

Proto-Forest

Cass Forest

May 2024

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Part I

Introduction

Introduction, history, etc.

Part II

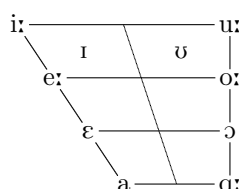
Phonology

1 Consonants

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m ^h m ^v		n ^h	n ^l		ɲ	ŋ	
Plosive	p ^h p ^v b ^h b ^v		t ^h d ^v	t ^h d ^h		c ɟ	k g	
Fricative		f ^v v ^h v ^v		s ^v	ʃ	ç	x	h
Lateral approximant				l ^h l ^v				
Flap				ɾ ^h ɾ ^v				

2 Vowels

2.1 Monophthongs



2.2 Diphthongs

uə əi iə əu

3 Stress

Stress falls on the first syllable.

4 Phonotactics

4.1 Word-initial consonant clusters

Words can begin with clusters of two or three consonants. In general, all the consonants in a cluster agree in their quality, i.e. either all are broad or all are slender. Two-consonant clusters consist of an obstruent consonant followed by a liquid or nasal consonant (however, labial consonants may not be followed by a nasal). In addition, /s^v/ and /ʃ/ may be followed by a voiceless stop. Three-consonant clusters consist of /s^v/ or /ʃ/ plus a voiceless stop plus a liquid.

4.2 Post-vocalic consonant clusters and epenthesis

Like word-initial consonant clusters, post-vocalic consonant clusters usually agree in broad or slender quality.

A cluster of /ɾ^v, ɾ^h/, /l^v, l^h/, or /n^v, n^h/ followed by a labial or dorsal consonant (except the voiceless stops /p^v, p^h/, /k, c/) is broken up by an epenthetic vowel /ə/. There is no epenthesis, however, if the

vowel preceding the cluster is long or a diphthong. There is also no epenthesis into words that are at least three syllables long.

Part III

Morphology

The morphology of Proto-Forest depends on what kind of vowel or consonant the word starts with. "SC" in the tables below refers to the word starting with a slender consonant. "BC" in the tables below refers to the word starting with a broad consonant. "SV" in the tables below refers to the word starting with a slender vowel. "BV" in the tables below refers to the word starting with a broad vowel.

1 Nouns

Nouns are classed into two genders: Masculine and Feminine. Masculine nouns are nouns that end in a broad consonant or vowel. Feminine nouns are nouns that end in a slender consonant or vowel. "Redup" in the tables below means to reduplicate the first syllable onto the start of the word.

1.1 Masculine Noun Declension

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	No affix	Redup
Accusative	Prefix /e:ɪ̯/ (SV) Prefix /e:əɪ̯ ^y / (BV) Prefix /e:ɪ̯ɛ̃/ (SC) Prefix /e:ɪ̯a/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /e:ɪ̯/ (SV) Redup + Prefix /e:əɪ̯ ^y / (BV) Redup + Prefix /e:ɪ̯ɛ̃/ (SC) Redup + Prefix /e:ɪ̯a/ (BC)
Genitive	Prefix /fam̩̃/ (SV) Prefix /fañ̩ ^y / (BV) Prefix /fai/ (SC) Prefix /fa/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /fam̩̃/ (SV) Redup + Prefix /fañ̩ ^y / (BV) Redup + Prefix /fai/ (SC) Redup + Prefix /fa/ (BC)








1.1.1 Example

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	íffigrian /iːfʲiːrʲiənʷ/	iffífígrian /iːfʲiːfʲiːrʲiənʷ/
Accusative	élfíggrian /eːlʲiːfʲiːrʲiənʷ/	élíffífígrian /eːlʲiːfʲiːfʲiːrʲiənʷ/
Genitive	seainífígrian /səɲiːfʲiːrʲiənʷ/	seaníffífígrian /səɲiːfʲiːfʲiːrʲiənʷ/

1.2 Feminine Noun Declension

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	No affix	Prefix /r ^j / (SV) Prefix /r ^y / (BV) Prefix /r ^j i:/ (SC) Prefix /r ^j i:əi/ (BC)
Accusative	Suffix /n ^j i:/ (SV) Suffix /i:/ (BV/SC) Suffix /ə ^j ii:/ (BC)	Prefix /r ^j / + Suffix /n ^j i:/ (SV) Prefix /r ^y / + Suffix /i:/ (BV) Prefix /r ^j i:/ + Suffix /i:/ (SC) Prefix /r ^j i:əi/ + Suffix /ə ^j ii:/ (BC)
Genitive	Suffix /ə ^j i/ (BV/SV/BC) Suffix /iə ^j / (SC)	Prefix /r ^j / + Suffix /ə ^j i/ (SV) Prefix /r ^y / + Suffix /ə ^j i/ (BV) Prefix /r ^j i:/ + Suffix /iə ^j / (SC) Prefix /r ^j i:əi/ + Suffix /ə ^j i/ (BC)

1.2.1 Example





	 gí /j ⁱ :/	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	 gí /j ⁱ :/	 rígí /r ^j i:j ⁱ :/
Accusative	 gíní /j ⁱ n ^j i:/	 rígíní /r ^j i:j ⁱ n ^j i:/
Genitive	 gía /j ⁱ :əi/	 rígía /r ^j i:j ⁱ :əi/

2 Pronouns

All pronouns end in vowels.

Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
Suffix /n ^j / (SV) Suffix /n ^y / (BV)	Suffix /m ^j / (BV) Suffix /ə ^j n ^y / (SV)	Suffix /n ^y / (BV) Suffix /ə ^j n ^y əi/ (SV)

2.1 Example








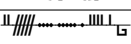



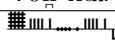

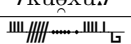


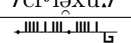

	 ei /ε/	
Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
 ein /εn ^j /	 eian /εəi ^{n^y} /	 eiana /εəi ^{n^y} əi/

3 Verbs

	PRES	PAST	FUT
1.SG	Prefix /fʸu:/ (BC/SV/BV) Prefix /fʸu:ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /tʰj/ (SV) Prefix /tʰj/ (BV) Prefix /tʰi:/ (SC) Prefix /tʰi:əi/ (BC)	Prefix /mʸ/ (BV) Prefix /mʰj/ (SV) Prefix /mʸəi/ (BC) Prefix /mʸəu/ (SC)
2.SG	Prefix /ce:/ (SC/BV/SV) Prefix /ce:əi/ (BC)	Prefix /k/ (BV) Prefix /c/ (SV) Prefix /ko:/ (BC) Prefix /ko:ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /sʸk/ (BV) Prefix /ʃc/ (SV) Prefix /sʸka:/ (BC) Prefix /sʸka:ɪ/ (SC)
3.SG	Prefix /k/ (BV) Prefix /c/ (SV) Prefix /ca/ (BC) Prefix /caɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /dʰiʰjɛ/ (SV/BV/SC) Prefix /dʰiʰjɛəi/ (BC)	Prefix /uʰj/ (BV) Prefix /mʰj/ (SV) Prefix /uʰjəi/ (BC) Prefix /uʰjəu/ (SC)
1.PL	Prefix /bʸ/ (BV) Prefix /bʰj/ (SV) Prefix /bʰjɛ/ (SC) Prefix /bʰja/ (BC)	Prefix /k/ (BV) Prefix /c/ (SV) Prefix /kuə/ (BC) Prefix /kɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /i:ç/ (SV) Prefix /i:əix/ (BV) Prefix /i:çɛ/ (SC) Prefix /i:ça/ (BC)
2.PL	Prefix /x/ (BV) Prefix /ç/ (SV) Prefix /xo:/ (BC) Prefix /xo:ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /krʸ/ (BV) Prefix /crʰj/ (SV) Prefix /crʰjɛ/ (SC) Prefix /crʰjəi/ (BC)	Prefix /g/ (BV) Prefix /ʃ/ (SV) Prefix /guə/ (BC) Prefix /gɪ/ (SC)
3.PL	Prefix /dʰj/ (BV) Prefix /dʰj/ (SV) Prefix /dʰjəi/ (BC) Prefix /dʰjɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /əixtʰj/ (BV) Prefix /əuçtʰj/ (SV) Prefix /əixtʰjəi/ (BC) Prefix /əuçtʰjɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /a:mʸ/ (BV) Prefix /a:mʰj/ (SV) Prefix /a:mʰjəi/ (SC) Prefix /a:mʸəi/ (BC)

3.1 Example


 chú
 /xu:/

	PRES	PAST	FUT
1.SG	 fúchú /f ^u u:χu:/	 tíachú /t ⁱ i:əixu:/	 machú /m ^u əixu:/
2.SG	 céachú /ce:əixu:/	 cóchú /ko:χu:/	 scáchú /s ^y ka:χu:/
3.SG	 ceachú /caxu:/	 dreiachú /d ^j r ⁱ εəixu:/	 unachú /ʊn ^u χu:/
1.PL	 beachú /b ^j axu:/	 cuachú /kuəχu:/	 ícheachú /i:çaxu:/
2.PL	 chóchú /xo:χu:/	 criachú /cr ⁱ iəχu:/	 guachú /guəχu:/
3.PL	 diachú /d ^j iəχu:/	 achtachú /əixt ^u əixu:/	 ámachú /a:m ^u əixu:/

Part IV

Derivational Morphology

To turn an adjective into an adverb, suffix /əɪ/ if it ends in a broad consonant or vowel, or /ə/ if it ends in a slender consonant or vowel.

To turn an adjective into a noun denoting the quality of being that adjective, suffix /r^v/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /r^j/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /əɪr^v/ if it ends in a broad consonant, or /ər^v/ if it ends in a slender consonant.

To turn an adjective into a verb denoting the action of making something that adjective, suffix /ɹ/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /ɹ/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /əɪɹ/ if it ends in a broad consonant, or /əɪɹ/ if it ends in a slender consonant.

To turn a noun into an adjective denoting something having the quality of that noun, suffix /d^v/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /d^j/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /uəd^v/ if it ends in a broad consonant, or /iəd^v/ if it ends in a slender consonant.

To turn a noun into an adjective relating to that noun (e.g. economy to economic), suffix /iə/ if it ends in a slender consonant or any vowel, or /əɪ/ if it ends in a broad consonant.

To turn a noun into a verb, suffix /g/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /ɹ/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /əɪg/ if it ends in a broad consonant, or /iəg/ if it ends in a slender consonant.

To turn a verb into an adjective denoting the result of doing that verb, prefix /t^vo:/ if it starts with a broad consonant or any vowel, or /t^jo:/ if it starts with a slender consonant.

To turn a verb into another verb denoting the tendency to do that verb, prefix /ər^vs^v/ if it starts with a broad vowel, /əɹ^js^j/ if it starts with a slender vowel, /əɹ^js^j/ if it starts with a slender consonant, or /əɹ^js^j/ if it starts with a broad consonant.

To turn a verb into a noun denoting the act of doing the verb, prefix /i:ɹ/ if it starts with a slender vowel, /i:əɪr^v/ if it starts with a broad vowel, /i:ɹi:/ if it starts with a slender consonant, or /i:ɹi:əɪ/ if it starts with a broad consonant.

To turn a verb into a noun that that verb produces (e.g. know to knowledge), prefix /ɑ:/ if it starts with a broad consonant or any vowel, or /ɑ:/ if it starts with a slender consonant.

To turn a verb into a noun denoting one who does that verb (e.g. paint to painter), suffix /əɪ/ if it ends in a broad consonant or vowel, or /ə/ if it ends in a slender consonant or vowel.

To turn a noun into a noun that denotes the place where that noun takes place (e.g. wine to winery), suffix /r^jt^j/ if it ends with a slender vowel, /r^vt^v/ if it ends with a broad vowel, /iər^vt^v/ if it ends with a slender consonant, or /əɹ^jt^j if it ends with a broad consonant.

To turn a word into its diminutive form, suffix /t^j/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /s^vt^v/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /e:t^j/ if it ends in a slender consonant, or /e:əɪs^vt^v/ if it ends in a broad consonant.

To turn a word into its augmentative form, suffix /ɪ/ if it ends in a slender consonant or any vowel, or /əɪ/ if it ends in a broad consonant.

Part V

Syntax

Proto-Forest uses VSO word order and uses prepositions. Double negatives remain negative. Nouns precede both articles, determiners, and adjectives, but come after numbers and pronouns. When a noun possess's another noun, the possessee comes first. There is no indefinite article, but there is a definite article.

Part VI

Orthography

Broad consonants must appear next to broad vowels. Slender consonants must appear next to slender vowels. The following consonants are broad consonants and vowels.

Sound	Ogham	Romanization
b ^y	ṛ	b
p ^y	Ṗ	p
m ^y	ṡ	m
f ^y	ṡ	f
v ^y	ṛ ^l / ṡ ^l	bh / mh
n ^y	ṡṡ	n
t ^y	ṡ	t
d ^y	ṡ	d
s ^y	ṡṡ	s
l ^y	ṡ	l
r ^y	ṡṡṡ	r
ŋ	ṡṡṡ#	ng
k	ṡṡ	c
g	#	g
x	ṡṡṡ	ch
əi _˘	+	a
o	++	o
u	+++	u
ɑ:	×	á
o:	◇	ó
u:	ḡ	ú

The following are slender consonants and vowels.

Sound	Ogham	Romanization
b ⁱ	ṛ	b
p ⁱ	Ṗ	p
m ⁱ	ṡ	m
f ⁱ	ṡ	f
v ⁱ	ṛ ^l / ṡ ^l	bh / mh
n ⁱ	ṡṡ	n
t ⁱ	ṡ	t
d ⁱ	ṡ	d
ʃ	ṡṡ	s
l ⁱ	ṡ	l
r ⁱ	ṡṡṡ	r
ŋ	ṡṡṡ#	ng
c	ṡṡ	c
ʃ	#	g
ç	ṡṡṡ	ch
i	++++	i
e	++++	e
i:	####	í
e:	×	é

The consonant /h/ (ʰ) (h) is neither broad nor slender.
 As for diphthongs...

Sound	Ogham	Romanization	Beginning Quality	Ending Quality
iə	→→→→→	ia	Slender	Broad
əu	→→→→→	ai	Slender	Broad
uə	→→→→→	ua	Broad	Broad

Part VII

Examples

Part VIII
Lexicon

A

- a** ˌaɪ/ *n.* Life, a person's being. Also refers to a period of time from birth to death. *num.* Fourteen.
- abh** ˌaɪv/ *num.* Fifteen.
- ad** ˌaɪd/ *v.* Improve, to bring into a more desirable or excellent condition.
- áigilea** ˌaɪɪlɪa/ *n.* Insurance, coverage by contract in which one party agrees to indemnify or reimburse another for loss that occurs under the terms of the contract.
- ainsear** ˌaɪnɪʃar/ *n.* Heat, a relatively high degree of warmth.
- aisea** ˌaɪʃa/ *n.* Sailor, a person whose occupation is sailing or navigation; mariner.
- aiseó** ˌaɪʃo:/ *n.* Sorrow, distress caused by loss, affliction, disappointment, etc.; grief, sadness, or regret.
- áitria** ˌaɪtɪrɪə/ *Meeting, an assembly or conference of persons for a specific purpose.*
- ámú** ˌa:mʊ:/ *n.* Certificate, a document serving as evidence or as written testimony, as of status, qualifications, privileges, or the truth of something.
- arsaogóc** ˌa:rsəʊgok/ *adj.* having the property of adhering, as glue; adhesive.
- ást** ˌa:sʔ/ *v.* Compare, to examine (two or more objects, ideas, people, etc.) in order to note similarities and differences.

B

- bacha** ˌbʰəxəɪ/ *n.* Pepper, any plant of the genus Piper.
- bam** ˌbʰəɪm/ *n.* Brother, a male offspring having both parents in common with another offspring; a male sibling. *prep.* Like, in like manner with; similarly to; in the manner characteristic of.
- bas** ˌbʰəɪs/ *v.* Get, to receive or come to have possession, use, or enjoyment of.
- béatha** ˌbʰe:əɪhəɪ/ *n.* Bridge, a structure spanning and providing passage over a river, chasm, road, or the like.
- beibh** ˌbʰeɪv/ *n.* Gold, a precious yellow metallic element, highly malleable and ductile, and not subject to oxidation or corrosion.
- bheist** ˌbʰeɪʃt/ *adj.* Weird, strange; odd; bizarre.
- bhó** ˌbʰo:/ *n.* Boundary, a line or limit where one thing ends and another begins, or something that indicates such a line or limit. Also refers to Edge, a line or border at which a surface terminates; Border, the part or edge of a surface or area that forms its outer boundary; Mouth, the outfall at the lower end of a river or stream, where flowing water is discharged, as into a lake, sea, or ocean.
- bhoirei** ˌbʰoɪrɪ/ *n.* Fashion, a prevailing custom or style of dress, etiquette, socializing, etc.
- bi** ˌbʰi/ *v.* Involve, to include as a necessary circumstance, condition, or consequence; imply; entail.
- biath** ˌbʰiəh/ *n.* Brush, an implement consisting of bristles, hair, or the like, set in or attached to a handle, used for painting, cleaning, polishing, grooming, etc.
- bó** ˌbʰo:/ *n.* Image, a physical likeness or representation of a person, animal, or thing, photographed, painted, sculptured, or otherwise made visible.
- bonua** ˌbʰoɪuə/ *adj.* Interior, being within; inside of anything; internal; inner; further toward a center.
- bra** ˌbʰrəɪ/ *n.* Match, a game or contest in which two or more contestants or teams oppose each other. *num.* Five.
- bré** ˌbʰrɪe:/ *n.* Region, an extensive continuous part of a surface, space, or body.
- bria** ˌbʰrɪə/ *prep.* Except, with the exclusion of; excluding; save; but. Also refers to Besides, moreover; furthermore; also.
- bró** ˌbʰrɔ:/ *n.* Result, to spring, arise, or proceed, as a consequence of actions, circumstances, premises, etc.; be the outcome.
- brug** ˌbʰrʊg/ *n.* Case, an instance of the occurrence, existence, etc., of something.
- bú** ˌbʰu:/ *n.* Spring, the season between winter and summer: in the Northern Hemisphere from the vernal equinox to the summer solstice; in the Southern Hemisphere from the autumnal equinox to the winter solstice.
- bud** ˌbʰʊd/ *adj.* Significant, having or expressing a meaning; indicative.

C

- cad** ˌkəɪd/ *v.* Breathe, to take air, oxygen, etc., into the lungs and expel it; inhale and exhale; respire.
- cag** ˌkəɪg/ *num.* Two.
- cagaí** ˌkəɪgəɪ:/ *num.* Seven.
- caimh** ˌkəɪv/ *n.* Battle, a fight between two persons or animals.
- cám** ˌkə:m/ *n.* Brick, a block of clay hardened by drying in the sun or burning in a kiln, and used for building, paving, etc.
- card** ˌkəɪrɔ:/ *n.* Woman, an adult female person.
- ceag** ˌcag/ *n.* Glue, a hard, impure, protein gelatin, obtained by boiling skins, hoofs, and other animal substances in water, that when melted or diluted is a strong

adhesive.

ceo 𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌰 /co:/ *adj.* Common, belonging equally to, or shared alike by, two or more or all in question.

chá 𐌸𐌶𐌰 /xɑ:/ *v.* Prepare, to put in proper condition or readiness.

chach 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /xəjx/ *num.* Three.

ché 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /çe:/ *v.* Exercise, to go through exercises; take bodily exercise.

chém 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /çe:mj/ *n.* Enemy, a person who feels hatred for, fosters harmful designs against, or engages in antagonistic activities against another; an adversary or opponent.

chiscia 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /çijciə/ *n.* Compliment, an expression of praise, commendation, or admiration.

chlach 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /xlʲəjx/ *num.* Ten.

chlaithiad 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /xlʲəuhiəðj/ *adj.* Evident, plain or clear to the sight or understanding.

chlíl 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /çlʲi:lʲ/ *n.* Sky, the region of the clouds or the upper air; the upper atmosphere of the earth.

chlú 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /xlʲu:/ *n.* God, one of several deities, especially a male deity, presiding over some portion of worldly affairs.

choichtiart 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /xɔiçtʲiəɾʲəʲtʲ/ *n.* Winery, an establishment for making wine.

chú 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /xu:/ *v.* Crawl, to move in a prone position with the body resting on or close to the ground, as a worm or caterpillar, or on the hands and knees, as a young child.

chust 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /xusʲtʲ/ *v.* Reach, to get to or get as far as in moving, going, traveling, etc.

ciú 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /cu:/ *v.* Test, the means by which the presence, quality, or genuineness of anything is determined; a means of trial.

clad 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /klʲəjɔðj/ *n.* Person, a human being, whether an adult or child.

cleir 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /clʲeɾʲ/ *adj.* Light, of little weight; not heavy.

clit 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /clʲitʲ/ *n.* Cat, any of several carnivores of the family Felidae, such as the lion, tiger, leopard, jaguar, etc.

clóirént 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /klʲo:ɾʲe:nʲəʲtʲ/ *n.* Flood, a great flowing or overflowing of water, especially over land not usually submerged.

cobh 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /kɔvʲ/ *v.* Like, to take pleasure in, find agreeable or congenial.

coda 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /kɔðʲəj/ *n.* Extent, the space or degree to which a thing extends; length, area, volume, or scope.

coi 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /ki/ *pron.* We.

coipébh 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /kʲipʲe:vʲ/ *v.* Might, used to express possibility.

coiseag 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /kʲisʲəg/ *v.* Lose, to come to be without (something in one's possession or care), through accident, theft, etc., so that there is little or no prospect of recovery.

cras 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /krʲəʲsʲ/ *adj.* Boring, causing or marked by boredom; dull and uninteresting; tiresome.

crei 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /crʲe:/ *n.* Tear, a rent or fissure.

cri 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /crʲi:/ *n.* Area, any particular extent of space or surface; part.

criart 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /crʲiəɾʲəʲtʲ/ *adv.* Ago, in past time; in the past.

crisea 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /crʲisʲə/ *n.* Question, a sentence in an interrogative form, addressed to someone in order to get information in reply.

crotr 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /krʲɔɾʲəʲtʲ/ *v.* Limp, to walk with a labored, jerky movement, as when lame.

cú 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /ku:/ *v.* Screw, to fasten, tighten, force, press, stretch tight, etc., by or as if by means of a screw or device operated by a screw or helical threads. *num.* One thousand.

cuar 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /kuəɾʲ/ *adj.* Native, being the place or environment in which a person was born or a thing came into being.

cúin 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /ku:inʲ/ *n.* Year, the time in which any planet completes a revolution round the sun.

D

da 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲəj/ *num.* Six.

dacu 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲəjɔkʲu/ *n.* Mistake, an error in action, calculation, opinion, or judgment caused by poor reasoning, carelessness, insufficient knowledge, etc.

dam 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲəjəjɔmʲ/ *n.* Candy, any of a variety of confections made with sugar, syrup, etc., often combined with chocolate, fruit, nuts, etc.

das 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲəjəʲsʲ/ *adj.* Stupid, lacking ordinary quickness and keenness of mind; slow-witted.

deiadait 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲiəjəjɔdʲəjəʲtʲ/ *n.* Glove, a covering for the hand made with a separate sheath for each finger and for the thumb.

dia 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲiə/ *v.* Wiggle, to move or go with short, quick, irregular movements from side to side.

dicea 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲiçə/ *n.* Expression, a look or intonation expressing personal reaction, feeling, etc.

dínias 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲi:nʲiəʲsʲ/ *n.* Egg, the roundish reproductive body produced by the female of certain animals, as birds and most reptiles, consisting of an ovum and its envelope of albumen, jelly, membranes, egg case, or shell, according to species.

dó 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲo:/ *conj.* Because, for the reason that; due to the fact that.

dra 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲəjə/ *adv.* When, at what time period; how long ago; how soon.

dreig 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲiɾʲeʲ/ *n.* Witch, a person, especially a woman, who professes or is supposed to practice magic or sorcery; a sorceress.

dro 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲrʲo:/ *adj.* Blank, lacking some usual or complet-

ing feature. Also refers to Empty, containing nothing; having none of the usual or appropriate contents.

dru 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /dʁʏʁʊ/ *v.* Catch, to seize suddenly or quickly; snatch; clutch. Also refers to Grab, to seize suddenly or quickly; snatch; clutch, and Intercept, to take, seize, or halt (someone or something on the way from one place to

another); cut off from an intended destination.

dug 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /dʁʏʁʊ/ *v.* Request, to ask for, especially politely or formally.

dú 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /dʁʏu:/ *n.* Will, the faculty of conscious and deliberate action; the power of control the mind has over one's actions.

E

éch 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /e:ç/ *v.* Charge, to supply with a quantity of electric charge or electrical energy.

ei 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /e/ *pron.* She/it (feminine).

ein 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /ɛnʲ/ *interj.* Goodbye.

éthi 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /e:hi/ *v.* Deposit, to place for safekeeping or in trust, especially in a bank account. Also refers to Lay, to put or place in a horizontal position or position of rest; set down.

F

fach 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /fʏʁix/ *adj.* Internal, situated or existing in the interior of something; interior.

failia 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /fʏʁiʲiə/ *conj.* Though, (used in introducing a subordinate clause, which is often marked by ellipsis) notwithstanding that; in spite of the fact that; although. Also refers to Although, in spite of the fact that; even though; though.

feisceo 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /fʏʁʃco:/ *v.* Wait, to remain inactive or in a state of repose, as until something expected happens.

fi 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /fʏi:/ *pron.* You (singular).

fiseang 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /fʏʁʲaŋ/ *v.* Draw, to sketch (something or someone) in lines or words; delineate; depict.

fódua 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /fʏʁʊduə/ *v.* Date, to go out socially on dates.

frag 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /fʏʁʁʏg/ *n.* Field, an expanse of open or cleared ground, especially a piece of land suitable or used for

pasture or tillage. Also refers to Arena, a central stage, ring, area, or the like, used for sports or other forms of entertainment, surrounded by seats for spectators.

frég 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /fʏʁʲe:ʒ/ *n.* Cork, the spongy layer of bark of the cork oak, used for making a wide range of products, including bottle stoppers, beverage coasters, fishing rod handles, bulletin boards, sound and heat insulation, and flooring materials.

fríl 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /fʏʁʲi:ʲ/ *n.* Candle, a long, usually slender piece of tallow or wax with an embedded wick that is burned to give light.

fruini 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /fʏʁʲi:ni/ *v.* Complete, to make whole or entire.

fug 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /fʏʁʁʏg/ *n.* Alphabet, the letters of a language in their customary order.

G

ga 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /gəi/ *num.* Twenty.

gá 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /gə:/ *adj.* Big, large, as in size, height, width, or amount.

gad 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /gəi:q/ *n.* Shame, the painful feeling arising from the consciousness of something dishonorable, improper, ridiculous, etc., done by oneself or another.

gang 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /gəi:ŋ/ *n.* Student, a person formally engaged in learning, especially one enrolled in a school or college; pupil.

gant 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /gəi:ŋʁʏt/ *v.* Chase, to pursue in order to seize, overtake, etc.

gé 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /ge:/ *v.* Regret, to feel sorrow or remorse for (an act, fault, disappointment, etc.).

geir 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /ge:ʁ/ *v.* Increase, to make greater, as in number, size, strength, or quality; augment; add to.

gí 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /gi:/ *n.* Boat, a vessel for transport by water, constructed to provide buoyancy by excluding water and shaped to give stability and permit propulsion.

giag 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /gi:g/ *n.* Bathroom, a lavatory.

ging 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /gi:ŋ/ *pron.* What, used interrogatively as a request for specific information.

glád 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /glʏʁʁʏd/ *n.* Belt, a band of flexible material, as leather or cord, for encircling the waist.

glaithia 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /glʏʁʁʏhiə/ *adj.* Cool, socially adept; fashionable.

glias 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /gli:ʲi:ʁʏs/ *n.* Body, the material structure and material substance of an animal or plant, living or dead.

gló 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /glʏʁʁʏ:/ *adv.* Off, out of operation or effective existence.

gluiniúireith 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /glʏʁʁʏni:u:ʁʏe:θ/ *adj.* Serious, of, showing, or characterized by deep thought. Also refers to Serious, of grave or somber disposition, character, or manner.

gon 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /gəŋ/ *n.* Sap, the juice or vital circulating fluid of a plant, especially of a woody plant.

graimí 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /grʏʁʁʏmʲi:/ *n.* Vision, the act or power of sensing with the eyes; sight.

grós 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 /grʷo:sʷ/ *v.* Pass, to move past; go by. Also refers to Cross, to move, pass, or extend from one side to the other of (a street, river, etc.).

gua 𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌵 /guə/ *adj.* Specific, having a special application, bear-

ing, or reference; specifying, explicit, or definite.

gur 𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌵 /gʊrʷ/ *n.* Part, a portion or division of a whole that is separate or distinct; piece, fragment, fraction, or section; constituent.

I

iaco 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /iəko/ *v.* Repeat, to do, make, or perform again.

iceas 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /icasʷ/ *n.* Torture, the act of inflicting excruciating pain, as punishment or revenge, as a means of getting a confession or information, or for sheer cruelty. Also refers to Abuse, bad or improper treatment; maltreatment.

ífiachá 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /i:fi:əjxɑ:/ *n.* Preparation, a proceeding, measure, or provision by which one prepares for something.

íficriag 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /i:fi:crjəg/ *n.* Exam, the act or process of testing pupils, candidates, etc., as by questions.

íffrim 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /i:fi:frjɪm/ *n.* Discovery, the act or process of seeing, finding, or gaining knowledge of something previously unknown, or an instance of this.

íffigrian 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /i:fi:frjəgriənʷ/ *n.* Victory, a success or triumph over an enemy in battle or war.

íffipim 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /i:fi:frjɪpm/ *n.* Entrance, a point or place of entering; an opening or passage for entering, as a doorway.

íffitré 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /i:fi:frjɪtrɛ:/ *n.* Reflection, an image; representation; counterpart.

íngo 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /i:ngo/ *v.* Freeze, to become hardened into ice or into a solid body; change from the liquid to the solid state by loss of heat.

irea 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /i:riə/ *n.* Warrior, a person engaged or experienced in warfare; soldier.

L

la 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /lʷə/ *pron.* I. *n.* Death, the act of dying; the end of life; the total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions of an organism.

lamh 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /lʷəmhʷ/ *n.* Step, a support for the foot in ascending or descending.

las 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /lʷəjsʷ/ *v.* Argue, to present reasons for or against a thing. Also refers to Argue, to contend in oral disagreement; dispute.

lei 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /lʷɛ/ *pron.* You (plural). *n.* Cabinet, a piece of furniture with shelves, drawers, etc., for holding or displaying items. Also refers to Drawer, a sliding, lidless, horizontal compartment, as in a piece of furniture, that may be drawn out in order to gain access to it.

leiaara 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /lʷɛəjɪrʷə/ *n.* Driver, a person or thing that drives.

leir 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /lʷɛrjʷ/ *v.* Drive, to cause and guide the movement of (a vehicle, an animal, etc.).

li 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /lʷɪ/ *num.* Eight.

lial 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /lʷɪəlʷ/ *adj.* New, of recent origin, production, purchase, etc.; having but lately come or been brought into being.

lim 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /lʷɪm/ *n.* Castle, a fortified, usually walled residence, as of a prince or noble in feudal times.

loda 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /lʷɔdʷə/ *v.* Starve, to die or perish from lack of food or nourishment. Also refers to Starve, to be in the process of perishing or suffering severely from hunger.

lu 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /lʷʊ/ *n.* Country, a state or nation.

lúd 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /lʷʊdʷ/ *adj.* Lucky, having or marked by good luck; fortunate.

M

má 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /mʷɑ:/ *v.* Confess, to acknowledge or avow (a fault, crime, misdeed, weakness, etc.) by way of revelation.

man 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /mʷəjɪnʷ/ *n.* Door, a movable, usually solid, barrier for opening and closing an entranceway, cupboard, cabinet, or the like, commonly turning on hinges or sliding in grooves. Also refers to Gate, a movable barrier, usually on hinges, closing an opening in a fence, wall, or other enclosure.

méar 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /mʷɛ:əjɪrʷ/ *v.* Achieve, to get or attain by effort; gain; obtain.

méleoisea 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /mʷɛ:lɔɪfʷə/ *num.* Thirteen.

méng 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /mʷɛ:ŋ/ *adv.* There, in or at that place.

miach 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /mʷɪəxʷ/ *v.* Invite, to request the presence or participation of in a kindly, courteous, or complimentary

way, especially to request to come or go to some place, gathering, entertainment, etc., or to do something.

mis 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /mʷɪsʷ/ *n.* Boss, a person who employs or superintends workers; manager.


mó 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /mʷo:/ *n.* Dog, a domesticated canid, *Canis familiaris*, bred in many varieties.

mol 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /mʷɔlʷ/ *v.* Open, to move (a door, window sash, etc.) from a shut or closed position so as to admit of passage.


mu 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /mʷʊ/ *num.* One million.


muar 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 /mʷʊə/ *adj.* Angry, feeling or showing anger or strong resentment.

N


ná  /n̥ˠəi/ *n.* Broth, thin soup of concentrated meat or fish stock. Also refers to Soup, a liquid food made by boiling or simmering meat, fish, or vegetables with various added ingredients.

niath  /n̥ˠiəh/ *n.* Property, a piece of land or real estate.


nin  /n̥ˠim̥/ *num.* Eighteen.


nu  /n̥ˠu/ *adv.* As, to the same degree, amount, or extent; similarly; equally.


O

óch  /oːx/ *v.* Rule, to control or direct; exercise dominating power, authority, or influence over; govern.


oiam  /oːiam̥/ *num.* Twelve.


óna  /oːn̥ˠəi/ *v.* Grip, to grasp or seize firmly; hold fast.


osta  /os̥t̪ˠəi/ *pron.* He/it (masculine).


ót  /oːt̪ˠ/ *v.* Criticise, to censure or find fault with.


P


pabhuad  /p̪ˠəiv̪ˠuəd̪ˠ/ *adj.* Delicious, highly pleasing to the senses, especially to taste or smell.


pain  /p̪ˠəim̥/ *n.* Family, a basic social unit consisting of parents and their children, considered as a group, whether dwelling together or not.


péar  /p̪ˠeːr̪ˠ/ *n.* Sphere, a solid geometric figure generated by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter; a round body whose surface is at all points equidistant from the center. Also refers to Circle, a closed plane curve consisting of all points at a given distance from a point within it called the center.


pei  /p̪ˠe/ *det.* The.

piad  /p̪ˠiəd̪ˠ/ *v.* Be, to exist or live; to take place; happen; occur; to occupy a place or position; used as a copula to connect the subject with its predicate adjective, or predicate nominative, in order to describe, identify, or amplify the subject.


pímh  /p̪ˠiːv̪ˠ/ *n.* Trouble, difficulty, annoyance, or harassment.


pis  /p̪ˠiʃ/ *n.* Fight, any contest or struggle.


pom  /p̪ˠom̥/ *n.* Intervention, interposition or interference of one state in the affairs of another.

pua  /p̪ˠuə/ *adv.* Once, at one time in the past; formerly.


R


rac  /r̪ˠəjk̪ˠ/ *v.* Sort, to arrange according to sort, kind, or class; separate into sorts; classify.

rar  /r̪ˠəir̪ˠ/ *n.* Class, the period during which a group of students meets for instruction.


reichsim  /r̪ˠeːʃim̥/ *v.* Approach, to come near or nearer to.


réstiud  /r̪ˠeːʃt̪ˠiud̪ˠ/ *adj.* Violent, acting with or characterized by uncontrolled, strong, rough force.

ribh  /r̪ˠiʋ̪ˠ/ *n.* Past, what has existed or has happened at some earlier time.


ros  /r̪ˠos̥/ *n.* Steel, any of various modified forms of iron, artificially produced, having a carbon content less than that of pig iron and more than that of wrought iron, and having qualities of hardness, elasticity, and strength varying according to composition and heat treatment.


S


saibh  /s̪ˠəiv̪ˠ/ *v.* Twist, to combine, as two or more strands or threads, by winding together; intertwine.


sca  /s̪ˠəi/ *prep.* Through, by reason of or in consequence of.


scean  /ʃcan̪ˠ/ *conj.* While, during or in the time that.


sceog  /ʃcoːg/ *det.* Few, not many but more than one.


sciar  /ʃciər̪ˠ/ *v.* Travel, to go from one place to another, as by car, train, plane, or ship; take a trip; journey.

sciú  /ʃcuː/ *n.* Energy, the capacity for vigorous activity; available power.

scré  /ʃcr̪ˠeː/ *n.* Bottle, a portable container for holding liquids, characteristically having a neck and mouth and made of glass or plastic.

scrual  /ʃkr̪ˠuəl̪ˠ/ *n.* Storm, a disturbance of the normal condition of the atmosphere, manifesting itself by winds of unusual force or direction, often accompanied by rain, snow, hail, thunder, and lightning, or flying sand or dust.

scu  /ʃku/ *pron.* They.

scúrt  /ʃkuːr̪ˠt̪ˠ/ *n.* Success, the favorable or prosperous termination of attempts or endeavors; the accomplishment of one's goals.

seairi 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /sɛːrʲi/ *prop. n.* This language.

sear 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /sɛːrʲ/ *n.* Language, a body of words and the systems for their use common to a people who are of the same community or nation, the same geographical area, or the same cultural tradition.

sein 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /sɛːnʲ/ *v.* Offend, to irritate, annoy, or anger; cause resentful displeasure in.

seó 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /sɛːoː/ *num.* Seventeen.

seo 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /sɛːo/ *prep.* Of, used to indicate distance or direction from, separation, deprivation, etc. (as in “within a mile of the church”). Also refers to Of, used to indicate derivation, origin, or source (as in “the plays of Shakespeare”). Also refers to Of, used to indicate possession, connection, or association (as in “the property of the church”).

seos 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /sɛːsʲ/ *n.* Cake, a sweet, baked, breadlike food, made with or without shortening, and usually containing flour, sugar, baking powder or soda, eggs, and liquid flavoring.

sian 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /sɛːiːnʲ/ *adj.* Sudden, happening, coming, made, or done quickly, without warning, or unexpectedly.

sigear 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /sɪˌɟarʲəˌtʲ/ *n.* Pencil, a slender tube of wood, metal, plastic, etc., containing a core or strip of graphite, a solid coloring material, or the like, used for writing or drawing.

sir 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /sɪrʲ/ *adj.* Blue, of the color of blue.

siúl 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /sɪːlʲ/ *n.* Cell, a small room, as in a convent or prison. Also refers to Compartment, a part or space marked or partitioned off.

stalar 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /sʲtʲalʲəˌrʲ/ *n.* Sadness, the quality or state of being sad; sorrow.

stán 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /sʲtʲɑːnʲ/ *n.* Community, a social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and often have a common cultural and historical heritage.

stuis 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /sʲtʲuːsʲ/ *n.* Bag, a container or receptacle of leather, plastic, cloth, paper, etc., capable of being closed at the mouth; pouch.

sú 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /sʲuː/ *num.* One.

suí 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /sʲuːiː/ *v.* Continue, to go on after suspension or interruption.

T

tai 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲəi/ *n.* Trauma, an experience that produces psychological injury or pain. Also refers to Wound, an injury, usually involving division of tissue or rupture of the integument or mucous membrane, due to external violence or some mechanical agency rather than disease.

teá 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲɛː/ *n.* Cause, a person or thing that acts, happens, or exists in such a way that some specific thing happens as a result; the producer of an effect. *num.* One hundred.

tea 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲɛː/ *num.* Eleven.

teing 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲɛːŋ/ *adj.* Aroused, stirred up to strong response.

thai 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲhəi/ *n.* Wife, a married woman, especially when considered in relation to her partner in marriage.

thás 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲhɑːsʲ/ *adj.* Pink, a color varying from light crimson to pale reddish purple.

theasar 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲhasʲəiˌrʲ/ *n.* Difference, the state or relation of being different; dissimilarity.

thél 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲheːlʲ/ *adj.* Hard, difficult to do or accomplish; fatiguing; troublesome. Also refers to Firm, not soft or yielding when pressed; comparatively solid, hard, stiff, or rigid. Also refers to Hard, not soft; solid and firm to the touch; unyielding to pressure and impenetrable or almost impenetrable. Also refers to Difficult, not easily or readily done; requiring much labor, skill, or planning to be performed successfully; hard. Also refers to Solid, having the interior completely filled up, free from cavities, or not hollow.

thiast 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲhiːsʲtʲ/ *v.* Blast, to hit or propel with great force. Also refers to Shoot, to discharge (a weapon).

Also refers to Toss, to throw, pitch, or fling, especially to throw lightly or carelessly. Also refers to Fire, to discharge (a gun). Also refers to Throw, to propel or cast in any way, especially to project or propel from the hand by a sudden forward motion or straightening of the arm and wrist. Also refers to Hurl, to throw or fling with great force or vigor.

thóch 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲhɔːx/ *num.* Nineteen.

thu 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲhʊ/ *det.* Much, great in quantity, measure, or degree.

tia 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲiːə/ *n.* Anxiety, distress or uneasiness of mind caused by fear of danger or misfortune.

tid 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲidʲ/ *num.* Sixteen.

tiri 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲiriˌtʲi/ *n.* Cauldron, a large kettle or boiler.

tiuad 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲiuːɑːdʲ/ *num.* Four.

tó 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲoː/ *n.* Pile, an assemblage of things laid or lying one upon the other.

tóthó 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲoːtʲhɔː/ *n.* Lunch, a light midday meal between breakfast and dinner; luncheon.

tré 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲrɛː/ *v.* Reflect, to think, ponder, or meditate.

tri 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲriˌtʲi/ *v.* Massage, to treat by massage.

tró 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲrɔː/ *adj.* Sick, affected with ill health, disease, or illness; ailing.

trú 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌳𐌰 /tʲrʊː/ *n.* Bread, a kind of food made of flour or meal that has been mixed with milk or water, made into a dough or batter, with or without yeast or other leavening agent, and baked.