

Proto-Forest

Cass Forest

May 2024

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Part I

Introduction

Introduction, history, etc.

Part II

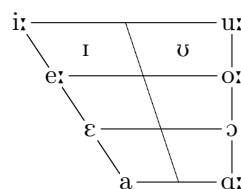
Phonology

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 ^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.



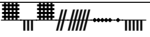


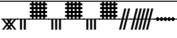
1 Nouns

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:ɪ̯/ (SV) Prefix /e:əɪ̯ ^y / (BV) Prefix /e:ɪ̯ɛ̃/ (SC) Prefix /e:ɪ̯a/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /e:ɪ̯/ (SV) Redup + Prefix /e:əɪ̯ ^y / (BV) Redup + Prefix /e:ɪ̯ɛ̃/ (SC) Redup + Prefix /e:ɪ̯a/ (BC)
Genitive	Prefix /fam̩̃/ (SV) Prefix /fañ̩ ^y / (BV) Prefix /fai/ (SC) Prefix /fa/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /fam̩̃/ (SV) Redup + Prefix /fañ̩ ^y / (BV) Redup + Prefix /fai/ (SC) Redup + Prefix /fa/ (BC)








1.1.1 Example

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	 íffígrían /i:ʃi:ʃi:ɹʲiənʲ/	 íffíffígrían /i:ʃi:ʃi:ʃi:ɹʲiənʲ/
Accusative	 éíffígrían /e:ʃi:ʃi:ɹʲiənʲ/	 éíffíffígrían /e:ʃi:ʃi:ʃi:ɹʲiənʲ/
Genitive	 seainíffígrían /ʃamʲi:ʃi:ʃi:ɹʲiənʲ/	 seainíffíffígrían /ʃamʲi:ʃi:ʃi:ʃi:ɹʲiənʲ/

1.2 Feminine Noun Declension

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	No affix	Prefix /r̥ʲ/ (SV) Prefix /r̥ʲ/ (BV) Prefix /r̥ʲi:/ (SC) Prefix /r̥ʲi:əi/ (BC)
Accusative	Suffix /n̥ʲi:/ (SV) Suffix /i:/ (BV/SC) Suffix /ə̃ii:/ (BC)	Prefix /r̥ʲ/ + Suffix /n̥ʲi:/ (SV) Prefix /r̥ʲ/ + Suffix /i:/ (BV) Prefix /r̥ʲi:/ + Suffix /i:/ (SC) Prefix /r̥ʲi:əi/ + Suffix /ə̃ii:/ (BC)
Genitive	Suffix /ə̃i/ (BV/SV/BC) Suffix /iə̃/ (SC)	Prefix /r̥ʲ/ + Suffix /ə̃i/ (SV) Prefix /r̥ʲ/ + Suffix /ə̃i/ (BV) Prefix /r̥ʲi:/ + Suffix /iə̃/ (SC) Prefix /r̥ʲi:əi/ + Suffix /ə̃i/ (BC)

1.2.1 Example





	 gí /ji:/	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	 gí /ji:/	 rí gí /r̥ʲi:ji:/
Accusative	 gíní /jin̥ʲi:/	 rí gíní /r̥ʲi:jim̥ʲi:/
Genitive	 gía /ji:ə̃i/	 rí gía /r̥ʲi:ji:ə̃i/

2 Pronouns

All pronouns end in vowels.

Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
Suffix /n̥ʲ/ (SV) Suffix /n̥ʲ/ (BV)	Suffix /m̥ʲ/ (BV) Suffix /ə̃in̥ʲ/ (SV)	Suffix /n̥ʲ/ (BV) Suffix /ə̃in̥ʲə̃i/ (SV)

2.1 Example














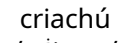


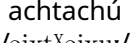

	 ei /ε/	
Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
 ein /εn̥ʲ/	 eian /εə̃in̥ʲ/	 eiana /εə̃in̥ʲə̃i/

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^j/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /ɹ/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /əɪɹ^j/ 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^e/ if it starts with a slender consonant, or /əɹ^js^e/ if it starts with a broad consonant.

To turn a verb into a noun denoting the act of doing the verb, prefix /i:ɸ/ if it starts with a slender vowel, /i:əɪf^v/ if it starts with a broad vowel, /i:ɸi:/ if it starts with a slender consonant, or /i:ɸi: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	ṑṑṑṑ	ng
k	ṑṑ	c
g	ṑ	g
x	ṑṑṑṑ	ch
əi _˘	+	a
o	++	o
u	+++	u
ɑ:	×	á
o:	◇	ó
u:	ṑ	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	ṑṑṑṑ	ng
c	ṑṑ	c
ʃ	ṑ	g
ç	ṑṑṑṑ	ch
i	++++	i
e	+++	e
i:	ṑṑṑ	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** ˌaɪʃoː/ *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** ˌbʲoː/ *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** ˌbʲoː/ *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** ˌbʲrɔː/ *n.* Result, to spring, arise, or proceed, as a consequence of actions, circumstances, premises, etc.; be the outcome.
- brug** ˌbʲrʉg/ *n.* Case, an instance of the occurrence, existence, etc., of something.
- bú** ˌbʲuː/ *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** ˌbʲʉdʲ/ *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 /xlʲəuhiəðʲ/ *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 /xɔɪçtʲiəɾʲəʔʲ/ *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 /xusʲʔʲ/ *v.* Reach, to get to or get as far as in moving, going, traveling, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

coi 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /ki/ *pron.* We.

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

coiseag 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 /crʲiəɾʲəʔʲ/ *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 /krʲɔɾʲəʔʲ/ *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 /kuəɾʲ/ *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 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲəj/ *num.* Six.

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

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

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

deiadait 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲeɪəɪdʲəjɪtʲ/ *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 /dʲiʃca/ *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 /dʲəjə/ *adv.* When, at what time period; how long ago; how soon.

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

dro 𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /dʲerʲo/ *adj.* Blank, lacking some usual or complet-

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

dru 𐌳𐌹𐌸 /dʁʏʁ/ *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 𐌳𐌹𐌸 /dʁʏʁ/ *v.* Request, to ask for, especially politely or formally.

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

E

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

ei 𐌸𐌺𐌹 /e:/ *pron.* She/it (feminine).

ein 𐌸𐌺𐌹 /eɪn/ *interj.* Goodbye.

éthi 𐌸𐌺𐌹 /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 𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌺𐌹 /fʏʁix/ *adj.* Internal, situated or existing in the interior of something; interior.

failia 𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌺𐌹 /fʏʁiɔ/ *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 𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌺𐌹 /fʏʁco:/ *v.* Wait, to remain inactive or in a state of repose, as until something expected happens.

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

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

fódua 𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌺𐌹 /fʏo:ʁʏuə/ *v.* Date, to go out socially on dates.

frag 𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌺𐌹 /fʏʁʏʁg/ *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 𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌺𐌹 /fʏʁe: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 𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌺𐌹 /fʏʁi:li/ *n.* Candle, a long, usually slender piece of tallow or wax with an embedded wick that is burned to give light.

fruini 𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌺𐌹 /fʏʁʏni/ *v.* Complete, to make whole or entire.

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