

# Proto-Forest

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# Contents

<b>I Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>II Phonology</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1 Consonants</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2 Vowels</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Monophthongs . . . . .	2
2.2 Diphthongs . . . . .	2
<b>3 Stress</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4 Phonotactics</b>	<b>2</b>
4.1 Word-initial consonant clusters . . . . .	2
4.2 Post-vocalic consonant clusters and epenthesis . . . . .	2
<b>III Morphology</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1 Nouns</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1 Masculine Noun Declension . . . . .	4
1.1.1 Example . . . . .	4
1.2 Feminine Noun Declension . . . . .	5
1.2.1 Example . . . . .	5
<b>2 Pronouns</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Example . . . . .	5
<b>3 Verbs</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1 Example . . . . .	6
<b>IV Derivational Morphology</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>V Syntax</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>VI Orthography</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>VII Examples</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>VIII Lexicon</b>	<b>13</b>

# **Part I**

# **Introduction**

Introduction, history, etc.

# Part II

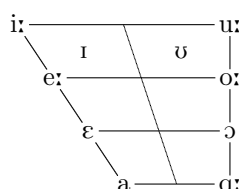
## Phonology

### 1 Consonants

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

### 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<sup>v</sup>/ and /ʃ/ may be followed by a voiceless stop. Three-consonant clusters consist of /s<sup>v</sup>/ 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<sup>v</sup>, ɾ<sup>h</sup>/, /l<sup>v</sup>, l<sup>h</sup>/, or /n<sup>v</sup>, n<sup>h</sup>/ followed by a labial or dorsal consonant (except the voiceless stops /p<sup>v</sup>, p<sup>h</sup>/, /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
<b>Nominative</b>	No affix	Redup
<b>Accusative</b>	Prefix /e:ɪ̯/ (SV) Prefix /e:əɪ̯ <sup>y</sup> / (BV) Prefix /e:ɪ̯ɛ̃/ (SC) Prefix /e:ɪ̯a/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /e:ɪ̯/ (SV) Redup + Prefix /e:əɪ̯ <sup>y</sup> / (BV) Redup + Prefix /e:ɪ̯ɛ̃/ (SC) Redup + Prefix /e:ɪ̯a/ (BC)
<b>Genitive</b>	Prefix /fam̩̯/ (SV) Prefix /fan̩̯ <sup>y</sup> / (BV) Prefix /fai/ (SC) Prefix /fa/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /fam̩̯/ (SV) Redup + Prefix /fan̩̯ <sup>y</sup> / (BV) Redup + Prefix /fai/ (SC) Redup + Prefix /fa/ (BC)








### 1.1.1 Example

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	íffigrian /iːfʲiːrʲiənʷ/	iffíffigrian /iːfʲiːfʲiːrʲiənʷ/
Accusative	élfíffigrian /eːlʲiːfʲiːrʲiənʷ/	élíffíffigrian /eːlʲiːfʲiːfʲiːrʲiənʷ/
Genitive	seainíffigrian /səɲiːfʲiːrʲiənʷ/	seaníffíffigrian /səɲiːfʲiːfʲiːrʲiənʷ/

## 1.2 Feminine Noun Declension

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

### 1.2.1 Example





	 gí /j <sup>i</sup> :/	
	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	 gí /j <sup>i</sup> :/	 rígí /r <sup>j</sup> i:j <sup>i</sup> :/
<b>Accusative</b>	 gíní /j <sup>i</sup> n <sup>j</sup> i:/	 rígíní /r <sup>j</sup> i:j <sup>i</sup> n <sup>j</sup> i:/
<b>Genitive</b>	 gía /j <sup>i</sup> :əi/	 rígía /r <sup>j</sup> i:j <sup>i</sup> :əi/

## 2 Pronouns

All pronouns end in vowels.

Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
Suffix /n <sup>j</sup> / (SV) Suffix /n <sup>y</sup> / (BV)	Suffix /m <sup>j</sup> / (BV) Suffix /ə <sup>j</sup> n <sup>y</sup> / (SV)	Suffix /n <sup>y</sup> / (BV) Suffix /ə <sup>j</sup> n <sup>y</sup> əi/ (SV)

### 2.1 Example

	 ei /ε/	
<b>Nominative</b>	<b>Accusative</b>	<b>Genitive</b>
 ein /εn <sup>j</sup> /	 eian /εə <sup>j</sup> n <sup>y</sup> /	 eiana /εə <sup>j</sup> n <sup>y</sup> əi/








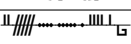



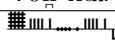

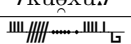


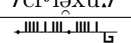

### 3 Verbs

	<b>PRES</b>	<b>PAST</b>	<b>FUT</b>
<b>1.SG</b>	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)
<b>2.SG</b>	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)
<b>3.SG</b>	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)
<b>1.PL</b>	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)
<b>2.PL</b>	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)
<b>3.PL</b>	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:/



	<b>PRES</b>	<b>PAST</b>	<b>FUT</b>
<b>1.SG</b>	 fúchú /f <sup>u</sup> u:χu:/	 tíachú /t <sup>i</sup> i:əixu:/	 machú /m <sup>u</sup> əixu:/
<b>2.SG</b>	 céachú /ce:əixu:/	 cóchú /ko:χu:/	 scáchú /s <sup>y</sup> ka:χu:/
<b>3.SG</b>	 ceachú /caxu:/	 dreiachú /d <sup>j</sup> r <sup>i</sup> εəixu:/	 unachú /u <sup>n</sup> χu:/
<b>1.PL</b>	 beachú /b <sup>j</sup> axu:/	 cuachú /kuəχu:/	 ícheachú /i:çaxu:/
<b>2.PL</b>	 chóchú /xo:χu:/	 criachú /cr <sup>i</sup> əixu:/	 guachú /guəχu:/
<b>3.PL</b>	 diachú /d <sup>j</sup> əixu:/	 achtachú /əixt <sup>u</sup> əixu:/	 ámachú /a:m <sup>u</sup> 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<sup>v</sup>/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /r<sup>j</sup>/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /əɪr<sup>v</sup>/ if it ends in a broad consonant, or /ər<sup>v</sup>/ 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<sup>v</sup>/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /d<sup>j</sup>/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /uəd<sup>v</sup>/ if it ends in a broad consonant, or /iəd<sup>v</sup>/ 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<sup>v</sup>o:/ if it starts with a broad consonant or any vowel, or /t<sup>j</sup>o:/ if it starts with a slender consonant.

To turn a verb into another verb denoting the tendency to do that verb, prefix /ər<sup>v</sup>s<sup>v</sup>/ if it starts with a broad vowel, /əɹ<sup>j</sup>s<sup>j</sup>/ if it starts with a slender vowel, /əɹ<sup>j</sup>s<sup>j</sup>/ if it starts with a slender consonant, or /əɹ<sup>j</sup>s<sup>j</sup>/ 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<sup>v</sup>/ 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<sup>j</sup>t<sup>j</sup>/ if it ends with a slender vowel, /r<sup>v</sup>t<sup>v</sup>/ if it ends with a broad vowel, /iər<sup>v</sup>t<sup>v</sup>/ if it ends with a slender consonant, or /əɹ<sup>j</sup>t<sup>j</sup> if it ends with a broad consonant.

To turn a word into its diminutive form, suffix /t<sup>j</sup>/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /s<sup>v</sup>t<sup>v</sup>/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /e:t<sup>j</sup>/ if it ends in a slender consonant, or /e:əɪs<sup>v</sup>t<sup>v</sup>/ 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 <sup>y</sup>	ṛ	b
p <sup>y</sup>	Ṗ	p
m <sup>y</sup>	ṡ	m
f <sup>y</sup>	ṡ	f
v <sup>y</sup>	ṛ <sup>l</sup> / ṡ <sup>l</sup>	bh / mh
n <sup>y</sup>	ṡṡ	n
t <sup>y</sup>	ṡ	t
d <sup>y</sup>	ṡ	d
s <sup>y</sup>	ṡ	s
l <sup>y</sup>	ṡ	l
r <sup>y</sup>	ṡṡṡ	r
ŋ	ṡṡṡ#	ng
k	ṡṡ	c
g	#	g
x	ṡṡṡ	ch
əi <sub>˘</sub>	+	a
o	++	o
u	+++	u
ɑ:	×	á
o:	◇	ó
u:	ḡ	ú

The following are slender consonants and vowels.

Sound	Ogham	Romanization
b <sup>i</sup>	ṛ	b
p <sup>i</sup>	Ṗ	p
m <sup>i</sup>	ṡ	m
f <sup>i</sup>	ṡ	f
v <sup>i</sup>	ṛ <sup>l</sup> / ṡ <sup>l</sup>	bh / mh
n <sup>i</sup>	ṡṡ	n
t <sup>i</sup>	ṡ	t
d <sup>i</sup>	ṡ	d
ʃ	ṡ	s
l <sup>i</sup>	ṡ	l
r <sup>i</sup>	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** ˌəɪ/ *n.* Life, a person's being. Also refers to a period of time from birth to death. *num.* Fourteen.
- abh** ˌəɪv/ *num.* Fifteen.
- ad** ˌəɪd/ *v.* Improve, to bring into a more desirable or excellent condition.
- áigilea** ˌɑːɪɪlɪa/ *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** ˌɑːɪnɪʃər/ *n.* Heat, a relatively high degree of warmth.
- aisea** ˌəɪʃə/ *n.* Sailor, a person whose occupation is sailing or navigation; mariner.
- aiseó** ˌəɪʃoː/ *n.* Sorrow, distress caused by loss, affliction, disappointment, etc.; grief, sadness, or regret.
- áitria** ˌɑːɪtɪrɪə/ *Meeting, an assembly or conference of persons for a specific purpose.*
- ámú** ˌɑːmʊ/ *n.* Certificate, a document serving as evidence or as written testimony, as of status, qualifications, privileges, or the truth of something.
- arsaogóc** ˌɑːrʃəʊgɔːk/ *adj.* having the property of adhering, as glue; adhesive.
- ást** ˌɑːst/ *v.* Compare, to examine (two or more objects, ideas, people, etc.) in order to note similarities and differences.

## B

- bacha** ˌbʰəɪxəɪ/ *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** ˌbʰeːəɪhəɪ/ *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** ˌbʰeɪst/ *adj.* Weird, strange; odd; bizarre.
- bhó** ˌbʰoː/ *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** ˌbʰoː/ *n.* Image, a physical likeness or representation of a person, animal, or thing, photographed, painted, sculptured, or otherwise made visible.
- bonua** ˌbʰoɪnʊə/ *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** ˌbʰrɔː/ *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** ˌbʰuː/ *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** ˌkɪv/ *n.* Battle, a fight between two persons or animals.
- cám** ˌkɑːm/ *n.* Brick, a block of clay hardened by drying in the sun or burning in a kiln, and used for building, paving, etc.
- card** ˌkɑːrɪd/ *n.* Woman, an adult female person.
- ceag** ˌkəɪg/ *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 /çem:/ *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 /çɪʃciə/ *n.* Compliment, an expression of praise, commendation, or admiration.

**chlach** 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /xlʲəjx/ *num.* Ten.

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

**chlíl** 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /çlʲi:/ *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 /xɔɪçtʲiəɾʲəʲtʲ/ *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 /xʊsʲtʲ/ *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 /klʲəɪdʲ/ *n.* Person, a human being, whether an adult or child.

**cleir** 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /clʲerʲ/ *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:ɪrʲe: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 /kɔdʲəj/ *n.* Extent, the space or degree to which a thing extends; length, area, volume, or scope.

**coi** 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /ki/ *pron.* We.

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

**coiseag** 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /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** 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /krʲəʃsʲ/ *adj.* Boring, causing or marked by boredom; dull and uninteresting; tiresome.

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

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

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

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

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

## D

**da** 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲəj/ *num.* Six.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**dínias** 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲi:nʲiəʃsʲ/ *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** 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲo:/ *conj.* Because, for the reason that; due to the fact that.

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

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

**dro** 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /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 /dʷrʊ/ *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 /dʷug/ *v.* Request, to ask for, especially politely or formally.

**dú** 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /dʷu:/ *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 /eɪ/ *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 /fʌç/ *adj.* Internal, situated or existing in the interior of something; interior.

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

**fi** 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /fʌi/ *pron.* You (singular).

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

**fódua** 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /fʌo:duə/ *v.* Date, to go out socially on dates.

**frag** 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /fʌrʌg/ *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 /fʌrʌ:ç/ *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 /fʌrʌi:/ *n.* Candle, a long, usually slender piece of tallow or wax with an embedded wick that is burned to give light.

**fruini** 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /fʌrʌiɪ/ *v.* Complete, to make whole or entire.

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

## G

**ga** 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /gʌ:/ *num.* Twenty.

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

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

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

**gant** 𐌆𐌺𐌹𐌸 /gʌŋt/ *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:/ *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 /giag/ *n.* Bathroom, a lavatory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**grós** 𐌲𐌿𐌺𐌹𐌸 /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** 𐌵𐌹𐌶 /guə/ *adj.* Specific, having a special application, bear-

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

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

## I

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

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

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

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

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

**íffitré** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /i:fi:frjətrɛ:/ *n.* Reflection, an image; representation; counterpart.

**íngo** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /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** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /i:ria/ *n.* Warrior, a person engaged or experienced in warfare; soldier.

## L

**la** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /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** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /lʷəmhʷ/ *n.* Step, a support for the foot in ascending or descending.

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

**lei** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /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** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /lʷɛəra/ *n.* Driver, a person or thing that drives.

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

**li** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /li/ *num.* Eight.

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

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

**loda** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /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** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /lu/ *n.* Country, a state or nation.

**lúd** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /lʷu:dʷ/ *adj.* Lucky, having or marked by good luck; fortunate.

## M

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

**man** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /mʷənhʷ/ *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** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /mʷɛə/ *v.* Achieve, to get or attain by effort; gain; obtain.

**méleoisea** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /mʷɛ:leɪsɛ/ *num.* Thirteen.

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

**miach** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /mʷiəxʷ/ *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** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /mʷi:ʃ/ *n.* Boss, a person who employs or superintends workers; manager.

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

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

**mu** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /mʷu/ *num.* One million.

**muar** 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 /mʷuə/ *adj.* Angry, feeling or showing anger or strong resentment.