

Proto-Forest

Cass Forest

May 2024

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Part I

Introduction

Introduction, history, etc.

Part II

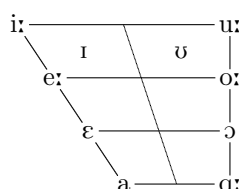
Phonology

1 Consonants

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

2 Vowels

2.1 Monophthongs



2.2 Diphthongs

uə əi iə əu

3 Stress

Stress falls on the first syllable.

4 Phonotactics

4.1 Word-initial consonant clusters

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

4.2 Post-vocalic consonant clusters and epenthesis

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

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

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

Part III

Morphology

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

1 Nouns

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

1.1 Masculine Noun Declension

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	No affix	Redup
Accusative	Prefix /e:ɪ̯/ (SV) Prefix /e:əɪ̯/ (BV) Prefix /e:ɪ̯ɛ/ (SC) Prefix /e:ɪ̯a/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /e:ɪ̯/ (SV) Redup + Prefix /e:əɪ̯/ (BV) Redup + Prefix /e:ɪ̯ɛ/ (SC) Redup + Prefix /e:ɪ̯a/ (BC)
Genitive	Prefix /fam̩/ (SV) Prefix /fan̩/ (BV) Prefix /fai/ (SC) Prefix /fa/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /fam̩/ (SV) Redup + Prefix /fan̩/ (BV) Redup + Prefix /fai/ (SC) Redup + Prefix /fa/ (BC)








1.1.1 Example

[illegible]

1.2 Feminine Noun Declension

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

1.2.1 Example





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

2 Pronouns

All pronouns end in vowels.

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

2.1 Example








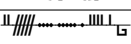



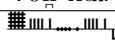

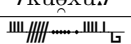


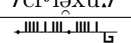

	 ei /ε/	
Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
 ein /εn ^j /	 eian /εəi n ^y /	 eiana /εəi n ^y əi/

3 Verbs

	PRES	PAST	FUT
1.SG	Prefix /f ^y u:/ (BC/SV/BV) Prefix /f ^y u:ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /t ^j / (SV) Prefix /t ^y / (BV) Prefix /t ^j i:/ (SC) Prefix /t ^j i:əi/ (BC)	Prefix /m ^y / (BV) Prefix /m ^j / (SV) Prefix /m ^y əi/ (BC) Prefix /m ^y əu/ (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 /s ^y k/ (BV) Prefix /ʃc/ (SV) Prefix /s ^y ka:/ (BC) Prefix /s ^y ka:ɪ/ (SC)
3.SG	Prefix /k/ (BV) Prefix /c/ (SV) Prefix /ca/ (BC) Prefix /caɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /d ^j r ^j ɛ/ (SV/BV/SC) Prefix /d ^j r ^j ɛəi/ (BC)	Prefix /u ⁿ ^y / (BV) Prefix /m ^j / (SV) Prefix /u ⁿ ^y əi/ (BC) Prefix /u ⁿ ^y əu/ (SC)
1.PL	Prefix /b ^y / (BV) Prefix /b ^j / (SV) Prefix /b ^j ɛ/ (SC) Prefix /b ^j a/ (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 /kr ^y / (BV) Prefix /cr ^j / (SV) Prefix /cr ^j ɪ/ (SC) Prefix /cr ^j iə/ (BC)	Prefix /g/ (BV) Prefix /ʃ/ (SV) Prefix /guə/ (BC) Prefix /gɪ/ (SC)
3.PL	Prefix /d ^y / (BV) Prefix /d ^j / (SV) Prefix /d ^j iə/ (BC) Prefix /d ^j ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /əixt ^y / (BV) Prefix /əuçt ^j / (SV) Prefix /əixt ^y əi/ (BC) Prefix /əuçt ^j ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /a:m ^y / (BV) Prefix /a:m ^j / (SV) Prefix /a:m ^j i:/ (SC) Prefix /a:m ^y əi/ (BC)

3.1 Example


 chú
 /xu:/

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

Part IV

Derivational Morphology

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

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

To turn an adjective into a verb denoting the action of making something that adjective, suffix /ɹ/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /ɹ/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /əɪɹ/ if it ends in a broad consonant, or /əɹ/ 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	ṛ	b
p ^y	ṗ	p
m ^y	ṑ	m
f ^y	ṑ	f
v ^y	ṛ ^l / ṑ ^l	bh / mh
n ^y	ṑṑ	n
t ^y	ṑ	t
d ^y	ṑ	d
s ^y	ṑ	s
l ^y	ṑ	l
r ^y	ṑṑṑ	r
ŋ	ṑṑṑ#	ng
k	ṑṑ	c
g	#	g
x	ṑṑṑṑ	ch
əi _˘	+	a
o	++	o
u	+++	u
ɑ:	×	á
o:	◊	ó
u:	⊖	ú

The following are slender consonants and vowels.

Sound	Ogham	Romanization
b ⁱ	ṛ	b
p ⁱ	ṗ	p
m ⁱ	ṑ	m
f ⁱ	ṑ	f
v ⁱ	ṛ ^l / ṑ ^l	bh / mh
n ⁱ	ṑṑ	n
t ⁱ	ṑ	t
d ⁱ	ṑ	d
ʃ	ṑ	s
l ⁱ	ṑ	l
r ⁱ	ṑṑṑ	r
ŋ	ṑṑṑ#	ng
c	ṑṑ	c
ʃ	#	g
ç	ṑṑṑṑ	ch
i	++++	i
e	++++	e
i:	⊞	í
e:	⊗	é

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

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

Part VII

Examples

Part VIII
Lexicon

A

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

B

- bacha** ˌbʲaxəɪ/ *n.* Pepper, any plant of the genus Piper.
- bam** ˌbʲamʲ/ *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** ˌbʲasʲ/ *v.* Get, to receive or come to have possession, use, or enjoyment of.
- béatha** ˌbʲe:əɪhəɪ/ *n.* Bridge, a structure spanning and providing passage over a river, chasm, road, or the like.
- beibh** ˌbʲeɪvʲ/ *n.* Gold, a precious yellow metallic element, highly malleable and ductile, and not subject to oxidation or corrosion.
- bheist** ˌbʲeɪʃtʲ/ *adj.* Weird, strange; odd; bizarre.
- bhó** ˌbʲo:/ *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** ˌbʲoɪrɪ/ *n.* Fashion, a prevailing custom or style of dress, etiquette, socializing, etc.
- bi** ˌbʲi/ *v.* Involve, to include as a necessary circumstance, condition, or consequence; imply; entail.
- biath** ˌbʲiəh/ *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** ˌbʲo:/ *n.* Image, a physical likeness or representation of a person, animal, or thing, photographed, painted, sculptured, or otherwise made visible.
- bonua** ˌbʲoɪuə/ *adj.* Interior, being within; inside of anything; internal; inner; further toward a center.
- bra** ˌbʲrəɪ/ *n.* Match, a game or contest in which two or more contestants or teams oppose each other. *num.* Five.
- bré** ˌbʲrɪe:/ *n.* Region, an extensive continuous part of a surface, space, or body.
- bria** ˌbʲrɪə/ *prep.* Except, with the exclusion of; excluding; save; but. Also refers to Besides, moreover; furthermore; also.
- bró** ˌbʲrʲo:/ *n.* Result, to spring, arise, or proceed, as a consequence of actions, circumstances, premises, etc.; be the outcome.
- brug** ˌbʲrʲug/ *n.* Case, an instance of the occurrence, existence, etc., of something.
- bú** ˌbʲu:/ *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** ˌbʲudʲ/ *adj.* Significant, having or expressing a meaning; indicative.

C

- cad** ˌkəɪdʲ/ *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** ˌkɪvʲ/ *n.* Battle, a fight between two persons or animals.
- cám** ˌka:mʲ/ *n.* Brick, a block of clay hardened by drying in the sun or burning in a kiln, and used for building, paving, etc.
- card** ˌkəɪrʲəɪdʲ/ *n.* Woman, an adult female person.
- ceag** ˌcag/ *n.* Glue, a hard, impure, protein gelatin, obtained by boiling skins, hoofs, and other animal substances in water, that when melted or diluted is a strong

adhesive.

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

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

chach 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /xəjx/ *num.* Three.

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

chém 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /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 /xɔɪçtʲiərtʲə/ *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 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /xʊstʲ/ *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 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /klʲəðʲ/ *n.* Person, a human being, whether an adult or child.

cleir 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /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:nʲə/ *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 /kɔðʲə/ *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 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /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 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /krʲəʃsʲ/ *adj.* Boring, causing or marked by boredom; dull and uninteresting; tiresome.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D

da 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲə/ *num.* Six.

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

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

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

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

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

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

dra 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲə/ *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 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲrʲo/ *adj.* Blank, lacking some usual or complet-

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

dru 𐌆𐌹𐌸 /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 𐌆𐌺 /dʷug/ *v.* Request, to ask for, especially politely or formally.

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

E

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

ei 𐌶 /e/ *pron.* She/it (feminine).

ein 𐌶𐌺 /e:n/ *interj.* Goodbye.

éthi 𐌶𐌺𐌹 /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 𐌶𐌺𐌹 /fʌç/ *adj.* Internal, situated or existing in the interior of something; interior.

failia 𐌶𐌺𐌹𐌺 /fʌiʲiə/ *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 𐌶𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /fʌiʲçeo/ *v.* Wait, to remain inactive or in a state of repose, as until something expected happens.

fi 𐌶𐌺𐌹 /fʌi/ *pron.* You (singular).

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

fódua 𐌶𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺 /fʌo:ɖʊa/ *v.* Date, to go out socially on dates.

frag 𐌶𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺 /fʌrʌç/ *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 𐌶𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺 /fʌrʌiç/ *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 𐌶𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /fʌrʌi:li/ *n.* Candle, a long, usually slender piece of tallow or wax with an embedded wick that is burned to give light.

fruini 𐌶𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺 /fʌrʌiɲi/ *v.* Complete, to make whole or entire.

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

G

ga 𐌶𐌺𐌹𐌺 /gə/ *num.* Twenty.

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

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

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

gant 𐌶𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺 /gəŋt/ *v.* Chase, to pursue in order to seize, overtake, etc.

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

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

gí 𐌶𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺 /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 𐌶𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺 /giəç/ *n.* Bathroom, a lavatory.

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

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

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


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

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

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


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

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


grós  /gr^yo:s^y/ 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.).


qua ~~kwā~~ /quə/ *adj.* Specific, having a special application, bear-


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


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


I


iacō  /iəko/ v. Repeat, to do, make, or perform again.


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

ífficiag  */i:fi:ci:ɨəg/* *n.* Exam, the act or process of testing pupils, candidates, etc., as by questions.

iffrim  */fi:ʃi:fri:m/* *n.* Discovery, the act or process of seeing, finding, or gaining knowledge of something previously unknown, or an instance of this.

íffigrian  /iːf̥iːj̥r̥ji̯ən̥/ *n.* Victory, a success or triumph over an enemy in battle or war.

ifipim  /i:fɪ:pim/ *n.* Entrance, a point or place of entering; an opening or passage for entering, as a doorway.

ifitré /i:ʔi:tʃi:ʔe:/ *n.* Reflection, an image; representation; counterpart.

íngo

irea /ir^ja/ *n.* Warrior, a person engaged or experienced in warfare; soldier.

L


la $\Pi^{-}/l^{Y}\ddot{a}_{\tilde{}}/$ *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 $\pi^{\perp} / \mathbb{V}_{\Theta \hat{\mathbf{v}}^{\vee}} / n$. Step, a support for the foot in ascending or descending.

las ^{11.111} /lʰəis/ *v.* Argue, to present reasons for or against a thing. Also refers to Argue, to contend in oral disagreement: dispute.

lei ɿ/ɛ/ *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.

leia

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

li $\Pi^{\dots} / \Gamma^j_I /$ num. Eight.

lial 𐌲𐌹𐌻𐌰 /^liə^l/ *adj.* New, of recent origin, production, purchase, etc.; having but lately come or been brought into being.

lim \nrightarrow /^jIm^j/ *n*. Castle, a fortified, usually walled residence, as of a prince or noble in feudal times.

loda 𐌳𐌳𐌰 /lʏd̥ɑ̯/ 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 𐎵𐎠 /lʏʊ/ *n.* Country, a state or nation.

lúd $\text{ɫ}^{\text{u}} \text{ɫ}^{\text{u}} / \text{ɫ}^{\text{u}} \text{u} : \text{d}^{\text{u}} /$ *adj.* Lucky, having or marked by good luck; fortunate.

M

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

man 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎣 /mənʔənʔ/ *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 /~~ʃ~~ /m^je:əɪr^ʏ/ v. Achieve, to get or attain by effort; gain; obtain.

méleoisea //m^je:lj^oifa/ num. Thirteen.

méng 那里 /m^jɛ:n/ *adv.* There, in or at that place.

miach /mɪˈjæx/ 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 /-mɪz/ *n.* Boss, a person who employs or superintends workers; manager.


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

mol $\text{f}_{\text{H}}/\text{m}^{\text{Y}}\text{ol}^{\text{Y}}/$ *v.* Open, to move (a door, window sash, etc.) from a shut or closed position so as to admit of passage.


mu \nrightarrow /m^yu/ *num.* One million.


muar ~~t---~~/m^yuɑr^y/ *adj.* Angry, feeling or showing anger or strong resentment.

N


ná  /n̪ˠəi/ *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  /n̪ˠiəh/ *n.* Property, a piece of land or real estate.


nin  /n̪ˠim̪/ *num.* Eighteen.


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


O

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


oiam  /o̪iəm̪/ *num.* Twelve.


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


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


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


P


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


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


péar  /p̪eːr̪/ *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  /p̪e/ *det.* The.

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


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


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


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

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


R


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

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


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


réstiudad  /r̪eːst̪iud̪/ *adj.* Violent, acting with or characterized by uncontrolled, strong, rough force.

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


ros  /r̪ˠos̪/ *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  /s̪ˠəiv̪/ *v.* Twist, to combine, as two or more strands or threads, by winding together; intertwine.


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


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


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


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

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

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

scrual  /s̪ˠkr̪uəl̪/ *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  /s̪ˠku/ *pron.* They.

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

seairi 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺𐌰 /sɛˈaɪrʲi/ *prop. n.* This language.

sear 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /sɛˈaɪrʲ/ *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 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /sɛˈɛnʲ/ *v.* Offend, to irritate, annoy, or anger; cause resentful displeasure in.

seó 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /sɛˈoː/ *num.* Seventeen.

seo 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /sɛˈo/ *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 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /sɛˈosʲ/ *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 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /sɛˈiɑnʲ/ *adj.* Sudden, happening, coming, made, or done quickly, without warning, or unexpectedly.

sigear 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /sɪˈɟaɪrʲ/ *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 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /sɪrʲ/ *adj.* Blue, of the color of blue.

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

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

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

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

sú 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /sɪˈuː/ *num.* One.

suí 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /sɪˈuːi/ *v.* Continue, to go on after suspension or interruption.

T

tai 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /tɛˈiɑnʲ/ *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 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /tɛˈiɑː/ *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 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /tɛˈiɑ/ *num.* Eleven.

teing 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /tɛˈiɲ/ *adj.* Aroused, stirred up to strong response.

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

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

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

thél 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /tɛˈlʲ/ *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 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /tɛˈiɑstʲ/ *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 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /tɛˈoːx/ *num.* Nineteen.

thu 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /tɛˈu/ *det.* Much, great in quantity, measure, or degree.

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

tid 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /tɛˈiɑtʲ/ *num.* Sixteen.

tiri 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /tɛˈiɪrʲi/ *n.* Cauldron, a large kettle or boiler.

tiuad 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /tɛˈiɑdʲ/ *num.* Four.

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

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

tré 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /tɛˈrɛː/ *v.* Reflect, to think, ponder, or meditate.

tri 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /tɛˈrɪ/ *v.* Massage, to treat by massage.

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

trú 𐌱𐌰𐌿𐌹𐌺 /tɛˈrɔː/ *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** ^ᵁ /u:/ *interj.* Well, used to express surprise, reproof, etc. Also refers to Well, used to introduce a sentence, resume a conversation, etc.
- ua** ^{ᵁᵁ} /uə/ *num.* Nine.
- úl** ^{ᵁᵁ} /u:lʲ/ *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.