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The Language of the Ebisedi
Lexicon

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1 Preface

1.1 Introduction to this Edition

This is an abridged English translation of the lexicon of the language of the Ebisédi, translated from the native editions kindly furnished by the Ebisédi grammarians.

This edition includes a computer-generated English-to-Ebisédian reverse index, which in previous editions was published as a separate volume. Based on our experience with previous editions of this lexicon, we have deemed it beneficial to publish the two together as a single volume. This index is found in appendix [3](#).

1.2 Conventions

This edition adopts the same conventions employed in the native editions of the lexicon: entries are arranged in native alphabetical order. This ordering is based on the native lexicographical ordering of written syllables, as employed in the native script, sanokí. The specifics of this ordering are explained in appendix [B](#).

A number of abbreviations are used throughout this lexicon for conciseness; these are listed in Appendix [A](#).

2 The Lexicon

U

ukópe *phys. v.; incid. and delib. forms identical: ukópe, ukzókope, ukúpe. conseq. akópe, ukakópe, ukaupe.* “To inscribe”, “to record (in writing)”, “to keep a record of”, “to engrave”. To write for the purpose of keeping a record. *See also: úke, kusópe.*

úke *irr. phys. v.; incid. and delib. forms identical: úke, zúke, úke; conseq. áke, záke, aúke.* (1) “To carve”, “to mold”. (2) “To inscribe”, “to engrave”, “to write”. Describes a deliberate process of carving or inscribing on hard surfaces. The surface is in the rcp.; the carving itself in the cvy.. *See also: okí, ukópe.*

ukúro *prep.* “Upwards”, “ascending from”, “pointing above”, “rising to the point above”.

utáro *prep.* “Away from”, “departing from”, “away to a distance from”, “dispersing from”.

ucúro *prep.* “Towards”, “into”, “directed at”.

usó *opt. partcl.* Weak optative marker; “please”, “it is preferred that”. Used to indicate the speaker’s preference, in a polite, non-assertive manner. *See also: osó, øsó.*

ulúro *prep.* “Outwards to the vicinity of”, “Away from, but not to a distance”.

uro *prep. dem.* “Here”, “this”, “this one”. The most common usage is in the phrase **uro usó**, “at this time”, referring to the current time in the narrative.

ubúro *prep.* “Downwards from”, “descending beneath”.

úri *dem. neu. n.; no pl. forms; nul. mýuri.* “Here”, “this place”; nul. “not here”. *See also: uro, líri, tári.*

Ω

óu *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. óú; nul. mýoui.* (1) “Surprise (usually unpleasant)”. (2) “Disgust”. *See also: ó.*

óri *neu. n.; pl. óroi; nul. mýoui.* “Ether”. Technical jargon referring to a parallel, high-dimensional plane that exists alongside the **sígru** (physical space). The **óri** is a central concept in **jýi** theory. *See also: zóru, sígru, p̄áori.*

ó *colloq. interj.* An exclamation of surprise or disgust; “eww!”, “Oh!”. *See also: óu.*

Y

ývurasani *colloq. derog. fem. prop. n.* See **ovurasánu**. *See also: vírasu.*

ýmaí *colloq. fem. n.* “Mother”, “my Mother”. An endearing term referring to one’s mother. Only ever refers to one’s *own* mother. Only used colloquially or pedagogically; the formal term is **biteí**, fem. of **budí**. *See also: budí, epaí.*

ýbí *1st pers. fem. sg. pron.* “I” (fem.). *See also: ebí, ubí.*

ýi *num. nul. n.; no sg. or pl. forms.* “Zero”, “none”. The *quantity*, zero; as opposed to **iveí**, which denotes the mathematical entity. *See also: iveí.*

ybeí *neu. n.; pl. hybeí; nul. mýybi.* “Beginning”. Refers to the stage in a process where the process has just begun or about to begin. The suffix ybeo- is often used to indicate things that have yet to begin or have only just begun. *See also: kabeí, subeí, jubeí, kubeí.*

O

ómi *neu. n.; irr. pl. ómetí; nul. mýomi.* “Green-blue”, “aquamarine”, “turquoise”. Refers to a bluish green, similar to sea-green, ambiguously blue and green simultaneously.

ongaí *epi. prop. n.; pl. hongai; nul. omýngai.* “Enemy”. *See also: ngáí.*

okí *neu. n.; pl. ókuí. nul. mýoki.* “Writing”, “inscription”. *See also: úke, k̄romokí.*

okró *prep.* “more”, “more of”. A common phrase is **okró zokró**, “increasing more and more”.¹ *See also: omó.*

oċasaní *epi. prop. n.; epi. pl. hoċasaní; epi. nul. omýċasaní.* “Expert”. A member of a group of learned Ebisedi, trained in Ferrochromon physics, philosophy, and martial arts, and very much respected by the common people. The group originated from the coming together of **holesí** and the original physicists/philosophers during the Era of the Villages.

osó *opt. partcl.* Regular optative marker; “I wish that”, “may it be that”. This is the usual optative marker used to express wishes or preferences. *See also: usó, øsó.*

osigr̄ganí *poly. n.; epi. pl. hosigr̄ganí; masc. esigr̄ganí; fem. ýsigr̄ganí.* “Physicist”, “experimenter”. A group of scientist/experimenters from the Era of the Villagers, who later became part of the hoċasaní. *See also: oċasaní, sígr̄, gáni, olesí.*

olesí *epi. prop. n.; epi. pl. holesí.* (1) “Wanderer”, “nomad”. (2) pl. “The Wanderers”. One of the brave, risk-taking adventurers and pioneers in the Era of the Villages, who eventually became a major factor in the development of Ferrochromon science.

oro *prep. dem.* “The next”, “the other”, “the following”. Indicates that the following noun refers to the next in a sequence. E. g.: **oro isóí** “And then”, “after that”, literally, “the next time”, “the following time”; **oro julír** “The next house”, “the house beside the previous one”; **oro bus̄đi** “The next person in line”, “the next person in the group”. *See also: uro, aro.*

¹**zokró** is a contraction of **zo okró**.

óre *conj.* “Subsequently”, “next”, “following that”. *See also: oro.*

ovurasánu *colloq. epi. prop. n.; epi. pl. hovurasánu epi. nul. mývurasanu* *masc. sg. evúrasanu fem. sg. ývurasaní* (derog.) “Traitor”, “renegade”, “accursed one”, “depraved person”, (fem.) “witch”. A portamenteau of vúrast and oċasaní, referring to a former oċasaní who has betrayed their cause, distorted wisdom, and taken up renegade ways. Used as a strong insult.

omó *prep.* (1) “Less”, “less of”. A common phrase is **omó zomó**, “less and less”, or “decreasing bit by bit”.²(2) “A little bit of”. *See also: okró.*

obí *epi. n.* Proper noun, “I”. Used when imitating others in indirect discourse. For example, **mysó tóma tɜ, obú cósánɜ. tɜmɜ.** “Do not say, I am clever.”

ósu *neu. n.; irr. pl. ɜkostí; nul. mýosu.* (1) “Space”, “delineated region”, “marked-out area”. Derivatively, “territory”. (2) “Lattice”. Technical term referring to a unit of space thought to comprise the Ferochromon universe.

3

ɜċéi *num. pl. n.; no sg. or nul. forms.* “Nine”, the quantity. *See also: iċéi.*

ɜdeí *num. pl. n.; no sg. or nul. forms.* “Four”, the quantity. *See also: ideí.*

ɜteí *num. pl. n.; no sg. or nul. forms.* “Seven”, the quantity. *See also: iteí.*

ɜjeí *num. pl. n.; no sg. or nul. forms.* “Two”, the quantity. *See also: ijeí.*

ɜceí *num. pl. n.; no sg. or nul. forms.* “Eight”, the quantity. *See also: iceí.*

ɜseí *num. pl. n.; no sg. or nul. forms.* “Six”, the quantity. *See also: iseí.*

ɜreí *num. pl. n.; no sg. or nul. forms.* “Three”, the quantity. *See also: ireí.*

ɜpeí *num. pl. n.; no sg. or nul. forms.* “Five”, the quantity. *See also: ipeí.*

hɜrotágit *poly. n.; epi. pl. ɜhɜrotágit; masc. hɜrotagit; fem. hɜrotakít.* “Palm (of the hand)”. That against which something is held by the fingers. *See also: tagít.*

hɜru *neu. n.; pl. ɜhɜrɜí.* (1) “Flower pot”, “bowl”, “round container”. A smallish vessel, usually round, for holding decorative plants. (2) “Shell”. Anything hard, shell-shaped, which can be used as a bowl.

ɬ

ínuċhí *fem. n.* *See ítanuchí.*

ínuprí *fem. n.* *See chuprí.*

íkeí *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. huċeí; irr. nul. mýċei.* “One”. The abstract entity representing the number “one”. *See also: keí.*

íċíro *prep.* “Above”, “over”, “on top of”.

íċéi *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. huċéi; irr. nul. mýċei.* “Nine”. The abstract numerical quantity, “nine”. *See also: ɜċéi.*

²zomó is a contraction of zo omó.

udheroí *neu. n.; no pl. or nul. forms.* “The Apex”, “the Ideal”. Name of a mysterious entity or place variously described by the **ʒgǝjǎlu** as the ultimate, transcendent state; the highest, ultimate point of the **ǰérum**; the unreachable place; or the origin of the **ǰérum**. *See also: dhéi.*

udeí *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. hudeí; irr. nul. mýdei.* “Four”. The abstract numerical entity, “four”. *See also: ʒdeí.*

utáro *prep.* “Far from”, “at a distance from”.

úteí *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. huteí; irr. nul. mýteu.* “Seven”. The abstract numerical entity, “seven”. *See also: ʒteí.*

ujeí *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. hjeí; irr. nul. mýjeu.* “Two”. The abstract numerical entity “two”. *See also: ʒjeí.*

ucúro *prep.* “At”, “in”, “within”, “coincident with”.

uceí *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. huceí; irr. nul. mýceu.* “Eight”. The abstract numerical entity, “eight”. *See also: ʒceí.*

usú *recp. temp. n.* *See usí.*

usúu *irr. loc. temp. n.; only loc. form exists.* “In the future”. *See also: usóu, usí, usó.*

usóu *sg. neu. n.; only sg. forms exist.* “Time”. *See also: usúu, usí, usó.*

usonací *temp. pron.; only sg. forms exist.* “At that time”, “at this time”. Refers to a particular instance of time.³ *See also: usomací, usóu, jhidí.*

usomací *temp. pron.; only sg. forms exist.* “At this time”, “at that time”. Refers to a particular instance of time. *See also: usonací, usóu, jhidí.*

usí *irr. loc. temp. n.; only exists in sg. org., recp., and loc. forms.* (1) *org.* **usó**, “From the beginning”, “since the past”. (2) *loc.* **usí**, “Now”. (3) *recp.* **usú**, “Until the future”, “from now on”, “perpetually”. *See also: usóu, usóu, usú.*

usó *org. temp. n.* *See usí.*

usóu *irr. loc. temp. n.; only loc. form exists.* “In the past”. *See also: usúu, usóu, usí.*

useí *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. huseí; irr. nul. mýseu.* “Six”. The abstract numerical entity, “six”. *See also: ʒseí.*

ulíro *prep.* “Around”, “near”, “surrounding”, “in the immediate vicinity of”.

uro *prep. partcl.* Emphatic nominal prepositional particle. Used to draw special attention to a noun. For example: (1) **áne uro ǰízʒdu lýs jǝbʒ?** “Was it to *that man* that she went?”. (2) **uro cúmǝ kýkh mǝlʒdaú.** “It was *him* who harmed the girl.”

ure *conj.* Formality particle, “namely”, “truly”. Introduces a formal statement, such as a list of findings, the terms of a contract or agreement, or the items of an official statement. Appears alone in its own sentence, akin to **kreme**. *See also: kreme, íre.*

³The use of this temporal pronoun should not be confused with the use of the neuter pronoun **nací**. The former has an adverbial sense (“it was at *that time* that these events happened”), whereas the latter has an objective sense (“that time was the time of the King”).

íre *adv. partcl.* Emphatic particle, “truly”, “indeed”. Adds extra emphasis to the sentence. For example, **íre nø bílnø da t3m3ó kók3 ýb3 gafanú**. “The boy’s words *really* makes me (fem.) angry!”. Often used as an exclamation. *See also: ire.*

ureí *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. hureí; irr. nul. mýrei.* “Three”. The abstract numerical entity, “three”. *See also: 3rei.*

iveí *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. hiveí; irr. nul. mývei.* “Zero”. The abstract entity representing the number “zero”. *See also: ýi.*

ubúro *prep.* “Below”, “beneath”, “under”.

ubi *1st pers. neu. sg. pron.* “I” (neu.). Usually used only in fictional prose. *See also: ebi, ýbi.*

upeí *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. hipeí; irr. nul. mýpei.* “Five”. The abstract numerical entity, “five”. *See also: 3pei.*

ú *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. í-í; nul. mýi-i.* (1) “Place”, “location”. (2) Linguistic term for the locative case.

hikh *neu. n.; pl. zhikh; nul. mýhikh.* “Impossibility”, “never-ness”. Often used in a sarcastic or pejorative manner. *See also: hékh.*

hurai *poly. n.; pl. zhurai; irr. masc. pídei; irr. fem. tínei.* “Child”, “heir”, “offspring”. A son or daughter. *See also: mur3ni.*

Ø

øghai *neu. n.; pl. øghai; nul. mýøghi.* “Stench”, “unpleasant odor”. *See also: thíghai, míghai.*

øsó *opt. partcl.* (1) Strong optative marker; “it ought to be that”, “let it be that”, “I believe that”, “you should”, “you must”. Used to indicate strong desires, opinions, exhortations, and suggestions. May also be used in encouragements. In certain contexts, may carry presumptuous overtones. (2) “Yes, I will”. Affirmative response to a request. Compare **jíe**. *See also: usó, osó, jíe.*

øsi *2nd decl. neu. n.; sg. øsó, øsú, øsá, ás3, øsi; pl. øsó, øsøú, øsá, ás3, øsøí; irr. nul. mýøso; mýøsu; móøsa; móas3; mýøsi.* (1) “Obligation”, “duty”. (2) “Opinion”. The basic meaning is “what one thinks ought to be”. *See also: øsó.*

høkhéke *abs. v.* “To chastise”, “to discipline”, “to punish”. A strong verb similar in force to “I’ll teach you a lesson!” in English.

høn3ri *neu. n.; pl. zhøn3r3í; nul. mýhøn3ri.* “Cliché”, “tiresomeness”. Often used as an expression of boredom or weariness with something regarded as a cliché, no longer entertaining, or irksome.

a

agrójhe *abs. v.* (1) “To equip”, “to prepare”, “to ready”. (2) “To adorn”, “to decorate” (for a special occasion). (3) “To load (a vehicle) with cargo”.

aġġro *prep.* “Descending from above”, “downwards from above”.

ánu *neu. n.; pl. ánu; nul. myanu.* (1) “Question”, “query”. (2) “Uncertainty”, “bewilderment”. *See also: áne.*

ana *subj. partcl.* Neutral subjunctive particle; “if”, “if it had been that”, “it would have been that”. Marks the sentence as hypothetical. Used to form conditionals of the form **ana . . . keve**, where the antecedent follows **ana** and the consequent follows **keve**. *See also: juna, myna.*

áne *interrog. adv. partcl.* “Is it so”, “is it true that . . .”. *See also: júne, mýne.*

atáro *prep.* “From a distance approaching”, “closing in on”, “from the surroundings towards”.

acúro *prep.* “From within”, “out from”, “emerging from within”.

alıro *prep.* “Collapsing onto”, “inwards from the immediate surroundings of”.

aro *prep. dem.* “The other”, “another”. Used to differentiate the following noun from a previous instance of it. E. g. **bálnn jhúł ke, aro bálnn lóru ve** “A boy is in the room; *another* (or, *the other*) boy is outside.” *See also: uro, oro.*

arotóme *abs. v.* (1) “To interpret”, “to translate”. (2) “To paraphrase”.

arotáma *phys. v.* “To speak in a foreign tongue”.

arzdı *poly. n.; epi. pl. árzdai; masc. árzdı, hárdı; fem. arztaı, harztaı.*
 (1) “Foreigner”, “stranger”. Someone not accustomed to the ways of the zbsıdı.
 (2) “Outsider”. A person excluded from an inner circle. Sometimes carries a derogatory meaning. *See also: sarınu.*

abúro *prep.* “Ascending from below”, “going upwards towards”.

ásu *neu. n.; no pl. forms.* “Blood”.

áru *neu. n.; pl. árı.* “otherness”, “foreignness”.

há *interj.* “Huh?” Interjection of surprise or confusion. *See also: háı.*

háı *2nd decl. neu. n.; instr. háı; pl. zhaı; nul. myhaı.* “Surprise”, “confusion”.
See also: háı.

e

evúrasanı *colloq. derog. masc. prop. n.* *See ovurasanı. See also: vúrası.*

ebı *1st pers. masc. sg. pron.* “I” (masc.). *See also: ýbı, ıbı.*

epai *colloq. masc. n.; Only exists in sg. forms.* “Father”, “daddy”. Colloquial term for one’s *own* father. The proper formal term is **pıdı**, masc. of **bıdı**.
See also: bıdı, ýmaı.

hékh *partcl.* Adverbial particle, “never”. *See also: híkh.*

heré *conj.* “Although”, “nevertheless”, “but”. Indicates contrast, although weaker than **mıká**. The latter is used to contrast larger sections of prose; whereas **heré** is used for contrasts on a smaller scale. *See also: mıká.*

gh

ghósti *neu. n.; pl. zghosoi; nul. mýghosti*. Mud creature, mud monster. A little-known incorporeal or semi-incorporeal entity, said to live in swamps and muddy places.

ghzjárı *introv. v.; progr. ghzjárz, perf. ghzjárı*. “To hate intensely”, “to wish death to”. To pre-meditate the death of. *See also: khejáre*.

ghı *interrog. n.* “What”, “who”. *See also: ghé*.

ghángı *poly. n.; epi. pl. zghangái; masc. khángı; fem. ghagaı*. “Beast”, “monster”. Refers to one of the various half-height, hunched humanoids in Ferochromon, stereotypically wild and beast-like.

ghé *interrog. v.* “What”, “what happens”. *See also: ghı*.

ghéı *2nd decl. num. interrog. n.* “Which”, “how many”. Used as a suffix in cardinal interrogatives; used in prefix form **gheo-** in ordinal interrogatives.

kh

khłłsı *neu. n.; pl. zkhłłsı*. “Randomness”, “scatteredness”, “chaos”.

khósti *neu. n.; pl. zkhósoı*. “The sky”, “outer space”. Refers to the space beyond the **łrłsı**. *See also: łrłsı, jhusı*.

khadhánı *epi. n.; pl. zkhadhanái; nul. mýkhadhanı; no masc. or fem. forms*. “Demon”, “Flame-stealer”. A malicious, non-corporeal creature encountered in regions of great instability such as the **zkhónóroı**, reportedly wielding unparalleled Flame-powers by which it drains unwary adventurers of their innate Flame-energy until death.

khacái *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. zkhacái; nul. mýkhaçai*. “Storm”, “explosion”, “destruction”. Refers to an intense session of **łrłkórumı** or the dangerous activity in a **kónóru**. Derivatively, refers to any violent, destructive event. *See also: łrłkórumı*.

kháseng *phys. v.* “To snatch away”, “to rob”, “to take by force”, “to confiscate”. To take away something forcefully. *See also: guséng*.

khéı *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. zkhéı; nul. mýkheı*. (1) “Opposition”, “the state of being against”. Refers to that state of being actively opposed to something, not merely being indifferent. Indifference may be likened to the nullar, the absence of something, whereas opposition is not just the absence of something but the active negation of it. (2) “Revolt”, “rebellion”, “mutiny”.

khékájı *poly. n.; epi. pl. zkhékájı; masc. khékájı; fem. khekacı*. “The back of the head”. The part of the head behind the ears and below the scalp. *See also: gøkájı, kájı*.

khétzmu *neu. n.; pl. zkhétzmi; nul. mýkhetzmu*. (1) “Word of opposition”, “word of disagreement”. (2) “False word”, “blatant untruth”. Literally, an ‘anti-word’; either of opposition to another word, or a word opposed to truth.

khējáre *phys. v.* “To kill”, “to cause to die”, “to send into death”. The connotation is that the victim is being ‘carried’ into death; hence the victim is always in the conveyant case.

khésuni *neu. n.; pl. ʒkhesunet; nul. mýkhesuni.* “Scatterbrainedness”, “incoherence (of thought)”, “forgetfulness”, “amnesia”, “dissipation”, “confusion”, “constant bewilderment”, “foolishness”. Carries the idea of the breaking up of normal thought processes, resulting in confusion and inability to comprehend or remember. *See also: ngusánu.*

khero *adv. partcl.* “On the contrary”.

khérasu *neu. n.; pl. ʒkherasí; nul. mýkherasu.* “Rebelliousness”, “non-conformity”. The quality of being rebellious or non-conformant. *See also: ʒórasu, mírasu, vúrasu, bírasu.*

ng

ngusánu *neu. n.; pl. ʒngusaní; nul. mýngusanu.* “Foolishness”, “worthlessness (of a person)”, “stupidity”, “idiocy”. The quality of being unwise, lacking wisdom or common sense, even opposed to intelligence, brutish, deprived of noble thought; mental retardation. *See also: khésuni.*

ngʒtʒmí *neu. n.; pl. ʒngʒtʒmí.* “Evil speaking”, “mockery”, “provocation”.

ngísu *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒngísí; masc. gísu; fem. ngísuí.* “Nose”. *See also: charím.*

ngófe *abs. v.* “To lure”, “to cheat”, “to deceive”. *See also: ngáft, ngáfe.*

ngatáma *phys. v.* “To speak evilly to”, “to mock”, “to provoke”.

ngacóe *phys. v.; incid. progr. ngacʒcóe; incid. perf. ngacóe.* “To subdue”, “to push an opponent (against a wall)”, “to imprison”. Carries the idea of ‘locking’ an opponent against a wall or some other obstacle, thereby subduing and restricting him. *See also: cóe.*

ngarʒgí *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒngarʒgí; masc. ngárʒgu; fem. ngarʒkí.* “Heel”. *See also: rʒgít.*

ngáft *neu. n.; pl. ʒngafuí; nul. mýngafu.* “Snare”, “trap”. *See also: ngófe, ngáfe.*

ngáfe *phys. v.* “To trap”, “to capture”, “to fall into a trap”. The trapper is in the org. case; the victim is in the cvy. case. *See also: ngáft, ngófe.*

ngáu *2nd decl. neu. n.; sg. ngʒó, ngāú, ngá, ngāʒ, ngáu; pl. ʒngʒó, ʒngāú, ʒngā, ʒngāʒ, ʒngāí; nul. mýngau, mýngau, mýngā, móngau, mýngau.* “Enmity”, “ill-will”. *See also: ongaí.*

ngéjh *phys. v.* (1) “To toss at”. A careless tossing, often in an indifferent or contemptuous manner. (2) “To give (in an unfriendly manner)”. Refers to a careless giving with lack of intimacy; may be cold or even contemptuous. *See also: théch.*

g

guchí *neu. n.; pl. ɜguchí.* “Passion”, “desire”, “lust”, “indulgence”. Often carries a negative connotation, such as in the cognate name **hoguchí**, “the Debauchers”.⁴

guséng *phys. v.* “To grab”, “to take hold of with force”, “to subdue”, “to snatch away”. Derivatively, “to capture”, “to bind”. *See also: kháseng.*

gulés *phys. v.* “To crawl”, “to walk on all fours”. *See also: lés.*

guruthí *neu. n.; pl. ɜgurutheí; nul. mýguruthi.* “Growling”, “rumbling”. A low, rumbling sound. *See also: guróthe.*

gurǎh *neu. n.; pl. ɜgurǎloí; nul. mýgurǎh.* “Season”, “cycle (of time)”, “(cyclical) period”. The period of a cyclical phenomenon. Usually applied to a particular reference object and used as a unit of time. E. g., **ɪkɔnɔchároгурǎh** is the length of the cycle of the periodic **kǎlǎru** known as **ɪkɔnɔchǎru**. In the vicinity of a particular **kǎlǎru**, the term **gurǎh** is usually used without qualifiers as a standard unit of time, it being understood that it refers to the well-known reference object. *See also: kýru.*

guróthe *v.* (1) (phys.) “To rumble”, “to boil”. Often used to describe an impending storm. (2) (abs.) “To stir up”, “to undermine”, “to incite trouble”. To begin a mutiny or revolution. *See also: guruthí.*

guráki *poly. n.; epí. pl. ɜguráki; masc. gúraki; fem. gurakí.* (1) “Bodyguard”, “protector”, “guard”. (2) “Steward”, “overseer”.

guráthi *introv. v.* “To sulk”, “to hold a grudge”. To be provoked within. The cause of provocation is in the org; the provoked is in the rcp.. *See also: guruthí.*

gumír *fem. n.; pl. ɜgumír; nul. mýgumír; no masc. or neu. forms.* “Womb”, “woman’s belly”. *See also: gumraí.*

gumraí *neu. n.; pl. ɜgumraí; nul. mýgumuri.* “Pregnancy”, “conception”. *See also: gumír.*

gýru *neu. n.; pl. ɜgyruí; nul. mýgyru.* (1) “Endurance”, “patience”, “tolerance”. The ability to be long-suffering. (2) “Brawn”, “stamina”, “constitution”. Ability to undergo pain. (3) “Tough”, “fibrous”. Used of meats.

gǜgǎci *introv. v.* “To fret”, “to struggle (psychologically)”. Describes an intense, strenuous mental struggle with a concept or thought. *See also: kǜkǎce.*

gǜrubí *neu. n.; pl. ɜgǜrubáí; nul. mýgǜrubu.* “Fear”, “trembling”, “fright”.

gǜmí *neu. n.; pl. ɜgǜmí.* “Name”.

gǜmǎru *introv. v.* (1) “To verbally contend with”. Describes the strongly argumentative exchange between two debating opponents. (2) “To hate”, “to think harm to”. Derivatively, “to rebel.” *See also: gǜbára.*

gǜbára *phys. v.* “To punch”, “to clobber”, “to clout”. Usually describes striking the chin from below, although it could refer to any forceful blow with the fist(s). *See also: gǜmǎru.*

⁴A group of people from the city of Ighusi (ighúsu), notorious for rampant murder and infamy.

gukí *neu. n.; pl. ʒgukí; nul. mýgukí.* (1) “Itch”. Itch or prickly pain, as from being lightly touched by a thornbush. (2) “Inflammation”, “boils”. Sometimes also refers to the scars or scabs left from a skin infection. (3) (colloq. slang) “Annoyance”, “pest”. Expression of annoyance or contempt (in the sense of “you little itch!”), or “this is just itchy nitpick, stop bothering me about it”).

gʻjʒh *neu. n.; pl. ʒgʻjʒh.* “All the mess”, “all the happenings”, “all that tomfoolery”, “the whole shbang”, “chaos”. Refers to a particular event, or a set of events, e. g.: **ghí n julír dʒ gʻjʒh** “What kind of chaos is happening in the house?”; **gʻjʒh bʒzʒtʒ kʒ, ʔálʒn jhítí ve** “The woman was in the midst of all those happenings, but she was joyful inside.”

gʻíbu *neu. n.; pl. ʒgʻíbu.* “Meat”, “flesh”, “substance”, “constituent”, “essence”. Refers to that which gives strength or substance to a frame or structure. It is often distinct from **jʻíbu**, the *contents* of a structure. E. g., the flesh of a person, which constitutes the essence of the person and gives substance to the skeletal frame, is **gʻíbu**; whereas food ingested by the person, contained by, but not part of, the person, is **jʻíbu**. *See also: jʻíbu, ríbu.*

gʻóí *neu. n.* “Top”, “topmost”, “peak”.

gʻokají *poly. n.; pl. ʒgʻokají; masc. gʻokají; fem. gʻokací.* “Scalp”. The top part of the head, up to, but not including, the eyes and eyebrows. *See also: kají, grajaí, majajaí.*

gʻóche *phys. v.* (1) “To indulge in”, “to obsess over”. The object of indulgence is in the rcp. case. (2) “To ravish”, “to sexually exploit”.

gʻójálu *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒgʻójálu; masc. kʻójálu; fem. gʻójaraí.* “Grand-master”, “guru”. The highest rank of the **hoʻkasaní**. *See also: funí.*

ganotágit *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒganotágit; masc. gánotagit; fem. ganotakít.* “Wrist”. *See also: tagít.*

gánu *introv. v.* (1) “To navigate one’s thoughts”. A careful sifting through ideas in one’s mind. (2) “To psychologically manipulate”. To steer one’s thoughts toward a goal. *See also: gáne.*

gáne *phys. v.* (1) “To maneuver”, “to manipulate”, “to exploit”. The manipulator is in the instr.; that which is manipulated is in the cvy.; the goal toward which the manipulation occurs is in the rcp.. (2) “To navigate”, “to steer”. *See also: gánu.*

gafánu *neu. n.; pl. ʒgafanaí.* “Anger”, “indignance”, “rage”. Derivatively, “tantrum”.

gáfane *phys. v.* “To provoke to anger”, “to become angry”. The provoked is in the cvy. case; the provoker, if present, is in the org. case. The rcp. noun, if present, is usually **gafánu**, and is used for emphasis: **jhʒtʒ gaʻófane gafánu**. “She was provoked to anger”, or, “she was angered to anger”. Note that this verb is semantically introvertive, although it conjugates like a physical verb.

gáma *phys. v.* “To call”, “to invoke”, “to name”. *See also: gʻzmí.*

gárʒbu *neu. n.; pl. ʒgarʒbí.* “Knowledge”, “experience”. Can also mean “intelligence”, but emphasizes more on the diversity of one’s knowledge and variety of experience.

gātagí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zgātagí; masc. gātagi; fem. gatakí.* “Index finger”. Literally, “manipulating finger”. Also known as **jeotagí**. *See also: tagí, kōtagí, britagí, pipitagí, mivitagí.*

gēke *phys. v.* (1) “To tickle”. (2) “To scratch” (when used reflexively). (3) “To pester”, “to annoy”. *See also: gikí.*

groí *neu. n.; pl. zgroí; nul. mýgru.* “Depth”, “length”. Length along the third dimension. *See also: brsí, čá.*

grátei *neu. n.; pl. zgrateí; nul. mýgrati.* “Plan”, “idea”, “thought”. An idea or plan to carry out something. *See also: czróte, pēgráti.*

grajaí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zgrajaí; masc. krájau; fem. graciaí.* “Forehead”. The part of the head between the hairline and the eyebrows. *See also: gōkají.*

k

kutámu *poly. n.; epi. pl. zkutámu; masc. kútamu; fem. kutamí;* (1) “Ear”. (2) (collec.) “The ears”. *See also: charím, kutáme.*

kutáme *phys. v.; irr. delib. ukutáme, kututáme, kutuóme.* “To hear”, “to listen”. The actual act of hearing and perceiving a sound, as opposed to **toká**, which is to listen for a sound not yet perceived. *See also: kutámu, toká.*

kujhóme *phys. v.* “To sleep”, “to put to sleep”. The sleeper is in the cvy.; the cause of sleep in the org.. *See also: jhumín.*

kusópe *introv. v.* “To remember”, “to memorize”, “to keep in mind”. To commit to memory. *See also: supí, fáre, pēi.*

kýru *neu. n.; pl. zkyroí; nul. mýkyru.* “Day”, “cycle (of time)”. An imprecise unit of time measured by the length of a person’s normal sleeping/waking cycle. *See also: guról.*

kobídu *poly. n.; epi. pl. zkobídu; masc. kóbudu; fem. kobitoí.* “Sibling”; (masc.) “brother”; (fem.) “sister”. One who shares the same parent(s). *See also: bidí.*

kzkáce *phys. v.* “To struggle”, “to cause confusion”. *See also: kakací.*

kztaí *neu. n.* (1) “Strength”, “power”, “force”, “urge”, “motivation”. (2) “Dynamon”. Technical term used in Ferochromon physics, referring to that which drives change. (3) Linguistic term for the instrumental case. *See also: kâtaí, cytaí, lztaí.*

kztáju *poly. n.; epi. pl. zkztáju; masc. kztaju; fem. kztací.* “Upper-arm”. *See also: bjí.*

kzcazí *neu. n.; pl. zkzcazú; nul. mýkzcazu.* “Edge”, “transition point”, “border”. Refers to the angled joining point between two facets (jhusí) of a **kacóru**. *See also: jhusí, kacóru, zzí.*

kí *neu. n.; pl. zkóí.* “Red”. Can also mean a variety of things when used in a philosophical sense. Also refers to certain elementary particles in Ferochromon physics.

- kígztzru** *neu. n.; pl. zkiǵztzraí; nul. mýkígztzru*. “Funny plant”. A small, unusual plant which walks on its lower branches and uses them to absorb nutrients from the ground.
- kíǵt** *neu. n.; pl. zkiǵt́*. “Fun”, “laughter”, “happiness”. Excitement and superficial, frolicking fun, rather than inner happiness. *See also: táln*.
- kíkíngt** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zkiǵkíngt; masc. kíkíngt, zkiǵkíngt; fem. kíkíngt́, zkiǵkíngt́*. “Piglet”, “small pig”. A small, fast-moving scavenger in the Ferrochromon with four short, stumpy legs, known for its high-pitched, squealing calls.
- kíǵó** *prop. n.* “Red world”. One of the three worlds in the *pérum*. *See kǵó*.
- kul** *d. infl. partcl.; pl. zkul; nul. ykul*. Back-referencing particle. Refers to a noun or noun-phrase in the previous sentence, or to the previously nominated noun. Doubly-inflected for case: referant case on **ku**; functional case on **lu**. *See also: kele*.
- kóǵumí** *neu. n.; pl. zkoǵumeí*. “Pink”. Literally, ‘red-white’.
- kórumí** *neu. n.; pl. zkoǵumt́; nul. mýkrumí*. “Color”. Sometimes also used in Ferrochromon physics to refer to certain elementary particles. *See also: kí*.
- kákhu** *introv. v.* “To think harm to”, “to harrass” (by verbal abuse or otherwise). *See also: kǵkh*.
- kákz** *abs. v.; phys. conjug.* “To cause”, “to initiate”, “to trigger”, “to set in motion”, “to facilitate”. To cause one state (org. n. phrase) into another (rcp. n. phrase); to carry something (cvy. n. phrase) toward a certain state (rcp. n. phrase).
- kakací** *neu. n.; pl. zkakacaí*. “Wildness”, “viciousness”, “thrashing”. Often used as an adverb to mean “wildly”. Carries the idea of desperate struggling or feverish thrashing.
- katuó** *prep.* “The front of”, “northern part of”. *See also: katuí*.
- katuí** *neu. n.* “Toward the front”, “north”. A direction which may be thought of as “north” in terrestrial reckoning.
- káchari** *masc. n.* *See lszchari*.
- kajúci** *neu. n.; pl. zkakajúci; nul. mýkakajúci*. “Workbench”, “table”. A flat surface on which work is done. *See also: júci*.
- kajú** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zkakáj; masc. kǵáj; fem. kací*. “Head”. The feminine should not be confused with **kací**. *See also: kǵájum, gǵokáj, charím, khekáj, sǵu*.
- kacóri** *neu. n.; pl. zkakacort́*. “Landmass”, “continent”, “planet”. Refers to the solid shell that forms from the ejecta of a **kǵálzru**, or a fragment thereof that is large enough to live on. *See also: jhusí, lszrsí, kscací*.
- káci** *neu. n.; pl. zkakací; nul. mýkací*. “Red flower”. A small Ferrochromon plant with red flowers.
- kalóng** *phys. v.* “To pull”, “to drag”. Used esp. to refer to dragging with force; when used of a person, dragging against one’s will.
- kaléch** *phys. v.* “To send (a representative or ambassador)”, “to send out”, “to dispatch”. The sender is in the org. and the sent is in the cvy.. *See also: lǵse*.

karím *arch. fem. n.* “face (of a woman)”. Obsolete; only used in ancient texts.

See **damím**.

kárum *masc. n.* See **charím**.

karátz *phys. v.* “To throw”, “to hurl”, “to cast”. To set in motion by throwing.⁵

karéle *phys. v.* “To swing open”, “to unveil”, “to pull away the covering off”.

The person opening occurs either in the *rcp.* or in the *instr.*; the cover being opened is in the *cvy.*; and that which was covered is in the *org.*. See also: **buróle**.

kabeí *neu. n.; pl. ẓkabeí; nul. mýkabi*. “Initial stage”. Refers to an early stage in a process. The suffix **kabeo-** is used for things or events in an early stage of progress. See also: **ybeí**, **sibeí**, **jibeí**, **ķibeí**.

kapáti *neu. n.; pl. ẓkapataí*. “Tall tree”. A tall plant with a thick trunk and small, short, stumpy branches. Usually slightly bent because of weight imbalance due to its height. See also: **tádr̄i**.

ke *correl. partcl.* 1st trichotomial correlative particle; “firstly”. See also: **ce**, **re**.

keí *sg. num. n.; no nul. or pl. forms*. “One”. The quantity, “one”. See also: **ukeí**.

kégz *phys. v.* “To laugh”, “to have fun”.

kekreí *collec. num. n.* “Three (3)”, “group of three”. The first in the series of numerical *triads*.

keîráti *collec. num. n.* “Nineteen thousand six hundred eighty-three (19,683)”.

The first of the ‘large triads’, equal in value to **ķékrei**. See also: **ķékrei**.

kesogáma *phys. v.* “To categorize”, “to name into different groups”. Literally, “to cuttingly-name”; i. e., to cut or analyse and name.

kesotá *phys. v.* “To locate”, “to search”, “to seek”, “to look for”. To meticulously comb through to find something. A contraction of **kése** and **zotá**. The finder is in the *org.*; the object sought for is in the *rcp.*. See also: **zotá**, **kése**.

kesupáni *neu. n.; pl. ẓkesupaneí*. “Sword”. Esp. a broad or long sword. May also refer to blades in general. See also: **kése**, **panzrí**.

kesáti *introv. v.* (1) “To seek”, “to ponder”, “to search (mentally)”, “to seek a solution for”, “to puzzle over”. (2) “To try to remember”. A common idiom is **kesáti sopú**—“to search the memory”, to locate that which one is trying to remember. See also: **jókre**, **supí**.

kése *phys. v.* “To cut”, “to slice open”, “to divide”. Often implies cutting with a sharp object. See also: **kesupáni**.

kele *adv. partcl.* Sentential back-referencing particle; “the foregoing”, “this (event, action)” Refers to what is described in the previous sentence(s). A sentential or verbal analog of a pronoun; like a “pro-verb” or “pro-sentence”. See also: **kuh**.

⁵In spite of its appearance, this verb does *not* have anything to do with the Japanese lookalike.

keve *conj.* “And”, “and then”, “and also”, “subsequently”. Although mostly translated “and”, this conjunction implies tighter binding between clauses, either implying a cause-effect relationship between them, or indicating that they are mutually complementary.

krūi *2nd decl. masc. n.; pl. zkrūi; nul. mýkru.* “Beard”. Only exists in masc. forms. *See also: tágrum, sái.*

kríbruí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zkríbruí; masc. kríbru; irr. fem. mupruí.* “Lower lip”, “chin”. Refers to both the lower lip and chin. *See also: tágrum.*

kráchui *poly. n.; masc. káchui; fem. krachuí.* “Aura”. Refers to the kaleidoscopic shield of energy that covers the body of the Ebisedi.

kreí *2nd decl. poly. n.; pl. zkreí; epi. okreí; masc. ekreí; fem. ýkreí; dbl. okreí.* (1) (neu.) “Triangle”. (2) (epi., masc., fem., or dbl.) “Triplet”. Usually used in a collective sense. *See also: kekreí.*

kreme *conj.* Introduces an explanation or elaboration; “this is what I mean”, “here’s the deal”, “here are the specifics”. Usually appears alone in its own sentence. *See also: íre.*

Ķ

ķítaci *neu. n.; pl. zķítaci.* “Ceiling”. The “wall above”; hence, “ceiling”.

ķibeí *neu. n.; pl. zķibeí; nul. mýķibi.* “Completion”. Describes the state of having arrived at completion. The derived suffix **ķibeo-** is often used to indicate completed things or events. *See also: ybeí, kabeí, sibeí, jubeí.*

ķíu *irr. 2nd decl. neu. n.; sg. ķíó, ķíú, ķíá, ķíz, ķí; pl. zķíó, zķíú, zķíá, zķíz, zķí-í; nul. mýķiø, mýķiu, mókia, mókiz, mýķi-ι.* “White”.

When used philosophically, refers to an absolute, ultimate perfection. May also refer to a certain type of particle in Ferrochromon physics. *See also: buí.*

ķõnu *neu. n.; pl. zķõnuí.* “Fire”, “hot gas”, “hyperplasma”. Common word for “fire”. Technical term in Ferrochromon physics for a particular state of matter.

ķõnõtaí *neu. n.; pl. zķõnõtaí; nul. mýķõnõtai.* “Inner energy”, “Flame energy”. hoķasaní jargon for the inner energy of the **zbusádi** which can be channelled to produce physical effects. Some other creatures in the Ferrochromon also have this ability.

ķõnõsái *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. zķõnõsai; nul. mýķõnõsai.* “Flame balance”. The balance in ‘color’ of the **ķõnõtaí**. *See also: ķõnõtaí.*

ķõnõru *neu. n.; pl. zķõnõruí.* “Fire-land”, “energetic disturbance”. Refers to the regions of instability and high energy, which have the appearance of shimmering flames. *See also: ķõnõfaruch.*

ķõnõfaruch *neu. n.; pl. zķõnõfaraích; nul. mýķõnõfarich.* “Fire clouds”. Refers to regions of instability and high energy in the **khõsu**, which have the appearance of clouds of shimmering flames. Same phenomenon as the **ķõnõru**; except that this term is used exclusively for distant **ķõnõru** located in the **khõsu**. *See also: ķõnõru, khõsu.*

ḱōtagí *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3ḱōtagí; masc. ḱōtagu; fem. ḱōtakí.* “Thumb”. Literally, “Grand Finger”. Also known as **keotagí**.⁶ *See also: tagí, gatagí, brutagí, pūptagí, mivitagí.*

ḱōjure *phys. v.* “To kick”, “to strike from below with a lower limb”.

ḱōromokí *neu. n.; pl. 3ḱōromokuí.* “Color-writing”. An Ebisedian writing system based on color patterns. *See also: ḱrós, kōrum, okí.*

ḱōromin *neu. n.; pl. 3ḱōromín.* “Beauty”, “colorfulness”, “perfection”. Describes abstract rather than physical beauty; usually used of architectural or poetic masterpieces. When applied to people, it has a superlative meaning.

ḱōr3gí *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3ḱōr3gí; masc. ḱōr3gu; fem. ḱōr3kí.* “Big toe”. The largest, innermost toe of the foot. Also known as **keor3gí**. *See also: r3gí, brur3gí, mivur3gí.*

ḱórasu *neu. n.; pl. 3ḱórasí; nul. mýḱórasu.* “Courage”, “bravery”. *See also: mírasu, vúrasu, mírasu, khérasu.*

ḱōi *2nd decl. neu. n.; sg. ḱō, ḱōú, ḱōá, ḱās, ḱōi; pl. 3ḱō, 3ḱōú, 3ḱōá, 3ḱās, 3ḱōi. nul. mýḱō, mýḱōu, mýḱōa, mōḱaz, mýḱoi.* (1) “Universe”. In non-technical usage, interchangeable with **ḱérum**. (2) “Realm”, “world”. Technical term referring to a ‘lesser universe’ than **ḱérum**. *See kiḱōi, cuḱōi, roḱōi.* (3) colloq. “Grandeur”. Often used as an exclamation of wonder of amazement. Mainly used of things; compare **ḱánai**. *See also: ḱérum, ḱánai.*

ḱatōkí *neu. n.* “Authority”, “power”, “rule”. The right or power to direct, govern, administrate, or dictate.

ḱatái *neu. n.* “Repulsion”, “divergence”. Technical term used in Ferochromon physics, referring to that which repulses, radiates, or disintegrates. *See also: k3tái.*

ḱájum *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3ḱájúm; masc. ḱájum; fem. ḱacím.* “Head and shoulders”. The upper part of the shoulders, the neck, and the head. *See also: kají, nusí, bughái.*

ḱasánu *neu. n.; pl. 3ḱasaní.* “Expertise”. Fully-developed capability coupled with wisdom of experience. *See also: cusánu, rosánu, oḱasaní.*

ḱál3ru *neu. n.* (1) “Fountain”, “spring”, “fountainhead”. (2) “Geyser”, “starburst”. An energetic, expulsive phenomenon in Ferochromon.

ḱáma *phys. v.* “To yell”, “to shout”, “to scream”.

ḱapóre *phys. v.* “To slay”, “to destroy”, “to eliminate”. Often carries a connotation of vengeance.

ḱe *correl. partcl.* 1st dichotomial correlative particle; “on the one hand”. *See also: ve.*

ḱékh *phys. v.* “To hurt”, “to wound”, “to injure”.

ḱékro *prep.* “The most of”, “very much of”. *See also: okró, pímo.*

ḱékrei *collec. num. n.* “Nineteen thousand six hundred eighty-three (19,683)”. The ninth numerical triad. *See also: kekrei.*

⁶The Ebisedi regard the thumb as a ‘finger’, and number it as the first.

krós *phys. v.* (1) “To decorate”, “to paint”, “to beautify”, “to arrange”. To carefully and meticulously decorate and arrange. (2) “To write”, using **krómokí**.
See also: krómokí.

dh

dhúju *introv. v.; progr. dhújs; perf. dhújy.* “To comfort oneself”, “to nurse one’s wounds”. Although this verb is introv., it often refers to a phys. action.

See also: núje.

dhái *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. zdhái; nul. mýdhai.* “Fatigue”, “tiredness”, “lethargy”. *See also: sarítu, runí.*

dhekáe *phys. v.* “To rise”, “to float”, “to levitate”, “to ascend”. To rise as into the air.

dhetóre *abs. v.* “To transcend”. To rise above one’s circumstances.

dhelóse *abs. v.* “To surpass”, “to outperform”, “to pioneer”. To advance beyond what has been achieved before; to conquer the frontier.

dhéi *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. zdhéi; nul. mýdhei.* “Transcendence”. A superlative term referring to the quality of being beyond the realm of the known. *See also: dhetóre.*

th

th3r3kasi *neu. n.; pl. zth3r3kasi; nul. mýth3r3kasi.* “Palace”, “governmental office (building)”.
See also: óghai, míghai.

thíghai *neu. n.; pl. zthíghai; nul. mýthighu.* “Freshness”, “clean, refreshing odor”. *See also: óghai, míghai.*

thótai *neu. n.; pl. zthótaí.* “Height”, “tallness”.

thóre *phys. v.* (1) “To give”, “to hand in”, “to pass on to”. (2) “To submit (an official document)”, “to deliver”. An impersonal, formal giving, as opposed to **béjh**, which refers to a more personal, intimate giving. *See also: béjh.*

tháru *neu. n.; pl. ztharóí; nul. mýtharu.* “Week”. A group of ‘days’ (**zkyroí**) used to subdivide the calendar, usually 9. *See also: kýru, guráhl.*

théch *phys. v.; incid. progr. th3dhích.* “To throw”, “to pass to”. To pass something from one to another, as in a ball game. A deliberate, calculated action, as opposed to the careless tossing of **ngéjh**. *See also: ngéjh.*

n

nugáru *introv. v.; irr. delib. unugáru, unug3r3, unugúry.* “To breath”, “to exert”. Arcane terminology used by the **hošanasí** to refer to an exercise of ‘fanning one’s flame’. The ‘breather’ is in the org. *See also: tugáre.*

núje *phys. v.; incid. progr. n3núje; incid. perf. núje.* “To touch”, “to caress”. Derivatively, “to soothe”, “to comfort”. *See also: náju.*

nusí *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒnusí; masc. núsi; fem. nusuí.* “Neck”. *See also: kájum.*

ni *subord. rel.; pl. ʒni; nul. yni.* Introduces a subordinate clause. The subordinate clause is terminated by the **di**. *See also: di.*

níni *neu. n.; pl. ʒníní; nul. mýnini.* “Meticulousness”, “precision”. Refers to the careful, precise picking out of the best from among a mixed collection.

nure *adv. partcl.* “Like”, “can be likened to”, “as though”, “as if”. Introduces an analogy, simile, or metaphor. E. g., **pízʒdi nure gójál**—“The man looks like a master”, “the man is like a master”; **nure bizʒtʒó mājʒ chídu**—“It is as though the woman loves him.”

náji *introv. v.* “To comfort”, “to care for”, “to cherish”. Derivatively, to take care of the well-being of. *See also: núje.*

nací *neu. dist. pron.; pl. ʒnací.* “That”, “it”.

d

duvátu *introv. v.* “To discover”, “to solve”, “to find a solution for”, “to obtain the answer to” To arrive at an explanation or solution for a problem; to get the answer one sought for. *See also: kesátu, dufátʒ.*

dufátʒ *phys. v.* “To find”, “to discover”. To find the object one sought for. *See also: kesotá, duvátu.*

di *prep. subord. terminator.* Terminates a subordinate clause. Inflected for the function of the following noun in the subordinate clause. *See also: ni.*

dun *subord. terminator; irr. pl. ʒdun; nul. ydun.* Substantive subordinate clause terminator. Terminates a subordinate clause, but does not take a modified noun as **di** does. Used for substantive noun phrases, e. g., **cómu un pánʒ dʒon.** “He is one who shows forth majesty.” **okró ʒnʒ kujulír dʒ ʒjhlʒ ʒnʒ kujulír ʒdʒn.** “There are more rooms in the former house than in the latter.”

dagáku *introv. v.* (1) “To prompt” (to do something), “to hint at” (someone to do something), “to imply” (that someone should do something). (2) “To lead (by example)”. I. e., to persuade someone to do something by one’s actions or pattern. (3) (refl.) “To make up one’s mind” (to do something), “To decide to do something”, “to determine to do something”, “To tell oneself what to do”. *See also: tókake, takákʒ.*

dámi *introv. v.; progr. dʒmʒ; perf. dímy.* “To ponder”, “to think”, “to say within oneself”. The basic meaning is to speak in one’s mind. *See also: táma.*

damíl *neu. n.; pl. ʒdamíl.* “Prettiness”, “beauty”. Mostly used for women or children; it is considered an insult to use this word on an adult male.

damím *fem. n.* *See charím.*

damóse *abs. v.* “To reconcile”. To resolve a conflict via an intermediary (instr.). The reconciled parties may be both in the cvy., or one in the cvy. and the other in the rcp.. *See also: damése.*

damése *phys. v.* “To apologize”, “to compensate”. *See also: damóse, mysó.*

dekreí *collec. num. n.* “Eighty-one (81)”. The fourth numerical triad. *See also:* **kekreí**.

t

tugáre *phys. v.; irr. delib.* **utugáre; tugugáre; tuguóre**. “To inhale”, “to breath”. The breather is in the rcp. case.⁷ *See also:* **nugáru, ósu**.

toká *phys. v.* “To listen for”, “to listen carefully”, “to pay attention to”. To turn one’s ear towards something in anticipation of hearing. *See also:* **kutáme**.

t3ragí *neu. n.; pl. 3t3ragí; nul. mýt3ragi*. “Plant”, “vegetation”, “extractor”. Refers to the class of living entities in the Ferochromon which extract nutrients from the depths of the **jhusí**. Often used in a collective sense. *See also:* **jhusí**.

t3mí *neu. n.; pl. 3t3mí*. “Word”; pl. “words”, “speech”, “language”. Cognate with **táma**. *See also:* **táma**.

t3mafí *neu. n.; pl. 3t3mafí; nul. mýt3mafi*. (1) “Trick”, “misleading word”. A word with intentional double-meaning. (2) “Puzzle”, “riddle”.

tu *subord. rel.* Introduces nominalized subclause. Inflected as appropriate for the governing verb. Discourse is terminated by **tumu**. *See also:* **tumu**.

tínei *fem. n.* *See hurái*.

tumu *d. infl. subclause terminator*. Terminates nominalized subclause. Case inflection must match the corresponding **tu**; *irr. infl.*, inflected as though it were two separate words **tu** and **mu**.

tumuti *subord. conj.* Introduces break in nominalized subclause. Contraction of **tumu** and **tu**, and inflected just like those two separate words. *See also:* **tu, tumu**.

tǔjí *neu. n.; pl. 3tǔjí; nul. mýtǔju*. “Fondness”, “affection”, “liking”, “sweetness⁸”, “lovableness”. The quality of being lovable or likable, or the feeling of fondness. *See also:* **mǔjí**.

tóe *phys. v.* “To direct”, “to steer”, “to guide”, “to point”. The pointer is in the org.; the thing or direction pointed to in the rcp.; and the thing or person being directed in the cvy.. The instr. is often used for the driver of a vehicle.

tókake *abs. v.* “To govern”, “to administrate”, “to rule”, “to reign”. *See also:* **takák3, dagákí, katókí**.

tóme *abs. v.* “To bespeak”, “to make a point by demonstration”. *See also:* **táma**.

taí *neu. n.* “Red”, “light red”. Refers to a lighter, less intense red than **kí**. *See also:* **kí**.

tagí *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3tagí; masc. tágu; fem. takí*. “Finger”. *See also:* **tagít**.

tagít *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3tagít; masc. tágit; fem. takít*. “Hand”. Comprising of the wrist, the palm, and the fingers. *See also:* **bújí, tagí, h3rotágít, ganotágít**.

⁷One ought to be aware that there really isn’t an equivalent of ‘air’ in the Ferochromon; what the Ebisedi inhale is in fact, the **ósu**.

⁸In the affectionate sense.

táge *phys. v.* “To take”, “to hold”, “to feel or examine with the fingers”, “to receive into the hand(s)”. The connotation is that one is accepting something into one’s hand(s) to hold or examine it. Note that this verb is usually used of a *recipient*, whereas **jére** is used of the *giver*, who is holding up something for display. *See also: jére.*

tagruí *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒtagruí; masc. tágru; fem. takruí;* “Mouth”. Refers to the opening of the mouth, *not* including the lips. *See also: tágrum.*

tágrum *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒtágrum; masc. tágrum; fem. takrím.* “Mouth, lips, and chin”. *See also: charím, sɪbruí, tagruí, krɪbruí, jubruí, butágru, krú.*

takákɜ *phys. v.* “To give orders”, “to tell someone what to do”. *See also: tókake, dagáki.*

tánu *phys. v.* “To inquire”, “to ask”, “to question”. *See also: táma, ánu.*

tacwí *neu. n.* “Wall”, “protective barrier”, “protective separator”.

táce *phys. v.* “To defend”, “to fend off”, “to protect”. Attacker is in org. case; defender is in rcp. case; connotation being that defender is ‘absorbing’ assaults from attacker. The assaults themselves, if present, are in cvy. case.

talsrí *neu. n.* “Song”, “elaborate poem”. *See also: tálsre.*

tálsre *phys. v.* “To sing”, “to give an elaborate elocution”. *See also: talsrí.*

talí *neu. n.; pl. ʒtalí; nul. mýtal.* “Distance”.

táru *dem. neu. n.; no pl. forms; nul. mýtaru.* “Over there”, “yonder”. Compound of the prepositional infix **tá** and the demonstrative noun **úru**. The nul. forms are used to negate statements of location: **mýtaru** “Not there”. *See also: úru, líru.*

táre *phys. v.* (1) “To stand up”, “to rise up”, “to stand straight” (used imperatively). The person standing is in the cvy., or sometimes the loc.. (2) “To set up in a standing position”, “to exhibit”. The objects being set up are in the cvy..

táma *phys. v.* (1) incid. “To chat”, “to converse”. (2) delib. “To speak”, “to give a speech”. (3) conseq. “to answer”, “to speak in response”. *See also: tóme.*

tádru *neu. n.; pl. ʒtadrí.* “Tree”, “large tree”. A large, squat plant resembling a giant broccoli, with densely grown, wide and spreading branches. *See also: kapáti.*

táju *masc. n.* “Chest (of a male)”. *See also: jujuí.*

táruu *neu. n.; pl. ʒtaruú.* “Forest”, “woods”, “garden”. Any plot of land with much vegetation, as opposed to **lórú**, which refers to relatively bare, open land. *See also: lórú.*

tesaí *neu. n.; pl. ʒtesaí; nul. mýtesu.* (1) “Surface area”. The measure of how much surface area an object covers. (2) “Expansiveness”. The quality of covering a large surface area. *See also: cují, brzí, groí.*

tére *phys. v.* “To sprout”, “to grow”.

traseí *neu. n.; pl. ʒtraseí; nul. mýtrasu.* “Eloquence”, “fluency”.

ĥ

ĥuĥ *neu. n.; pl. 3ĥuĥ; pl. mýĥuĥ*. “Fragment”, “shard”, “nib”, “pen”. A small, usually sharp piece of material, sometimes used for writing. *See also: ĥanĥ, úke, okĥ.*

ĥufútrĥ *neu. n.; irr. pl. 3ĥufut3rĥ; nul. mýĥufuttrĥ*. “Viciousness”, “maliciousness”, “malignance”, “violent tendency”, “cruelty”. The quality of being prone to viciousness (used of persons), or having the characteristic of being intended to be used for violence (used of weapons or implements).

ĥzlánĥ *introv. v.* “To be entertained”, “to enjoy”, “to become happy”, “to be made joyful”. *See also: ĥálnĥ.*

ĥórøĥĥ *masc. n.* *See ĥanuchĥ.*

ĥórøprĥ *masc. n.* *See ĥuprĥ.*

ĥagĥ *neu. n.; pl. 3ĥagĥ*. “Largeness”. Refers exclusively to physical size. *See also: lagĥ, mĥvĥ.*

ĥanuĥ *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3ĥanuĥ; masc. ĥánu; fem. ĥaduĥ*. “Breast”, “chest”. *See also: ĥújum.*

ĥanuchĥ *irr. poly. n.; epi. pl. 3ĥanuchĥ; masc. ĥórøĥĥ, ĥórøĥĥĥ; fem. ĥnuchĥ, ĥnuchĥĥ*. “Ephod”, “breast-cloth”, “shoulder drape”. A secondary garment worn over the shoulders, with a triangular front covering over the chest that is attached at the waist to the **lajhuĥ**. *See also: ĥuprĥ.*

ĥacórĥ *neu. n.; pl. 3ĥacorĥ; nul. mýĥacorĥ*. “Mountain”, “hill”. *See also: kacórĥ, fucórĥ.*

ĥálnĥ *neu. n.; pl. 3ĥálnĥ*. “Happiness”, “joy”, “contentedness”. Long-term satisfaction and peaceful inner happiness. *See also: ĥzlánĥ, kígt.*

ĥára *introv. v.; abs. conjug.* “To aspire”, “to make a determination”, “to look forward to”. *See also: dĥetóre.*

ĥáva *phys. v.* (1) “To eject”, “to spew”, “to spray”. (2) “To vomit”.

ĥamĥ *neu. n.; pl. 3ĥamĥ*. “Assertion”, “declaration”. *See also: ĥáma.*

ĥáma *phys. v.* “To say emphatically”, “to assert”, “to declare”. Emphatic form of **táma**. *See also: táma.*

ĥekreĥ *collec. num. n.* “Two thousand one hundred eighty-seven (2,187)”. The seventh numerical triad. *See also: kekreĥ.*

ĥepaduĥ *poly. n.; masc. ĥepádu; fem. ĥepatuĥ; dbl. ĥepatuĥ*. “Paternal grandparent”. The dbl. form is collective. *See also: paduĥ.*

jh

jhúĥ *neu. n.; pl. 3jhusóĥ*. “The ground”, “the floor”, “solid land”. Refers to the surface of a **kacórĥ**, or specifically to one of its facets. *See also: khóst, l3r3sí.*

jhúmnĥ *neu. n.; pl. 3jhumĥn; nul. mýjhumĥn*. “Sleep”. Refers especially to restful, deep sleep. *See also: kujhóme.*

jhídí *dist. pron.; masc. chídi; fem. jhutí; neu. nací; dbl. chíti*. Refers to those whom the speaker regards as distant. Also used in formal occasions in preference over intim. pronouns. *See also: jumí*.

jhúli *neu. n.; pl. zjhulí*. “Small house”, “hut”, “chamber”. Refers to small building when used alone; to chamber when used in relation to **julír**. Diminutive of **julír**. *See also: julír*.

jhuróme *abs. v.* (1) “To congregate”, “to celebrate”. The participants are in the *cvy.* case. The *instr.* is used for the actual celebration or proceedings. (2) “To carry out a meeting”, “to perform a formality”. The *rcp.* is used for the agenda.

jhóse *phys. v.* (1) “To put down”, “to place on the ground”. (2) “To prostrate (oneself)”, “to kneel”. Often used with **jhusí** for emphasis. *See also: jhusí*.

ch

chúnúm *neu. n.; pl. zchunuím; nul. mýchunúm*. (1) “Privacy”, “confidentiality”, “secrecy”. (2) An intimate, confidential matter.

chújhul *neu. n.; pl. zchujhulí; nul. mýchujhul*. (1) “Resting room”, “bedroom”. (2) “Private room”, “secret room”. One’s personal room, or a room where confidential matters are conducted. *See also: jhúli, chúnúm*.

chújum *poly. n.; epi. pl. zchujúm; masc. chújum; fem. chucím*. “Torso”. *See also: tánuí, junuí, funuí*.

chulím *poly. n.; epi. pl. zchulím; masc. chúlúm; fem. churím*. “Nurse”, “caretaker”, “doctor”. One who cares for and takes responsibility for the well-being of an ill or injured person. Quite often, a **chulím** is also acquainted with medical therapy; hence, “doctor”.

chufáre *phys. v.* “To greet”, “to welcome”. *See also: fáre*.

chuprí *irr. poly. n.; epi. pl. zchupruí; masc. tórøpru, tórøpruí; irr. fem. ínuprí, ínupruí*. “Clothing”, “suit”, “body-suit”, “jumpsuit”. The main garment worn by the *zbusádu*, made of two halves, each in the shape of half a torso, an arm, and a leg. *See also: prūní, tánuchí, lajhuí*.

chýi *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. zchýí; nul. mýchyi*. “Poison”, “acid”. *See also: cháe*.

chogronúm *dbl. n.; pl. zchogronúm; nul. mýchogronúm*. “Jellyfish”, “stink-monster”. A floating creature with a dish-shaped body from which hangs many tentacles or hairs (resembling a Terran jellyfish), known for its strong, pungent odor.

chíghat *neu. n.; pl. zchíghatí; nul. mýchíghat*. “Meaty smell”. The smell of meat. Esp. the smell of cooked flesh.

chígi *neu. n.; pl. zchígí*. “Meat”, “flesh”.

chúnáru *poly. n.; epi. pl. zchunáru; masc. chúnaru; fem. chunarí*. “Armed fighter”, “foot-soldier”.

chítu *dbl. dist. pron.* See **jhídí**.

chítai *neu. n.; pl. zchutái; nul. mýchuti*. “Medium height”, “average height”. Refers to medium physical height, neither short nor tall. *See also: thótai, fímu.*

chái *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. zchāí; nul. mýchau*. “Poisoning”, “corroding”. Gerund of **cháe**. *See also: cháe.*

cháe *phys. v.* “To poison”, “to corrode”. The poisoning or corroding agent is in the instr. case. The victim may be in either the cvy. or the rcp. case. *See also: chýi, chái.*

chágre *phys. v.* “To twist open”, “to unlock”. To open something by a twisting motion. The thing being opened is in the cvy., or sometimes in the org.; although usually the org. is used for what is covered by the locked object. Opposite of **cóe**. Compare **karéle**. *See also: cóe, karéle.*

chasíd *neu. n.; pl. zchasíd*. “Illness”, “disease”, “ailment”. Usually, a serious or fatal sickness.

charzí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zcharzǎ; masc. chárzvu; fem. charzvoí*. “Eyebrows”. *See also: fatuí.*

charí *neu. n.; pl. zcharí*. “Expression”, “expressiveness”. The manifestation of what is within. *See also: chárae.*

charím *poly. n.; epi. pl. zcharím; masc. kárvm; fem. damím*. “Face”. The front part of the head below the scalp (**gókaju**), up to and including the ears. *See also: kají, fatuí, ngisí, jumím, tágrvm, kutámu.*

charadrí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zcharadrai; masc. cháradru; fem. charatraí*. “Giant ram”, “yak”, “mountain beast”. A large, woolly, quadrupedal, mountain-dwelling creature resembling a giant ram or yak, with a bone-plated face covered with spiralled horns that protrude at the back of the head. Feeds on vegetation, but is known for aggressively charging intruders that venture too close. Males have a bushy goatee.

chárae *phys. v.* (1) “To manifest”, “to express”, “to reveal”, “to witness the revealing of”. That which shines or manifests is in the org.; that which is manifested in the cvy.; and that which is shone on, or that which sees the manifestation, is in the rcp.. (2) “To shine”, “to be shone on”. *See also: charí.*

chár *prep.* “Too much of”, “excessive amounts of”. *See also: su.*

j

juí *neu. n.; pl. zjuí*. “Sphere”, “ball”, “roundness”.

junuú *poly. n.; epi. pl. zjunuú; masc. cúnuu; fem. juduú*. “Belly”, “upper hip”. *See also: chújum.*

jutsrí *neu. n.; pl. zjutsrai; nul. mýjutru*. “Sphere plant”. A large spherical plant with red or yellow fruits, that grows mostly in areas of rich soil; appears as a large spherical cluster of red or yellow fruits. *See also: t3ragí.*

juúái *neu. n.; pl. zjuúái*. “Support”, “upbearing strength”. The strength or power to hold or support, as opposed to **k3tái**, which is a motivating, active power. *See also: k3tái.*

- juťáju** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zjuťáju; masc. cúťaju; fem. juťací.* “Forearm”. *See also: bují.*
- juťárzju** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zjuťárzju; masc. júťarzju; fem. juťarzctí.* “Lower-leg”. That which supports the whole body. *See also: rzjí, zrzrzejí, řpují.*
- júchuu** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zjúchuu; masc. cúchuu; fem. juchuí.* “Body”. *See also: kájum, chújum, síjum.*
- jujuí** *neu. n.; pl. zjujuí.* (1) “Milk” (sg. forms only). Colloquial term for breast milk, normally only used between nursing mothers and their children. (2) “Breast”, “breasts”. Usually, a woman’s breasts. The sg. forms are sometimes used collectively. *See also: táju.*
- júci** *neu. n.; pl. zjucuí; nul. mýjuci.* “Stool”, “chair”, “seat”. *See also: jópu.*
- julír** *neu. n.; pl. zjulír; nul. mýjulur.* “House”, “home”, “dwelling place”. *See also: jhít.*
- julahí** *neu. n.; pl. zjulahí; nul. mýjulahu.* “Soup”, “medicine”. Refers to liquid medicine, or soup specially prepared as health food. *See also: lahi.*
- jumí** *intim. pron.; masc. cómu; fem. jubí; neu. mucú; dbl. cóbu.* Refers to those regarded by the speaker as intimate. The neu. often used possessively.
- jumím** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zjumím; masc. cúmum; fem. jubím;* “Cheeks”. *See also: charím.*
- jubruí** *collec. poly. n.; epi. pl. zjubruí; masc. cúbruu; fem. jupruí.* “Lips”. The pink part of the lips. *See also: tágrum.*
- jýr3** *phys. v.; irr. incid. jýr3, j3jýr3, jýr3; delib. ujýr3, jujýr3, juýr3; conseq. ajýr3, jajýr3, jaýr3.* (1) “To enter (through a gate or door)”, “to exit (through a gate or door)”. If the entrance is in the originative, the conveyant noun is *entering* via the entrance; if the entrance is in the receptive, the conveyant noun is *exiting* via the entrance. If the originative and receptive nouns do not refer to the entrance itself, then they signify the starting and ending points of the conveyant noun’s passage through the door. (2) “To teleport”. Usually, the (tele)portal will be in the instrumental case, although entrance from, or exit into, the portal still uses the originative/receptive as above. *See also: jýu.*
- jýu** *2nd decl. neu. n.; sg. jýó, jýú, jóá, jó3, jýu; pl. zjýó, zjýú, zjóá, zjó3, zjýu; nul. mýjyø, mýjyu, mójóa, mójó3, mýjyu.* (1) “Door”, “entrance”. (2) “Portal”. A non-destructive, swirling phenomenon in Ferrochromon with teleportative properties, both occurring naturally and stimulated artificially. *See also: jýr3.*
- jíe** *adv. partcl.* Affirmative adverbial particle, “it is so”, “it is true that ...”, “yes”. Emphatically affirms the truth of a statement. When used in isolation, means “yes”. Also used to answer in the affirmative to factual questions. For answers to requests, however, *øsó* is used instead. *See also: áne, mýe, øsó.*
- juna** *subj. partcl.* Positive subjunctive particle, “if”, “it should have been that”. Marks a conjectural statement the speaker is inclined to think is true. *See also: ana, myna.*

jíne *interrog. adv. partcl.* “It is so, isn’t it?” Same function as **áne**, but loads the question towards a positive answer. *See also: áne, mýne.*

jítzmi *neu. n.; pl. zjítzmi; nul. mýjítzmi.* “Truth”, “statement of fact”, “a correct word”. *See also: tzmí.*

jibeí *neu. n.; pl. zjibeí; nul. mýjibeí.*⁹ “Advanced stage”. Refers to a mature or advanced stage in a process, nearing completion. The suffix **jibeo-** refers to things or events nearing completion. *See also: ybeí, kabeí, sibeí, jibeí, kibeí.*

jíbu *neu. n.; pl. zjibí. nul. mýjibu.*¹⁰ “Contents”, “meat”. Refers to that which is contained within a frame or structure. Compare **gíbu**. *See also: gíbu, ríbu.*

jógre *phys. v.* (1) “To cook”, “to stir”. The food being cooked is always in the *cvy.* case. (2) “To concoct”, “to mix together”. That which is being concocted is in the *cvy.* case. If the ingredients are specified in the *cvy.*, the product may be in the *rcp.* instead. *See also: výe.*

jókre *introv. v.* “To recall”, “to remember”, “to recollect”, “to come to mind”. Refers to a casual recollection. *See also: sápu, supí, pée.*

jópu *phys. v.* (1) “To seat”. Transitive form; the person seated is conveyant, the seat is receptive, the person seating can be either instrumental or originative. (2) “To sit”. Intransitive form: the sitter is in the conveyant, the seat is receptive. Note that this verb is only used when someone is in the act of sitting down; the gerund forms are used for the state of sitting.

jakrí *neu. n.; pl. zjakraí; nul. mýjakru.* “Vase”, “pitcher”, “pottery”. Refers to any containers that have a curvy shape. *See also: héri.*

jái *epi. n.; no masc. or fem..* “Pelvis”. Medical jargon; not used in casual conversations. *See also: vujái.*

jekreí *collec. num. n.* “Nine (9)”, “group of nine”. The second numerical triad. *See also: kekreí.*

jécti *neu. collec. n.; no pl forms; nul. mýjeci.* “Task”, “job”, “work”, “homework”, “assignment”.

jére *phys. v.* “To hold”, “to wield”, “to brandish”. To display by holding forth. *See also: táge.*

C

cu- *px.* “Left-”. Prefix for body parts on the left side of the body.

cugáre *phys. v.; irr. delib. ucugáre, cugugáre, cuguóre.* “To eat”, “to bite”, “to chew”. The eater is in the *rcp.* case; the thing eaten in the *cvy.* The org. noun, if present, indicates a food source. E. g.: **bizt3ó cugóre mł3daú** “The woman fed the girl”, or, “the woman gave the girl to eat”.

cugrí *neu. n.; pl. zcugruí; nul. mýcugru.* “Food”, “drink”, “comestible”. Generic term referring to edibles, or that which has been eaten or drunk. *See also: cugáre.*

⁹Look-alike form with **mýjibu**, nul. of **jíbu**.

¹⁰Look-alike form with the nullar of **jibeí**.

cu^hôu *prop. n.* “Green world”. One of the three worlds in the *pêrum*. See **ôu**.

cutuó *prep.* “The left part of”, “the southwestern part of”. See also: **cutuú**.

cutuú *neu. n.* “Toward the left”, “southwest”. A direction which may be considered as “southwest” in terrestrial reckoning. See also: **cutuó**.

cuju *neu. n.; pl. zcujuú; nul. mýcuju.* (1) “Fatness”, “heftiness”, “plumpness”, “satiation”. The quality of being well-fed and plump. (2) “Volume”, “capacity”. Used of containers. See also: **tesaí**.

cusánu *neu. n.; pl. zcusaná.* “Intelligence”, “cleverness”. Refers to a clear-headed mental capacity for intellectual activities. See also: **kasánu**, **rosánu**.

cóe *irr. phys. v.; incid. progr. zcóe; perf. ców, caów, cuów.* (1) “To tighten”, “to seal”. Carries the idea of screwing something tight. (2) “To lock (a door)”. See also: **chágre**.

cytaí *neu. n.* “Attraction”, “convergence”. Technical term used in Ferochromon physics, referring to that which attracts or draws together. See also: **kztaí**.

cóbu *dbl. pron.* See **jumí**.

córi *neu. n.; pl. zcorí; nul. mýcori.* “Realm”, “station”, “continent”, “country”.

czróte *abs. v.* “To plan”, “to devise”, “to lay out as a scheme”. See also: **pégóe**, **gráteu**, **pégráti**.

cí *neu. n.; pl. zcuí.* “Green”. May also mean a variety of things when used in a philosophical sense. See also: **kí**.

ce *correl. partcl.* 2nd trichotomial correlative particle; “secondly”. See also: **ke**, **re**.

Ĉ

ĉáu *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. zĉaú; nul. mýĉau.* “Height”. Length in the second dimension. See also: **brzí**, **groí**, **thótai**.

ĉaĉík *dbl. n.; pl. zĉaĉáik.* “Spider”, “roach”, “porcupine”. A dark, fast-moving insectoid, segmented scavenger with many legs, having a spiky appearance. Its oval-shaped, flat body is covered with a hard, segmented shell. It is hermaphroditic, and grows up to a length of half a person’s height and a person’s full width. It is usually unaggressive towards people, but extremely poisonous.

ĉaní *neu. n.; pl. zĉaná; nul. mýĉani.* “Fragment”, “stone”, “rock”, “pebble”. Refers to any solid fragment, not necessarily naturally-occurring. See also: **ĉáne**.

ĉáne *phys. v.* “To break into fragments”, “to shatter”, “to smash into pieces”. See also: **ĉaní**.

ĉekreí *collec. num. n.* “Six thousand five hundred sixty-one (6,561)”. The eighth numerical triad. See also: **kekreí**.

ĉepaduú *poly. n.; masc. ĉepádu; fem. ĉepatuú; dbl. ĉepatuú.* “Maternal grandparent”. The dbl. form is collective. See also: **paduú**.

Z

zo *conj.* “And”. Nominal¹¹ conjunction, used between nouns of the same case to emphasize their conjunction. Used only emphatically.

zoké *phys. v.* (1) “To follow”. The follower is in the *cvy.* case; the one being followed is in the *rcp.* case. Other cases function just as in **lés**. (2) “To stalk”, “to track down”. To follow and observe one’s goings in order to effect an assault or arrest. *See also: zákt, lés.*

zotá *phys. v.* “To look”, “to look at”, “to turn towards”, “to watch”.

zójí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zzojǵ; masc. zójí; fem. zocí.* (1) “Eye”. (2) (collec.) “The eyes”. *See also: fatuí.*

zoro *conj.* Nominal conjunction. “And the next”, “every one of”. Placed between a twice repeated noun to mean “every”. For example, **pǵzdu zoro pǵzdu** “Every man”; literally, “a man and the next man”. A contraction of **zo oro**. *See also: zo, oro.*

zórí *neu. n.; pl. zoroí; nul. mǵzoru.* “Ether”. Synonym of **óru**. *See also: óru.*

zǵí *neu. n.; pl. zǵi; nul. mǵzǵi.* “Joint”, “link”, “connection”. *See also: zǵe.*

zǵrǵí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zǵrǵí; masc. sǵrǵi; fem. zǵrǵí.* “The knee”. Technical term for “knee”. *See also: jutárǵi, pǵjǵ.*

zǵbǵí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zǵbǵí; masc. zǵbǵi; fem. zǵbǵí.* “Elbow”. *See also: bǵí, kǵtǵi.*

zǵe *phys. v.* “To join”, “to link”, “to attach together”. The *cvy.* case is used for each joined thing; the *rcp.* noun, if present, refers to the result of the joining. *See also: zǵí.*

zákt *introv. v.* (1) “To follow (another’s example)”, “to learn from (another)”. Refers to a student’s following in the steps of the mentor. (2) “To watch”, “to observe”. To follow, usually mentally, another for the purpose of observing or monitoring.

zátu *introv. v.* (1) “To regard (an idea) from afar”, “to examine (an idea)”. (2) “To size up an opponent from a distance”. Carries the idea of looking thoughtfully with caution. (3) “To consider”, “to look forward to”. *See also: zotá.*

zacháru *epi. n.; pl. zacháru;* “Acquaintance”. Usually implies a person of whom one only knows a little. *See also: mucháru, lǵcháru.*

S

su *prep.* “Lack of”, “insufficient amounts of”. *See also: chár.*

sunókhe *abs. v.* “To suffer loss”, “to deprive”, “to lose”. The depriver is in the *rcp.*; that which is lost in the *cvy.*; and the one who loses in the *org.*

suǵí *neu. n.; pl. zsuǵí; nul. mǵsuǵi.* “Memory”, “remembrance”, “recollection”. Refers mainly to short-term memory; the recollection of sundry events and happenings. *See also: pǵé, fáre.*

¹¹**zo** can only be used to join adjacent nouns.

sýváni *poly. n.; epi. pl. zsyváni; masc. sývani; fem. syvadí.* “Forest creature”, “jungle beast”. A large, dinosaur-like creature, usually dark-colored, with a rough, beady skin and a characteristic trail of long protruding spines from its neck down to its tail. Its large protruding teeth and evil-looking grin-like expression belies its tame, unaggressive nature. In spite of its clumsy appearance, it moves with incredible agility and speed through forbidding terrain such as dense jungle undergrowth. Those who have learned to master it greatly treasure it for this ability.

s3rí *neu. n.; pl. z33roí; nul. mýs3ru.* “Road”, “path”, “way”, “trail”.

s3í *2nd decl. collec. poly. n.; epi. pl. z33í; epi. nul. mýs3i; masc. pís3i, z3ís3i; fem. bis3í, z3is3í.* “Hair”. Refers collectively to the hair on the head. Note that **pís3i** refers to all short hair, regardless of the gender of the person; and **bis3í** refers to long hair in general. *See also: sí.*

sú *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. z3u-í; nul. mýst-í.* “Hair”. A single strand of hair. *See also: s3í.*

sígrogur3íh *neu. n.; pl. z3ígrogur3íh; nul. mýsígrogur3íh.* “Realm Time”, “Universal Time”. The official time unit defined by the Kingdom within each of the three realms. It is the period of a selected permanent periodic portal in the realm, known as **ísóoj3í**¹². There are three such portals, one in each realm, selected to be most stable and to have the closest possible periods relative to each other. *See also: gur3íh.*

sígru *neu. n.; pl. z3ígróí; nul. mýsígru.* “Space”, “realm”. Technical term referring to physical space in the Ferochromon, as opposed to the **óru**. *See also: óru.*

síj3m *poly. n.; epi. pl. z3s3j3m; masc. s3j3m; fem. síc3m.* “Limbs”. Refers collectively to the arms and legs (and tail, if present). The plural refers to many *sets* of arms and legs. *See also: b3j3í, r3j3í.*

sílok3ru *neu. n.; pl. z3sílok3roí; nul. mýsílok3ru.* “Personal day”. The length of one’s own sleeping/waking cycle, as opposed to **mojok3ru**, the community-accepted ‘day’ based on the **k3ru** of a selected person¹³. *See also: k3ru.*

síh *epi. d. infl. partcl.; pl. z3síh; nul. ysíh.* Reflexive particle; “oneself”. Refers reflexively to a noun within the same sentence. Doubly-inflected for case: referant case on **sí**; functional case on **h**.

sí3f3í *neu. n.; pl. z3sí3f3í.* “Sharp pain”, “intense, stinging pain”. Pain as from a searing flame.

sí3m *neu. n.; pl. z3sí3m.* “Yellow”, “bright yellow”.

sí3beí *neu. n.; pl. z3sí3beí; nul. mýsí3bí.* “Intermediate stage”. Refers to the intermediate stage of a process. The cognate suffix **sí3beo-** is used to indicate things or events in progress. *See also: y3beí, k3beí, j3beí, k3íbeí.*

sí3bruí *poly. n.; epi. pl. z3sí3bruí; masc. sí3bru; fem. sí3pruí.* “Upper lip”. The part of the face between the nose and the mouth. *See also: tágr3m, brus3í.*

¹²“Time-gate”.

¹³Usually someone in a leadership position.

sanokí *neu. n.; pl. zsanokuí.* “Writing”, “inscription”. Technically, refers to the writing of the scribes and learned people; but it has come to also encompass the common writing system as well as the simplified scribble used for everyday tasks. *See also: okí.*

sánu *introv. v.* (1) “To learn”, “to better oneself”, “to gather knowledge or information unto oneself”. To cause oneself to be a better person. The thing learned is in the *cvy.* case; the learner in the *rcp.* (2) “To calm down”, “to regain control of oneself”. The connotation is to take a step back from a situation and calm oneself down in order to rationally consider the next step.

sáti *introv. v.* “To set one’s mind on”, “to look forward to”, “to fixate on”. *See also: zátu, zotá.*

sarǝgí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zsarǝgí; masc. sárǝgí; fem. sarǝkí.* “Metatarsus”. The middle part of the foot, regarded as that which gives balance to the leg, and indirectly, to the whole body. *See also: rǝgít, sái.*

sarǝni *poly. n.; epi. pl. zsarǝni; masc. sárǝni; fem. sarǝdaí.* “Visitor”, “guest”, “sojourner”, “traveller”, “stranger”. *See also: sáre, arǝdí.*

sarítu *neu. n.; pl. zsarítái; nul. mýsarítu.* “Vigor”, “buoyance”, “energetic state”. The state of being fresh and energetic. *See also: dhái, runí.*

saróte *abs. v.* “To enliven”, “to energize”, “to excite”. *See also: sarítu.*

sáre *phys. v.* “To travel”, “to journey”, “to move (along a path)”. Refers specifically to a travel along a path or way. Usually used for a more lengthy or long-term journey than is implied by **lés**. *See also: sǝrí, sarǝni, lés.*

sápu *introv. v.* “To remember”, “to be reminded”, “to recognize (based on past experience)”. To be reminded by past experience or memory of past events; to recognize what one has committed to memory before. Implies an inner realization or recognition of what one remembered or learned before. *See also: supí, jókre, vátu.*

sái *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. zsái; nul. mýsai.* “Balance”, “stability”, “equilibrium”. The state of being delicately balanced on an otherwise unstable configuration.

sekretí *collec. num. n.* “Seven hundred twenty-nine (729)”. The sixth numerical triad. *See also: kekretí.*

l

lugáre *phys. v.; irr. delib. ulugáre, lugugǝre, luguóre.* “To drink”, “to quaff”. *See also: cugáre.*

lutáke *phys. v.; incid. and delib. forms identical.* “To unleash”, “to discharge”, “to fire”, “to shoot”. Military term. Refers to the act of firing a projectile against a target. Also used by the **hoǝasaní** to refer to the channelling of Flame energy, usually in a destructive manner, against a target.

lýmun *neu. n.; pl. zlymoín. nul. mýlymun.* “Fruit plant”, “round plant”. A small Ferochromon plant with spherical bulbs.

- lóru** *neu. n.; pl. 3lorí.* (1) “Outdoors”, “plains”, “open lands”. Refers to spacious, open ground. City-dwellers use it to mean “countryside” (outside the city); but it simply means “outdoors” when used in opposition to “indoors”. (2) pl. “the lands”, “the countries”. Generic term referring to geographic or administrative districts.
- l3taí** *neu. n.; pl. 3l3taí; nul. mýl3taí.* “Moving force”, “that which grants motion”, “conveyance”. That which propels and sustains movement.
- l3tájı** *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3l3tájı; masc. l3tájı; fem. l3taí.* “Thigh”. That which gives the strength of movement. *See also: r3jí, l3taí.*
- l3cháru** *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3l3cháru; epi. nul mýl3charı; irr. masc. kácharu; irr. fem. bıcharı.* (1) “Co-worker”, “partner”, “associate”. A person with whom one has a business relationship or shares a common goal. More formal than **mıcháru**. (2) “Comrade”, “fellow”, “buddy”. A friend, such as a fellow hobbyist, with whom one has a lasting but infrequent acquaintance. *See also: mıcháru, zacháru.*
- l3zí** *neu. n.; pl. 3l3zí; nul. mýl3zı.* “Thought”, “method”, “recipe”, “way (of accomplishing something)”. *See also: lázı.*
- l3r3ı** *neu. n.; pl. 3l3r3ı.* “Quickness”, “haste”, “smoothness in motion”. The instr. is a common adverb meaning “quickly”.
- l3r3kórumı** *neu. n.; pl. 3l3r3kórumı; nul. mýl3r3krumı.* “Rain”, “storm”, “plasma”. Literally, “flowing color”. Refers to the phenomenon of hot matter ejected by a **kálzrı**, often in plasma form, bombarding the surface of a land. *See also: kálzrı, jhusı.*
- l3r3jhıltı** *neu. n.; pl. 3l3r3jhıltı.* “Room of waters”, “cistern”, “bathroom”. Room designated solely for washing. Not to be confused with **výjhıltı**. *See also: výjhıltı.*
- l3r3sı** *neu. n.; pl. 3l3r3soı.* “The flow”, “the air”, “the atmosphere”. In Ferromon physics, refers to the region between **jhusı** and **khósu**, where transmissive forces cause clouds of particulate matter to flow.
- l3rı** *neu. n.; pl. 3l3rı.* “River”, “stream”, “flow”. *See also: léř3.*
- lı** *prep. rel.* Anticipatory inflection preposition. Anticipates case function of following noun or noun phrase in following sentence. The noun or noun phrase should be the last in the current sentence.
- lıju** *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3lıjı; masc. rıju; fem. lıcı.* “Tail”. *See also: sıjum.*
- lıru** *dem. neu. n.; no pl. forms. nul. mýlıru.* “Around here”, “nearby”. Compounded from the prepositional infix **lı** and the demonstrative noun **ıru**. The nul. forms are used to negate statements of location: **mýlıru** “Not around here”. *See also: ıru, táru.*
- lıkıs** *neu. n.; irr. pl. 3lıkusı; nul. mýlıkusı.* “Existence”, “life”. *See also: lıkóse.*
- lıkóse** *abs. v.* “To be born”, “to come into existence”. The thing or person brought into existence is always in the cvy. case. Oddly, this verb is also used to describe foreign beings entering into the Ferromon universe. *See also: lıkıs.*

lőse *abs. v.* “To move to”, “to send a representative to”, “to dispatch”. Refers to an abstract ‘move’ to a place by the sending of a representative there, or by some other such action. E. g., a king’s ‘moving’ into a territory by the sending of his troops or diplomats. *See also: lés, kaléch.*

lahí *neu. n.; pl. 3lahí; nul. mýlah.* “Soup”, “slime”, “gravy”, “(liquid) mixture”, “concoction”. Refers to any thick liquid of high viscosity or complex composition.

lagí *neu. n.; pl. 3lagí.* “Medium-sizedness”, “regular-size”. Refers to that which lies between **tagí** and **mví.** *See also: tagí, mví.*

lajhuí *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3lajhuí; masc. lájhu; fem. lachuí.* “Apron”, “sash”, “girdle”, “loin-cloth”. A secondary garment worn around the waist over the **chuprí,** with a front piece hanging over the groin area. Some designs also feature a corresponding back piece. *See also: chuprí.*

lázi *introv. v.* “To move on to a topic”, “to ponder about a topic”. Describes the direction of thought towards a particular topic, as when one changes the topic of a conversation. *See also: lés.*

laluí *neu. n.; pl. 3laluí; nul. mýlah.* “Curvature”, “crookedness”, “turn”, “bend”. Describing a curved line or a bent shape.

lal3kí *neu. n.; pl. 3lal3kaí; nul. mýlal3ku.* “Hook”, “crooked stick”.

lalách *phys. v.* “To wash”, “to bathe”, “to clean (with fluids)”. *See also: l3r3jhílu.*

lámu *introv. v.* (1) “To bear (a trial or hardship)”. (2) “To be concerned for”. The connotation is of carrying or bearing a loved one in one’s heart. *See also: láma.*

láma *phys. v.* “To carry”, “to bear”. *See also: lámu.*

lés *phys. v.* “To go”, “to come”, “to move”. *See also: lőse, lázi.*

lesí *neu. n.; pl. 3lesí.* “Movement”, “going” (gerund). Derivatively, “wandering”, “journey”.

lér3 *phys. v.* “To flow”.

F

rūchí *neu. n.; pl. 3ruch3í; nul. mýruchu.* “Lake”, “ocean”, “pool”. Refers to any large, static body of liquid.

rúci *neu. n.; pl. 3rucoí.* “Bed”, “couch”, “mattress”. May also refer to just a habitual spot on the floor where one lies down.

ro- *px.* “Right-”. Prefix for body parts on the right side of the body.

roí *neu. n.; pl. 3roí.* “Blue”. Can also mean a variety of things when used philosophically. *See also: kí.*

roKóu *prop. n.* “Blue world”. One of the three worlds in the *pérum.* *See Kóu.*

rotuó *prep.* “The right part of”.

rotu *neu. n.* “Toward the right”, “Southeast”. A direction which may be thought of as “southwest” in terrestrial reckoning.

rotáci *neu. n.; pl. zrotací.* “Window”, “porthole”, “opening”.

rosáni *neu. n.; pl. zrosaní.* “Wisdom”, “discreetness”. Wisdom in dealing with people and matters. *See also: kásáni, cusáni.*

r3gí *poly. n.; epi. pl. z3gí; masc. r3gi; fem. r3kí.* “Toe”. *See also: r3gít.*

r3gít *poly. n.; epi. pl. z3gít; masc. r3gít; fem. r3kít.* “Foot”. *See also: r3jí, r3gí, sar3gí, ngar3gí.*

r3jí *poly. n.; neu. l3jí; epi. pl. z3jí; masc. r3jí; fem. r3cí.* “Leg”, “foot”. The thigh, lower leg, and foot. *See also: síjum.*

r3sí *neu. n.; pl. z3sí.* “The act of running”, “running” as a gerund. A common idiom is **r3sá r3s** “Runningly run”, i. e., “to flee” as a superlative of “running”.

runí *neu. n.; pl. zrunéi; nul. mýruni.* “Normalcy”, “healthiness”, “normal, functioning condition”. The normal, healthy, functioning state of a person, neither hyperactive nor lethargic. *See also: runóte, dhái, saríti.*

runóte *abs. v.* “To restore”, “to recover”, “to heal”, “to repair”. To bring back to a normal, functioning state. *See also: runí.*

ríbi *neu. n.; pl. zribí; nul. mýribi.* “Skeleton”, “frame”, “foundation”. The bare frame or skeleton upon which an infrastructure can be built. *See also: gíbi, jíbi.*

re *correl. partcl.* 3rd trichotomial correlative particle; “thirdly”, “finally”. *See also: ke, ce.*

rekreí *collec. num. n.* “Twenty-seven (27)”. The third numerical triad. *See also: kekreí, jekreí.*

r3s *phys. v.* “to move quickly”, “to run”.

V

vunaí *neu. n.; pl. zvunaí; nul. mývunai.* “Despicableness”, “hatefulness”, “curse”. Often used of one’s foes.

vujái *fem. n.; pl. zvujái; nul. mývují.* “Hips”. Specifically refers to the curve of a woman’s hips. There is no masc. equivalent. *See also: jái.*

vuroí *neu. n.; pl. zvuroí; nul. mývuri.* “Quicksand”, “sinking land”. A term referring to land over buried **výti**, which collapse or sink from time to time as the **výti** consumes matter underneath. *See also: výti.*

vúrasí *neu. n.; pl. zvurasí; nul. mývurasi.* “Depravity”. The quality of being depraved or accursed. *See also: vunaí, kórasí, mírasí, bírasí, khérasí, ovurasáni.*

vuré *phys. v.* “To sink through”, “to pierce into”, “to penetrate”, “to bore through”, “to dig in”. Carries the idea of sinking a sharp object deep into a surface.

výe *phys. v.; irr. incid. v3ye, v3v3ye, v3ye; irr. delib. uv3ye, vuv3ye, vu3ye; irr. conseq. av3ye, vav3ye, va3ye;* (1) “To spin”, “to whirl around”. The spinning thing is in the *cvy.* case; the cause of the motion, if present, is in the *instr.*

(2) “To twist”, “to contort”, “to warp out of shape”. Derivatively, “to disintegrate”, “to crush into pulp”. The contorted thing is in the cvy.; the rcp. may also be used of the result of the contortion. *See also: v̄ȳt.*

vygh̄r̄u *introv. v.* “To have a mental breakdown”, “to lose one’s mind”, “to be provoked to the point of utter hysteria”. *See v̄ȳgare.*

v̄ȳgare *phys. v.; irr. incid. v̄ȳgare, v̄sv̄ȳgre, v̄ȳgare; no delib. forms; irr. conseq. av̄ȳgre, vav̄ȳgre, vāȳgre; abs. vyk̄ore;* (1) “To defecate”, “to relieve oneself”. Also refers to bowel movement in general. (2) “To soil (one’s clothes)”. *See also: v̄ylere.*

vyk̄ore *abs. v.* (1) “To swear”, “to curse”. To use vulgar or obscene language. (2) (vulg. derog.) “To talk nonsense”, “to blather”, “to tell outrageous lies”. (3) “To smear (someone’s reputation)”. *See v̄ȳgare.*

v̄ȳjh̄lu *neu. n.; pl. zv̄ȳjh̄l̄í.* “Disposal room”, “garbage room”, “outhouse”, “toilet”. The room designated for depositing refuse and defecating. Refuse is stored here awaiting the next trip to the local **v̄ȳt** for disposal. Not to be confused with **l̄sr̄z̄jh̄lu**. *See also: l̄sr̄z̄jh̄lu.*

v̄yl̄r̄u *epi. n.; masc. v̄yl̄r̄u; fem. vyl̄r̄í.* (1) “Urine”. Usually used in the neu. form; occasionally inflected for the gender of the person from whom it originates. (2) (*fem.*) “Menstrual fluids”. *See also: v̄ylere.*

v̄ylere *phys. v.; incid. perf. v̄yl̄are; no delib. forms;* “To urinate”. *See also: v̄ȳgare.*

v̄ȳt *2nd decl. neu. n.; sg. v̄ȳó, v̄ȳ, v̄w̄á, v̄w̄s̄, v̄ȳt; pl. zv̄ȳó, zv̄ȳ, zv̄w̄á, zv̄w̄s̄, zv̄ȳt.* *nul. m̄ȳvȳø, m̄ȳv̄ȳ, m̄ȳv̄wa, m̄ȳv̄w̄z, m̄ȳv̄yu.* (1) “Whirlpool”, “turmoil”. A naturally-occurring, destructive phenomenon in Ferromon, used by the Ebisedi as a means of waste disposal. Carries a negative connotation because of this. (2) “Garbage”, “uselessness”. Used as a vulgar, derogatory term of contempt. (3) “Headache”. Adjectival n. describing feelings of ill-health.

v̄ȳgr̄u *neu. n.; no pl. forms; nul. m̄ȳvȳgr̄u* “Garbage”, “feces”, “waste”.

v̄áit̄ *introv. v.* (1) “To distort (a thought or word)”. The distorter is in the instr. case; the distorted in the cvy.. The org., if present, indicates the original thing before distortion. (2) “To (telepathically) assault”. Highly arcane terminology used by the **hok̄asan̄í** for an intense, telepathic assault upon a telepathically-linked victim.

v̄áit̄u *introv. v.; progr. v̄s̄t̄z, perf. v̄ít̄y.* “To realize”, “to perceive”, “to recognize”. The inner registration of the significance of what one sees. *See also: f̄át̄z.*

ve *correl. partcl.* 2nd dichotomial correlative particle, “on the other hand”. *See also: ke.*

ver̄oe *abs. v.; incid. perf. ver̄úe.* “To complete”, “to finish”, “to accomplish”, “to arrive at the goal”, “to attain to”. *See also: verat̄í.*

verat̄í *neu. n.; pl. zverat̄uí; nul. m̄ȳverat̄í.* “Achievement”, “accomplishment”, “consummation”, “completion”. The arrival at one’s goal. *See also: ver̄oe, k̄ibeí.*

f

funuí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zfunuí; masc. fúnuu; fem. fuduí.* “Lower hip”, “the groin”. Medical term. Sometimes also used as euphemism for the genitals. *See also: chújum.*

funcóru *neu. n.* “Valley”, “gorge”. *See also: tacóru.*

fzǵzlérz *phys. v.* “To weep bitterly”, “to sob grievously”, “to mourn”. Compound of **fǵkí** and **lérz**, carrying the idea of letting one’s sorrows ‘flow out’.

fǵkí *neu. n.; pl. zfǵkí.* (1) sg. “pain”, “grief”. (2) pl. “anguish”, “agony”. Used mainly to describe psychological suffering; often caused by physical pain or discomfort.

fúnu *poly. n.; epi. pl. zfunéi; masc. fǵnu; fem. fudei; no neu. or dbl. forms.* “Student”. Technically refers to young Expert initiates; but also used as generic term for students. *See also: gǵjál.*

fúmu *neu. n.; pl. zfumí; nul. mýfumu.* “Shortness”, “lowness”. Refers to the lack of physical height. *See also: thótai, chítai.*

fatuí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zfatuí; masc. fátuu; fem. fatuí.* “The eyes”, “orbicularis oculi”. The part of the face around the eyes. *See also: charím, zojí, charzǵi.*

fátz *phys. v.* “To see”, “to appear”, “to become visible to”. The seer is always rcp.; the one seen is always org.. The cvy. is used for the sight itself; nominalized subclauses are cvy. by convention.

farúch *neu. n.; pl. zfaraiich; nul. mýfarúch.* “Cloud”, “fog”. Refers to the various clouds of particulate matter in the Ferochromon, or the regions containing such clouds. *See also: kǵnǵfarúch.*

fare *phys. v.* (1) “To speak out”, “to voice an opinion”, “to initiate a conversation”, “to give a speech”. (2) “To recite”, “to burst out (verbally)”, “to break the silence”. To speak out of compulsion from within. *See also: táma.*

féri *neu. n.; pl. zferai; nul. mýferu.* “Danger”, “risk”, “peril”, “impending disaster”.

m

muí *neu. n.; pl. zmuí.* “Grey”, “murky”, “black”. Refers to a greyish black, as opposed to the total pitch black of **buí**. *See also: buí.*

mýe *adv. partcl.* Negative adverbial particle, “not”, “it is not so that”. Where possible, nul. nouns are used in preference over **mýe**. When used in isolation, simply means “no”. *See also: jíe, áne.*

myna *subj. partcl.* Negative subjunctive marker; “if only”, “it could have been that”. Marks a hypothetical statement the speaker is inclined to think is false. *See also: ana, juna.*

mýne *interrog. adv. partcl.* “It is not so, is it?” Same function as **áne**, but loads the question towards a negative answer. *See also: áne, jíne.*

mysó *colloq. opt. partcl.* (1) “It ought not to be”, “let it not be”, “do not”. Colloquial contraction of **mýe** and **ǵsó**. (2) “Sorry”. Carries the sense of “I

ought not to have done this”. Often used with the first person pronoun in the appropriate case for the action being apologized about. *See also: mýe, øsó.*

mýi *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. 3mýi; nul. mýmyi.* “Noneness”, “absence”, “negativity”, “negation”.

mjojkýri *neu. n.; pl. 3mjojkyroí; nul. mýmjojkyri.* “Community day”, “common day”. The official, community-accepted **kýri**, usually of a well-known person in the community. *See also: kýri, sulokýri.*

móju *neu. n.; pl. 3mójí.* “Small village”, “village”. Originally refers to a group of houses; still retains this meaning in some contexts. May also refer to larger suburban communities.

m3chúje *introv. v.* (1) “To dream”. The dreamer is in org. case; what is being dreamt is in cvy. case. Carries the idea of dreams radiating from the dreamer. (2) (delib. and conseq. forms only) Expert terminology for a semi-conscious telepathic communication, with a rcp. noun.

míghai *neu. n.; pl. 3míghai; nul. mýmíghai.* “Fragrance”, “perfume”, “thick, perfumy smell”. Refers to an intense fragrance. Usually a sweet smell; but may also refer to unbearably strong perfume odor. *See also: óghai, thíghai.*

míká *conj.* “But”, “however”, “in spite of this”, “in contrast”. Introduces a contrasting section from preceding prose. *See also: heré.*

munúje *phys. v.* “To snuggle”. *See also: núje.*

mitagí *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3mitagí; masc. mítagi; fem. mitakí.* “Dear finger”. Another name for **mivitagí**. *See also: mivitagí, tagí.*

mícharí *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3mícharí; masc. míchari; fem. mícharí.* “Close companion”, “intimate friend”. A companion with whom one is very intimate. Compare **l3charí** and **zacháru**. *See also: l3charí, zacháru.*

míci *neu. intim. pron.; pl. 3míci.* *See jumí.*

míci *conj.* “Therefore”, “consequently”, “in summary”. Introduces a conclusion for preceding prose.

mizóe *phys. v.* “To match-make”, “to marry (two other parties)”. This verb is used only when a matchmaker is involved. The introv. is used otherwise. The matchmaker is in the org.; the married parties are in the cvy.. The rcp. noun, if present, is usually **mizai**.

mizai *neu. n.; pl. 3mizai; nul. mýmizai.* “Marriage”. *See also: mizái.*

mizái *introv. v.* (1) “To marry”, “to espouse”, “to take as spouse to oneself”. The cvy. case is employed for both parties; although it is also common, if the speaker is one of the parties, to use the rcp. for one of the parties. (2) (incep.) “To propose marriage to”. The proposer is in the org.; in which case the person proposed to is in the rcp.. Note that the phys. v. is used instead when referring to a matchmaker who is arranging marriage for another two parties. *See also: mizai, mizóe.*

mí3odi *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3mí3odi; masc. mízodi, 3mí3odi; fem. mizoti, 3mizoti; no neu./dbl. forms.* “Spouse”; (masc.) “husband”; (fem.) “wife”.

míloí *neu. n.; pl. 3míloí; nul. mýmílu.* (1) “Help”, “assistance”. (2) “Chore”. Refers to a task performed by an assistant or apprentice.

ml̥sr̥í *neu. n.; pl. ʒml̥sr̥í; nul. m̥ým̥l̥sr̥u.* “Tears”, “weeping”, “sorrow”. *See also: ml̥ér̥ʒ.*

ml̥óe *abs. v.* “To help”, “to assist”. The helper is usually in the instr. case, although the originative can be used to indicate the indirect source of the help. The assistance rendered is in the cvy. case. The helpee may be in either the cvy. case or the rcp. case. The latter case is most frequent; the former occurs when the helpee is directly involved in the helping action, e. g.: **mur̥ʒna ml̥úe pat̥óʒ uk̥íro r̥úçø.** “The child helped the grandmother up from the bed.”

ml̥óre *abs. v.* “To mourn”, “to lament”. Usually used of a collective mourning or lamentation. *See also: ml̥ér̥ʒ.*

ml̥ér̥ʒt̥ʒru *neu. n.; pl. ʒml̥ér̥ʒt̥ʒraí; nul. m̥ým̥l̥ér̥ʒt̥ʒru.* “Weeping plant”. An unusual plant which, instead of having solid leaves, empties out liquid nutrients from the ends of its branches. *See also: t̥ʒragí.*

ml̥ér̥ʒ *phys. v.* “To cry”, “to weep”, “to shed tears”. *See also: ml̥sr̥í.*

mur̥ó *conj.* “Meanwhile”, “and then elsewhere”. Introduces a new passage, describing independent events somewhat dissociated from preceding prose. Lacks the connotation of cause-and-effect, unlike **keve**. *See also: keve.*

mur̥ʒgí *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒmur̥ʒgí; masc. m̥ír̥ʒgí; fem. mur̥ʒkí.* “Dear toe”. Another name for **miv̥ur̥ʒgí**, “little toe”. *See also: miv̥ur̥ʒgí.*

mur̥ʒn̥t̥ *poly. n.; masc. búl̥ʒn̥t̥; fem. ml̥ʒdaí.* “Child”, “young person”. *See also: bus̥ʒdi.*

m̥ír̥as̥t̥ *neu. n.; pl. ʒm̥ír̥as̥t̥í; nul. m̥ým̥ír̥as̥t̥u.* “Warmth”, “tenderness”, “affectionate”. The quality of being affectionate. E. g., **ʒm̥ír̥as̥ʒ jh̥ut̥í** “She is very affectionate.” *See also: k̥ór̥as̥t̥, v̥úr̥as̥t̥, kh̥ér̥as̥t̥, bíras̥t̥.*

miv̥í *neu. n.; pl. ʒmiv̥í.* “Smallness”, “tinyness”. Refers exclusively to physical size. *See also: tagí, lagí.*

miv̥v̥itagí *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒmiv̥v̥itagí; masc. m̥ív̥v̥itagí; fem. miv̥v̥takí.* “Little finger”, “baby finger”. Also known as **mitagí** or **þeotagí**. *See also: tagí, k̥øtagí, gaṭagí, br̥itagí, p̥ip̥itagí, mitagí.*

miv̥ur̥ʒgí *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒmiv̥ur̥ʒgí; masc. m̥ív̥ur̥ʒgí; fem. miv̥ur̥ʒkí;* “Little toe”. The smallest, outermost toe. Also known as **mur̥ʒgí** or **þeor̥ʒgí**. *See also: r̥ʒgí, k̥ør̥ʒgí, br̥ur̥ʒgí.*

m̥ím̥ur̥ip̥i *colloq. neu. n.; pl. ʒm̥ím̥ur̥ip̥í; nul. m̥ým̥ím̥ur̥ip̥í.* “Smugness”, “indifference”. A corruption of **m̥ým̥ur̥ip̥i**, nul. of **mur̥ip̥í**. Refers to the complacent lack of sympathy for others.

mur̥ip̥í *neu. n.; pl. ʒmur̥ip̥í; nul. m̥ým̥ur̥ip̥i.* (1) “Sympathy”, “compassion”. (2) “Fuss”. An inordinate amount of lavish attention initially out of sympathy. (3) (nul.) “Indifference”. Blatant lack of sympathy. *See also: p̥ip̥í.*

m̥ij̥í *neu. n.; pl. ʒm̥ij̥í.* “Love”, “intimacy”, “affection”.

mangí *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒmangá; masc. bángu; fem. magá; no neu. or dbl. forms.* “Horse”. Refers to a low, slender, hexapedal creature, usually the black variety, used for transportation.

majaí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zmajaí; masc. májau; fem. macaí.* “Upper back part of the head”. *See also: gøkají.*

b

buí *neu. n.; pl. zbuí.* “Black”, “blackness”. *See also: kítí.*

bughaí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zbughaí; masc. púghau; fem. bukhaí.* “Shoulders”. *See also: kájum.*

bútagru *poly. n.; epi. pl. zbutágru; masc. bútagru; fem. butakrí.* “Chin”. *See also: tágrum, kríbruí.*

busí *neu. n.; pl. zbusoí.* “Dark place”, “hole”, “cavern”, “basement”. Usually refers to dark, underground places.

burubára *phys. v.* “To pummel (with the fists)”, “to repeatedly and rapidly strike”. *See also: gzbára.*

burupóme *phys. v.* “To trample”, “to stampede”. *See also: póme.*

buróle *phys. v.* “To swing shut”, “to shut out”, “to close (by placing a cover over)”. Implies a swinging or dragging motion. The closer is usually in the org.; the cover is in the cvy., and that which is covered is in the rcp.. *See also: karéle.*

bumangí *poly. n.; masc. búbangu; fem. bumagaí.* “Black mangí”. *See mangí.*

bubuí *neu. n.; pl. zbubuí; nul. mýbubi.* (1) “Shadow”. (2) “Phantom”, “ghost”, “(imaginary) monster”. Used for fictitious monsters in children’s stories. *See also: buí.*

byónu *poly. n.; epi. pl. zbyønuí; masc. býønu; fem. byøduí.* “Dwarf”, “gnome”, “monster”. A short, muscular and husky humanoid creature that exhibits acute intelligence and great capacity for Flame-powers; and generally extremely devious and malicious.

bóju *introv. v.* “To hesitate”, “to interrupt oneself”. *See also: póju.*

budí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zbideí; masc. pídu; fem. biteí.* “Parent”; masc. “father”; fem. “mother”. *See also: ýmaí, epaí.*

bucharí *fem. n.* *See lacháru.*

bují *poly. n.; epi. pl. zbují; masc. bíju; fem. bicí.* “Arm”. *See also: síjum, kztáju, jutáju, tagít.*

bisédocharu *neu. n.; pl. zbisēdocharí; nul. mýbisēdochari.* “Human expression”, “expression of humanity”, “personality”. *See also: bisēdu, charí.*

bisēdu *poly. n.; masc. pízdu; fem. biztaí.* “Person”, “human”.

bírasu *neu. n.; pl. zbirasí; nul. mýbirasu.* “Humanity”. The quality of being human. *See also: mírasu, kórasu, khérasu, vúrasu.*

bófe *abs. v.* (1) “To forget”, “to lose memory of”. To suffer from amnesia. Not to be confused with transient forgetfulness, which is expressed with a negated form of **jókre**. (2) “To traumatize”, “to confuse”. To cause temporary

or permanent memory loss through trauma, shock, or fear. *See also:* **báfe**, **jókre**, **khésnu**.

bómu *phys. v.* (1) “To linger”, “to wait”. (2) “To loiter”.

bafí *neu. n.; pl. zbafaí; nul. mýbafu*. “Stubbornness”, “denial”, “refusal”. Esp. a strong refusal. *See also:* **báfe**.

báfe *introv. v.* “To (deliberately) forget”, “to ignore”, “to deny in one’s mind”, “to reject an idea”, “to refuse to accept (an idea or thought)”. To push aside unwanted memory or thought. *See also:* **bafí**, **bófe**.

béjh *phys. v.* “To give”, “to send as a present or gift”. Carries warm, friendly overtones; implies mutual well-meaning between sender and recipient. *See also:* **théch**, **ngéjh**, **thóre**.

bechí *neu. n.; pl. zbechí; nul. mýbechu*. “Gratefulness”, “thankfulness”.

brusí *collec. masc. n.; pl. zbrusí*. “Moustache”. *See also:* **síbruí**.

brzí *neu. n.; pl. zbrzí*. “Length”. Length along the first dimension. *See also:* **âá**, **groí**.

britagí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zbritagí; masc. brítagu; fem. britakí*. “Middle finger”. I. e., “long finger”. Also called **reotagí**, “3rd finger”. *See also:* **tagí**, **ķøtagí**, **gātagí**, **pūpitagí**, **mivitagí**.

brurzgí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zbrurzgí; masc. brírzgi; fem. brurkí*. “Long toe”. The second innermost toe on the foot. Also known as **jeorzgí**. *See also:* **rzgí**, **ķørzgí**, **mivurzgí**.

brómu *phys. v.* “To kiss”. The kisser is in the org.; the kissed in the rep.. A common idiom uses **mājā** as the cvy. argument, to “kiss one’s love into another”. *See also:* **jubruí**, **mījí**.

P

pojí *neu. n.; pl. zpojí*. “Immobility”, “the state of unmoving”.

piguí *neu. n.; pl. zpiguí; nul. mýpigu*. (1) “Hardness”, “toughness”, “resilience”. The quality of being hard and unbreakable, usually in a negative sense. (2) “Infertility”, “barrenness”. Used of the quality of the ground, as being hard and not conducive for vegetation to grow.

pídeu *masc. n.* *See* **huraí**.

pímo *prep.* “The least of”, “very little of”, “the smallest of”. *See also:* **omó**, **ķékro**.

pípi *neu. n.; pl. zpipí*. “Sadness”, “neglect”. A forlorn state of neglect or deprivation. *See also:* **pépi**.

pūpitagí *poly. n.; epi. pl. zpūpitagí; masc. pípitagu; fem. pūpitakí*. “Ring finger”. Literally, “neglected finger”. Also known as **deotagí**. *See also:* **tagí**, **ķøtagí**, **gātagí**, **britagí**, **mivitagí**.

pūpāl *introv. v.* “To beg”, “to plead for mercy”. Case roles are the same as for **tāma**. *See also:* **pāl**, **tāma**.

póju *phys. v.* “To stop”, “to halt”, “to interrupt”. When used reflexively, “to cease”.

póme *phys. v.* “To step on”, “to tread”, “to set foot on”. *See also: burupóme.*

panzí *neu. n.; pl. zpanzraí; nul. mýpanzri.* “Tool”, “instrument”, “implement”, “stick”. Refers to any tool or instrument with a long, narrow shape.

paduí *poly. n.; masc. pádui; fem. patuí, dbl. pátuí.* “Grandparent”; *dbl.* “grandparents” (collective). *See also: bídí.*

páli *introv. v.* “To request”, “to plead”. Case roles are the same as for **táma**. *See also: pupáli, táma.*

pépi *introv. v.* “To become sad”, “to fall into neglect”. *See also: pupí.*

prúní *poly. n.; epi. pl. zprunuí; masc. prúni; fem. pruduí.* “Attire”, “clothing”. *See also: chuprí.*

próte *phys. v.* “To discern”, “to read”. The reader is in the rcp.; the discernment is in the cvy.; that which is discerned is in the org..

prána *poly. n.; epi. pl. zpranaí; masc. práni; fem. pradaí.* “Overseer”, “leader”, “magistrate”, “judge”, “boss”, “manager”, “elder”. A person in a high leadership position.

Ĥ

ĥúj *poly. n.; epi. pl. zĥují; masc. ĥúji; fem. ĥucí.* “The knee”. Common term for the knee. *See also: z3r3jí, jutár3ji, pŃje.*

ĥímu *neu. n.; pl. zĥimeí.* “Purple”, “violet”. A shade of color visibly red and blue simultaneously. Not to be confused with pink, which is regarded as a red shade of off-white.

ĥímangi *poly. n.; masc. ĥíbangi; fem. ĥímagai.* “Pink mangí”. *See mangí.*

ĥŃje *phys. v.* “To strike with the knee”. *See also: ĥují.*

ĥána *neu. n.; pl. zĥanaí.* “Majesty”, “greatness”, “prestige”, “honour”. Mainly used of people. *See also: ĥŃ.*

ĥáŃri *neu. n.* “Hyper-ether”. The posited nexus of the three ŃŃŃ, or a higher form of the Ńri. *See also: Ńri.*

ĥao *prep.* “All”, “all of”. Modifies following noun. There are two distinct usages that should be noted: (1) if the following noun is *singular*, a *collective* noun phrase results; (2) if the following noun is *plural*, it refers individually to each and every instance of the noun.

ĥe *adv. partcl.* “Indeed”, “certainly”, “finally”, “in conclusion”.

ĥegŃe *abs. v.; incid. perf. ĥegúe.* “To organize”, “to administrate”, “to set in order”, “to arrange”. *See also: c3róte, ĥegráti.*

ĥegráti *neu. n.; pl. zĥegrateí; nul. mýĥegrati.* “Plan”, “arrangement”, “administration”, “scheme”. A grand master plan that sets everything in order and accomplishes a goal. *See also: grátei, ĥegŃe, c3róte.*

ĥekreí *collec. num. n.* “Two hundred forty-three (243)”. The fifth numerical triad. *See also: kekreí.*

ḡérokrei *collec. num. n.* (1) “Infinity”. The ‘Universal Triad’. (2) “Countlessly many”. *See also: kekrei.*

ḡérum *neu. n.; pl. zḡeruím; nul. mýḡrum.* “Universe”, “world”. Compare **ḡóti**. When used in idioms, often has meanings related to existence. Used in nul. form as strong, often contemptuous expression of non-existence or impossibility. *See also: ḡóti.*

ḡéi *2nd decl. neu. n.; sg. ḡiḡ, ḡiú, ḡiá, ḡiḡ, ḡéi; pl. zḡiḡ, zḡiú, zḡiá, zḡiḡ, zḡi-í; nul. mýḡiḡ, mýḡiu, mýḡia, mýḡiz, mýḡei.* “Memory”, “remembrance”, “hindsight”, “musing”, “experience”, “experiential memory”, “learning”. Refers to the looking back over past events, and the instructive recollections it may evoke; the memory of the process by which the goal has been attained. Implies the sense of accomplishment and arrival. *See also: supí.*

ḡrárei *neu. n.; pl. zḡrareí; nul. mýḡrarei.* “Sound”, “noise”, “(audible) disturbance”. *See also: ḡraresái.*

ḡraresái *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. zḡraresái; nul. mýḡraresai.* “Harmony (of sound)”, “melodiousness”, “euphony”. Sound that is pleasant to the ear. *See also: ḡrárei.*

3 Reverse Lexical Index

3.1 Explanation

This appendix contains a computer-generated English-to-Ebisédian lexical index. It is intended to help Ebisédian learners quickly find Ebisédian words that correspond with an English word or phrase.

Note that not all entries in the lexicon have a corresponding entry here; grammatical particles and other words which have no English equivalents are not included.

3.2 The Index

A

Above ukíro.
Absence mýt.
Accomplish veróe.
Accomplishment veratít.
Accursed one ovurasánu.
Achievement veratít.
Acid chýt.
Acquaintance zacháru.
Act of running r3sí.
Administrate tókake, pégóe.
Administration pegrátu.
Adorn agrójhe.
Advanced stage jubet.
Affection týtít, mýtít.
Affectionate mírast.
Agony fukít.
Ailment chasíd.
Air l3r3sí.
All pao.
All of pao.
All that tomfoolery gýt3lu.
All the happenings gýt3lu.
All the mess gýt3lu.
Although heré.
Amnesia khésunu.
And keve, zo.
And also keve.
And the next zoro.
And then keve.
And then elsewhere muró.
Anger gafánu.

Anguish fúkí.
Annoy géke.
Annoyance gíkí.
Another aro.
Answer táma.
Apex udheroí.
Apologize damése.
Appear fátá.
Apron lajhuí.
Aquamarine ómu.
Arm bují.
Armed fighter chunáru.
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Around here líru.
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Arrangement pegráti.
Arrive at the goal veróé.
As if nure.
As though nure.
Ascend dhekáé.
Ascending from ukíro.
Ascending from below abúro.
Ask tánu.
Aspire tára.
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Assert táma.
Assertion tamí.
Assignment jécti.
Assist mulóé.
Assistance muloí.
Associate l3cháru.
At ucúro.
At a distance from utáro.
At that time usonací, usomicí.
At this time usonací, usomicí.
Atmosphere l3r3sí.
Attach together zóé.
Attain to veróé.
Attire prūnít.
Attraction cytái.
Audible disturbance práreú.
Aura kráchu.
Authority kátøkí.
Average height chítai.
Away from utáro.
Away from, but not to a distance ulíro.

Away to a distance from utáro.

B

Baby finger mivtagí.
Back of the head khekáju.
Balance sáu.
Ball juí.
Barrenness piguí.
Basement busí.
Bathe lalách.
Bathroom lɜrɜjhú.
Bear láma.
Bear (a trial or hardship) lámú.
Beard krú.
Beast ghángu.
Beautify êrós.
Beauty êóromun, damíl.
Become angry gáfane.
Become happy tɜlánu.
Become sad pépu.
Become visible to fátɜ.
Bed rúct.
Bedroom chújhú.
Beg pipáli.
Beginning ybeí.
Belly junuí.
Below ubúro.
Bend lalú.
Beneath ubúro.
Bespeak tóme.
Better oneself sánu.
Bewilderment ánu.
Big toe êørɜgí.
Bite cugáre.
Black muí, buí.
Black mangí bumangí.
Blackness buí.
Blatant untruth khétɜmu.
Blather vykóre.
Blood ásu.
Blue roí.
Blue world rokóú.
Body júchuu.
Body-suit chuprí.

Bodyguard guráku.
Boil guróthe.
Boils gúkí.
Border kɛcazí.
Bore through vuré.
Born ɫíkóse.
Boss pránaɪ.
Bowl h́sɪ.
Brandish jére.
Bravery ḱórasɪ.
Brawn ǵyɪ.
Break into fragments ćáne.
Break the silence fáre.
Breast t́anuú, jujuú.
Breast-cloth t́anuchí.
Breasts jujuú.
Breath nugáɪ, t́ugáre.
Bright yellow símɪ.
Brother kobídu.
Buddy ɪscháɪ.
Buoyance sarítí.
Burst out (verbally) fáre.
But heré, muká.

C

Call gáma.
Calm down sání.
Can be likened to nre.
Capacity cují.
Capture ngáfe.
Care for náju.
Caress núje.
Caretaker chulím.
Carry láma.
Carry out a meeting jhuróme.
Carve úke.
Cast karátɜ.
Categorize kesogáma.
Cause kákɜ.
Cause confusion kɜkáce.
Cause to die khejáre.
Cavern busí.
Ceiling ḱítact.
Celebrate jhuróme.

Certainly p̂e.
Chair júcu.
Chamber jhílu.
Chaos kh3l3s3í, g'íj3lu.
Chastise h0khéke.
Chat táma.
Cheat ngófe.
Cheeks jumím.
Cherish náji.
Chest êanuí.
Chest (of a male) táji.
Chew cugáre.
Child huraí, mur3nu.
Chin krubruí, butágru.
Chore muloí.
Cistern l3r3jhílu.
Clean (with fluids) lalách.
Clean, refreshing odor thígħau.
Cleverness cusánu.
Cliché h0n3ru.
Clobber g3bára.
Close (by placing a cover over) buróle.
Close companion mucháru.
Closing in on atáro.
Clothing chuprí, prūnί.
Cloud farích.
Clout g3bára.
Co-worker l3cháru.
Coincident with ucúro.
Collapsing onto alúro.
Color kórumu.
Color-writing k̂0romokí.
Colorfulness k̂0romu.
Come lés.
Come into existence lk0se.
Come to mind jókre.
Comestible cugrí.
Comfort náji.
Comfort oneself dhúju.
Common day mojókýru.
Community day mojókýru.
Compassion mupupí.
Compensate damése.
Complete veróe.
Completion k̂ubeí, veraí.
Comrade l3cháru.

Conception gumraí.
Concerned for lámu.
Concoct jógre.
Concoction lahí.
Confidentiality chúnm.
Confiscate kháseng.
Confuse bófe.
Confusion háí, khésun.
Congregate jhuróme.
Connection z3í.
Consequently mičí.
Consider zátu.
Constant bewilderment khésun.
Constituent gíbu.
Constitution gýri.
Consummation veraíí.
Contentedness fálun.
Contents jíbu.
Continent kacóri, córi.
Contort vye.
Convergence cyíái.
Converse táma.
Conveyance l3taí.
Cook jógre.
Correct word jítzmu.
Corrode cháe.
Corroding cháí.
Couch rúci.
Countlessly many pérokrei.
Countries lóri.
Country córi.
Courage kórasu.
Crawl gulés.
Crooked stick lal3kí.
Crookedness lalui.
Cruelty tufútu.
Cry mlér3.
Curse vunaí, vykóre.
Curvature lalui.
Cut kése.
Cycle (of time) gur3íli, kýri.
Cyclical period gur3íli.

D

Daddy	epaí.
Danger	féru.
Dark place	busí.
Day	kýru.
Dear finger	mitagí.
Dear toe	murzgí.
Deceive	ngófe.
Decide to do something	dagáku.
Declaration	âamí.
Declare	âama.
Decorate	agróǰhe, k̄rós.
Defecate	výgare.
Defend	táce.
Deliberately forget	báfe.
Delineated region	ósi.
Deliver	thóre.
Demon	khadhánu.
Denial	bafí.
Deny in one's mind	báfe.
Departing from	utáro.
Depraved person	ovurasánu.
Depravity	vúrasu.
Deprive	sunókhe.
Depth	groí.
Descending beneath	ubúro.
Descending from above	ak̄íro.
Desire	guchí.
Despicableness	vunaí.
Destroy	k̄ap̄óre.
Destruction	khaâát.
Determine to do something	dagáku.
Devise	c̄zróte.
Dig in	vuré.
Direct	tóe.
Directed at	ucúro.
Discern	próte.
Discharge	lutáke.
Discipline	høkhéke.
Discover	duvátu, dufátz.
Discreetness	rosánu.
Disease	chasíd.
Disgust	ót.
Dispatch	kaléch, lóse.
Dispersing from	utáro.

Disposal room výjhlt.
Dissipation khésun.
Distance talí.
Distort (a thought or word) vá.
Disturbance p̂ráre.
Divergence k̂ataí.
Divide kése.
Do not mysó.
Doctor chulím.
Door ĵý.
Downwards from ubúro.
Downwards from above ak̂íro.
Drag kalóng.
Dream m̂schúje.
Drink cugrí, lugáre.
Duty óst.
Dwarf byónu.
Dwelling place julír.
Dynamon k̂ztaí.

E

Ear kutámu.
Ears kutámu.
Eat cugáre.
Edge k̂zcazí.
Eight ẑceí, íceí.
Eighty-one (81) dekreí.
Eject táva.
Elaborate poem talzrí.
Elbow ẑzbjí.
Elder prána.
Eliminate k̂ap̂óre.
Eloquence traseí.
Emerging from within acúro.
Endurance ĝýri.
Enemy ongaí.
Energetic disturbance k̂ónøri.
Energetic state sarítu.
Energize saróte.
Engrave uk̂ópe, úke.
Enjoy t̂zlánu.
Enliven saróte.
Enmity nĝá.
Enter (through a gate or door) ĵýr̂z.

Entertained ʔɛlání.
Entrance jýí.
Ephod ʔanuchí.
Equilibrium sái.
Equip agrójhe.
Espouse mɪzái.
Essence gíbi.
Ether óru, zóru.
Euphony ʔraesái.
Every one of zoro.
Evil speaking ngɛtɛmí.
Eww! ó.
Examine (an idea) zátu.
Excessive amounts of chár.
Excite saróte.
Exert nugáru.
Exhibit táre.
Existence líkís.
Exit (through a gate or door) jýrɛ.
Expansiveness tesái.
Experience gárɛbi, ʔéí.
Experiential memory ʔéí.
Experimenter osɪgrɛganí.
Expert okasaní.
Expertise kasaní.
Exploit gáne.
Explosion khaçái.
Express cháre.
Expression charí.
Expression of humanity bisédocharu.
Expressiveness charí.
Extractor tɛragí.
Eye zojí.
Eyebrows charɛzí.
Eyes zojí, fatuí.

F

Face charím.
Face (of a woman) karím.
Facilitate kákɛ.
Fall into a trap ngáfe.
Fall into neglect pépu.
False word khétɛmí.
Far from utáro.

Father epaí, budí.
Fatigue dháú.
Fatness cují.
Fear g3rubí.
Feces výgru.
Feel or examine with the fingers táge.
Fellow l3cháru.
Fend off táce.
Fibrous gýru.
Finally re, þe.
Find dufát3.
Find a solution for duvátu.
Finger tagí.
Finish veróe.
Fire kónu, lutáke.
Fire clouds kónofarich.
Fire-land kónøru.
Firstly ke.
Five 3þeí, úþeí.
Fixate on sátu.
Flame balance kónøsaú.
Flame energy kónøtaí.
Flame-stealer khadhánu.
Flesh gíbu, chígu.
Float dhekáe.
Floor jhusí.
Flow l3r3sí, l3rí, léř3.
Flower pot h3ru.
Fluency traseí.
Fog farích.
Follow zoké.
Follow (another's example) záku.
Following oro.
Following that óre.
Fondness tújí.
Food cugrí.
Foolishness khésun, ngusánu.
Foot r3gít, r3jí.
Foot-soldier chunáru.
Force k3taí.
Forearm jutáju.
Foregoing kele.
Forehead grajaí.
Foreigner ar3dí.
Foreignness áru.
Forest táruu.

Forest creature syvánu.
Forget bófe, báfe.
Forgetfulness khésun.
Foundation ríbu.
Fountain kálzru.
Fountainhead kálzru.
Four zdeí, ideí.
Fragment tuík, çaní.
Fragrance míghat.
Frame ríbu.
Freshness thíghat.
Fret g3gácu.
Fright g3rubí.
From a distance approaching atáro.
From now on usí.
From the beginning usí.
From the surroundings towards atáro.
From within acúro.
Front of katuó.
Fruit plant lýmun.
Fun kígu.
Funny plant kígz3ru.
Fuss mupupí.

G

Garbage výt, výgru.
Garbage room výjhlu.
Garden táru.
Gather knowledge or information unto oneself sánu.
Geyser kálzru.
Ghost bubuí.
Giant ram charadrí.
Girdle lajhuí.
Give thóre, béjh.
Give (in an unfriendly manner) ngéjh.
Give a speech táma, fáre.
Give an elaborate elocution tálsre.
Give orders takák3.
Gnome byónu.
Go lés.
Going lesí.
Going upwards towards abúro.
Gorge fucóru.
Govern tókake.

Governmental office (building) th3r3kásu.
Grab guséng.
Grand-master gøjǎlu.
Grandeur kǒi.
Grandparent paduí.
Grandparents paduí.
Gratefulness bechí.
Gravy lahi.
Greatness pánai.
Green cí.
Green world cukǒi.
Green-blue ómu.
Greet chufáre.
Grey muí.
Grief fúki.
Groin funuí.
Ground jhusí.
Group of nine jekreí.
Group of three kekreí.
Grow tére.
Growling guruthí.
Guard guráku.
Guest sarǎnu.
Guide tóe.
Guru gøjǎlu.

H

Hair sǎi, sí.
Halt pǒju.
Hand tagít.
Hand in thóre.
Happiness kígi, tǎlu.
Hardness piguí.
Harmony (of sound) praresǎi.
Harrass kákhí.
Haste l3r3í.
Hate g3máru.
Hate intensely gh3jǎru.
Hatefulness vunaí.
Have a mental breakdown vyghǎru.
Have fun kégz.
Head kají.
Head and shoulders kájum.
Headache vǎi.

Heal runóte.
Healthiness runí.
Hear kutáme.
Heel ngarɜgí.
Heftiness cují.
Height thótai, êái.
Heir huraí.
Help muloí, mulóe.
Here uro, úru.
Here are the specifics kreme.
Here's the deal kreme.
Hesitate bóju.
Hill íacóru.
Hindsight p̂éi.
Hint at dagáku.
Hips vujáí.
Hold táge, jére.
Hold a grudge guráthu.
Hole busí.
Home julír.
Homework jéçi.
Honour p̂ánaí.
Hook lalɜkí.
Horse mangí.
Hot gas êóni.
House julír.
How many gheí.
However muká.
Huh? há.
Human bisédu.
Human expression bisédocharu.
Humanity bírasu.
Hurl karátɜ.
Hurt êékh.
Husband misódu.
Hut jhílu.
Hyper-ether p̂aóru.
Hyperplasma êóni.

I

I ýbí, obí, íbí, ebí.
I believe that øsó.
I wish that osó.
Idea grátei.

Ideal ɪdheroí.
Idiocy ngusánu.
If ana, juna.
If it had been that ana.
If only myna.
Ignore báfe.
Ill-will ngáú.
Illness chasíd.
Imaginary monster bubuí.
Immobility pojí.
Impending disaster féru.
Implement panzrí.
Imply dagáki.
Impossibility híkh.
Imprison ngacóe.
In ɪcúro.
In conclusion þe.
In contrast muká.
In spite of this muká.
In summary mučí.
In the future ɪsú.
In the immediate vicinity of ɪltro.
In the past ɪsóɪ.
Incite trouble guróthe.
Incoherence (of thought) khésɪnu.
Indeed íre, þe.
Index finger gatagí.
Indifference mímuɪɪɪɪ, muɪɪɪɪ.
Indignance gafánu.
Indulge in góche.
Indulgence guchí.
Infertility piɪguí.
Infinity þérokɪeɪ.
Inflammation gɪkí.
Inhale tugáre.
Initial stage kabeí.
Initiate kákɜ.
Initiate a conversation fáre.
Injure řékɪ.
Inner energy řønøtaí.
Inquire tánu.
Inscribe ukóþe, úke.
Inscription okí, sanokí.
Instrument panzrí.
Insufficient amounts of su.
Intelligence cusánu.

Intense, stinging pain suff.
Intermediate stage sibeí.
Interpret arotóme.
Interrupt pójú.
Interrupt oneself bójú.
Intimacy mǐjí.
Intimate friend mǐchǎrt.
Into ucúro.
Invoke gáma.
Inwards from the immediate surroundings of alúro.
Is it so áne.
Is it true that ... áne.
It nací.
It could have been that myna.
It is not so that mýe.
It is not so, is it? mýne.
It is preferred that usó.
It is so jíe.
It is so, isn't it? jíne.
It is true that ... jíe.
It ought not to be mysó.
It ought to be that øsó.
It should have been that juna.
It would have been that ana.
Itch gǐkǐ.

J

Jellyfish chogroním.
Job jéǐ.
Join zǐe.
Joint zǐí.
Journey sǎre.
Joy íǎln.
Judge pránaí.
Jumpsuit chuprí.
Jungle beast syvánt.

K

Keep a record of ukóǐe.
Keep in mind kusóǐe.
Kick kǐǐǐure.
Kill khejǎre.

Kiss brómu.
Knee z3r3jí, p̂ují.
Kneel jhóse.
Knowledge gár3bu.

L

Lack of su.
Lake rúchí.
Lament mulóre.
Landmass kacóru.
Lands lóru.
Language t3mí.
Large tree tádrú.
Largeness tagí.
Lattice ósu.
Laugh kég3.
Laughter kígu.
Lay out as a scheme c3róte.
Lead (by example) dagáku.
Leader pránaí.
Learn sánu.
Learn from (another) záku.
Learning p̂éu.
Least of pímo.
Left part of cutuó.
Left- cu.
Leg r3jí.
Length groí, br3í.
Less omó.
Less of omó.
Let it be that øsó.
Let it not be mysó.
Lethargy dhâí.
Levitate dhekáe.
Life h̄kís.
Light red taí.
Like nure.
Liking t̄j̄í.
Limbs s̄j̄um.
Linger b̄ómu.
Link z3í, z̄óe.
Lips jubruí.
Liquid mixture lahí.
Listen kutáme.

Listen carefully toká.
Listen for toká.
Little bit of omó.
Little finger mivitagí.
Little toe mivirzgi.
Load (a vehicle) with cargo agrójhe.
Locate kesotá.
Location ú.
Lock (a door) cówe.
Loin-cloth lajhuí.
Loiter bómu.
Long finger britagí.
Long toe brirzgi.
Look zotá.
Look at zotá.
Look for kesotá.
Look forward to tára, zátı, sátı.
Lose sunókhe.
Lose memory of bófe.
Lose one's mind vyghşrı.
Lovableness tıjı.
Love mıjı.
Lower hip funuí.
Lower lip kırbruı.
Lower-leg jutárzı.
Lowness fımu.
Lure ngófe.
Lust guchı.

M

Made joyful tşlánu.
Magistrate pránaı.
Majesty pánaı.
Make a determination tára.
Make a point by demonstration tóme.
Make up one's mind dagáku.
Maliciousness tufútru.
Malignance tufútru.
Manager pránaı.
Maneuver gáne.
Manifest cháre.
Manipulate gáne.
Marked-out area ósu.
Marriage mızalı.

Marry mızáú.
Marry (two other parties) mızóé.
Match-make mızóé.
Maternal grandparent êepaduí.
Mattress rúct.
May it be that osó.
Meanwhile muró.
Meat gíbt, chígt, jíbt.
Meaty smell chíghat.
Medicine julahí.
Medium height chítat.
Medium-sizedness lagí.
Melodiousness práresáú.
Memorize kusópe.
Memory supí, péi.
Menstrual fluids vylzru.
Metatarsus sarzgi.
Method lzzi.
Meticulousness níni.
Middle finger britagí.
Milk jujuú.
Misleading word t3mafí.
Mix together jógre.
Mixture lahi.
Mock ngatáma.
Mockery ngzt3mí.
Mold úke.
Monster ghángi, bubuí, byóni.
More okró.
More of okró.
Most of kékro.
Mother ýmaí, bidí.
Motivation k3faí.
Mountain facóru.
Mountain beast charadrí.
Mourn f3k3léř3, mlóře.
Moustache bruszi.
Mouth tagruú.
Mouth, lips, and chin tágrum.
Move lés.
Move (along a path) sáre.
Move on to a topic lázi.
Move quickly rés.
Move to lóse.
Movement lesí.
Moving force lz3aí.

Murky muí.
Musing p̂éi.
Mutiny khéi.
My Mother ýmaí.

N

Name gzmí, gáma.
Name into different groups kesogáma.
Namely ure.
Navigate gáne.
Navigate one's thoughts gáni.
Near ulíro.
Nearby líru.
Neck nusí.
Negation mýí.
Negativity mýí.
Neglect pipí.
Never hékh.
Never-ness híkh.
Nevertheless heré.
Next oro, óre.
Nib túík.
Nine ẑk̂éi, ɪk̂éi.
Nine (9) jekreí.
Nineteen thousand six hundred eighty-three (19,683) ketrái, k̂ékret.
Noise p̂rárei.
Nomad olesí.
Non-conformity khérasí.
None ýí.
Noneness mýí.
Normal, functioning condition runí.
Normalcy runí.
North katuí.
Northern part of katuó.
Nose ngisí.
Not mýe.
Not here úru.
Now ɪsí.
Nurse chulím.
Nurse one's wounds dhúji.

O

Obligation	ósti.
Observe	zákti.
Obsess over	góche.
Obtain the answer to	duvátı.
Ocean	rūchı.
Offspring	huraı.
Oh!	ó.
On the contrary	khero.
On the one hand	ke.
On the other hand	ve.
On top of	ıktıro.
One	ıkeı, keı.
Oneself	sıı.
Open lands	lırı.
Opening	rotáct.
Opinion	ósti.
Opposition	khét.
Orbicularis oculi	fatuı.
Organize	pegóe.
Other	oro, aro.
Otherness	arı.
Out from	acıro.
Outdoors	lırı.
Outer space	khósti.
Outhouse	vıjııı.
Outperform	dhelóse.
Outsider	aradı.
Outwards to the vicinity of	ulıro.
Over	ıktıro.
Over there	tarı.
Overseer	guraıktı, pránaı.

P

Pain	fıktı.
Paint	krós.
Palace	thııııkáııı.
Palm (of the hand)	hıırotáıııı.
Paraphrase	arotóıııe.
Parent	bıdı.
Partner	ıııcharı.
Pass on to	thóre.
Pass to	théch.

Passion guchí.
Paternal grandparent îepaduí.
Path s3rí.
Patience gýru.
Pay attention to toká.
Peak gøí.
Pebble çaní.
Pelvis jãú.
Pen túík.
Penetrate vuré.
Perceive vátu.
Perfection kóromun.
Perform a formality jhuróme.
Perfume míghau.
Peril féru.
Period gurãlu.
Perpetually usí.
Person busãdu.
Personal day sulokýru.
Personality busãdocharu.
Pest gukí.
Pester géke.
Phantom bubuí.
Physicist osigrzganí.
Pierce into vuré.
Piglet kukíngu.
Pink kókumu.
Pink mangú pímangu.
Pioneer dhelóse.
Pitcher jakrí.
Place ú.
Place on the ground jhóse.
Plains lóru.
Plan gráteu, ç3róte, îegrátu.
Planet kacóru.
Plant t3ragí.
Plasma l3r3kórumu.
Plead pálu.
Plead for mercy pipálu.
Please usó.
Plumpness cují.
Point tóe.
Pointing above ukúro.
Poison chýu, cháe.
Poisoning cháú.

Ponder kesáti, dámu.
Ponder about a topic lázu.
Pool rŭchí.
Porcupine êakík.
Portal jýi.
Porthole rotácu.
Pottery jakrí.
Power kɛ́taí, kátøkí.
Precision núnu.
Pregnancy gumuraí.
Prepare agrójhe.
Prestige pánau.
Prettiness damíl.
Privacy chúnum.
Private room chújhu.
Prompt dagáku.
Propose marriage to muzáti.
Prostrate (oneself) jhóse.
Protect táce.
Protective barrier tacóí.
Protective separator tacóí.
Protector guráku.
Provocation ngɛ́tɛ́mí.
Provoke ngatáma.
Provoke to anger gáfane.
Provoked to the point of utter hysteria vyghǎru.
Psychologically manipulate gánu.
Pull kalóng.
Pull away the covering off karéle.
Pummel (with the fists) burubára.
Punch gɛ́bára.
Punish høkheke.
Purple pítu.
Push an opponent (against a wall) ngacóe.
Put down jhóse.
Put to sleep kujhóme.
Puzzle tɛ́mafí.
Puzzle over kesáti.

Q

Quaff lugáre.
Query ánu.
Question ánu, tánu.
Quickness lɛ́rɛ́í.

Quicksand vuroí.

R

Rage gafánu.
Rain l3r3kórumu.
Randomness kh3l3sú.
Ravish góche.
Read próte.
Ready agrójhe.
Realize váti.
Realm kôí, córu, sígru.
Realm Time sígrogur3lt.
Rebellion khéu.
Rebelliousness khérasu.
Recall jókre.
Receive into the hand(s) táge.
Recipe l3zí.
Recite fáre.
Recognize váti.
Recognize (based on past experience) sápu.
Recollect jókre.
Recollection supí.
Reconcile damóse.
Record (in writing) ukópe.
Recover runóte.
Red kí, taí.
Red flower kácu.
Red world ku kôí.
Refusal bafí.
Refuse to accept (an idea or thought) báfe.
Regain control of oneself sánu.
Regard (an idea) from afar zátu.
Regular-size lagí.
Reign tókake.
Reject an idea báfe.
Relieve oneself v3gare.
Remember kusópe, jókre, sápu.
Remembrance supí, péu.
Reminded sápu.
Renegade ovurasánu.
Repair runóte.
Repeatedly and rapidly strike burubára.
Repulsion kâtaí.
Request pálu.

Resilience piɣuí.
Resting room chújhul.
Restore rinóte.
Reveal chára.
Revolt khéu.
Riddle tɜmafí.
Right part of rotuó.
Right- ro.
Ring finger piɣitagí.
Rise dhekáe.
Rise up táre.
Rising to the point above ukúro.
Risk féru.
River lɜrí.
Roach êakík.
Road sɜrí.
Rob kháseng.
Rock êanú.
Room of waters lɜrɜjhúlu.
Round container h́rí.
Round plant lýmun.
Roundness juú.
Rule êatøkí, tókake.
Rumble guróthe.
Rumbling guruthí.
Run rês.
Running rɜsí.

S

Sadness piɣí.
Sash lajhuú.
Satiation cují.
Say emphatically t́áma.
Say within oneself dámu.
Scalp gøkají.
Scatterbrainedness khésimu.
Scatteredness khɜlɜsí.
Scheme pegrátu.
Scratch géke.
Scream êáma.
Seal ćwe.
Search kesotá.
Search (mentally) kesátu.
Season gurélu.

Seat júci, jǒpi.
Secondly ce.
Secrecy chúnun.
Secret room chújhu.
See fátz.
Seek kesotá, kesátı.
Seek a solution for kesátı.
Send (a representative or ambassador) kaléch.
Send a representative to lóse.
Send as a present or gift béjh.
Send into death khejáre.
Send out kaléch.
Set foot on pǒme.
Set in motion kákz.
Set in order pégóe.
Set one's mind on sátı.
Set up in a standing position táre.
Seven zteí, tteí.
Seven hundred twenty-nine (729) sekreí.
Sexually exploit góche.
Shadow bubuí.
Shard tıútk.
Sharp pain sıfı.
Shatter cáne.
Shed tears mlérz.
Shell hǎru.
Shine cháre.
Shone on cháre.
Shoot lutáke.
Shortness fımu.
Shoulder drape fanuchı.
Shoulders bughafı.
Shout káma.
Shut out buróle.
Sibling kobıdı.
Since the past sıı.
Sing tálzre.
Sink through vuré.
Sinking land vurofı.
Sister kobıdı.
Sit jǒpi.
Six zseı, useı.
Six thousand five hundred sixty-one (6,561) cekeréı.
Size up an opponent from a distance zátı.
Skeleton rıbí.
Sky khósi.

Slay kâpôre.
Sleep kujhóme, jhumín.
Slice open kése.
Slime lahí.
Small house jhúlu.
Small pig kukíngu.
Small village móju.
Smallest of pímo.
Smallness muví.
Smash into pieces cáne.
Smear (someone's reputation) vykôre.
Smoothness in motion l3r3í.
Smugness mímupipi.
Snare ngáfu.
Snatch away khaseng, guséng.
Snuggle munúje.
Sob grievously f3k3lé3.
Soil (one's clothes) v3gare.
Sojourner sar3nu.
Solid land jhusí.
Solve duvátu.
Song tal3rí.
Sorrow mul3rí.
Sorry mysó.
Sound p3ráre.
Soup julahí, lahí.
Southeast rotuu.
Southwest cutuú.
Southwestern part of cutuó.
Space ôsi, sígru.
Speak táma.
Speak evilly to ngatáma.
Speak in a foreign tongue arotáma.
Speak in response táma.
Speak out fáre.
Speech t3mí.
Spew táva.
Sphere juí.
Sphere plant jut3rí.
Spider cákík.
Spin v3e.
Spouse misódu.
Spray táva.
Spring kál3ru.
Sprout tére.
Stability sáu.

Stalk zoké.
Stamina gýru.
Stampede burupóme.
Stand straight táre.
Stand up táre.
Starburst kálzru.
State of being against khéu.
State of unmoving pojí.
Statement of fact jítzmu.
Station córu.
Steer gáne, tóe.
Stench ógha.
Step on póme.
Steward guráku.
Stick panzrí.
Stink-monster chogroním.
Stir jógre.
Stir up guróthe.
Stone êaní.
Stool júci.
Stop pójú.
Storm khaêái, l3r3kórumi.
Stranger ar3dí, sar3ni.
Stream l3rí.
Strength k3faí.
Strike from below with a lower limb kójure.
Strike with the knee pójje.
Struggle k3káce.
Struggle (psychologically) g3gáci.
Stubbornness bafí.
Student funí.
Stupidity ngusáni.
Subdue ngacóe, guséng.
Submit (an official document) thóre.
Subsequently óre, keve.
Substance gíbi.
Suffer loss sunókhe.
Suit chuprí.
Sulk guráthu.
Support jútaí.
Surface area tesaí.
Surpass dhelóse.
Surprise háu.
Surprise (usually unpleasant) óu.
Surrounding ulóro.
Swear vykóre.

Sweetness¹⁴ t̄j̄j̄.
Swing open karéle.
Swing shut buróle.
Sword kesupáni.
Sympathy mupupí.

T

Table kajúci.
Tail líji.
Take táge.
Take as spouse to oneself muzáti.
Take by force kháseng.
Take hold of with force guséng.
Talk nonsense vykóre.
Tall tree kapáti.
Tallness thótai.
Task jéc̄i.
Tears ml̄zr̄i.
Telepathically assault váti.
Teleport j̄ȳr̄z̄.
Tell oneself what to do dagáki.
Tell outrageous lies vykóre.
Tell someone what to do takákz̄.
Tenderness m̄ras̄ti.
Thankfulness bech̄i.
That nac̄i.
That which grants motion lz̄t̄ai.
Therefore m̄c̄i.
Thick, perfumy smell míghai.
Thigh lz̄t̄áji.
Think dámi.
Think harm to gzmári, kákhi.
Thirdly re.
This uro.
This (event, action) kele.
This is what I mean kreme.
This one uro.
This place úri.
Thought grátei, lz̄z̄i.
Thrashing kakac̄i.
Three z̄reí, ureí.
Three (3) kek̄reí.

¹⁴In the affectionate sense.

Throw karátʒ, théch.
Thumb k̄øtagí.
Tickle géke.
Tighten cówé.
Time ʊsó.
Tinyness miví.
Tiredness dhæt̄.
Tiresomeness hõnʒru.
Toe rʒgí.
Toilet v́yjhlu.
Tolerance gýru.
Too much of chár.
Tool panʒrí.
Top gøí.
Topmost gøí.
Torso chújum.
Toss at ngéjh.
Touch núje.
Tough gýru.
Toughness piguí.
Toward the front katuí.
Toward the left cutuí.
Toward the right rotuu.
Towards ucúro.
Track down zoké.
Trail sʒrí.
Traitor ovurasánu.
Trample burupõme.
Transcend dhétõre.
Transcendence dhét̄.
Transition point kʒcazí.
Translate arotõme.
Trap ngáft, ngáfe.
Traumatize bõfe.
Travel sáre.
Traveller sarʒnu.
Tread põme.
Tree tádr̄.
Trembling gʒrubí.
Triangle kré.
Trick tʒmafí.
Trigger kákʒ.
Triplet kré.
Truly ure, úre.
Truth jítʒmi.
Try to remember kesátu.

Turquoise ómu.
Turmoil v'í.
Turn lalú.
Turn towards zotá.
Twenty-seven (27) rekreí.
Twist v'ye.
Twist open chágre.
Two zjeí, tjeí.
Two hundred forty-three (243) p'ekreí.
Two thousand one hundred eighty-seven (2,187) f'ekreí.

U

Uncertainty ánu.
Under lbúro.
Undermine guróthe.
Universal Time sigrogurólu.
Universe k'óu, p'érum.
Unleash lutáke.
Unlock chágre.
Unpleasant odor óghai.
Until the future usí.
Unveil karéle.
Upbearing strength ju'fai.
Upper back part of the head majai.
Upper hip junuí.
Upper lip subruí.
Upper-arm k'z'áfai.
Upwards uk'íro.
Urge k'z'afai.
Urinate v'ylere.
Urine v'ylru.
Uselessness v'í.

V

Valley fucóru.
Vase jakrí.
Vegetation t'zragí.
Verbally contend with g'zmarí.
Very little of pímo.
Very much of k'ékro.
Viciousness kakací, f'ufúru.
Vigor saríru.

Village móju.
Violent tendency ^htufútru.
Violet p'ímu.
Visitor sar'snu.
Voice an opinion fáre.
Volume cujít.
Vomit ^htáva.

W

Wait b'omu.
Walk on all fours gulés.
Wall tacwí.
Wanderer olesí.
Wanderers olesí.
Warmth mírasu.
Warp out of shape v'ye.
Wash lalach.
Waste v'ýgru.
Watch zotá, záku.
Way s'zrí.
Way (of accomplishing something) l'z'z'í.
Week tháru.
Weep mlér's.
Weep bitterly f'z'k'z'lér's.
Weeping ml'z'z'í.
Weeping plant mlér's't'z'z'ru.
Welcome chufáre.
What ghí, ghé.
What happens ghé.
Which gheí.
Whirl around v'ye.
Whirlpool v'ýu.
White k'íu.
Who ghí.
Whole shbang g'í'z'z'lu.
Wield jére.
Wife m'is'ódu.
Wildness kakací.
Window rotácu.
Wisdom rosánu.
Wish death to gh'z'járu.
Witch ovurasánu.
Within ucúro.
Witness the revealing of cháre.

Woman's belly gumír.
Womb gumír.
Woods táru.
Word t3mí.
Word of disagreement khét3mí.
Word of opposition khét3mí.
Words t3mí.
Work jécú.
Workbench kajúct.
World k'òl, p'érum.
Worthlessness (of a person) ngusánu.
Wound êékh.
Wrist ganotágut.
Write úke, k'ró3.
Writing okí, sanokí.

Y

Yak charadrí.
Yell k'áama.
Yellow símu.
Yes j'ée.
Yes, I will øsó.
Yonder táru.
You must øsó.
You should øsó.
Young person mir'3nu.

Z

Zero ýt, t'veé.

A List of Abbreviations

<i>1st pers.</i>	first person	<i>n.</i>	noun
<i>2nd decl.</i>	second declension	<i>null.</i>	nullar
<i>abs.</i>	abstract	<i>num.</i>	numerical
<i>adv.</i>	adverbial	<i>opt.</i>	optative
<i>arch.</i>	archaic	<i>org.</i>	originative
<i>collec.</i>	collective	<i>perf.</i>	perfective
<i>colloq.</i>	colloquial	<i>px.</i>	prefix
<i>conjug.</i>	conjugation	<i>phys.</i>	physical
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	<i>pl.</i>	plural
<i>conseq.</i>	consequential	<i>poly.</i>	poly-gendered
<i>correl.</i>	correlative	<i>prep.</i>	preposition, prepositional
<i>cvy.</i>	conveyant	<i>progr.</i>	progressive
<i>d. infl.</i>	doubly-inflected	<i>prop.</i>	proper
<i>dbl.</i>	double gender	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun
<i>delib.</i>	deliberative	<i>partcl.</i>	particle
<i>dem.</i>	demonstrative	<i>rcp.</i>	receptive
<i>derog.</i>	derogatory	<i>reg.</i>	regular
<i>dich.</i>	dichotomy, dichotomial	<i>refl.</i>	reflexive
<i>dist.</i>	distant	<i>rel.</i>	relative
<i>epi.</i>	epicene	<i>sg.</i>	singular
<i>esp.</i>	especially	<i>subj.</i>	subjunctive
<i>fem.</i>	feminine	<i>subord.</i>	subordinating, subordinate clause
<i>incep.</i>	inceptive	<i>temp.</i>	temporal
<i>incid.</i>	incidental	<i>trich.</i>	trichotomy, trichotomial
<i>infl.</i>	inflected	<i>v.</i>	verb
<i>instr.</i>	instrumental	<i>vulg.</i>	vulgar
<i>interj.</i>	interjection		
<i>interrog.</i>	interrogative		
<i>intim.</i>	intimate		
<i>introv.</i>	introvertive		
<i>irr.</i>	irregular		
<i>loc.</i>	locative		
<i>masc.</i>	masculine		
<i>neu.</i>	neuter		

B Lexicographic Ordering

As written in sanokí, the native writing system, syllables may represent one of the following forms: V , CV , CCV ,¹⁵ and C (word-final only); where C represents a consonant and V represents a vowel.

Syllable ordering is, thus, as follows:

1. A V syllable always comes before a C , CV , CCV syllable. V syllables themselves are ordered by *vowel order*:
 - (a) First, vowels are ordered by vowel *value* (position of the vowel in the vowel table). Vowel value ordering is: **u o y o ɜ i ø a e**.
 - (b) Smooth vowels come before abrupt vowels of the same vowel value, and likewise, abrupt vowels come before harsh vowels of the same value.
 - (c) Nasal vowels come after non-nasal vowels of the same value and breathing.
 - (d) Finally, long vowels come after short vowels with the same value, breathing, and nasality.
 - (e) Vowel pitch is disregarded in syllabic ordering.
2. A C syllable always comes before CV and CCV syllables, and is ordered by *consonant order* (position of consonant in the consonant table). Consonants are ordered: **gh kh ng g k k̂ dh th n d t t̂ jh ch j c ê z s l r v f m b p p̂**.
3. CV syllables are ordered first by consonant order on C , and then by vowel order on V .
4. CCV syllables come immediately after CV syllables with the same initial consonant. CCV syllables with the same initial consonant are ordered first by consonant order on the second consonant, and then by vowel order.

Word ordering is a lexicographic sort on this syllabic ordering. If two words are identical except for stress position, the word with the later stress position is considered to precede the word with the earlier stress position.¹⁶

C Statistics

This lexicon contains 611 Ebisédian entries and 1341 reverse index entries.

¹⁵for limited combinations of CC .

¹⁶Note that stress position is ignored unless the words are otherwise identical according to this ordering.