilted (*kɛːnye)
keor (v)
tilt (*?)
kesyv (v)
cook (*?)
kindar (n)
doom (*?)
kir (adj)
pure (*?)
kir (n)
white (*?)
kiró (adj)
bright; brilliant (*kiro:)
koldo (n)
blue (*kodlo)
kor (v)
create (*kor)
kui (n)
lake (*?)
kuirde (n)
touch (*?)
kuirdor (v)
touch (*?)
kuise (n)
draught (*?)
lafa (n)
page (*lapa)

lai (adj)
good (*?)
laidhe (adj)
clever (*ke:lu)
laika (n)
smart (*laika)
laihalde (int)
farewell (*?)
lailyta (n)
omen; beacon (*?)
lairav (v)
call; beckon (*?)
lálmamor (v)
chant (*La:mla:mor)
lambe (n)
song (*?)
lámhar (n)
bird (*lɑ:mhar)
lamme (n)
song (*lɑ:me)
lammor (v)
sing (*lɑ:mor)
láras (pre)
after (*la:ras)
larí (adj)
last (*lɑri:)
las (pro)
you (*?)
lasí (n)
time (*lɑsi:)
late (n)
distance (*la:ta)
lath (n)
tribe (*?)
lavra (n)
cape (*laidh)
le (pro)
that (*le)
li (pro)

now (*?)
lim (n)
east (*?)
lin (n)
one (*?)
linda (adj)
first (*?)
linta (n)
sole (*?)
lire (n)
mist; (*?)
lirno (adj)
alone (*linro)
lithúi (n)
dew (*lithui:)
llan (n)
year (*?)
llanárjel (n)
anniversary (*llyan)
lle (pre)
for (in place of) (*?)
lomme (n)
age (*lo:m)
lormo (adj)
old; aged (*lo:mro)
loste (n)
era; (*?)
lota (n)
cloud (*?)
lotami (adj)
cloudy (*?)
luine (adj)
early (*lyne)
luite (n)
feather (*ly:t)
lume (n)
wave (*?)
lun (n)
morning; (*?)

lúnjo (n)
morning person (*lu:njo)
lure (n)
fruit (*?)
lúste (n)
fear (*lu:ste)
lústor (v)
fear (*lu:stor)
lja (n)
yes; □ (*lja)
ljanav (n)
drink (*ljadav)
ljanjo (n)
thirst (*ljadjo)
(l)jaro (adj)
TRUE (*?)
ljav (v)
return (*?)
lyta (n)
mark (*lyt)
m (q)
yes/no (*?)
ma (n)
mouth (*?)
madha (n)
tussock (*?)
mafe (n)
parent (*mafe)
maha (n)
insane; crazy (*maska)
máhav (v)
journey (*mɑːkɑv)
máhe (n)
trek; (*mɑːke)
mal (n)
four (*?)
malda (adj)
fourth (*?)
male (n)

tongue (*mɑːl)
malyv (v)
bind (*?)
mana (con)
and (*?)
manne (n)
cry (*mɑːne)
mannor (v)
cry (*mɑːnor)
mar (n)
ancient (*mɑr)
masa (adj)
bad (*baːs)
mastate (n)
lie (*?)
máthil (n)
tussock island; small grassy island (*madhsil)
maze (n)
person (*?)
mazeth (n)
mob; (*mazeth)
mbe (n)
stone (*bhe)
mbeth (n)
forest (*ßɛːth)
mbi (n)
nose (*biː)
mbior (v)
smell (*?)
meiqua (n)
lament (*?)
mela (pro)
it (*?)
melam (pro)
they (inanimate) (*?)
mélima (n)
beginning (*?)
melma (n)

bond (*?)
melzo (adj)
brown (*meːz)
men (adv)
not; (*?)
meng (adj)
evil (*mɛɡ)
mes (n)
face (*?)
mil (prt)
plural (*?)
milkor (v)
illuminate (*mɪːlkɑɹoɹ)
millor (v)
make (*mɪːlor)
milljor (v)
build; (*?)
milvainor (v)
kindle (*mɪːlvɑɪnor)
mindav (v)
flow (*?)
ming (adj)
splendid (*?)
mirav (v)
come (*?)
mirve (adj)
young (*mirve)
miryan (adj)
new (*miryan)
mmera (n)
mind (*?)
mmerya (n)
soul (*?)
mmor (v)
speak (*?)
mor (v)
go (*?)
mui (n)
cat (*myː)

múrav (v)
clench (*muːr)
myel (n)
bud (*?)
myelo (n)
yellow (*?)
na (pro)
you (*?)
nai (pro)
I (*?)
naile (n)
air (*?)
nailor (v)
fly (*nailor)
nairav (v)
bring (*?)
nairve (adj)
old (*nairve)
naisí (n)
joy (*nɑɪsiː)
namme (pre)
across (*nɑːme)
navyor (v)
flee (*?)
ne (pro)
he; (*?)
nefe (n)
foot (*nep)
nefor (v)
walk (*nepor)
nelnas (adj)
forever (*?)
neltal (n)
day (*?)
nemmafe (n)
grandparent (*menmafe)
nemmor (v suffix)
greet (*nenmor)
nen (interj)

hello (*?)
nen (n)
two (*nɛ:n)
nenda (adj)
second (*?)
nendálil (n)
grandmother (*?)
nendálim (n)
grandfather (*?)
nenes (pro)
everybody (*?)
nenfe (pro)
every (*?)
nenim (pro)
everywhere (*?)
nennefe (n)
biped (*?)
nennel (adj)
daily (*?)
nenni (pro)
always (*?)
nenor (pro)
everything (*?)
nensina (n)
bifurcation (*?)
ni (pro)
it (*?)
nolya (n)
dome (*?)
nor (v)
enter (*?)
nore (pre)
beyond; (*nor)
norlase (n)
future (*norlas)
nove (pre)
away (*?)
noviarnor (v)
cut off; amputate (*novxarn)

numor (n)
dig (*?)
nuva (n)
pit (*?)
nyare (adj)
hot (*nyahre)
nyela (n)
foam (*?)
o (pro)
I (*?)
o'm (pro)
we (*?)
oil (n)
beach (*?)
ois (n)
beach (*?)
olisi (n)
clasp (*oli:si)
olisor (v)
clasp (*to clasp)
onya (pre)
against (*?)
or (v)
happen; (*or)
or (pro)
this (*?)
ose (n)
dust (*?)
ovel (pre)
until (*?)
ozel (pre)
behind (*?)
paie (n)
obsession (*paje)
pailav (v)
lead (*o:reor)
palle (adj)
dry (*pa:le)
pallyav (v)

choose (*?)
pan (pre)
as; in the time that (*?)
pelen (n)
king (*?)
pelkor (v)
refuse (*?)
pen (n)
seven (*?)
penda (adj)
seventh (*?)
penor (v)
stand (*penor)
púros (adj)
cruel (*pu:r)
pyn (n)
dot (*?)
quaidh (n)
knowledge (*?)
quaidhor (v)
to know (*?)
qualaiav (v)
haunt (*qualajor)
quanta (interrog)
why (*?)
quar (interrog)
what (*?)
quaste (adj)
safe (*?)
que (n)
sea (*kwe)
quellav (v)
deem (*kwɛ:lɑv)
quen (n)
water (*kwɛd)
quenalya (n)
waterway (*quedalya)
querdel (n)
storm (*quedxe:l)

querdéllota (n)
stormcloud (*quedxe:llota)
querdil (n)
wetlands (*kwɛdsɪl)
querdo (adj)
wet (*kwedro)
ques (n)
meat (*kuɛ:t)
ques (interrog)
who (*?)
quesil (n)
marsh (*?)
quesing (n)
island (*?)
queth (n)
number; math (*kweth)
quethkav (n)
mathematics (*quethkav)
quethor (v)
count (*queth)
qui (n)
inspiration (*?)
quil (interrog)
when (*?)
quilyor (v)
sense; (*?)
quim (interrog)
where (*?)
quimye (n)
man (*?)
quin (n)
world (*earth)
quirav (n)
control (*?)
quyla (n)
haven (*?)
quytor (v)
wander (*?)
rais (n)

skill (*?)
rana (n)
body (*?)
ri (con)
or (*?)
rie (n)
shape (*?)
ronor (v)
tremble (*?)
rraf (n)
purr (*raf)
rrav (v)
purr (*raf)
rudha (n)
duress; stress (*?)
ryn (adj)
small (*ryn)
rynira (n)
brook; stream (*?)
rythe (n)
circle (*?)
sain (n)
end (*sɑjɑd)
sainda (n)
horizon (*sajadma)
sainden (adj)
eternal (*?)
sainor (v)
end (*sɑjɑdoɹ)
sanka (n)
axe (*?)
savja (n)
valley (*?)
sera (n)
hook (*?)
sevire (n)
beacon (*?)
sia (n)
light (*?)

siaro (adj)
glowing (golden) (*?)
siav (v)
light (*?)
siéa (n)
image (*?)
silma (n)
country (*?)
silmor (v)
travel (*?)
silor (v)
grow (*?)
siljo (n)
strong connection to land or place (*siljo)
sim (pre)
in the place (*?)
sinav (v)
cleave (*?)
singe (n)
land (*?)
sinta (n)
heed (*?)
sintav (v)
heed (*?)
sir (adj)
about (*?)
sirya (n)
bank (*?)
siryv (v)
catch (*?)
sithe (adj)
cold (*sɪːθ)
sive (n)
meadow (*?)
sivrí (n)
meadow (*sɪvriː)
so (adj)
away; (*?)

sólgim (n)
dirt; earth (*?)
solgímaro (adj)
earthen (*?)
son le (pro)
according to; in accordance with (*?)
sor (v)
depart; (*?)
sove (n)
separation; partition (*sov)
sovor (v)
separate; sunder (*sovor)
suidhor (v)
depart (*suidhor)
sumor (v)
approach (*?)
súpor (v)
flap (*s:upor)
surav (v)
dare (*?)
syl (n)
star (*si:l)
syle (n)
eye (*sil)
sýlvama (n)
starfield; firmament (*sy:lvama)
syvre (syv(r))
sword; cutlass (*?)
tafa (n)
cleft (*taɟɑ)
tahav (v)
avenge (*?)
taim (adj)
many (*?)
talor (v)
affect (*?)
taltaf (n)

webpage (*tatlap)
tame (n)
top (*?)
tane (n)
pain (*?)
tánha (n)
torture (*tɑːnhɑ)
tánhav (v)
torture (*tɑːnhɑv)
tanor (v)
hurt (*?)
taren (n)
brooch (*?)
tasor (v)
twist (*tasor)
tasta (n)
net (*?)
tate (n)
deceipt; trickery (*tate)
te (prt)
much; (*?)
telo (adj)
grey (*telo)
tenvel (n)
sky (*?)
tera (n)
table (*?)
thellyor (v)
watch over (*θɛːljor)
therkire (n)
apparition (*therxire)
theror (v)
appear (*ther)
tin (n)
seed (*tɪn)
tinde (n)
glitter; glimmer (*?)
tindor (v)
glitter; sparkle (*?)

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tomer (n)
broth (*?)
torvo (n)
abroad; far away (*tovro)
tova (adj)
far (*tova)
tuilav (n)
cast (*tuilav)
tul (con)
but (*?)
tule (n)
tower (*?)
tume (n)
mountain (*tum)
tumetar (n)
mountain range (*?)
tunor (v)
catch (*tudor)
tuntam (n)
mountain-top; (*tumtam)
turav (v)
chase (*turav)
turo (n)
cave (*tuːrw)
turse (n)
bush (*?)
túruma (n)
cavern (*tuːrwma)
tuvya (n)
hill (*?)
uilanya (n)
shimmering (*ylan)
uilav (v)
shimmer (*?)
uirye (adj)
deadly (*uxirie)
umbor (n)
heave (*?)
umor (v)

dwell (*umor)
ur (adj)
again (*ur)
ur- (prefix)
again (*?)
urre (n)
dog (*uːr)
ustúi (n)
wind (*?)
va (poss)
your (*?)
vai (poss)
my (*?)
vaies (n)
vault; expanse (*?)
vainor (v)
burn (*vɑɪnor)
vairnath (n)
ash (*vɑɪnrɑth)
vairni (n)
candle (*vɑɪnɾi)
val (n)
voice (*?)
vala (adj)
bold (*baːl)
válen (n)
border (*?)
valkav (v)
break (*balxav)
valya (n)
blazing (*valia)
vamor (v)
dance (*bam)
vamye (n)
plane; flat (*?)
vanno (n)
kind; type (*vaːno)
vano (n)
tempation (*Baːnu)

vánor (v suffix)
tempt (*Ba:nu)
vánuma (n)
greed (*Ba:nu)
vánuro (n)
tempting; greed (*Ba:nu)
vazath (n)
assembly (*bazath)
ve (poss)
his (*?)
veí (n)
sand (*bei:)
veil (adj)
wise (*?)
veilka (n)
sage (*?)
vi (poss)
its (*?)
vie (n)
craft (*?)
vien (adj)
high; (*?)
vies (n)
craftsman (*vies)
vilya (n)
arch (*vili)
virda (adj)
bowed (arched) (*vydro)
vona (n)
clamor (*baud)
vyne (adj)
bitter (*vyde)
vynor (v)
bow (*vyd)
vyv (v)
be (*?)
waior (v)
come to pass (*wajor)
wath (adj)

shut (*weth)
wator (v)
escape (*?)
wei (n)
tree (*we)
wenes (pro)
someone (*?)
wenim (pro)
somewhere (*?)
wenni (pro)
sometime (*?)
wenor (pro)
something (*?)
wentor (v)
open (*?)
weor (v)
move (*?)
westelle (n)
vengeance (*wetxɛ:le)
weta (n)
action (*wet)
wetor (v)
do (*?)
wil (n)
battle (*?)
wire (n)
outside (*ujuɹ)
wyse (n)
shadow (*?)
wyte (n)
bow (*?)
wytor (v)
shoot (*?)
ya (n)
yes; (*ja)
yahav (v)
expect (*?)
yale (n)
desire (*jal)

yalor (v)
desire (*jal)
yan (n)
ten (*?)
yanda (n)
tenth (*?)
yanor (v)
abound with; teem (*?)
yanta (adj)
long (*?)
yavie (adj)
thorough (*?)
ye (pre)
for (*?)
yení (n)
silver (*yɛniː)
yenna (n)
moon (*yɛnma)
yesav (n)
give back (*jes)
yevrí (n)
account; tale (*?)
yinve (adj)
narrow (*?)
ylor (v)
take (*?)
yoe (pro)
one (*?)
yove (n)
affection (*joːv)
yrav (v)
begin (*?)
ysa (stuff)
"material (*matter"
yuthe (n)
dread (*yu:the)
lata (n)
span; set distance (*?)
elenya (adj)

happy (*?)
medhe (adj)
peaceful (*?)
enurli (adj)
something that usually
happens but didn't (*?)
seta (n)
gathering; group (*?)
káseta (n)
class; intellectual or
academic gathering (*Kadh-
set-a)
térodha (n)
academic test; exam (*Ter-
rodh-a)
yefie (adj)
finished; over; completed
(*jepie)
yefor (adj)
to finish or complete
(*jepor)
hafas (adj)
meta- (*hapas)
hafarso (adj)
meta- (*hapasro)
séquav (v)
gather food (*se:kwuav)
vunathor (v)
enqueue (FIFO) (*?)
vukefor (v)
enqueue (LIFO) (*?)
gwie (v)
message (*gwi)
kefe (n)
LIFO collection (*kef)
nathe (n)
FIFO collection (*nath)
seta (n)
gathering of people (*set)

rodhav (v)
to inspect or test; evaluate
(*?)
gwynatha (n)
mailbox; message queue (*?)
quehav (n)
wonder; question (*kwehav)
sedhav (v)
watch (*sedhav)
raketa (n)
camp (*rahet)
raketav (n)
make camp (*rahet)
rakentav (v)
go camping (*rahetma)
entherav (v)
disappear (*entherav)
vodhé (n)
side (*vodhe:)
mai (n)
next (*maj)
voter (n)
ridge (*?)
mesyv (v)
talk; discuss (*?)
kasyav (v)
keep (*weðok)
siel (adj)
intention; would (*sElEt)
dosja (n)
matter; endeavor (*dupun)
pehav (v)
try (*totuf)
tokav (v)
consider; realize; suspect;
theorize (*gEþal)
gwesav (v)
search; hunt (*sokaŋ)
gario (adj)

strange (*pokiz)
asie (adj)
soft; furry (*golaþ)
tyque (n)
spark (*banir)
banyv ()
(*haþid)
helkamor (v)
argue; dispute (*vEtEv)
quane (adj)
strong (*pesib)
hyalo (pre)
back (*kuwuz)
gwetyv (v)
intend (*tazov)
syquelav (v)
notice (*vudas)
dasí ()
quiet (*fasor)
pyveth (adj)
only; just (*þivep)
lasynor (v)
succeed (*lezid)
sesav (v)
shiver; stir (*sesar)
ahane (adj)
suddenly (*?)
favor (v)
cause (*?)
yehyv (v)
keep; continue; still do (*?)
quaive (n)
wisdom (*?)
siles (n)
people (the) (*?)
kovav (v)
decide (*?)
tire (n)
road (*?)

amjánor (v)
hug (*?)
sur (adj)
also (*?)
javanodh (adj)
more;greater than (*?)

zen (adj)
main (*?)
sinamá (a:ma:+sina)
dialect (*?)
fandamá (fadh+ama)
daughter language (*?)