

Proto-Forest

Cass Forest

May 2024

Contents

Part I

Introduction

Introduction, history, etc.

Part II

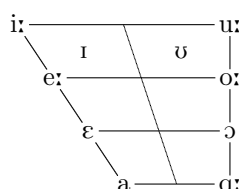
Phonology

1 Consonants

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m ^h m ^v		n ^h	n ^l		ɲ	ŋ	
Plosive	p ^h p ^v b ^h b ^v		t ^h d ^v	t ^l d ^l		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

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

1.2 Feminine Noun Declension

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

1.2.1 Example





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

2 Pronouns

All pronouns end in vowels.

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

2.1 Example








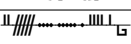



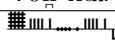

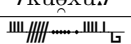


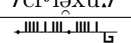

	 ei /ε/	
Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
 ein /εn ^j /	 eian /εəi n ^y /	 eiana /εəi n ^y əi/

3 Verbs

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

3.1 Example


 chú
 /xu:/

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

Part IV

Derivational Morphology

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

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

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

To turn a noun into an adjective denoting something having the quality of that noun, suffix /d^v/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /d^j/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /uəd^v/ if it ends in a broad consonant, or /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	ṡ	m
f ^y	Ṡ	f
v ^y	ṛ ^l / ṡ ^l	bh / mh
n ^y	Ṣ	n
t ^y	Ṭ	t
d ^y	Ḏ	d
s ^y	Ṣ	s
l ^y	Ṛ	l
r ^y	ṚṚṚ	r
ŋ	ṢṠṠ	ng
k	Ṭ	c
g	Ṡ	g
x	ṬṠṠ	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	ṡ	m
f ⁱ	Ṡ	f
v ⁱ	ṛ ^l / ṡ ^l	bh / mh
n ⁱ	Ṣ	n
t ⁱ	Ṭ	t
d ⁱ	Ḏ	d
ʃ	Ṡ	s
l ⁱ	Ṛ	l
r ⁱ	ṚṚṚ	r
ŋ	ṢṠṠ	ng
c	Ṭ	c
g	Ṡ	g
ç	ṬṠṠ	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 /ʃe:/ *v.* Exercise, to go through exercises; take bodily exercise.

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

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

chlach 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /xlʲəjx/ *num.* Ten.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

coi 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /ki/ *pron.* We.

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

coiseag 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /kiʃag/ *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 /crʲiərtʲəʃtʲ/ *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.

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

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

D

da 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲəj/ *num.* Six.

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

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

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

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

dia 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲiəj/ *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:inʲiəʃsʲ/ *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 /dʲəjəʃtʲ/ *conj.* Because, for the reason that; due to the fact that.

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

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

dro 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲəjəʃtʲ/ *adj.* Blank, lacking some usual or complet-

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

dru 𐌳𐌹𐌺𐌹 /dʁʏtʃ/ *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 𐌳𐌹𐌺𐌹 /dʁʏtʃ/ *v.* Request, to ask for, especially politely or formally.

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

E

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

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

ein 𐌸𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /ɛnʲ/ *interj.* Goodbye.

éthi 𐌸𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /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 𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /fʏʏx/ *adj.* Internal, situated or existing in the interior of something; interior.

failia 𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /fʏʏliʏ/ *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 𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /fʏʏʃco:/ *v.* Wait, to remain inactive or in a state of repose, as until something expected happens.

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

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

fódua 𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /fʏʏdʏuʏ/ *v.* Date, to go out socially on dates.

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

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

fruini 𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /fʏʏʃʏmʏi/ *v.* Complete, to make whole or entire.

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

G

ga 𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /gʏʏ/ *num.* Twenty.

gá 𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /gʏʏ/ *adj.* Big, large, as in size, height, width, or amount.

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

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

gant 𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /gʏʏŋʏtʃʏ/ *v.* Chase, to pursue in order to seize, overtake, etc.

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

geir 𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /ʒe:ʀ/ *v.* Increase, to make greater, as in number, size, strength, or quality; augment; add to.

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

giag 𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /ʒiʏg/ *n.* Bathroom, a lavatory.

ging 𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /ʒiŋ/ *pron.* What, used interrogatively as a request for specific information.

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

glaithia 𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /glʏʏʏhiʏ/ *adj.* Cool, socially adept; fashionable.

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

gló 𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /glʏʏʏ:/ *adv.* Off, out of operation or effective existence.

gluiniúireith 𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹 /glʏʏmʏi:u:ʀi:eh/ *adj.* Serious, of, showing, or characterized by deep thought. Also refers to Serious, of grave or somber disposition, character, or manner.

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

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

grós 𐌊𐌿𐌺𐌾𐌰 /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 𐌊𐌺𐌰 /guə/ *adj.* Specific, having a special application, bear-

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

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

I

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

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

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

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

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

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

íngo 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /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.

írea 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /i:rea/ *n.* Warrior, a person engaged or experienced in warfare; soldier.

L

la 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /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 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /lʷəmh/ *n.* Step, a support for the foot in ascending or descending.

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

lei 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /lɛ/ *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 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /lɛi:arʷə/ *n.* Driver, a person or thing that drives.

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

li 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /li/ *num.* Eight.

lial 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /li:alʷ/ *adj.* New, of recent origin, production, purchase, etc.; having but lately come or been brought into being.

lim 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /li:m/ *n.* Castle, a fortified, usually walled residence, as of a prince or noble in feudal times.

loda 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /lɔdʷə/ *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 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /lu/ *n.* Country, a state or nation.

lúd 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /ludʷ/ *adj.* Lucky, having or marked by good luck; fortunate.

M

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

man 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /mʷən/ *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 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /mɛ:arʷ/ *v.* Achieve, to get or attain by effort; gain; obtain.

méleoisea 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /mɛ:le:ɔiʷə/ *num.* Thirteen.

méng 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /mɛ:ŋ/ *adv.* There, in or at that place.

miach 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /mɛ:əx/ *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 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /mɪs/ *n.* Boss, a person who employs or superintends workers; manager.

mó 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /mo/ *n.* Dog, a domesticated canid, *Canis familiaris*, bred in many varieties.

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

mu 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /mu/ *num.* One million.

muar 𐌊𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌹 /mʷu:arʷ/ *adj.* Angry, feeling or showing anger or strong resentment.

N

ná ᑎᐱ /nᐱᐅᐱ/ *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 ᑎᐱᐅᐱ /nᐱᐅᐱ/ *n.* Property, a piece of land or real estate.

nin ᑎᐱᐅᐱ /nᐱᐅᐱ/ *num.* Eighteen.

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

O

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

oiam ᐅᐅᐅ /oᐅᐅᐅ/ *num.* Twelve.

óna ᐅᐅᐅ /o:nᐅᐅᐅ/ *v.* Grip, to grasp or seize firmly; hold fast.

osta ᐅᐅᐅ /o:sᐅᐅᐅ/ *pron.* He/it (masculine).

ót ᐅᐅᐅ /o:tᐅᐅ/ *v.* Criticise, to censure or find fault with.