Proto-Forest

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May 2024

Contents

Part I
Introduction

Introduction, history, etc.

Part II
Phonology

1   Consonants

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	mʲ mˠ		n̪ˠ	nʲ		ɲ	ŋ	
Plosive	pʲ pˠ bʲ bˠ		t̪ˠ d̪ˠ	tʲ dʲ		c ɟ	k ɡ	
Fricative		fʲ fˠ vʲ vˠ		sˠ	ʃ	ç	x	h
Lateral approximant				lʲ lˠ				
Flap				ɾʲ ɾˠ				

2   Vowels

2.1   Monophthongs
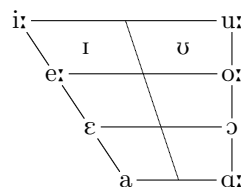
2.2   Diphthongs

uə̯ əi̯ iə̯ əu̯

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, /sˠ/ and /ʃ/ may be followed by a voiceless stop. Three-consonant clusters consist of /sˠ/ 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 /ɾˠ, ɾʲ/, /lˠ, lʲ/, or /n̪ˠ, nʲ/ followed by a labial or dorsal consonant (except the voiceless stops /pˠ, pʲ/, /k, c/) is broken up by an epenthetic vowel /ə/. There is no epenthesis, however, if the

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

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.
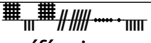
1   Nouns

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 /eːlʲ/ (SV) Prefix /eːəilˠ (BV) Prefix /eːlʲ͡ɛ/ (SC) Prefix /eːlʲa/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /eːlʲ/ (SV) Redup + Prefix /eːəilˠ (BV) Redup + Prefix /eːlʲ͡ɛ/ (SC) Redup + Prefix /eːlʲa/ (BC)
Genitive	Prefix /ʃaɪmʲ/ (SV) Prefix /ʃa̱ṉˠ/ (BV) Prefix /ʃaɪ/ (SC) Prefix /ʃa/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /ʃaɪmʲ/ (SV) Redup + Prefix /ʃa̱ṉˠ/ (BV) Redup + Prefix /ʃaɪ/ (SC) Redup + Prefix /ʃa/ (BC)

1.1.1   Example

ífígrian

/iːfʲiːɟɾʲiə̱ṉˠ/

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	 ífígrian /iːfʲiːɟɾʲiə̱ṉˠ/	 ífífígrian /iːfʲiːfʲiːɟɾʲiə̱ṉˠ/
Accusative	 élífígrian /eːlʲiːfʲiːɟɾʲiə̱ṉˠ/	 élífífígrian /eːlʲiːfʲiːfʲiːɟɾʲiə̱ṉˠ/
Genitive	 seainífígrian /ʃaɪmʲiːfʲiːɟɾʲiə̱ṉˠ/	 seanífífígrian /ʃaɪmʲiːfʲiːfʲiːɟɾʲiə̱ṉˠ/

1.2   Feminine Noun Declension

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	No affix	Prefix /ɾʲ/ (SV) Prefix /ɾˠ/ (BV) Prefix /ɾʲiː/ (SC) Prefix /ɾʲiːəi̯/ (BC)
Accusative	Suffix /nʲiː/ (SV) Suffix /iː/ (BV/SC) Suffix /əii̯ː/ (BC)	Prefix /ɾʲ/ + Suffix /nʲiː/ (SV) Prefix /ɾˠ/ + Suffix /iː/ (BV) Prefix /ɾʲiː/ + Suffix /iː/ (SC) Prefix /ɾʲiːəi̯/ + Suffix /əii̯ː/ (BC)
Genitive	Suffix /əi̯/ (BV/SV/BC) Suffix /iə̯/ (SC)	Prefix /ɾʲ/ + Suffix /əi̯/ (SV) Prefix /ɾˠ/ + Suffix /əi̯/ (BV) Prefix /ɾʲiː/ + Suffix /iə̯/ (SC) Prefix /ɾʲiːəi̯/ + Suffix /əi̯/ (BC)

1.2.1   Example

/⧉
gí
/ɟiː/

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	/⧉ gí /ɟiː/	⧉/⧉ rígí /ɾʲiːɟiː/
Accusative	/⧉ gíní /ɟiːnʲiː/	⧉/⧉ rígíní /ɾʲiːɟiːnʲiː/
Genitive	/⧉ gía /ɟiːəi̯/	⧉/⧉ rígía /ɾʲiːɟiːəi̯/

2   Pronouns

All pronouns end in vowels.

Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
Suffix /nʲ/ (SV) Suffix /n̩ˠ/ (BV)	Suffix /mʲ/ (BV) Suffix /əin̩ˠ/ (SV)	Suffix /n̩ˠ/ (BV) Suffix /əin̩ˠəi̯/ (SV)

2.1   Example

⸱⸱⸱⸱ ⸱⸱⸱⸱
ei
/ɛ/

Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
⸱⸱⸱⸱⸱⸱⸱⸱⫿ ein /ɛnʲ/	⸱⸱⸱⸱⸱⸱⸱⸱⫿ eian /ɛəin̩ˠ/	⸱⸱⸱⸱⸱⸱⸱⸱⫿ eiana /ɛəin̩ˠəi̯/

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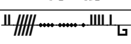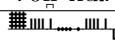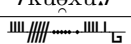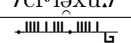
3 Verbs

	PRES	PAST	FUT
1.SG	Prefix /fˠuː/ (BC/SV/BV) Prefix /fˠuːɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /tʲ/ (SV) Prefix /t̪ˠ/ (BV) Prefix /t̪ʲiː/ (SC) Prefix /tʲiːəi̯/ (BC)	Prefix /mˠ/ (BV) Prefix /mʲ/ (SV) Prefix /mˠəi/ (BC) Prefix /mˠəu̯/ (SC)
2.SG	Prefix /ɕeː/ (SC/BV/SV) Prefix /ɕeːəi̯/ (BC)	Prefix /k/ (BV) Prefix /c/ (SV) Prefix /koː/ (BC) Prefix /koːɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /sˠk/ (BV) Prefix /ʃc/ (SV) Prefix /sˠkɑː/ (BC) Prefix /sˠkɑːɪ/ (SC)
3.SG	Prefix /k/ (BV) Prefix /c/ (SV) Prefix /ɕa/ (BC) Prefix /ɕaɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /dʲɾʲɛ/ (SV/BV/SC) Prefix /dʲɾʲɛəi̯/ (BC)	Prefix /ʊn̪ˠ/ (BV) Prefix /m̪ʲ/ (SV) Prefix /ʊn̪ˠəi/ (BC) Prefix /ʊn̪ˠəu̯/ (SC)
1.PL	Prefix /bˠ/ (BV) Prefix /bʲ/ (SV) Prefix /bʲɛ/ (SC) Prefix /bʲa/ (BC)	Prefix /k/ (BV) Prefix /c/ (SV) Prefix /kuə̯/ (BC) Prefix /kɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /iːç/ (SV) Prefix /iːəix/ (BV) Prefix /iːçɛ/ (SC) Prefix /iːça/ (BC)
2.PL	Prefix /x/ (BV) Prefix /ç/ (SV) Prefix /xoː/ (BC) Prefix /xoːɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /kɾˠ/ (BV) Prefix /cɾʲ/ (SV) Prefix /cɾʲɪ/ (SC) Prefix /cɾʲiə̯/ (BC)	Prefix /ɟ/ (BV) Prefix /ʝ/ (SV) Prefix /ɟuə̯/ (BC) Prefix /ɟɪ/ (SC)
3.PL	Prefix /d̪ˠ/ (BV) Prefix /dʲ/ (SV) Prefix /dʲiə̯/ (BC) Prefix /dʲɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /əixt̪ˠ/ (BV) Prefix /əu̯çtʲ/ (SV) Prefix /əixt̪ˠəi̯/ (BC) Prefix /əu̯çtʲɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /ɑːmˠ/ (BV) Prefix /ɑːmʲ/ (SV) Prefix /ɑːmʲiː/ (SC) Prefix /ɑːmˠəi̯/ (BC)

3.1 Example

chú
/xuː/

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	PRES	PAST	FUT
1.SG	fúchú /fˠuːxuː/	tíachú /tʲiːə̯i̯xuː/	machú /mˠə̯i̯xuː/
2.SG	céachú /ceːə̯i̯xuː/	cóchú /koːxuː/	scáchú /sˠkɑːxuː/
3.SG	ceachú /caxuː/	dreiachú /dʲɾʲɛə̯i̯xuː/	unachú /ʊn̪ˠxuː/
1.PL	beachú /bʲaxuː/	cuachú /kuə̯xuː/	ícheachú /iːçaxuː/
2.PL	chóchú /xoːxuː/	criachú /cɾʲiə̯xuː/	guachú /ɡuə̯xuː/
3.PL	diachú /dʲiə̯xuː/	achtachú /ə̯i̯xt̪ˠə̯i̯xuː/	ámachú /ɑːmˠə̯i̯xuː/

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Part IV
Derivational Morphology

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

To turn an adjective into a noun denoting the quality of being that adjective, suffix /ɾˠ if it ends in a broad vowel, /ɾʲ/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /əi̯ɾˠ/ if it ends in a broad consonant, or /aɾˠ/ if it ends in a slender consonant.

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

To turn a noun into an adjective denoting something having the quality of that noun, suffix /d̪ˠ if it ends in a broad vowel, /d̪ʲ/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /uəd̪ˠ/ if it ends in a broad consonant, or /iəd̪ˠ/ 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 /əi̯/ if it ends in a broad consonant.

To turn a noun into a verb, suffix /ɡ/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /ɟ/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /əi̯ɡ/ if it ends in a broad consonant, or /iəɡ/ if it ends in a slender consonant.

To turn a verb into an adjective denoting the result of doing that verb, prefix /t̪ˠoː if it starts with a broad consonant or any vowel, or /t̪oːɪ/ if it starts with a slender consonant.

To turn a verb into another verb denoting the tendenancy to do that verb, prefix /aɾˠsˠ/ if it starts with a broad vowel, /əu̯ɾʲʃ/ if it starts with a slender vowel, /əu̯ɾʲʃeː/ if it starts with a slender consonant, or /əu̯ɾʲʃeːəi̯/ if it starts with a broad consonant.

To turn a verb into a noun denoting the act of doing the verb, prefix /iːfʲ/ if it starts with a slender vowel, /iːəi̯fˠ/ if it starts with a broad vowel, /iːfʲiː/ if it starts with a slender consonant, or /iːfʲiːəi̯/ if it starts with a broad consonant.

To turn a verb into a noun that that verb produces (e.g. know to knowledge), prefix /ɑː/ if it starts with a broad consonant or any vowel, or /ɑːɪ/ 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 /əi̯/ if it ends in a broad consonant or vowel, or /a/ 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 /ɾʲt̪ʲ/ if it ends with a slender vowel, /ɾˠt̪ˠ/ if it ends with a broad vowel, /iəɾˠt̪ˠ/ if it ends with a slender consonant, or /əu̯ɾʲt̪ʲ/ if it ends with a broad consonant.

To turn a word into its dimunitive form, suffix /ʃt̪ʲ/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /sˠt̪ˠ/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /eːʃt̪ʲ/ if it ends in a slender consonant, or /eːəi̯sˠt̪ˠ/ 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 /əu̯/ 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
bˠ	ᚈ	b
pˠ	ᚅ	p
mˠ	ᚋ	m
fˠ	ᚇ	f
vˠ	ᚈᚔ/ ᚋᚔ	bh / mh
n̪ˠ	ᚅ	n
t̪ˠ	ᚈ	t
d̪ˠ	ᚇ	d
sˠ	ᚄ	s
lˠ	ᚂ	l
rˠ	ᚏ	r
ŋ	ᚍ	ng
k	ᚉ	c
g	ᚌ	g
x	ᚊ	ch
əi̯	ᚆ	a
ɔ	ᚑ	o
ʊ	ᚒ	u
ɑː	ᚷ	á
oː	ᚗ	ó
uː	ᚓ	ú

The following are slender consonants and vowels.

Sound	Ogham	Romanization
bʲ	ᚈ	b
pʲ	ᚅ	p
mʲ	ᚋ	m
fʲ	ᚇ	f
vʲ	ᚈᚔ/ ᚋᚔ	bh / mh
nʲ	ᚅ	n
tʲ	ᚈ	t
dʲ	ᚇ	d
ʃ	ᚄ	s
lʲ	ᚂ	l
rʲ	ᚏ	r
ɲ	ᚍ	ng
c	ᚉ	c
ɟ	ᚌ	g
ç	ᚊ	ch
ɪ	ᚑ	i
ɛ	ᚑ	e
iː	ᚗ	í
eː	ᚷ	é

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

Sound	Ogham	Romanization	Beginning Quality	Ending Quality
iə̯	ᚆᚔᚐ	ia	Slender	Broad
əṷ	ᚔᚆᚐ	ai	Slender	Broad
uə̯	ᚐᚔ	ua	Broad	Broad

Part VII
Examples

Part VIII
Lexicon

A

a ·⊤·/əi/ *n.* Life, a person's being. Also refers to a period of time from birth to death. *num.* Fourteen.

abh ·⊤ᴸ/əivˠ/ *num.* Fifteen.

ad ·ᴸ/əid̪ˠ/ *v.* Improve, to bring into a more desirable or excellent condition.

áigilea ɣ⋯#⋯ɪ⋯·/ɑːɪɟɪlʲia/ *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 ·⋯�⋯·⋯##/əin̠ʲʃaɾˠ/ *n.* Heat, a relatively high degree of warmth.

aisea ·⋯ᵫ⋯·/əu̯ʃa/ *n.* Sailor, a person whose occupation is sailing or navigation; mariner.

aiseó ·⋯ᵫ⋯◊/əu̯ʃoː/ *n.* Sorrow, distress caused by loss, affliction, disappointment, etc.; grief, sadness, or regret.

áitria ɣ⋯ᴵᴵᴵ##⋯·/ɑːɪtʲɾʲiəə/ *Meeting, an assembly or conference of persons for a specific purpose.*

ámú ɣ/ᵴ/ɑːmˠuː/ *n.* Certificate, a document serving as evidence or as written testimony, as of status, qualifications, privileges, or the truth of something.

arsaogóc ·##⋯##◊ᴵᴵᴵᴵ/əiɾˠsˠeːɡoːk/ *adj.* having the property of adhering, as glue; adhesive.

ást ɣ⋯ᴵᴵᴵ/ɑːsˠt̪ˠ/ *v.* Compare, to examine (two or more objects, ideas, people, etc.) in order to note similarities and differences.

B

bacha ⊤⋯ᴵᴵᴵᴸ·/bˠəix̠əi̯/ *n.* Pepper, any plant of the genus Piper.

bam ⊤ᴸ/bˠəimˠ/ *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 ⊤⋯ᴵᴵᴵ/bˠəisˠ/ *v.* Get, to receive or come to have possession, use, or enjoyment of.

béatha ⊤ẋ⋯ᴵᴵᴵᴸ·/bʲeːəihəi̯/ *n.* Bridge, a structure spanning and providing passage over a river, chasm, road, or the like.

beibh ⊤⋯⋯⊤ᴸ/bʲɛvʲ/ *n.* Gold, a precious yellow metallic element, highly malleable and ductile, and not subject to oxidation or corrosion.

bheist ⊤ᴸ⋯⋯ᴵᴵᴵᴵᴵᴵ/vʲɛʃtʲ/ *adj.* Weird, strange; odd; bizarre.

bhó ⊤◊/vˠoː/ *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 ⊤ᴸ⋯##⋯·/vˠɔɪɾʲɛ/ *n.* Fashion, a prevailing custom or style of dress, etiquette, socializing, etc.

bi ⊤⋯/bʲɪ/ *v.* Involve, to include as a necessary circumstance, condition, or consequence; imply; entail.

biath ⊤⋯ᴵᴵᴵᴸ/bʲiəh/ *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 ⊤◊/bˠoː/ *n.* Image, a physical likeness or representation of a person, animal, or thing, photographed, painted, sculptured, or otherwise made visible.

bonua ⊤⋯ᴵᴵᴵ·/bˠɔn̪ˠuə/ *adj.* Interior, being within; inside of anything; internal; inner; further toward a center.

bra ⊤##·/bˠɾəi/ *n.* Match, a game or contest in which two or more contestants or teams oppose each other. *num.* Five.

bré ⊤##ẋ/bʲɾʲeː/ *n.* Region, an extensive continuous part of a surface, space, or body.

bria ⊤##⋯·/bʲɾʲiə/ *prep.* Except, with the exclusion of; excluding; save; but. Also refers to Besides, moreover; furthermore; also.

bró ⊤##◊/bˠɾˠoː/ *n.* Result, to spring, arise, or proceed, as a consequence of actions, circumstances, premises, etc.; be the outcome.

brug ⊤##⋯#/bˠɾˠʊɡ/ *n.* Case, an instance of the occurrence, existence, etc., of something.

bú ⊤ᴳ/bˠuː/ *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 ⊤⋯ᴸ/bˠʊd̪ˠ/ *adj.* Significant, having or expressing a meaning; indicative.

C

cad ᴵᴵᴵ⋯ᴸ/kəid̪ˠ/ *v.* Breathe, to take air, oxygen, etc., into the lungs and expel it; inhale and exhale; respire.

cag ᴵᴵᴵ⋯#/kəiɡ/ *num.* Two.

cagaí ᴵᴵᴵ·#·ᵴ/kəiɡəii̯ː/ *num.* Seven.

caimh ᴵᴵᴵ⋯/ᴸ/kɪvʲ/ *n.* Battle, a fight between two persons or animals.

cám ᴵᴵᴵ𝚈#/kɑːmˠ/ *n.* Brick, a block of clay hardened by drying in the sun or burning in a kiln, and used for building, paving, etc.

card ᴵᴵᴵ·##ᴸ/kəiɾˠəd̪ˠ/ *n.* Woman, an adult female person.

ceag ᴵᴵᴵ⋯#/caɡ/ *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 ⅢⅢ⁻⁻ /coː/ *adj.* Common, belonging equally to, or shared alike by, two or more or all in question.

chá ⅢⅢ⅄ /xɑː/ *v.* Prepare, to put in proper condition or readiness.

chach ⅢⅢⅬ⁻ⅢⅢⅬ /xəix̥/ *num.* Three.

ché ⅢⅢⅬ⹀ /çeː/ *v.* Exercise, to go through exercises; take bodily exercise.

chém ⅢⅢⅬ⹀ /çeːmʲ/ *n.* Enemy, a person who feels hatred for, fosters harmful designs against, or engages in antagonistic activities against another; an adversary or opponent.

chiscia ⅢⅢⅬ⁻Ⅲ⁻Ⅲ⁻ /çɪʃciə̯/ *n.* Compliment, an expression of praise, commendation, or admiration.

chlach ⅢⅢⅬ₁₁⁻ⅢⅢⅬ /xlˠəix̥/ *num.* Ten.

chlaithiad ⅢⅢⅬ₁₁⁻⁻⁻Ⅼ⁻Ⅼ /xlˠəu̯hiə̯dˠ/ *adj.* Evident, plain or clear to the sight or understanding.

chlíl ⅢⅢⅬ₁₁▓₁₁ /çlʲiːlʲ/ *n.* Sky, the region of the clouds or the upper air; the upper atmosphere of the earth.

chlú ⅢⅢⅬ₁₁ᴦ /xlˠuː/ *n.* God, one of several deities, especially a male deity, presiding over some portion of worldly affairs.

choichtiart ⅢⅢⅬ₁⁻⁻ⅢⅢⅬⅬ⁻⁻⁻⫫⫫Ⅲ /xɔɪçtʲiə̯rˠət̪ˠ/ *n.* Winery, an establishment for making wine.

chú ⅢⅢⅬᴦ /xuː/ *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 kness, as a young child.

chust ⅢⅢⅬ⁻⁻Ⅲ⁻Ⅲ /xʊsˠt̪ˠ/ *v.* Reach, to get to or get as far as in moving, going, traveling, etc.

ciú ⅢⅢ⁻⁻ᴦ /cuː/ *v.* Test, the means by which the presence, quality, or genuineness of anything is determined; a means of trial.

clad ⅢⅬ⫫⁻Ⅼ /klˠəid̥ˠ/ *n.* Person, a human being, whether an adult or child.

cleir ⅢⅬ₁₁⁻⁻⁻⫫⫫⫫ /clʲɛrʲ/ *adj.* Light, of little weight; not heavy.

clit ⅢⅢ₁₁⁻⁻Ⅲ /clʲɪtʲ/ *n.* Cat, any of several carnivores of the family Felidae, such as the lion, tiger, leopard, jaguar, etc.

clóirént ⅢⅢ₁₁◇⁻⁻⫫⫫⫫✕Ⅲ⁻Ⅲ /klˠoːɪrʲeːnʲətʲ/ *n.* Flood, a great flowing or overflowing of water, especially over land not usually submerged.

cobh ⅢⅢ⁻ᴛ⫪ /kɔvˠ/ *v.* Like, to take pleasure in, find agreeable or congenial.

coda ⅢⅢ⁻Ⅼ⁻ /kɔd̪ˠəi̯/ *n.* Extent, the space or degree to which a thing extends; length, area, volume, or scope.

coi ⅢⅢⅬ⁻⁻⁻ /kɪ/ *pron.* We.

coipébh ⅢⅢⅬ⁻⁻⁻⫫⫫⫫✕ᴛ⫪ /kɪpʲeːvʲ/ *v.* Might, used to express possibility.

coiseag ⅢⅢⅬ⁻⁻⁻Ⅲ⁻⁻⁻# /kɪʃag/ *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 ⅢⅢ⫼⫼⁻Ⅲ⁻ /krˠəisˠ/ *adj.* Boring, causing or marked by boredom; dull and uninteresting; tiresome.

crei ⅢⅢ⫼⫼⁻⁻⁻ /crʲɛ/ *n.* Tear, a rent or fissure.

cri ⅢⅢ⫼⫼⁻⁻⁻ /crʲɪ/ *n.* Area, any particular extent of space or surface; part.

criart ⅢⅢ⫼⫼⁻⁻⁻⫼⫼⫼Ⅲ /crʲiə̯rˠət̪ˠ/ *adv.* Ago, in past time; in the past.

crisea ⅢⅢ⫼⫼⁻⁻Ⅲ⁻⁻ /crʲɪʃa/ *n.* Question, a sentence in an interrogative form, addressed to someone in order to get information in reply.

crort ⅢⅢ⫼⫼⁻⫼⫼⫼Ⅲ /krˠɔrˠət̪ˠ/ *v.* Limp, to walk with a labored, jerky movement, as when lame.

cú ⅢⅢⅬᴦ /kuː/ *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 ⅢⅢ⁻⫼⫼⫼ /kuə̯rˠ/ *adj.* Native, being the place or environment in which a person was born or a thing came into being.

cúin ⅢⅢⅬᴦ⁻⁻Ⅲ /kuːɪnʲ/ *n.* Year, the time in which any planet completes a revolution round the sun.