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The Language of the Ebisedi  
Lexicon

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# 1 Overview

## 1.1 Background

This is the lexicon of the language of the Ebisedi, translated from the native editions kindly furnished by the Ebisedi grammarians.

## 1.2 Conventions

This translation is faithful to the conventions employed in the native editions of the lexicon.

Entries are arranged in native alphabetical order. Native ordering is based on the lexicographical ordering on written syllables in the native script<sup>1</sup>. Appendix B describes this ordering in detail.

# 2 Abbreviations

Here is a list of abbreviations used in this lexicon.

<i>1st pers.</i>	first person
<i>2nd decl.</i>	second declension
<i>abs.</i>	abstract
<i>adv.</i>	adverbial
<i>collec.</i>	collective
<i>colloq.</i>	colloquial
<i>conjug.</i>	conjugation
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction
<i>conseq.</i>	consequential
<i>correl.</i>	correlative
<i>cvy.</i>	conveyant
<i>d. infl.</i>	doubly-inflected
<i>dbl.</i>	double gender
<i>delib.</i>	deliberative
<i>dem.</i>	demonstrative
<i>dich.</i>	dichotomy, dichotomial
<i>dist.</i>	distant
<i>epi.</i>	epicene
<i>esp.</i>	especially

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<sup>1</sup>sanokí.

<i>fem.</i>	feminine
<i>incept.</i>	inceptive
<i>incid.</i>	incidental
<i>infl.</i>	inflected
<i>instr.</i>	instrumental
<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
<i>n.</i>	noun
<i>nul.</i>	nullar
<i>num.</i>	numerical
<i>opt.</i>	optative
<i>org.</i>	originative
<i>perf.</i>	perfective
<i>phys.</i>	physical
<i>pl.</i>	plural
<i>poly.</i>	poly-gendered
<i>prep.</i>	preposition, prepositional
<i>progr.</i>	progressive
<i>prop.</i>	proper
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun
<i>partcl.</i>	particle
<i>rcp.</i>	receptive
<i>reg.</i>	regular
<i>rel.</i>	relative
<i>sg.</i>	singular
<i>subj.</i>	subjunctive
<i>subord.</i>	subordinating, subordinate clause
<i>temp.</i>	temporal
<i>trich.</i>	trichotomy, trichotomial
<i>v.</i>	verb

### 3 The Lexicon

#### U

**ukó̂pe** *phys. v.; incid. and delib. forms identical: ukó̂pe, ukẑkó̂pe, ukú̂pe.* *conseq. akó̂pe, ukakó̂pe, ukaú̂pe.* “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, kusó̂pe.*

**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, ukó̂pe.*

**ukíro** *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.*

**ulíro** *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 isó**, “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

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

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

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

#### Y

**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, íbí.*

**ýt** *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, sibeí, jibeí, kibeí.*

## O

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

**ongái** *epi. prop. n.; pl. hongái; nul. omýngai.* “Enemy”. *See also: ngái.*

**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”.<sup>2</sup> *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.*

**osigrɜganí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. hosigrɜganí; masc. esigrɜganí; fem. ýsigrɜganí.* “Physicist”, “experimenter”. A group of scientist/experimenters from the Era of the Villagers, who later became part of the hoċasaní. *See also: oċasaní, sígrt, 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 ısoı** “And then”, “after that”, literally, “the next time”, “the following time”; **oro julır** “The next house”, “the house beside the previous one”; **oro bıśđı** “The next person in line”, “the next person in the group”. *See also: uro, aro.*

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

**omó** *prep.* (1) “Less”, “less of”. A common phrase is **omó zomó**, “less and less”, or “decreasing bit by bit”.<sup>3</sup> (2) “A little bit of”. *See also: okró.*

<sup>2</sup>**zokró** is a contraction of **zo okró**.

<sup>3</sup>**zomó** is a contraction of **zo omó**.

**obí** *epi. n.* Proper noun, “I”. Used when imitating others in indirect discourse. For example, **mysó tóma t3, obú cwsán3. t3m3.** “Do not say, I am clever.”  
**ósu** *neu. n.; irr. pl. 3kostí; 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

**3kêí** *num. pl. n.; no sg. or nul. forms.* “Nine”, the quantity. *See also: 1kêí.*  
**3deí** *num. pl. n.; no sg. or nul. forms.* “Four”, the quantity. *See also: 1deí.*  
**3teí** *num. pl. n.; no sg. or nul. forms.* “Seven”, the quantity. *See also: 1teí.*  
**3jeí** *num. pl. n.; no sg. or nul. forms.* “Two”, the quantity. *See also: 1jeí.*  
**3ceí** *num. pl. n.; no sg. or nul. forms.* “Eight”, the quantity. *See also: 1ceí.*  
**3seí** *num. pl. n.; no sg. or nul. forms.* “Six”, the quantity. *See also: 1seí.*  
**3reí** *num. pl. n.; no sg. or nul. forms.* “Three”, the quantity. *See also: 1reí.*  
**3peí** *num. pl. n.; no sg. or nul. forms.* “Five”, the quantity. *See also: 1peí.*  
**h3rotágut** *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3h3rotágut; masc. h3rotagut; fem. h3rotakít.* “Palm (of the hand)”. That against which something is held by the fingers. *See also: tagít.*  
**h3ru** *neu. n.; pl. 3h3r3í.* (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.

### 1

**1nichí** *fem. n.* *See 1anuchí.*  
**1nprí** *fem. n.* *See chuprí.*  
**1keí** *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. h1keí; irr. nul. mýkei.* “One”. The abstract entity representing the number “one”. *See also: keí.*  
**1kíro** *prep.* “Above”, “over”, “on top of”.  
**1kêí** *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. h1kêí; irr. nul. mýkêi.* “Nine”. The abstract numerical quantity, “nine”. *See also: 3kêí.*  
**1dheroí** *neu. n.; no pl. or nul. forms.* “The Apex”, “the Ideal”. Name of a mysterious entity or place variously described by the **3gøjá1t** as the ultimate, transcendent state; the highest, ultimate point of the **pérum**; the unreachable place; or the origin of the **pérum**. *See also: dhéi.*  
**1deí** *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. h1deí; irr. nul. mýdei.* “Four”. The abstract numerical entity, “four”. *See also: 3deí.*  
**1táro** *prep.* “Far from”, “at a distance from”.  
**1teí** *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. h1teí; irr. nul. mýteí.* “Seven”. The abstract numerical entity, “seven”. *See also: 3teí.*



**ɬjeí** 2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. **hjeí**; irr. nul. **mýjei**. “Two”. The abstract numerical entity “two”. See also: **ɜjeí**.

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

**ɬceí** 2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. **húceí**; irr. nul. **mýcei**. “Eight”. The abstract numerical entity, “eight”. See also: **ɜceí**.

**ɬú** rcp. temp. n. See **ɬí**.

**ɬúú** irr. loc. temp. n.; only loc. form exists. “In the future”. See also: **ɬóú**, **ɬí**, **ɬóú**.

**ɬóú** sg. neu. n.; only sg. forms exist. “Time”. See also: **ɬúú**, **ɬí**, **ɬóú**.

**ɬonací** temp. pron.; only sg. forms exist. “At that time”, “at this time”. Refers to a particular instance of time.<sup>4</sup> See also: **ɬomící**, **ɬóú**, **ɬhídí**.

**ɬomící** temp. pron.; only sg. forms exist. “At this time”, “at that time”. Refers to a particular instance of time. See also: **ɬonací**, **ɬóú**, **ɬhídí**.

**ɬí** irr. loc. temp. n.; only exists in sg. org., rcp., and loc. forms. (1) org. **ɬó**, “From the beginning”, “since the past”. (2) loc. **ɬí**, “Now”. (3) rcp. **ɬú**, “Until the future”, “from now on”, “perpetually”. See also: **ɬóú**, **ɬóú**, **ɬúú**.

**ɬó** org. temp. n. See **ɬí**.

**ɬóú** irr. loc. temp. n.; only loc. form exists. “In the past”. See also: **ɬúú**, **ɬóú**, **ɬí**.

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

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

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

**ɬre** 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**.

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

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

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

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

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<sup>4</sup>The 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”).

**ibí** *1st pers. neu. sg. pron.* “I” (neu.). Usually used only in fictional prose. *See also: ebí, ýbí.*

**ŭpeí** *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. hupeí; irr. nul. mýpeí.* “Five”. The abstract numerical entity, “five”. *See also: 3peí.*

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

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

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

## Ø

**óghai** *neu. n.; pl. óghaí; nul. mýøghu.* “Stench”, “unpleasant odor”. *See also: thíghai, míghai.*

**osó** *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.*

**ósu** *2nd decl. neu. n.; sg. osó, osú, osá, asó, ósu; pl. osó, osóu, osá, asó, ósu; irr. nul. mýosø; mýosu; mósosa; mósas; mýosu.* (1) “Obligation”, “duty”. (2) “Opinion”. The basic meaning is “what one thinks ought to be”. *See also: osó.*

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

**hónzri** *neu. n.; pl. zhøn3zí; 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”.

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

**áni** *neu. n.; pl. ání; nul. mýani.* (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”.

**alíro** *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. **bǎlɔnɔ jhúlt ké, aro bǎlɔnɔ lórt 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”.

**arzdí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. árɔdaí; masc. árɔdt, háɔɔdt; fem. arɔtaí, harɔtaí.*  
(1) “Foreigner”, “stranger”. Someone not accustomed to the ways of the ɔbɔsǎdt. (2) “Outsider”. A person excluded from an inner circle. Sometimes carries a derogatory meaning. *See also: sarǎnt.*

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

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

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

**háu** *2nd decl. neu. n.; instr. há; pl. ɔhá; nul. mýháu.* “Surprise”, “confusion”.  
*See also: há.*

## e

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

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

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

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

## gh

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

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

**ghángu** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ɔghangaí; masc. khángu; fem. ghagaí.* “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: ghí.*

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

## kh

**kh3l3s3í** *neu. n.; pl. 3kh3l3s3í.* “Randomness”, “scatteredness”, “chaos”.

**khósi** *neu. n.; pl. 3khósoí.* “The sky”, “outer space”. Refers to the space beyond the **l3r3s3í**. *See also: l3r3s3í, jhusí.*

**khadhánu** *epi. n.; pl. 3khadhanái; nul. mýkhadhanu; no masc. or fem. forms.* “Demon”, “Flame-stealer”. A malicious, non-corporeal creature encountered in regions of great instability such as the **3kónóroí**, reportedly wielding unparalleled Flame-powers by which it drains unwary adventurers of their innate Flame-energy until death.

**khâcái** *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. 3khâcái; nul. mýkhaçai.* “Storm”, “explosion”, “destruction”. Refers to an intense session of **l3r3kórumi** or the dangerous activity in a **kónóru**. Derivatively, refers to any violent, destructive event. *See also: l3r3kórumi.*

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

**khéi** *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. 3kheí; nul. mýkheí.* (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”.

**khékáju** *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3khekáju; masc. khékaju; fem. khekací.* “The back of the head”. The part of the head behind the ears and below the scalp. *See also: gøkají, kají.*

**khét3mi** *neu. n.; pl. 3khet3mí; nul. mýkhet3mi.* (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.

**khějãre** *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.

**khésunu** *neu. n.; pl. 3khesunet; nul. mýkhesunu.* “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. 3kherasí; nul. mýkherasu.* “Rebelliousness”, “non-conformity”. The quality of being rebellious or non-conformant. *See also: kórasu, mírasu, vúrasu, bírasu.*

## ng

**ngusánu** *neu. n.; pl. 3ngusaní; 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:* **khésun**.

**ngɔtɔmí** *neu. n.; pl. ɔngɔtɔmí*. “Evil speaking”, “mockery”, “provocation”.

**ngɔsɪ** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ɔngɔsɪ; masc. gɪsɪ; fem. ngɔsuí*. “Nose”. *See also:* **charím**.

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

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

**ngacóe** *phys. v.; incid. progr. ngacɔcóe; 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**.

**ngarɔgí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ɔngarɔgí; masc. ngárɔgɪ; fem. ngarɔkí*. “Heel”. *See also:* **rɔgít**.

**ngáfɪ** *neu. n.; pl. ɔngafuí; nul. mýngafɪ*. “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:* **ngáfɪ, ngófe**.

**ngái** *2nd decl. neu. n.; sg. ngɔ́ó, ngāú, ngá, ngáá, ngái; pl. ɔngɔ́ó, ɔngāú, ɔngá, ɔngáá, ɔngái; nul. mýngai, mýngau, mýnga, móngaz, mýngai*. “Enmity”, “ill-will”. *See also:* **ongái**.

**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. ɔguchí*. “Passion”, “desire”, “lust”, “indulgence”. Often carries a negative connotation, such as in the cognate name **hoguchí**, “the Debauchers”.<sup>5</sup>

**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. ɔgurutheí; nul. mýguruthɪ*. “Growling”, “rumbling”. A low, rumbling sound. *See also:* **guróthe**.

**gurɔ́ɪ** *neu. n.; pl. ɔgurɔ́ɪ; nul. mýgurɔɪ*. “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., **ɪkɔnɔcháro-gurɔ́ɪ** is the length of the cycle of the periodic **kálɔɪ** known as **ɪkɔnɔchári**. In the vicinity of a particular **kálɔɪ**, the term **gurɔ́ɪ** is usually used without

<sup>5</sup>A group of people from the city of Ighusi (ɪghúsi), notorious for rampant murder and infamy.

qualifiers as a standard unit of time, it being understood that it refers to the well-known reference object. *See also: kýri.*

**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.; epi. pl. ʒguráki; masc. gúrakı; fem. gurakí.* (1) “Body-guard”, “protector”, “guard”. (2) “Steward”, “overseer”.

**guráthı** *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. ʒgumír; nul. mýgumır; no masc. or neu. forms.* “Womb”, “woman’s belly”. *See also: gumıraı.*

**gumıraı** *neu. n.; pl. ʒgumıraı; nul. mýgumıı.* “Pregnancy”, “conception”. *See also: gumír.*

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

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

**gʒrubı** *neu. n.; pl. ʒgʒrubai; nul. mýgrubı.* “Fear”, “trembling”, “fright”.

**gʒmı** *neu. n.; pl. ʒgʒmı.* “Name”.

**gʒmáru** *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: gʒbára.*

**gʒbára** *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: gʒmáru.*

**gıki** *neu. n.; pl. ʒgıki; nul. mýgıki.* (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”).

**gıjʒlı** *neu. n.; pl. ʒgıjʒlı.* “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.: **ghı nı julır dʒ gıjʒlı** “What kind of chaos is happening in the house?”; **gıjʒlı bʒzʒtʒ kʒe, tálʒn jhutı ve** “The woman was in the midst of all those happenings, but she was joyful inside.”

**gıbu** *neu. n.; pl. ʒgıbu.* “Meat”, “flesh”, “substance”, “constituent”, “essence”. Refers to that which gives strength or substance to a frame or structure. It is often distinct from **jıbu**, 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 **gıbu**; whereas food ingested by the person, contained by, but not part of, the person, is **jıbu**. *See also: jıbu, rıbu.*

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

**gøkají** *poly. n.; pl. ʒgøkají; masc. gókaju; fem. gøkací.* “Scalp”. The top part of the head, up to, but not including, the eyes and eyebrows. *See also: kají, grajaí, majaí.*

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

**gójál** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒgójál; masc. kójalu; fem. gójaraí.* “Grand-master”, “guru”. The highest rank of the **hoḱasaní.** *See also: funí.*

**ganotágut** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒganotágut; masc. gánotagut; 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: **jhstʒ gaófane 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: gʒmí.*

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

**gátagí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒgátagí; masc. gátagu; fem. gátagí.* “Index finger”. Literally, “manipulating finger”. Also known as **jeotagí.** *See also: tagí, ḱøtagí, britagí, pipitagí, mvvitagí.*

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

**gráteu** *neu. n.; pl. ʒgrateí; nul. mýgratu.* “Plan”, “idea”, “thought”. An idea or plan to carry out something. *See also: cʒróte, pegráti.*

**grajaí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒgrajaí; masc. kráju; fem. gracaí.* “Forehead”. The part of the head between the hairline and the eyebrows. *See also: gøkají.*

## k

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

**kutáme** *phys. v.; irr. delib. ukutáme, kututʒme, 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, péi.*
- 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.*
- kobídi** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zkobídi; masc. kóbidi; fem. kobitoí.* “Sibling”; (masc.) “brother”; (fem.) “sister”. One who shares the same parent(s). *See also: budí.*
- kákace** *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 Ferrochromon physics, referring to that which drives change. (3) Linguistic term for the instrumental case.
- kztáju** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zktájju; masc. kztájju; fem. kztací.* “Upper-arm”. *See also: bují.*
- kí** *neu. n.; pl. zkoí.* “Red”. Can also mean a variety of things when used in a philosophical sense. Also refers to certain elementary particles in Ferrochromon physics.
- kígztzru** *neu. n.; pl. zkgztzraí; nul. mýkígztzru.* “Funny plant”. A small, unusual plant which walks on its lower branches and uses them to absorb nutrients from the ground.
- kígu** *neu. n.; pl. zkií.* “Fun”, “laughter”, “happiness”. Excitement and superficial, frolicking fun, rather than inner happiness. *See also: táln.*
- kukíngu** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zkukíngu; masc. kíkungu, zkíkungu; fem. kukígu, zkukígaí.* “Piglet”, “small pig”. A small, fast-moving scavenger in the Ferrochromon with four short, stumpy legs, known for its high-pitched, squealing calls.
- kul** *d. infl. partcl.; pl. zku; nul. yku.* 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.*
- kóku** *neu. n.; pl. zkókuméi.* “Pink”. Literally, ‘red-white’.
- kórumi** *neu. n.; pl. zkórumí; nul. mýkrumi.* “Color”. Sometimes also used in Ferrochromon physics to refer to certain elementary particles. *See also: kí.*
- kákh** *introv. v.* “To think harm to”, “to harrass” (by verbal abuse or otherwise). *See also: kékh.*
- 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* **l3chári.**

**kajúci** *neu. n.; pl. 3kajúcuí; nul. mýkajúci.* “Workbench”, “table”. A flat surface on which work is done. *See also:* **júci.**

**kají** *poly. n.; epí. pl. 3kají; masc. kájú; fem. kací.* “Head”. The feminine should not be confused with **kací.** *See also:* **kájum, gøkají, charím, khekájú, s3i.**

**kacóri** *neu. n.; pl. 3kacorí.* “Landmass”, “continent”, “planet”. Refers to the solid shell that forms from the ejecta of a **kál3ru.**

**káci** *neu. n.; pl. 3kací; nul. mýkací.* “Red flower”. A small Ferrochromon plant with red flowers.

**kálóng** *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”. The sender is in the org. and the sent is in the cvy..

**kárúm** *masc. n.* *See* **charím.**

**karát3** *phys. v.* “To throw”, “to hurl”, “to cast”. To set in motion by throwing.<sup>6</sup>

**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. 3kabeí; nul. mýkabu.* “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, kibeí.**

**kapáti** *neu. n.; pl. 3kapataí.* “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:* **tádrú.**

**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.**

**kég3** *phys. v.* “To laugh”, “to have fun”.

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

**ke trái** *collec. num. n.* “Nineteen thousand six hundred eighty-three (19,683)”. The first of the ‘large triads’, equal in value to **kékrei.** *See also:* **kékrei.**

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

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<sup>6</sup>In spite of its appearance, this verb does *not* have anything to do with the Japanese lookalike.

**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.*

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

**kesátu** *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 **kesátu 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: kesipáni.*

**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: kul.*

**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.

**krú** *2nd decl. masc. n.; pl. zkrúí; nul. mýkru.* “Beard”. Only exists in masc. forms. *See also: tágrum, szi.*

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

**kráchu** *poly. n.; masc. kráchu; 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. zķítácwi.* “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, subeí, jubeí.*

**ķú** *irr. 2nd decl. neu. n.; sg. ķīó, ķīú, ķīá, ķīz, ķī; pl. zķīó, zķīú, zķīá, zķīz, zķīí; nul. mýķiø, mýķiu, mókia, mókiz, mýķu.* “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.*

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

**ḱónoṭái** *neu. n.; pl. ʒḱónoṭái; nul. mýḱónoṭai*. “Inner energy”, “Flame energy”. hoḱasaní jargon for the inner energy of the **ʒbusídu** which can be channelled to produce physical effects. Some other creatures in the Ferrochromon also have this ability.

**ḱónosái** *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. ʒḱónosái; nul. mýḱónosai*. “Flame balance”. The balance in ‘color’ of the **ḱónoṭái**. *See also: ḱónoṭái*.

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

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

**ḱoṭagí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒḱoṭagí; masc. ḱótagu; fem. ḱoṭakí*. “Thumb”. Literally, “Grand Finger”. Also known as **keotagí**.<sup>7</sup> *See also: tagí, gatagí, brutagí, pupitagí, mivitagí*.

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

**ḱóromokí** *neu. n.; pl. ʒḱóromokuí*. “Color-writing”. An Ebisedian writing system based on color patterns. *See also: ḱrós, kórumi, okí*.

**ḱóromin** *neu. n.; pl. ʒḱóromín*. “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.

**ḱórʒgí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒḱórʒgí; masc. ḱórʒgu; fem. ḱórʒkí*. “Big toe”. The largest, innermost toe of the foot. Also known as **keorʒgí**. *See also: rʒgí, brurʒgí, mivurʒgí*.

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

**ḱóu** *2nd decl. neu. n.; sg. ḱó, ḱóú, ḱóá, ḱáʒ, ḱóu; pl. ʒḱó, ʒḱóú, ʒḱóá, ʒḱáʒ, ʒḱóí. nul. mýḱó, mýḱou, mýḱoa, mókaʒ, mýḱoi*. (1) “Universe”. In non-technical usage, interchangeable with **pérum**. (2) “Realm”, “world”. Technical term referring to a ‘lesser universe’ than **pérum**. (3) colloq. “Grandeur”. Often used as an exclamation of wonder or amazement. Mainly used of things; compare **pánau**. *See also: pérum, pánau*.

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

**ḱásanu** *neu. n.; pl. ʒḱásaní*. “Expertise”. Fully-developed capability coupled with wisdom of experience. *See also: cusánu, rosánu, oḱásaní*.

<sup>7</sup>The Ebisedi regard the thumb as a ‘finger’, and number it as the first.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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.*

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

## th

**th3r3kási** *neu. n.; pl. zth3r3kási; nul. mýth3r3kasi.* “Palace”, “governmental office (building)”.

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

**thótai** *neu. n.; pl. zthótai.* “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.*

**thári** *neu. n.; pl. 3tharói; nul. mýthari.* “Week”. A group of ‘days’ (**3kyroí**) used to subdivide the calendar, usually 9. *See also: kýri, 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, unugár3, 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. 3nusí; masc. núsi; fem. nusuí.* “Neck”. *See also: kájum.*

**ni** *subord. rel.; pl. 3ni; nul. yni.* Introduces a subordinate clause. The subordinate clause is terminated by the **di.** *See also: di.*

**níni** *neu. n.; pl. 3níní; 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., **píz3di nure gójáhl**—“The man looks like a master”, “the man is like a master”; **nure biz3t3ó m3j3 chídu**—“It is as though the woman loves him.”

**náju** *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. 3nacái.* “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, dufát3.*

**dufát3** *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. 3dun; 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., **cómi un pán3 døn.** “He is one who shows forth majesty.” **okró 3n3 kujulír d3 3jhl3 3n3 kujulír 3d3n.** “There are more rooms in the former house than in the latter.”

**dámi** *introv. v.*; *progr. dám3*; *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. 3damíl*. “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.<sup>8</sup> *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) “Puzzle”, “riddle”. (2) “Trick”, “misleading word”. A word with intentional double-meaning.

**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**.

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

**tūjí** *neu. n.*; *pl. 3tūjí*; *nul. mýtūju*. “Fondness”, “affection”, “liking”, “sweetness<sup>9</sup>”, “lovableness”. The quality of being lovable or likable, or the feeling of fondness. *See also: mūjí.*

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<sup>8</sup>One 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**.

<sup>9</sup>In the affectionate sense.

**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.

**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. ʒtagí; masc. tági; fem. takí.* “Finger”. *See also: tagít.*

**tagít** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒtagít; masc. tágit; fem. takít.* “Hand”. Comprising of the wrist, the palm, and the fingers. *See also: bují, tagí, hʒrotágit, ganotágit.*

**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, sibruí, tagruí, kríbruí, jubruí, butágru, krú.*

**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.*

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

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

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

**traseí** *neu. n.; pl. ztraseí; nul. mýtrasi.* “Eloquence”, “fluency”.

## ĥ

**ĥuík** *neu. n.; pl. zĥuík; pl. mýĥuk.* “Fragment”, “shard”, “nib”, “pen”. A small, usually sharp piece of material, sometimes used for writing. *See also: caní, úke, okí.*

**ĥufútru** *neu. n.; irr. pl. zĥufutsrí; nul. mýĥufutru.* “Viciousness”, “malignance”, “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).

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

**ĥtórøchi** *masc. n.* *See tanuchí.*

**ĥtórøpri** *masc. n.* *See chuprí.*

**ĥtagí** *neu. n.; pl. ztagí.* “Largeness”. Refers exclusively to physical size. *See also: lagí, miví.*

**ĥtanuí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ztanuí; masc. ĥtánu; fem. ĥtaduí.* “Breast”, “chest”. *See also: chújum.*

**ĥtanuchí** *irr. poly. n.; epi. pl. ztanuchuí; masc. ĥtórøchi, ĥtórøchuí; fem. ĥnuchí, ĥnuchuí.* “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 **lajhuí**. *See also: chuprí.*

**ĥtacóri** *neu. n.; pl. ztacorí; nul. mýtacori.* “Mountain”, “hill”. *See also: kacóri.*

**ĥtálun** *neu. n.; pl. ztálún.* “Happiness”, “joy”, “contentedness”. Long-term satisfaction and peaceful inner happiness. *See also: tálun, kígu.*

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

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

**ĥtamí** *neu. n.; pl. ztamí.* “Assertion”, “declaration”. *See also: táma.*

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

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

**ĥtepaduí** *poly. n.; masc. ĥtepádu; fem. ĥtepatuí; dbl. ĥtepatuí.* “Paternal grandparent”. The dbl. form is collective. *See also: paduí.*



## jh

**jhusí** *neu. n.; pl. ʒjhusóí.* “The ground”, “the floor”, “solid land”. *See also: khósti, l3r3sí.*

**jhumín** *neu. n.; pl. ʒjhumín; nul. mýjhumun.* “Sleep”. Refers especially to restful, deep sleep. *See also: kujhóme.*

**jhídí** *dist. pron.; masc. chídi; fem. jhítí; 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.*

**jhílt** *neu. n.; pl. ʒjhíltí.* “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

**chúnun** *neu. n.; pl. ʒchunuím; nul. mýchunum.* (1) “Privacy”, “confidentiality”, “secrecy”. (2) An intimate, confidential matter.

**chújhul** *neu. n.; pl. ʒchujhulí; 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: jhílt, chúnun.*

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

**chulím** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒchulím; masc. chúlum; 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”.

**chuprí** *irr. poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒchupruí; masc. tórøpri, tórøpruí; irr. fem. ínuprí, ínupruí.* “Clothing”, “suit”, “body-suit”, “jumpsuit”. The main garment worn by the ʒbúʒdi, 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. ʒchýí; nul. mýchyi.* “Poison”, “acid”. *See also: cháe.*

**chíghai** *neu. n.; pl. ʒchighaí; nul. mýchighi.* “Meaty smell”. The smell of meat. Esp. the smell of cooked flesh.

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

**chúnári** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒchunári; masc. chúnari; fem. chunarí.* “Armed fighter”, “foot-soldier”.

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

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

**cháu** *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: chýu, cháu*.

**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. zchastíd*. “Illness”, “disease”, “ailment”. Usually, a serious or fatal sickness.

**charzú** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zcharzú; masc. chárzui; fem. charzoi*. “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. kárúm; 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, tágrum, kutámu*.

**charadrí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zcharadrai; masc. cháradri; 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.

**cháre** *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”.

**junuí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zjunuí; masc. cúnui; fem. juduí*. “Belly”, “upper hip”. *See also: chújum*.

**jutzrí** *neu. n.; pl. zjutzraí; 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*.

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

**juṭáju** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒjuṭáju; masc. cúṭaju; fem. juṭací.* “Forearm”. *See also: bují.*

**juṭárʒju** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒjuṭárʒju; masc. júṭarʒju; fem. juṭarʒcí.* “Lower-leg”. That which supports the whole body. *See also: rʒjí, zʒrʒjí, řuju.*

**júchui** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒjúchui; masc. cúchui; fem. juchuí.* “Body”. *See also: kájum, chújum, síjum.*

**jujuí** *neu. n.; pl. ʒjujuí.* (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.

**júci** *neu. n.; pl. ʒjucuí; nul. mýjuci.* “Stool”, “chair”, “seat”. *See also: jópu.*

**julír** *neu. n.; pl. ʒjulír; nul. mýjulír.* “House”, “home”, “dwelling place”. *See also: jhṭl.*

**julahí** *neu. n.; pl. ʒjulahí; nul. mýjulahí.* “Soup”, “medicine”. Refers to liquid medicine, or soup specially prepared as health food. *See also: lahí.*

**jumí** *intim. pron.; masc. cómu; fem. jubí; neu. mucí; dbl. cóbi.* Refers to those regarded by the speaker as intimate. The neu. often used possessively.

**jumím** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒjumím; masc. cúmum; fem. jubím;* “Cheeks”. *See also: charím.*

**jubruí** *collec. poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒjubruí; masc. cúbrui; fem. jupruí.* “Lips”. The pink part of the lips. *See also: tágrum.*

**jýrʒ** *phys. v.; irr. incid. jýrʒ, ʒjýrʒ, jýrʒ; delib. ujýrʒ, jujýrʒ, juýrʒ; conseq. ajýrʒ, jajýrʒ, jaýrʒ.* (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: jýṭ.*

**jýṭ** *2nd decl. neu. n.; sg. jýṭ, jýú, jṭá, jṭó, jýṭ; pl. ʒjýṭ, ʒjýú, ʒjṭá, ʒjṭó, ʒjýṭ; nul. mýjyṭ, mýjyu, mójṭa, mójṭó, mýjyṭ.* (1) “Door”, “entrance”. (2) “Portal”. A non-destructive, swirling phenomenon in Ferrochromon with teleportative properties, both occurring naturally and stimulated artificially. *See also: jýrʒ.*

**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, **ṭsó** is used instead. *See also: áne, mýe, ṭsó.*

- 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.*
- júne** *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. mýjubi.*<sup>10</sup> “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.*
- jíbi** *neu. n.; pl. zjibí. nul. mýjubi.*<sup>11</sup> “Contents”, “meat”. Refers to that which is contained within a frame or structure. Compare **gíbi**. *See also: gíbi, ríbi.*
- 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: sápi, supí, péi.*
- jópi** *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.*
- jekreí** *collec. num. n.* “Nine (9)”, “group of nine”. The second numerical triad. *See also: kekreí.*
- jére** *phys. v.* “To hold”, “to wield”, “to brandish”. To display by holding forth. *See also: táge.*

## C

- 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 mul3daú** “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.*

<sup>10</sup>Look-alike form with **mýjubi**, nul. of **jíbi**.

<sup>11</sup>Look-alike form with the nullar of **jibeí**.

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

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

**cusáni** *neu. n.; pl. zcusaní.* “Intelligence”, “cleverness”. Refers to a clear-headed mental capacity for intellectual activities. *See also: kásáni, rosáni.*

**cóe** *irr. phys. v.; incid. progr. c3c3óe; perf. c3, ca3, cu3.* (1) “To tighten”, “to seal”. Carries the idea of screwing something tight. (2) “To lock (a door)”. *See also: ch3gre.*

**c3b1** *dbl. pron.* *See jum1.*

**c3r1** *neu. n.; pl. zc3r1; nul. m3c3r1.* “Realm”, “station”, “continent”, “country”.

**c3r3te** *abs. v.* “To plan”, “to devise”, “to lay out as a scheme”. *See also: p3gr3e, gr3te1, p3gr3at1.*

**c1** *neu. n.; pl. zcu1.* “Green”. May also mean a variety of things when used in a philosophical sense. *See also: k1.*

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

## Ĉ

**ĉak1k** *dbl. n.; pl. zĉak1k1.* “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. zĉaní; nul. m3ĉan1.* “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.*

**ĉekre1** *collec. num. n.* “Six thousand five hundred sixty-one (6,561)”. The eighth numerical triad. *See also: kekre1.*

**ĉepadu1** *poly. n.; masc. ĉep3adu; fem. ĉepatu1; dbl. ĉepatu1.* “Maternal grandparent”. The dbl. form is collective. *See also: padu1.*

## Z

**zo** *conj.* “And”. Nominal<sup>12</sup> conjunction, used between nouns of the same case to emphasize their conjunction. Used only emphatically.

<sup>12</sup>zo can only be used to join adjacent nouns.

**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: záku, lés.*

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

**zójí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒoǰǰí; masc. zójv; 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, **pǐzɔdɪ zoro pǐzɔdɪ** “Every man”; literally, “a man and the next man”. A contraction of **zo oro**. *See also: zo, oro.*

**zóri** *neu. n.; pl. ʒzoroí; nul. mýzori.* “Ether”. Synonym of **óri**. *See also: óri.*

**zží** *neu. n.; pl. ʒzʒv; nul. mýzʒv.* “Joint”, “link”, “connection”. *See also: zóe.*

**zʒrʒjí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒzʒrʒjí; masc. sʒrʒjv; fem. zʒrʒcí.* “The knee”. Technical term for “knee”. *See also: juťárʒjv, puǰí.*

**zʒbují** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒzʒbují; masc. zʒbujv; fem. zʒbucí.* “Elbow”. *See also: buǰí, kʒťájv.*

**zóe** *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: zží.*

**záku** *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.

**zátv** *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.*

**zachárv** *epi. n.; pl. ʒzachárv; “Acquaintance”.* Usually implies a person of whom one only knows a little. *See also: muchárv, lʒchárv.*

## 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..

**supí** *neu. n.; pl. ʒsupói; nul. mýsupí.* “Memory”, “remembrance”, “recollection”. Refers mainly to short-term memory; the recollection of sundry events and happenings. *See also: pǐéi, fáre.*

**syvánv** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ʒsyvánv; masc. sývanv; 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.

**s3r1** *neu. n.; pl. 3s3ro1; nul. m3ys3ru.* “Road”, “path”, “way”, “trail”.

**s31** *2nd decl. collec. poly. n.; epi. pl. 3s31; epi. nul. m3ys3u; masc. p1s3u, 3p1s3u; fem. b1s31, 3b1s31.* “Hair”. Refers collectively to the hair on the head. Note that **p1s3u** refers to all short hair, regardless of the gender of the person; and **b1s31** refers to long hair in general. *See also: s1u.*

**s1u** *2nd decl. neu. n.; pl. 3s1u; nul. m3ysu.* “Hair”. A single strand of hair. *See also: s31.*

**s1grogur31** *neu. n.; pl. 3s1grogur31o1; nul. m3ys1grogur31.* “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 **1sooj1**<sup>13</sup>. 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: gur31.*

**s1gru** *neu. n.; pl. 3s1gro1; nul. m3ys1gru.* “Space”, “realm”. Technical term referring to physical space in the Ferochromon, as opposed to the **oru**. *See also: oru.*

**s1jum** *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3s1j1m; masc. s1j1m; fem. s1c1m.* “Limbs”. Refers collectively to the arms and legs (and tail, if present). The plural refers to many *sets* of arms and legs. *See also: b1j1, r3j1.*

**s1lokyru** *neu. n.; pl. 3s1lokyro1; nul. m3ys1lokyru.* “Personal day”. The length of one’s own sleeping/waking cycle, as opposed to **mojok1ru**, the community-accepted ‘day’ based on the **k1ru** of a selected person<sup>14</sup>. *See also: k1ru.*

**s1u** *epi. d. infl. partcl.; pl. 3s1u; nul. ys1u.* Reflexive particle; “oneself”. Refers reflexively to a noun within the same sentence. Doubly-inflected for case: referant case on **su**; functional case on **lu**.

**s1f1** *neu. n.; pl. 3s1f1.* “Sharp pain”, “intense, stinging pain”. Pain as from a searing flame.

**s1mu** *neu. n.; pl. 3s1me1.* “Yellow”, “bright yellow”.

**s1be1** *neu. n.; pl. 3s1be1; nul. m3ys1b1.* “Intermediate stage”. Refers to the intermediate stage of a process. The cognate suffix **s1beo-** is used to indicate things or events in progress. *See also: ybe1, kabe1, jbe1, k1be1.*

**s1bru1** *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3s1bru1; masc. s1bruu; fem. s1pru1.* “Upper lip”. The part of the face between the nose and the mouth. *See also: t3grum, brus31.*

**sanok1** *neu. n.; pl. 3sanoku1.* “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: ok1.*

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<sup>13</sup>“Time-gate”.

<sup>14</sup>Usually someone in a leadership position.

**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.

**sátu** *introv. v.* “To set one’s mind on”, “to look forward to”, “to fixate on”.

*See also: zátu, zotá.*

**sar3gí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3sar3gí; masc. sár3gu; fem. sar3kí.* “Metatarsus”.

The middle part of the foot, regarded as that which gives balance to the leg, and indirectly, to the whole body. *See also: r3gít, sái.*

**sar3nú** *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3sar3nú; masc. sár3nu; fem. sar3daí.* “Visitor”, “guest”, “sojourner”, “stranger”. *See also: sáre.*

**sarítu** *neu. n.; pl. 3sarítá; 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: s3rí, les.*

**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. 3sái; nul. mýsai.* “Balance”, “stability”, “equilibrium”. The state of being delicately balanced on an otherwise unstable configuration.

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

## l

**lugáre** *phys. v.; irr. delib. ulugáre, lugugáre, 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 **ho3kasaní** to refer to the channelling of Flame energy, usually in a destructive manner, against a target.

**lýmun** *neu. n.; pl. 3lýmoín. nul. mýlýmun.* “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.



- l̥t̥aí** *neu. n.; pl. 3l̥t̥aí; nul. m̥yl̥t̥a.* “Moving force”, “that which grants motion”. That which propels and sustains movement.
- l̥t̥áju** *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3l̥t̥áju; masc. l̥t̥aju; fem. l̥t̥ací.* “Thigh”. That which gives the strength of movement. *See also: r̥j̥t̥, l̥t̥aí.*
- l̥ch̥aru** *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3l̥ch̥aru; epi. nul. m̥yl̥ch̥aru; irr. masc. k̥ach̥aru; irr. fem. b̥ch̥arí.* (1) “Co-worker”, “partner”, “associate”. A person with whom one has a business relationship or shares a common goal. More formal than **m̥ch̥aru**. (2) “Comrade”, “fellow”, “buddy”. A friend, such as a fellow hobbyist, with whom one has a lasting but infrequent acquaintance. *See also: m̥ch̥aru, zach̥aru.*
- l̥z̥í** *neu. n.; pl. 3l̥z̥í; nul. m̥yl̥z̥i.* “Thought”, “method”, “recipe”, “way (of accomplishing something)”. *See also: l̥ázi.*
- l̥z̥r̥í** *neu. n.; pl. 3l̥z̥r̥í.* “Quickness”, “haste”, “smoothness in motion”. The instr. is a common adverb meaning “quickly”.
- l̥z̥r̥k̥órumi** *neu. n.; pl. 3l̥z̥r̥k̥órumí; nul. m̥yl̥z̥r̥k̥rumi.* “Rain”, “storm”, “plasma”. Literally, “flowing color”. Refers to the phenomenon of hot matter ejected by a **k̥álz̥ri**, often in plasma form, bombarding the surface of a land. *See also: k̥álz̥ri, j̥husí.*
- l̥z̥r̥jh̥ul̥i** *neu. n.; pl. 3l̥z̥r̥jh̥ul̥í.* “Room of waters”, “cistern”, “bathroom”. Room designated solely for washing. Not to be confused with **v̥ýjh̥ul̥i**. *See also: v̥ýjh̥ul̥i.*
- l̥z̥r̥s̥í** *neu. n.; pl. 3l̥z̥r̥s̥oí.* “The flow”, “the air”, “the atmosphere”. In Ferrochromon physics, refers to the region between **j̥husí** and **k̥h̥ósu**, where transmissive forces cause clouds of particulate matter to flow.
- l̥z̥r̥í** *neu. n.; pl. 3l̥z̥r̥í.* “River”, “stream”, “flow”. *See also: l̥érz̥.*
- l̥i** *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.
- l̥íju** *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3l̥íj̥t̥; masc. r̥íju; fem. l̥cí.* “Tail”. *See also: s̥íjum.*
- l̥ír̥i** *dem. neu. n.; no pl. forms. nul. m̥yl̥ír̥i.* “Around here”, “nearby”. Compounded from the prepositional infix **l̥í** and the demonstrative noun **úr̥i**. The nul. forms are used to negate statements of location: **m̥yl̥ír̥i** “Not around here”. *See also: úr̥i, tári.*
- l̥k̥ís** *neu. n.; irr. pl. 3l̥k̥usí; nul. m̥yl̥k̥us.* “Existence”, “life”. *See also: l̥k̥óse.*
- l̥k̥óse** *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 Ferrochromon universe. *See also: l̥k̥ís.*
- l̥óse** *abs. v.* “To move to”, “to send a representative to”, “to dispatch to”. 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: l̥és.*

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

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

**lajhuí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zljhuí; masc. lájhui; 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.*

**lázu** *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. zlaluí; nul. mýlalu.* “Curvature”, “crookedness”, “turn”, “bend”. Describing a curved line or a bent shape.

**lalzki** *neu. n.; pl. zlalzkaí; nul. mýlalzku.* “Hook”, “crooked stick”.

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

**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: lóse, lázu.*

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

**lérs** *phys. v.* “To flow”.

## **F**

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

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

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

**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”.

**rosánu** *neu. n.; pl. zrosaní.* “Wisdom”, “discreetness”. Wisdom in dealing with people and matters. *See also: kasánu, cusánu.*

**r3gí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. z3rgí; masc. r3gu; fem. r3kí.* “Toe”. *See also: r3gít.*

**r3gít** *poly. n.; epi. pl. z3rgít; masc. r3gut; fem. r3kít.* “Foot”. *See also: r3jí, r3gí, sar3gí, ngar3gí.*

**r3jí** *poly. n.; neu. l3jí; epi. pl. 3r3jí; masc. r3jí; fem. r3cí.* “Leg”, “foot”. The thigh, lower leg, and foot. *See also: s3jum.*

**r3sí** *neu. n.; pl. 3r3sí.* “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. 3runéi; nul. mýrun.* “Normalcy”, “healthiness”, “normal, functioning condition”. The normal, healthy, functioning state of a person, neither hyperactive nor lethargic. *See also: runóte, dhā, sarítu.*

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

**ríbu** *neu. n.; pl. 3rúbí; nul. mýrubi.* “Skeleton”, “frame”, “foundation”. The bare frame or skeleton upon which an infrastructure can be built. *See also: g3bu, j3bu.*

**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. 3vunaí; nul. mývunaí.* “Despicableness”, “hatefulness”, “curse”. Often used of one’s foes.

**vujáí** *fem. n.; pl. 3vujáí; nul. mývují.* “Hips”. Specifically refers to the curve of a woman’s hips. There is no masculine equivalent of the word.

**vuroí** *neu. n.; pl. 3vuroí; nul. mývuru.* “Quicksand”, “sinking land”. A term referring to land over buried **v3tu**, which collapse or sink from time to time as the **v3tu** consumes matter underneath. *See also: v3tu.*

**vúrasu** *neu. n.; pl. 3vurasí; nul. mývurasu.* “Depravity”. The quality of being depraved or accursed. *See also: vunaí, k3rasu, m3rasu, b3rasu, kh3rasu.*

**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.

**v3ye** *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: v3tu.*

**v3yjhulu** *neu. n.; pl. 3vyjhulí.* “Disposal room”, “garbage room”, “outhouse”. The room designated for depositing refuse and defecating. Refuse is stored here awaiting the next trip to the local **v3tu** for disposal. Not to be confused with **l3r3jhulu**. *See also: l3r3jhulu.*

**výu** 2nd decl. neu. n.; sg. **výó**, **vý**, **vōá**, **vōs**, **výu**; pl. **zvýó**, **zvý**, **zvōá**, **zvōs**, **zvýu**. nul. **mývnyø**, **mývny**, **mývna**, **mývna**, **mývny**. (1) “Whirlpool”, “turmoil”. A naturally-occurring, destructive phenomenon in Ferrochrom, 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.

**váu** *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 **hořasaní** for an intense, telepathic assault upon a telepathically-linked victim.

**vátu** *introv. v.; progr. vřts, perf. vítu*. “To realize”, “to perceive”, “to recognize”. The inner registration of the significance of what one sees. *See also: fáts.*

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

**verøe** *abs. v.; incid. perf. verúe*. “To complete”, “to finish”, “to accomplish”, “to arrive at the goal”, “to attain to”. *See also: veratí.*

**veratí** *neu. n.; pl. zveratú; nul. mýveratí*. “Achievement”, “accomplishment”, “consummation”, “completion”. The arrival at one’s goal. *See also: verøe, řibeí.*

## f

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

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

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

**fñu** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zfñeí; masc. fñu; fem. fñeí; no neu. or dbl. forms*. “Student”. Technically refers to young Expert initiates; but also used as generic term for students. *See also: gøjálu.*

**fñu** *neu. n.; pl. zfñu; nul. mýfñu*. “Shortness”, “lowness”. Refers to the lack of physical height. *See also: thøta, chíta.*

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

**fáts** *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.

**farích** *neu. n.; pl. zfaráích; nul. mýfarích.* “Cloud”, “fog”. Refers to the various clouds of particulate matter in the Ferochromon, or the regions containing such clouds. *See also: kónofarích.*

**fáre** *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. zferáí; 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 **øsó**. (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. zmýí; nul. mýmyi.* “Noneness”, “absence”, “negativity”, “negation”.

**mojokýri** *neu. n.; pl. zmojokyroí; nul. mýmojokyrí.* “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. zmojí.* “Small village”, “village”. Originally refers to a group of houses; still retains this meaning in some contexts. May also refer to larger suburban communities.

**mzchúje** *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.

**míghaí** *neu. n.; pl. zmíghaí; nul. mýmíghí.* “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: óghaí, thíghaí.*

**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.*

**mítagi** *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3mítagi; masc. mítagi; fem. mítaki*. “Dear finger”.  
Another name for **mivítagi**. *See also: mivítagi, tagi*.

**mícháru** *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3mícháru; masc. mícharu; fem. mucharí*. “Close companion”, “intimate friend”. A companion with whom one is very intimate.  
Compare **l3cháru** and **zacháru**. *See also: l3cháru, zacháru*.

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

**micí** *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 **mizaí**.

**mizaí** *neu. n.; pl. 3mizaí; nul. mýmizaí*. “Marriage”. *See also: mizáu*.

**mizáu** *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) (incept.) “To propose marriage to”. The proposer is in the org.; in which case the person proposed to is in the rep.. Note that the phys. v. is used instead when referring to a matchmaker who is arranging marriage for another two parties.  
*See also: mizaí, mizóe*.

**mizódu** *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3mizódu; masc. mizodu, 3mizódu; fem. mizotí, 3mizotí; no neu./dbl. forms.* “Spouse”; (masc.) “husband”; (fem.) “wife”.

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

**mul3rí** *neu. n.; pl. 3mul3rí; nul. mýmul3ru*. “Tears”, “weeping”, “sorrow”.  
*See also: mul33*.

**mulóe** *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.: **mur3na mulúe patw3 uk3tro rúcw**. “The child helped the grandmother up from the bed.”

**mulóre** *abs. v.* “To mourn”, “to lament”. Usually used of a collective mourning or lamentation. *See also: mul33*.

**mul3rt3ru** *neu. n.; pl. 3mul3rt3raí; nul. mýmul3rt3ru*. “Weeping plant”. An unusual plant which, instead of having solid leaves, empties out liquid nutrients from the ends of its branches. *See also: t3ragí*.

**mul33** *phys. v.* “To cry”, “to weep”, “to shed tears”. *See also: mul3rí*.

**muró** *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*.

**mur3gí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. 3mur3gí; masc. m3r3gu; fem. mur3kí*. “Dear toe”.  
Another name for **mivur3gí**, “little toe”. *See also: mivur3gí*.

**mur̄sn̄i** *poly. n.; masc. búln̄u; fem. ml̄l̄daī*. “Child”, “young person”. *See also: bus̄đi*.

**míras̄i** *neu. n.; pl. žmírasī; nul. m̄ýmírasi*. “Warmth”, “tenderness”, “affectionate”. The quality of being affectionate. E. g., **žmírasī žhutí** “She is very affectionate.” *See also: k̄óras̄i, v̄úras̄i, khéras̄i, bíras̄i*.

**miv̄i** *neu. n.; pl. žmiv̄ī*. “Smallness”, “tinyness”. Refers exclusively to physical size. *See also: ťagí, lagí*.

**miv̄itagí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. žmiv̄itagí̄; masc. m̄iv̄itagí; fem. miv̄itakí*. “Little finger”, “baby finger”. Also known as **mitagí** or **peotagí**. *See also: tagí, k̄otagí, ḡatagí, britagí, p̄upitagí, mitagí*.

**miv̄ur̄žgí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. žmiv̄ur̄žgí̄; masc. m̄iv̄ur̄žgí; fem. miv̄ur̄žkí*; “Little toe”. The smallest, outermost toe. Also known as **mur̄žgí** or **peor̄žgí**. *See also: r̄žgí, k̄or̄žgí, br̄ur̄žgí*.

**m̄im̄ur̄ip̄i** *colloq. neu. n.; pl. žm̄im̄ur̄ip̄ī; nul. m̄ým̄im̄ur̄ip̄i*. “Smugness”, “indifference”. A corruption of **m̄ým̄ur̄ip̄i**, nul. of **m̄ur̄ip̄i**. Refers to the complacent lack of sympathy for others.

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

**m̄ij̄i** *neu. n.; pl. žm̄ij̄ī*. “Love”, “intimacy”, “affection”.

**mangí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. žmangaí̄; masc. b̄angí; fem. magaí; 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. žmajaí̄; masc. májai; fem. macaí*. “Upper back part of the head”. *See also: ḡokají*.

## b

**buí** *neu. n.; pl. žbuí*. “Black”, “blackness”. *See also: k̄í*.

**bughaí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. žbughaí̄; masc. p̄úghai; fem. bukhaí*. “Shoulders”. *See also: k̄ájum*.

**butágr̄i** *poly. n.; epi. pl. žbutágr̄ī; masc. bútagr̄i; fem. butakrí*. “Chin”. *See also: tágrum, kr̄ibr̄uí*.

**bust̄i** *neu. n.; pl. žbusot̄i*. “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: ḡsbára*.

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

**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*.

**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. zbyónuí; 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: pójju.*

**budí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zbudeí; masc. púdu; fem. bteí.* “Parent”; masc. “father”; fem. “mother”. *See also: ýmaí, epaí.*

**bucharí** *fem. n.* *See ləcharí.*

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

**bisədocharí** *neu. n.; pl. zbisədocharí; nul. mýbisədocharí.* “Human expression”, “expression of humanity”, “personality”. *See also: bisədu, charí.*

**bisədu** *poly. n.; masc. pízədu; fem. bizətaí.* “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, khésu.*

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

**bafí** *neu. n.; pl. zbafái; nul. mýbafi.* “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. mýbechi.* “Gratefulness”, “thankfulness”.

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

**brzí** *neu. n.; pl. zbrzí.* “Length”.

**brítagi** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zbrítagi; masc. brítagi; fem. brutakí.* “Middle finger”. I. e., “long finger”. Also called **reotagi**, “3rd finger”. *See also: tagí, kətagí, gatagi, púitagí, mivitagí.*

**brırəgí** *poly. n.; epi. pl. zbrırəgí; masc. brırəgi; fem. brırəkí.* “Long toe”. The second innermost toe on the foot. Also known as **jeorəgí**. *See also: rəgí, kəorəgí, mivırəgí.*

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



## Π

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

**πιγυί** *neu. n.; pl. πογυί; nul. μύπιγυ.* (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.

**πίδει** *masc. n.* See **ηραιί.**

**πίμο** *prep.* “The least of”, “very little of”, “the smallest of”. See also: **ομό, κέκρο.**

**πιπί** *neu. n.; pl. ποπιί.* “Sadness”, “neglect”. A forlorn state of neglect or deprivation. See also: **πέπι.**

**πιπιταγί** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ποπιπιταγί; masc. πίπιταγ; fem. πιπιτακί.* “Ring finger”. Literally, “neglected finger”. Also known as **deotagí.** See also: **tagí, κῶtagí, gatagí, britagí, μινvtagí.**

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

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

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

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

**παδύ** *poly. n.; masc. πᾶδου; fem. πατού, dbl. πᾶτού.* “Grandparent”; dbl. “grandparents” (collective). See also: **βιδί.**

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

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

**πρῦνί** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ποπρῦνυί; masc. πᾶρῦνυ; fem. πρῦνυ.* “Attire”, “clothing”. See also: **chuprí.**

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

**πράναι** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ποπραναι; masc. πᾶράνυ; fem. πρᾶνυ.* “Overseer”, “leader”, “magistrate”, “judge”, “boss”, “manager”, “elder”. A person in a high leadership position.

## Π̂

**π̂ujú** *poly. n.; epi. pl. ποπ̂ujú; masc. π̂ύju; fem. π̂υκί.* “The knee”. Common term for the knee. See also: **z3r3jí, jutár3ju, p̂óje.**

**π̂ύμι** *neu. n.; pl. ποπ̂υμεί.* “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.

**π̂óje** *phys. v.* “To strike with the knee”. See also: **π̂ujú.**

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

**ḡao** *prep.* “All”. 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.

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

**ḡegıe** *abs. v.; incid. perf. ḡegıe.* “To organize”, “to administrate”, “to set in order”, “to arrange”. *See also: ḡrıte, ḡegrati.*

**ḡegrati** *neu. n.; pl. ḡegrateı; nul. mıḡegrati.* “Plan”, “arrangement”, “administration”, “scheme”. A grand master plan that sets everything in order and accomplishes a goal. *See also: grateı, ḡegıe, ḡrıte.*

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

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

**ḡerım** *neu. n.; pl. ḡperuım; nul. mıḡerım.* “Universe”, “world”. Compare **ḡı.** 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: ḡı.*

**ḡeı** *2nd decl. neu. n.; sg. ḡıı, ḡıı, ḡıı, ḡıı, ḡeı; pl. ḡııı, ḡııı, ḡııı, ḡııı, ḡeıı.* “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: suıı.*

**ḡrareı** *neu. n.; pl. ḡprareı; nul. mıḡprareı.* “Sound”, “noise”, “(audible) disturbance”. *See also: ḡprareıı.*

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

## A Statistics

There are currently 574 entries in the lexicon in total.

## B Lexicographic Ordering

As written in sanokí, the native writing system, syllables may represent one of the following forms:  $V$ ,  $CV$ ,  $CCV$ ,<sup>15</sup> 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 ɪ 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 ĉ 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.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>15</sup>for limited combinations of  $CC$ .

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