

Proto-Forest

Cass Forest

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Part I

Introduction

Introduction, history, etc.

Part II

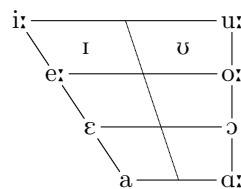
Phonology

1 Consonants

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m ^h m ^v		n ^v	n ^h		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.

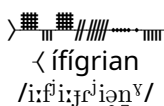




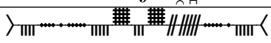
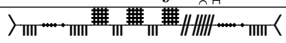
1 Nouns

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:ɫ̪/ (SV)	Redup + Prefix /e:ɫ̪/ (SV)
	Prefix /e:əɪɫ̪˥/ (BV)	Redup + Prefix /e:əɪɫ̪˥/ (BV)
	Prefix /e:ɫ̪ɛ/ (SC)	Redup + Prefix /e:ɫ̪ɛ/ (SC)
	Prefix /e:ɫ̪a/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /e:ɫ̪a/ (BC)
Genitive	Prefix /ʃamɫ̪/ (SV)	Redup + Prefix /ʃamɫ̪/ (SV)
	Prefix /ʃamɫ̪˥/ (BV)	Redup + Prefix /ʃamɫ̪˥/ (BV)
	Prefix /ʃai/ (SC)	Redup + Prefix /ʃai/ (SC)
	Prefix /ʃa/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /ʃa/ (BC)

1.1.1 Example

		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	 ífígrían /i:ɸi:ɸr̥iəɳ̪˥/	 ífíffígrían /i:ɸi:ɸi:ɸr̥iəɳ̪˥/
Accusative	 éífígrían /e:ɸi:ɸi:ɸr̥iəɳ̪˥/	 éífíffígrían /e:ɸi:ɸi:ɸi:ɸr̥iəɳ̪˥/
Genitive	 seainífígrían /ʃamɫ̪i:ɸi:ɸr̥iəɳ̪˥/	 seainífíffígrían /ʃamɫ̪i:ɸi:ɸi:ɸr̥iəɳ̪˥/

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

	$\rangle \# \#$ \langle gí $/j\dot{i}:/$	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	$\rangle \# \# \langle$ gí $/j\dot{i}:/$	$\rangle \# \# \# \# \langle$ rígí $/r^j i: j\dot{i}:/$
Accusative	$\rangle \# \# \# \# \langle$ gíní $/j\dot{i} n^j i:/$	$\rangle \# \# \# \# \# \# \langle$ rígíní $/r^j i: j\dot{i} n^j i:/$
Genitive	$\rangle \# \# \# \langle$ gía $/j\dot{i}: \dot{e} i/$	$\rangle \# \# \# \# \# \langle$ rígía $/r^j i: j\dot{i}: \dot{e} i/$

2 Pronouns

All pronouns end in vowels.

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

2.1 Example


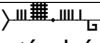


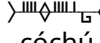





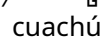


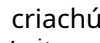


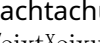

	$\rangle \dots$ \langle ei $/\varepsilon/$	
Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
$\rangle \dots \langle$ ein $/\varepsilon n^j/$	$\rangle \dots \langle$ eian $/\varepsilon \dot{e} i n^y/$	$\rangle \dots \langle$ eiana $/\varepsilon \dot{e} i n^y \dot{e} i/$

3 Verbs

	PRES	PAST	FUT
1.SG	Prefix /fʸu:/ (BC/SV/BV) Prefix /fʸu:ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /tʲ/ (SV) Prefix /tʲʸ/ (BV) Prefix /tʲi:/ (SC) Prefix /tʲi:əi/ (BC)	Prefix /mʸ/ (BV) Prefix /mʲ/ (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 /dʲrʲɛ/ (SV/BV/SC) Prefix /dʲrʲɛəi/ (BC)	Prefix /ʊɲʸ/ (BV) Prefix /ɪmʲ/ (SV) Prefix /ʊɲʸəi/ (BC) Prefix /ʊɲʸəu/ (SC)
1.PL	Prefix /bʸ/ (BV) Prefix /bʲ/ (SV) Prefix /bʲɛ/ (SC) Prefix /bʲa/ (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 /crʲ/ (SV) Prefix /crʲɪ/ (SC) Prefix /crʲiə/ (BC)	Prefix /g/ (BV) Prefix /ʃ/ (SV) Prefix /guə/ (BC) Prefix /gɪ/ (SC)
3.PL	Prefix /dʲʸ/ (BV) Prefix /dʲ/ (SV) Prefix /dʲiə/ (BC) Prefix /dʲɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /əixtʲʸ/ (BV) Prefix /əuçtʲ/ (SV) Prefix /əixtʲʸəi/ (BC) Prefix /əuçtʲɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /a:mʸ/ (BV) Prefix /a:ɪmʲ/ (SV) Prefix /a:ɪmʲi:/ (SC) Prefix /a:mʸəi/ (BC)

3.1 Example

> ɲɪɪ
 < chú
 /xu:/

	PRES	PAST	FUT
1.SG	 fúchú /fʰu:χu:/	 tíachú /tʲi:əixu:/	 machú /mʰəixu:/
2.SG	 céachú /ce:əixu:/	 cóchú /ko:χu:/	 scáchú /sʰkɑ:χu:/
3.SG	 ceachú /caxu:/	 dreiachú /dʲɾʲɛəixu:/	 unachú /ʊnʰχu:/
1.PL	 beachú /bʲaxu:/	 cuachú /kuəχu:/	 ícheachú /i:çaxu:/
2.PL	 chóchú /xo:χu:/	 criachú /cɾʲiəχu:/	 guachú /ɡuəχu:/
3.PL	 diachú /dʲiəχu:/	 achtachú /əixtʰəixu:/	 ámachú /ɑ:mʰəixu:/

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 /əd^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	ᚵᚦ	b
p ^y	ᚵᚱ	p
m ^y	ᚵᚨ	m
f ^y	ᚵᚩ	f
v ^y	ᚵᚦ / ᚵᚨ	bh / mh
n ^y	ᚵᚱ	n
t ^y	ᚵᚩ	t
d ^y	ᚵᚨ	d
s ^y	ᚵᚩ	s
l ^y	ᚵᚦ	l
r ^y	ᚵᚱ	r
ŋ	ᚵᚱᚨ	ng
k	ᚵᚩ	c
g	ᚵᚨ	g
x	ᚵᚱᚩ	ch
əi _˘	ᚵᚦ	a
o	ᚵᚦ	o
u	ᚵᚦ	u
ɑ:	ᚵᚨ	á
o:	ᚵᚩ	ó
u:	ᚵᚱ	ú

The following are slender consonants and vowels.

Sound	Ogham	Romanization
b ⁱ	ᚵᚦ	b
p ⁱ	ᚵᚱ	p
m ⁱ	ᚵᚨ	m
f ⁱ	ᚵᚩ	f
v ⁱ	ᚵᚦ / ᚵᚨ	bh / mh
n ⁱ	ᚵᚱ	n
t ⁱ	ᚵᚩ	t
d ⁱ	ᚵᚨ	d
ʃ	ᚵᚩ	s
l ⁱ	ᚵᚦ	l
r ⁱ	ᚵᚱ	r
ŋ	ᚵᚱᚨ	ng
c	ᚵᚩ	c
g	ᚵᚨ	g
ç	ᚵᚱᚩ	ch
i	ᚵᚦ	i
ε	ᚵᚦ	e
i:	ᚵᚱ	í
e:	ᚵᚩ	é

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

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

Examples

- 12

'The sun shines brightly.'

(9) 


'The bright sun shines.'

(10)

'The sun is rising now.'

[illegible]

'All the people shouted.'

(12) 

'Some of the people shouted.'

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** >-< /əiv/ *num.* Fifteen.
- ad** >-< /əid/ *v.* Improve, to bring into a more desirable or excellent condition.
- áigilea** >-< /a:ijlɪa/ *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** >-< /əɪnʃar/ *n.* Heat, a relatively high degree of warmth.
- aisea** >-< /əufa/ *n.* Sailor, a person whose occupation is sailing or navigation; mariner.
- aiseó** >-< /əufo:/ *n.* Sorrow, distress caused by loss, affliction, disappointment, etc.; grief, sadness, or regret.
- áitria** >-< /a:itɪrɪə/ *Meeting, an assembly or conference of persons for a specific purpose.*
- ámú** >-< /a:mʊ:/ *n.* Certificate, a document serving as evidence or as written testimony, as of status, qualifications, privileges, or the truth of something.
- arsaogóc** >-< /əɪrʲsʲe:go:k/ *adj.* having the property of adhering, as glue; adhesive.
- ást** >-< /a:sʲtʲ/ *v.* Compare, to examine (two or more objects, ideas, people, etc.) in order to note similarities and differences.

B

- bacha** >-< /bʲəixəi/ *n.* Pepper, any plant of the genus *Piper*.
- bam** >-< /bʲəim/ *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** >-< /bʲəis/ *v.* Get, to receive or come to have possession, use, or enjoyment of.
- béatha** >-< /bʲe:əihəi/ *n.* Bridge, a structure spanning and providing passage over a river, chasm, road, or the like.
- beibh** >-< /bʲev/ *n.* Gold, a precious yellow metallic element, highly malleable and ductile, and not subject to oxidation or corrosion.
- bhásmo** >-< /bʲasʲmʲo/ *n.* Sun, a star, especially one that has planets and other celestial bodies revolving around it.
- bhásmoi** >-< /bʲasʲmʲoɪ/ *prop. n.* Sun, the star that is the central body of the earth's solar system, around which the planets revolve and from which they receive light and heat.
- bheist** >-< /bʲeɪst/ *adj.* Weird, strange; odd; bizarre.
- bhó** >-< /bʲo:/ *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** >-< /bʲo:ɪ/ *n.* Fashion, a prevailing custom or style of dress, etiquette, socializing, etc.
- bi** >-< /bʲi/ *v.* Involve, to include as a necessary circumstance, condition, or consequence; imply; entail.
- biath** >-< /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** >-< /bʲo:/ *n.* Image, a physical likeness or representation of a person, animal, or thing, photographed, painted, sculptured, or otherwise made visible.
- bonua** >-< /bʲoɪnʲuə/ *adj.* Interior, being within; inside of anything; internal; inner; further toward a center.
- bra** >-< /bʲrəi/ *n.* Match, a game or contest in which two or more contestants or teams oppose each other. *num.* Five.
- bré** >-< /bʲrɪe:/ *n.* Region, an extensive continuous part of a surface, space, or body.
- bria** >-< /bʲrɪə/ *prep.* Except, with the exclusion of; excluding; save; but. Also refers to Besides, moreover; furthermore; also.
- bró** >-< /bʲrʲo:/ *n.* Result, to spring, arise, or proceed, as a consequence of actions, circumstances, premises, etc.; be the outcome.
- brug** >-< /bʲrʲug/ *n.* Case, an instance of the occurrence, existence, etc., of something.
- bruís** >-< /bʲrʲi:/ *det.* All, the whole of (used in referring to quantity, extent, or duration).
- bú** >-< /bʲu:/ *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** >-< /bʲud/ *adj.* Significant, having or expressing a meaning; indicative.

C

- cad** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐 /kəɪd̥ʲ/ *v.* Breathe, to take air, oxygen, etc., into the lungs and expel it; inhale and exhale; respire.
- cag** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐 /kəɪg/ *num.* Two.
- cagaí** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐 /kəɪgəi:/ *num.* Seven.
- caimh** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐 /kɪv̥/ *n.* Battle, a fight between two persons or animals.
- cám** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐 /kɑ:m̥/ *n.* Brick, a block of clay hardened by drying in the sun or burning in a kiln, and used for building, paving, etc.
- card** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐 /kəɪr̥ʲəɪd̥ʲ/ *n.* Woman, an adult female person.
- ceag** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐 /cag/ *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** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐 /co:/ *adj.* Common, belonging equally to, or shared alike by, two or more or all in question.
- chá** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐 /xɑ:/ *v.* Prepare, to put in proper condition or readiness.
- chach** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐 /xəɪx/ *num.* Three.
- ché** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐 /ʃe:/ *v.* Exercise, to go through exercises; take bodily exercise.
- chém** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐 /ʃe:m̥/ *n.* Enemy, a person who feels hatred for, fosters harmful designs against, or engages in antagonistic activities against another; an adversary or opponent.
- chiscia** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /ʃɪʃciə/ *n.* Compliment, an expression of praise, commendation, or admiration.
- chlach** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /xl̥ʲəɪx/ *num.* Ten.
- chlaithiad** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /xl̥ʲəɪhiəɪd̥ʲ/ *adj.* Evident, plain or clear to the sight or understanding.
- chlíl** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /ʃl̥i:l̥/ *n.* Sky, the region of the clouds or the upper air; the upper atmosphere of the earth.
- chlú** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /xl̥ʲu:/ *n.* God, one of several deities, especially a male deity, presiding over some portion of worldly affairs.
- choichtiart** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /xɔɪʃt̥iəɪr̥ʲəɪt̥ʲ/ *n.* Winery, an establishment for making wine.
- chrápo** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /xɪr̥ʲəɪp̥ɔ:/ *v.* Give, to present voluntarily and without expecting compensation; bestow.
- chú** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐 /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** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /xus̥ʲt̥ʲ/ *v.* Reach, to get to or get as far as in moving, going, traveling, etc.
- ciú** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐 /cu:/ *v.* Test, the means by which the presence, quality, or genuineness of anything is determined; a means of trial.
- clad** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /kl̥ʲəɪd̥ʲ/ *n.* Person, a human being, whether an adult or child.
- cleir** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /cl̥iɛr̥/ *adj.* Light, of little weight; not heavy.
- clit** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /cl̥i:t̥/ *n.* Cat, any of several carnivores of the family Felidae, such as the lion, tiger, leopard, jaguar, etc.
- clóirént** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /kl̥ʲo:ɪr̥iɛ:m̥iɛt̥/ *n.* Flood, a great flowing or overflowing of water, especially over land not usually submerged.
- cobh** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /kɔv̥/ *v.* Like, to take pleasure in, find agreeable or congenial.
- coda** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /kɔd̥ʲəɪ/ *n.* Extent, the space or degree to which a thing extends; length, area, volume, or scope.
- coi** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /kɪ/ *pron.* We.
- coipébh** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /kɪp̥iɛ:v̥/ *v.* Might, used to express possibility.
- coiseag** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /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** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /kr̥ʲəɪʃs̥/ *adj.* Boring, causing or marked by boredom; dull and uninteresting; tiresome.
- crei** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /cr̥iɛ/ *n.* Tear, a rent or fissure.
- cri** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /cr̥i:/ *n.* Area, any particular extent of space or surface; part.
- criart** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /cr̥iəɪr̥ʲəɪt̥ʲ/ *adv.* Ago, in past time; in the past.
- crisea** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /cr̥iɪʃa/ *n.* Question, a sentence in an interrogative form, addressed to someone in order to get information in reply.
- croirt** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /kr̥ʲəɪr̥ʲəɪt̥ʲ/ *v.* Limp, to walk with a labored, jerky movement, as when lame.
- cú** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /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** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /kuəɪr̥/ *adj.* Native, being the place or environment in which a person was born or a thing came into being.
- cúin** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /ku:m̥/ *n.* Year, the time in which any planet completes a revolution round the sun.

D

- da** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐 /d̥ʲəɪ/ *num.* Six.
- dacu** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /d̥ʲəɪk̥u/ *n.* Mistake, an error in action, calculation, opinion, or judgment caused by poor reasoning, carelessness, insufficient knowledge, etc.
- dáithí** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /d̥ʲəɪt̥i:/ *adv.* Tomorrow, on the morrow; on the day following today.
- dam** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /d̥ʲəɪm̥/ *n.* Candy, any of a variety of confect-
- tions made with sugar, syrup, etc., often combined with chocolate, fruit, nuts, etc.
- das** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /d̥ʲəɪʃs̥/ *adj.* Stupid, lacking ordinary quickness and keenness of mind; slow-witted.
- deidait** >𐌌𐌔𐌆𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐𐌇𐌐 /d̥ʲiɛɪd̥ʲəɪt̥/ *n.* Glove, a covering for the hand made with a separate sheath for each finger and for the thumb.

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

dicea >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /dʲiːca/ *n.* Expression, a look or intonation expressing personal reaction, feeling, etc.

dínias >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /dʲiːnʲiəs/ *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 >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶 /dʲoː/ *conj.* Because, for the reason that; due to the fact that.

dra >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /dʲrə/ *adv.* When, at what time period; how long ago; how soon.

dreig >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /dʲrʲeɪ/ *n.* Witch, a person, especially a

woman, who professes or is supposed to practice magic or sorcery; a sorceress.

dro >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /dʲrʲo/ *adj.* Blank, lacking some usual or completing feature. Also refers to Empty, containing nothing; having none of the usual or appropriate contents.

dru >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /dʲrʲu/ *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 >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /dʲuɡ/ *v.* Request, to ask for, especially politely or formally.

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

E

éch >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /eːç/ *v.* Charge, to supply with a quantity of electric charge or electrical energy.

ei >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /eː/ *pron.* She/it (feminine).

ein >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /eːn/ *interj.* Goodbye.

éthi >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /eːhi/ *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 >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /fəːx/ *adj.* Internal, situated or existing in the interior of something; interior.

failia >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /fəːliə/ *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 >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /fʲeːʃcoː/ *v.* Wait, to remain inactive or in a state of repose, as until something expected happens.

fi >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /fʲiː/ *pron.* You (singular).

fichliu >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /fʲiːçliu/ *v.* Wake, to become roused from sleep; awake; awaken; waken.

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

fódua >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /fʲoːdʲuə/ *v.* Date, to go out socially on dates.

frag >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /fʲrəːʃaɪɡ/ *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 >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /fʲrʲeːɪ/ *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 >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /fʲrʲiːli/ *n.* Candle, a long, usually slender piece of tallow or wax with an embedded wick that is burned to give light.

fruini >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /fʲrʲuːni/ *v.* Complete, to make whole or entire.

fug >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /fʲuɡ/ *n.* Alphabet, the letters of a language in their customary order.

G

ga >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /gəː/ *num.* Twenty.

gá >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /gəː/ *adj.* Big, large, as in size, height, width, or amount.

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

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

gant >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /gəːnt/ *v.* Chase, to pursue in order to seize, overtake, etc.

gé >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /ʒeː/ *v.* Regret, to feel sorrow or remorse for (an act, fault, disappointment, etc.).

geir >𐌆𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶 /ʒeːr/ *v.* Increase, to make greater, as in number, size, strength, or quality; augment; add to.

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

giag >#--#< /jɪəg/ *n.* Bathroom, a lavatory.

ging >#---#< /jɪŋ/ *pron.* What, used interrogatively as a request for specific information.

glád >#--#< /glʲɑːdʲ/ *n.* Belt, a band of flexible material, as leather or cord, for encircling the waist.

glaithia >#---#< /glʲəu̯hiə/ *adj.* Cool, socially adept; fashionable.

glias >#---#< /jɪlʲiəsʲ/ *n.* Body, the material structure and material substance of an animal or plant, living or dead.

gló >#--#< /glʲoː/ *adv.* Off, out of operation or effective existence.

gluiniúireith >#---#< /glʲɪnʲiːu̯iːrʲeːh/ *adj.* Serious, of, showing, or characterized by deep thought. Also refers to Serious, of grave or somber disposition, character, or manner.

gon >#---#< /gɔ̃nʲ/ *n.* Sap, the juice or vital circulating fluid of a plant, especially of a woody plant.

graimí >#---#< /grʲəu̯mʲiː/ *n.* Vision, the act or power of sensing with the eyes; sight.

grós >#---#< /grʲoːsʲ/ *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 >#--#< /guə/ *adj.* Specific, having a special application, bearing, or reference; specifying, explicit, or definite.

gur >#---#< /gʊrʲ/ *n.* Part, a portion or division of a whole that is separate or distinct; piece, fragment, fraction, or section; constituent. *det.* Some, unspecified but considerable in number, amount, degree, etc.

I

iaco >---#< /iəko/ *v.* Repeat, to do, make, or perform again.

iceas >---#< /iːcasʲ/ *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 >#---#< /iːfʲiːəiːxɑː/ *n.* Preparation, a proceeding, measure, or provision by which one prepares for something.

íficriag >#---#< /iːfʲiːcrʲiəg/ *n.* Exam, the act or process of testing pupils, candidates, etc., as by questions.

íifrim >#---#< /iːfʲiːrʲiːmʲ/ *n.* Discovery, the act or process of seeing, finding, or gaining knowledge of something previously unknown, or an instance of this.

íffigrian >#---#< /iːfʲiːrʲiːgʲiːnʲ/ *n.* Victory, a success or triumph over an enemy in battle or war.

íifipim >#---#< /iːfʲiːpʲiːmʲ/ *n.* Entrance, a point or place of entering; an opening or passage for entering, as a doorway.

ífitré >#---#< /iːfʲiːtʲiːrʲeː/ *n.* Reflection, an image; representation; counterpart.

íngo >#---#< /iːŋo/ *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 >---#< /iːrʲa/ *n.* Warrior, a person engaged or experienced in warfare; soldier.

L

la >#--#< /lʲəi/ *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 >#--#< /lʲəiʲvʲ/ *n.* Step, a support for the foot in ascending or descending.

las >#---#< /lʲəisʲ/ *v.* Argue, to present reasons for or against a thing. Also refers to Argue, to contend in oral disagreement; dispute.

lei >#---#< /lʲeː/ *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.

leiara >#---#< /lʲeːiːrʲəiː/ *n.* Driver, a person or thing that drives.

leir >#---#< /lʲeːrʲ/ *v.* Drive, to cause and guide the movement of (a vehicle, an animal, etc.).

li >#--#< /lʲi/ *num.* Eight.

lial >#---#< /lʲiəliʲ/ *adj.* New, of recent origin, production, purchase, etc.; having but lately come or been brought into being.

lim >#---#< /lʲiːmʲ/ *n.* Castle, a fortified, usually walled residence, as of a prince or noble in feudal times.

loda >#---#< /lʲoːdʲəiː/ *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 >#--#< /lʲu/ *n.* Country, a state or nation.

lúd >#---#< /lʲuːdʲ/ *adj.* Lucky, having or marked by good luck; fortunate.

M

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

man 𐤌𐤍𐤏 /mʰəɪn/ *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 𐌚𐌰𐌿𐌰𐌳 /m^je:əi^r/ v. Achieve, to get or attain by effort; gain; obtain.

méleoisea

[illegible]

miach 𐌚𐌋𐌰𐌶𐌰 /mʲiəx/ v. Invite, to request the presence or participation of in a kindly, courteous, or complimen-

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

mis 𐎢𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎥 /m^jɪf/ *n.* Boss, a person who employs or superintends workers: manager.


mó 𐌚𐌚 /m^{yo}:/ *n.* Dog, a domesticated canid, *Canis familiaris*, bred in many varieties.


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

mu /mʏʊ/ *num.* One million.

muar 𐤎𐤌𐤓𐤕 /mʏuər/ *adj.* Angry, feeling or showing anger or strong resentment.


N


ná  /n̥ʰəi/ *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  /n^jiə^h/ *n.* Property, a piece of land or real estate.

nin */n^jin^j/* *num.* Eighteen.

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

nuapást  /n̥^yuəp̚^yɑ:s^yt̚^y/ v. Say, to utter or pronounce: speak.

nuapásta  /n̩^yuəp̩^yɑ:s̩^yt̩^yəi̯/ v. Yell, to cry out or speak with a strong, loud, clear sound; shout.

O

óch /o:x/ v. Rule, to control or direct; exercise dominating power, authority, or influence over; govern.

oiam /oiəm^y/ *num.* Twelve.

óna /o:n^Yəi/ v. Grip, to grasp or seize firmly; hold fast.

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

ót 𐀓𐀕𐀗 /o:tʰ/ v. Criticise, to censure or find fault with.

P

pabhuad 𑌒𑌔𑌕𑌖𑌗𑌘𑌙 /pʰəiv̥˧uəd̪˦/ *adj.* Delicious, highly pleasing to the senses, especially to taste or smell.

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

péar 𐌱𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰 /pʲeːrʲ/ *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 /p^jε/ *det.* The.


piad /pⁱiəd^y/ v. Be, to exist or live; to take place; hap-

pen; 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 𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿 /pʲi:vʲ/ *n.* Trouble, difficulty, annoyance, or harassment.

pis /p^j_If/ *n.* Fight, any contest or struggle.

pismeĩ 𐎱𐎠𐏁𐎡𐎹 /pʲɪf̥mʲɛ/ *adv.* Again, once more; another time; anew; in addition.

pom  /p^yom^y/ *n.* Intervention, interposition or interference of one state in the affairs of another.


pua /p^yuə/ *adv.* Once, at one time in the past; formerly.

R

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

rar >////-////< /r^yəi^r/ *n.* Class, the period during which a group of students meets for instruction.

reichsim /r^jɛçsimj/ v. Approach, to come near or nearer to.

réstiuađ  /rⁱe:ftⁱiuəð^y/ *adj.* Violent, acting with or characterized by uncontrolled, strong, rough force.

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

ros >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /rɔs/ *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 >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲəɪvɪ/ *v.* Twist, to combine, as two or more strands or threads, by winding together; intertwine.

sca >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲkəɪ/ *prep.* Through, by reason of or in consequence of.

scean >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲcanɪ/ *conj.* While, during or in the time that.

sceog >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲco:g/ *det.* Few, not many but more than one.

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

sciú >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲcu:/ *n.* Energy, the capacity for vigorous activity; available power.

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

scruál >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲkrʲuəl/ *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 >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲkʊ/ *pron.* They.

scúrt >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲku:rʲt/ *n.* Success, the favorable or prosperous termination of attempts or endeavors; the accomplishment of one's goals.

seairi >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲairɪ/ *prop. n.* This language.

sear >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲar/ *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 >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲɛnɪ/ *v.* Offend, to irritate, annoy, or anger; cause resentful displeasure in.

seó >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲo:/ *num.* Seventeen.

seo >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲo/ *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 >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲos/ *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 >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲiən/ *adj.* Sudden, happening, coming, made, or done quickly, without warning, or unexpectedly.

sigcart >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲɪgʲarʲt/ *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 >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲɪrɪ/ *adj.* Blue, of the color of blue.

siúl >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲi:ɫ/ *n.* Cell, a small room, as in a convent or prison. Also refers to Compartment, a part or space marked or partitioned off.

smaicri >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲmʲəɪcrɪ/ *n.* Light, something that makes things visible or affords illumination.

smaicrithiu >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲmʲəɪcrɪθi/ *adj.* Bright, radiating or reflecting light; luminous; shining.

smu >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲmʲʊ/ *adv.* Now, at the present time or moment.

stalar >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲtʲəɪlʲər/ *n.* Sadness, the quality or state of being sad; sorrow.

stán >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲtʲən/ *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.

stuís >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲtʲuɪs/ *n.* Bag, a container or receptacle of leather, plastic, cloth, paper, etc., capable of being closed at the mouth; pouch.

sú >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲu:/ *num.* One.

suí >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sʲuɪ:/ *v.* Continue, to go on after suspension or interruption.

T

tai >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /tʲəɪ/ *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 >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /tʲə:/ *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 >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /tʲə/ *num.* Eleven.


teing >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /tʲɛɪŋ/ *adj.* Aroused, stirred up to strong response.

thai >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /tʲhəɪ/ *n.* Wife, a married woman, especially when considered in relation to her partner in marriage.

thás >𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /tʲhəs/ *adj.* Pink, a color varying from light crimson to pale reddish purple.

theasar  /has^Yair^Y/ *n.* Difference, the state or relation of being different; dissimilarity.

thél 𪛗𪛖𪛗 /he:l/ *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  /hiəstʰ/ 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 /ho:x/ *num.* Nineteen.

thu 𐌹𐌺𐌰 /hu/ *det.* Much, great in quantity, measure, or degree.

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

tid $\rangle \text{III} \dots \text{II} \langle$ /t^j_{Id}^j/ *num.* Sixteen.

tiri  /tʰ_{IF}j_I/ *n.* Cauldron, a large kettle or boiler.

tiuad /tʲiuədʲ/ *num.* Four.

tó 𠄎𠄎𠄎 /t_ŋʷo:/ *n.* Pile, an assemblage of things laid or lying one upon the other.

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

tré /tʲrʲe:/ v. Reflect, to think, ponder, or meditate.

tri /tʃɹɪ/ v. Massage, to treat by massage.

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

trú ᠲᠦᠷᠤ /tʰyɾʋu:/ *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.

U

ú ɣɛ/ *interj.* Well, used to express surprise, reproof, etc. Also refers to Well, used to introduce a sentence, resume a conversation, etc.

ua /uə/ *num.* Nine.

úl >_bɾʌ/ /u:lʏ/ *n.* Nest, a pocketlike, usually more or less circular structure of twigs, grass, mud, etc., formed by a bird, often high in a tree, as a place in which to lay and incubate its eggs and rear its young; any protected place used by a bird for these purposes.