

Aura

Languages of Aura

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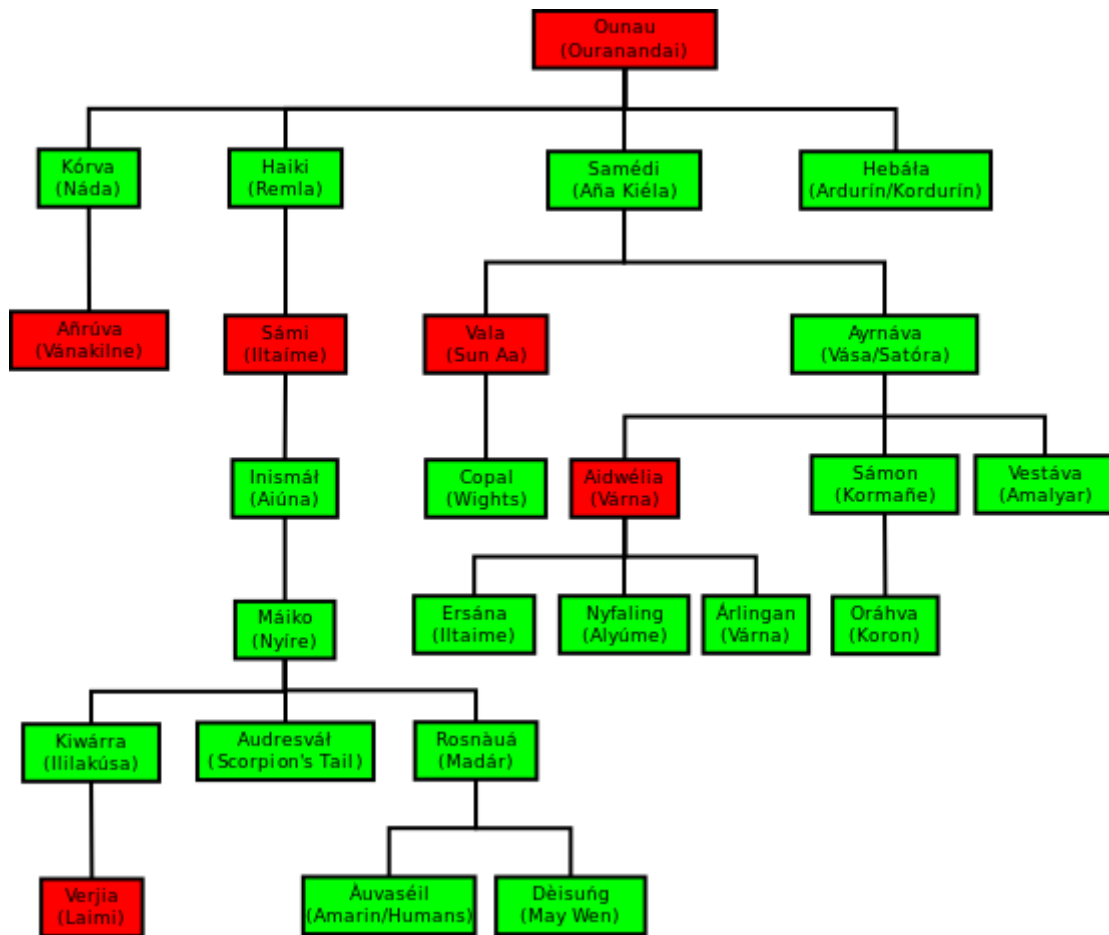
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Introduction



Ayrnáva

Ayrnáva [aj^hyr^lna:ða] is the native language of the lycanthropic tribes of Vása and Satóra, and adopted out of convenience by many human tribes of these lands as well. It is one of the many lycanthropic languages in the Ounau branch, descended from Samédi.

Etymology

The word *ayrnáva* is a derivation from two parts. The first part is the 3rd person possessive singular pronoun *ayr*, meaning either *her* or *its*. In this context it refers to the goddess known as the Nightingale and thus should appropriately be translated as *her*. The second part is the noun *náva* which means *voice* or *choir*; in this case the latter is more traditional and the meaning of *ayrnáva* is therefore usually said to be “Her choir”, a reference to the belief that the language had its origins in imitations of the goddess' divine song.

Phonetics and Phonology

This chapter focuses on the phonetic and phonological aspects of the language, without going into details on orthography which is detailed in the next chapter. The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is used throughout this and following chapters to transcribe the sounds. Characters or strings written between slashes (/) are broad (phonemic) transcriptions while those written between square brackets ([]) are narrow (phonetic) transcriptions.

Vowels

Ayrnáva has six basic vowel phonemes:

/a/, /ɛ/, /i/, /ɔ/, /u/, and /y/

Each of these also have phonemic long versions. The phoneme /y/ has two allophones, [ø] which occurs only at the beginning of words and [y] which occurs elsewhere as well as in the long variant /y:/. The table below shows all seven individual vowel phones.

	Front		Back	
	Unrounded	Rounded	Unrounded	Rounded
Close	i	y		u
Close-mid		ø		
Mid	ɛ			
Open-mid				
Open	a			ɔ

In addition to these simple vowels *ayrnáva* has five diphthongs /ai/, /au/, /ɛi/, /ɛɔ/, and /iy/ pronounced [aj], [au], [ɛj], [ɛɔ], and [jy] respectively. See also the section on vowel clusters under phonotactics below for more details.

Consonants

Ayrnáva has 24 basic consonant phonemes:

/b/, /d/, /f/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /k/, /l/, /t/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /ɲ/, /p/, /ɹ/, /r/, /s/, /ʃ/, /t/, /θ/, /v/, /w/, /d͡z/, /t͡ʃ/.

Consonant length, like vowel length, is phonemic. The phonemes /b/, /l/, /s/ and /ð/ each have two allophones while the phonemes /ɹ/, /g/, /h/ and /j/ have three each; all these allophones are described in the table below.

Phoneme	Allophones	Usage
/b/	[v]	Between vowels
	[b]	Elsewhere
/g/	[ʎ]	Following /r/
	[j]	Following a consonant other than /r/
	[g]	Elsewhere

/h/	[ʔ]	Before a consonant; at the end of words if next word starts with a consonant
	[ɦ]	Between vowels
	[h]	Elsewhere
/j/	[ɟ]	After diphthong other than /iy/, or after /iyV/ where V is any single vowel or diphthong including /iy/
	[j]	At the beginning of words (between words)
	[j]	Elsewhere
/l/	[ɭ]	Geminated (long) /l:/ when preceding an unstressed vowel; at the beginning of words if first syllable not stressed
	[l]	Elsewhere
/r/	[r]	Geminated (long) /r:/
	[ɾ]	Before a consonant ; at the end of words
	[ɹ]	Elsewhere
/s/	[z]	At the beginning or end of words
	[s]	Elsewhere
/θ/	[ð]	At the end of words
	[θ]	Elsewhere

For the use of the phoneme /j/ and its allophones see also the section on vowel clusters under phonotactics below.

The following table shows all 33 individual consonant phones of aynáva. Where two phones appear in the same cell, the left phone is voiceless while the right phone is voiced. Note that the „dark l“ (ɭ) is not strictly a velar consonant, it is placed there for convenience.

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasals	m			n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	
Plosives	p · b			t · d			ɟ	k · g	ʔ
Fricatives		f	θ · ð	s · z	ɕ		ɟ		h · ɦ
Approximants		ʋ		ɹ			j	w	
Trills				r					
Taps or Flaps				ɾ					
Lateral Approximants				l			ɭ	ɭ	
Affricates				ɟz	ɕ				

Phonotactics

Syllables, except the first, take the form (C)V(C) where C is a consonant and V is a vowel. The first syllable in a word may take the form (C)(C)V(C). The first consonant in the onset of the first word can not be any of /l/, /ɭ/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /ɲ/, /ɳ/, /w/, or /tɕ/. For example, the onset /kl/ is allowed, but /lk/ is not. The consonant /ŋ/ may not occur in the onset of the first word at all.

Vowel Clusters

Aynáva allows arbitrarily long vowel clusters, although clusters of over three or four vowels are rare. When pronounced, an epenthetic /j/ is inserted between vowels in a vowel cluster, except immediately after /iy/ and not inside diphthongs. It also appears between words when the first word ends in a vowel and the second word begins in a vowel, in this case an epenthetic /j/ is inserted at the beginning of the second word. These are the only places /j/ is used, it never

appears except between vowels and has no orthographic representation of its own (see chapter on orthography for details).

For example /εa/ is pronounced [εja] while /aup/ is pronounced [aujɔ]. Notice the appearance of two of the allophones of /j/ in these two examples. A phrase like /mita era/ is pronounced as [mi'ta jε'ra] not [mi'ta ε'ra].

The diphthong /iy/ is a somewhat special case. Over time the /i/ has fallen out and is no longer pronounced but remains in the orthography (see orthography below) and unlike the other diphthongs /iy/ receives an epenthetic /j/ which is affected by the missing /i/ rather than any vowels or diphthongs before it. Thus /iy/ is pronounced always as [jy] and never as [jy]. For example, /nauiya/ is pronounced [naujya] and /iyau/ is pronounced [jyaɯ]. Note in the last one how /iy/ plus another vowel counts as a diphthong for the purposes of the /j/ following it. A special example of this is /iyiya/ which is pronounced [jyjya]; this is the only example of [j] appearing immediately after the diphthong /iy/.

As a more advanced (and highly unlikely) example, the cluster /auiyaɛpiya/ would be pronounced as [aujyaɛpjya] according to these rules for vowel clusters. As mentioned above, clusters like this of more than three or four vowels are uncommon but not strictly disallowed.

Final Vowels and Vowel Length

The vowel /ε/ is silent at the end of words if it follows a geminated or nasal (other than /ŋ/) consonant and if the next word begins with a vowel. For example, /tε:lε/ is pronounced [tε:lε] while /tε:nε/ is pronounced [tε:n] if followed by a word which begins with a vowel and [tε:nε] otherwise. This allows for words which seem to end in two consonants, such as /uɑ:nakilnε/, which would sound like /uɑ:nakiln/ in places even though no such syllable coda as /ln/ is allowed. While this silent /ε/ is not pronounced, it may affect stress. See stress below.

A long vowel in the first syllable of a word is reduced to a regular vowel if it is unstressed and the last syllable of the preceding word is stressed. For example, /lɔ:uahan/ becomes [lɔ'uahan] after a word like /mɛltε/ while /lɔ:uɑ/ remains as ['lɔ:uɑ]. See stress below.

Aspiration and Breathy Voice

Voiceless stops (/p/, /t/, /k/) are aspirated when they appear at the start of a stressed syllable (see below). For example, the /k/ in /ka:ni/ is aspirated and the word pronounced ['k^ha:ni].

The /j/ phoneme is aspirated when preceding a rounded vowel (/y/, /u/, /ɔ/) and not following a diphthong. For example as in /ajɾna:uɑ/ which is pronounced [aj^hyɾ'na:uɑ].

Vowels followed by the [ʔ] allophone of /h/ are pronounced with a breathy voice. The /h/ remains unchanged. For example, /ahlam/ would be pronounced [aʔ^h'lam]

Stress

Long vowels, except in the first syllable, receive primary stress. If there is more than one long vowel beyond the first syllable, only the penultimate one receives stress. If there are no long vowels beyond the first syllable, the penultimate syllable or in the case of a monosyllabic word the lone syllable receives primary stress. Note that a long vowel in the first syllable may receive stress this way, but only if it is the penultimate or only syllable.

An exception are disyllabic words with no long vowels or diphthongs, which always receive primary stress on the last syllable. A disyllabic word with a long vowel or diphthong, even in the first syllable, receives stress on the syllable with the long vowel or diphthong. If such a word has both a long vowel and a diphthong, the long vowel receives stress.

For example, both /uɑ:lisanti/ and /uɑ:lis/ receive stress on the penultimate syllable (/san/ and /uɑ:/ respectively), while both /mada:ɯ/ and /uaku/ receive stress on the last syllable (/da:ɯ/ and /ku/ respectively).

Because stress is perfectly regular, it is not marked orthographically.

Orthography

Ayrnáva is traditionally written in the Zanši script, which will be detailed later in this chapter. Since the characters of Zanši are not (yet) available in any computer fonts, and would perhaps be difficult to use even if I or someone else were to create such a font, an alternative orthography based primarily on latin characters is described first.

Latin Transcription

For the sake of convenience and readability most examples of words and sentences of ayrnáva are transcribed in latin orthography in this document. The latin transcription described here is relatively straight forward although it still contains some characters and diacritic marks which may be difficult to type for some people (depending on your keyboard layout).

Note that ayrnáva has no distinction between upper and lower case, despite this document frequently writing the words and sentences of ayrnáva as if it did. This is simply to conform to English practices of capitalization and makes no real difference.

Vowels

The vowels /a/, /ɛ/, /i/, /o/, /u/, and /y/ are transcribed as *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* and *y* respectively. Long vowels are marked with an acute accent (') : *á*, *é*, *í*, *ó*, *ú* and *ý*.

Diphthongs are transcribed in the same manner, with no surprises at all: /ai/ as *ai*, /au/ as *au*, /ɛi/ as *ei*, /ɛo/ as *eo*, and /iy/ as *iy*.

Consonants

The table below lists the correspondance between each phoneme and its latin transcription. Geminated consonants occur as consonant couplets such as *ll* or *mm* between syllables.

Notice that /j/ has no orthographic representation; see previous chapter for details.

Phoneme	Latin	Phoneme	Latin	Phoneme	Latin	Phoneme	Latin
/b/	b	/d/	d	/f/	f	/g/	ǵ
/h/	h	/k/	k	/l/	l	/t/	ł
/m/	m	/n/	n	/ŋ/	ng	/ɲ/	nj
/p/	p	/ɹ/	r	/ɳ/	ñ	/s/	s
/ɕ/	š	/t/	t	/θ/	ð	/v/	v
/w/	w	/d̥z/	z	/t̥c/	c		

If typing the special characters above is problematic, the alternate characters below may be used instead. However, this causes problems with identifying the exact intention of certain transcriptions. For example, both /ng/ and /ŋ/ would be written *ng* and likewise /rn/ and /ɲ/ as *rn*. For this reason, and to preserve as much as possible the feel of classic Zanši orthography (see below), the above table is preferred whenever possible.

Phoneme	Latin	Phoneme	Latin	Phoneme	Latin	Phoneme	Latin	Phoneme	Latin
/ɲ/	rn	/g/	g	/ɕ/	sj	/ð/	th	/ł/	l

Zanši Orthography

Zanši is the classic alphabet used by native speakers of ayrnáva and related languages. Details are coming.

Morphology, Syntax and Semantics

This chapter deals with the morphology, syntax and semantics of the language; the various rules for the formation of meaningful words and sentences.

Morphology Basics

Ayrnáva is characterized by a partly nonconcatenative or templatic morphology, an extensive case system and strong inflection; among other things. This section summarizes the basic morphological rules and concepts of particular note.

Consonant Roots

Ayrnáva employs a partly nonconcatenative or templatic morphology. The root of all verbs and adjectives (but not nouns) consist of bi-, tri- or quadrilateral consonant sequences such as *s-lš*, *t-l-h* or *p-s-k-ng*. Note that each "literal" may contain more than one consonant sound as in the first example, as long as all syllables follow the accepted syllable structure (C)V(C).

These abstract roots are used in the derivation of actual words by adding the vowels and non-root consonants around the root consonants. While many different words may derive from a single root in this way, the root and all derivations of it share a single theme, for example the verb root *ñ-l* has the general meaning of "to drink".

For verbs are added three groups of vowels to the consonant root, regardless of how many literals the root contains (two, three or four). As a general rule, a verb follows the form (C)VCVCV(C), where the last consonant is missing in the case of a trilateral root (thus CVCVCV) and both the first and last consonants are missing in the case of a biliteral root (thus VCVCV).

Only two groups of vowels are added for adjectives. An adjective generally has the form (C)VCVC(VC). In the case of a biliteral consonant root such as *r-h*, the inflected form becomes VCVC as in *arih*. With a trilateral such as *m-r-k*, the inflected form becomes CVCVC as in *marik*. The quadrilateral form is the full CVCVCVC where the two last Vs are identical. That is, the last vowel group is duplicated when applied to a quadrilateral, as in *tacilin* (root *t-c-l-n* and inflection *a-i* with the *i* duplicated to become *a-i-i*).

Noun Classes (Grammatical Gender)

Ayrnáva has four noun classes, also commonly called "genders".

Feminine nouns are those referring to the females of a living species. Divine nouns are those referring to concepts and spiritual things, in other words anything which is not of the physical world or a physical object. Masculine nouns are those referring to the males of a living species. Incarnate nouns are those referring to inanimate, physical objects and things. It is also used of physical beings with unknown or unspecified gender.

Grammatical Numbers

Ayrnáva distinguishes between three grammatical numbers.

Singular refers to zero or one objects. Dual refers to exactly two objects. Traditionally, among lycanthropes, it was also used to refer to someone who is married. This has become less common but is still used among some tribes. Plural refers to more than two objects.

Grammatical Cases

Ayrnáva has twelve grammatical cases by which nouns are inflected.

Nominative marks a noun as subject of a verb. The noun is doing something. Accusative marks a noun as direct object of a transitive verb. Something is being done to the noun. Dative indicates the noun to whom something is given. Corresponds to English *for/to*. Lative indicates motion to a location or next/adjacent to or into an object. Corresponds to English *to/into*. Ablative indicates motion away from a location or object. Corresponds to English (*away*) *from*. Genitive indicates a noun as being possessor of another noun, or some other relation between the two nouns. Corresponds to the English possessive 's or the preposition *of the*. Vocative marks a noun as the person/animal/object being addressed. Locative indicates a location. Corresponds to the English prepositions *in/at/by*. Adessive indicates a position on something. Corresponds to the English preposition *on (top of)*. Instrumental marks a noun as the

instrument or means by or with which the subject achieves or accomplishes an action. Corresponds to English *with*. Causative indicates that the noun is the cause or reason for something. Corresponds to English *because (of)*. Formal marks a noun as a condition or quality of something else. Corresponds to English *as a(n)*.

Grammatical Persons

Ayrnáva distinguishes between the First, Second and Third person on verbs as in English and most other languages. Ayrnáva also distinguishes between inclusive and exclusive 'we' (first person dual and plural). Inclusive 'we' includes the addressee (English "you and I" (dual) or "you, me and them" (plural)) whereas exclusive 'we' excludes the addressee (English "him/her and me, but not you" (dual) or "them and me, but not you" (plural)).

Grammatical Tenses and Aspects

Ayrnáva has three tenses and three aspects for verbs.

Past tense, present tense and future tense have the expected meanings.

The perfective aspect refers to a single action that is complete in some sense. In the past tense it refers to a completed action, one that is no longer ongoing ("I did that"). In the present tense it refers to an action that has just been completed ("I have (just) done that"). In the future tense it refers to an action that will be completed as opposed to an action that will be initiated or will be going on at some point in the future ("I will have done that").

The continuous aspect refers to an ongoing action. In the past tense it refers to an action that was going on ("I had been doing that"). In the present tense it refers to a currently ongoing action ("I am doing that"). In the future tense it refers to an action that will be ongoing in the future ("I will be doing that").

The prospective aspect refers to an action about to be initiated. In past tense it refers to an action that was, at some time, about to happen or begin ("I was going/about to do that"). In the present tense it refers to an action that is intended to start or begin ("I am about to do that"). In the future tense it refers to an action that is intended to begin or happen sometime in the future ("I will be about to do that" or "I will do that (later)").

In addition, present and future tense may receive no aspect. In this case it is a simple statement such as "I go" (present) or "I will go" (future). In the past tense this is equivalent to the perfective aspect ("I did go").

Grammatical Moods

Ayrnáva has four moods.

The indicative mood is used for actions and statements that are true or believed to be true, as well as for formal requests and questions.

The subjunctive mood is used for hypothetical or unlikely actions, events and statements, as well as for expressing opinions.

The conditional mood is used to refer to an event which is dependant upon some condition. For example, as in the English "I would do that".

The imperative mood is used for direct commands, requests, prohibitions and for particular emphasis (as in "you WILL do that").

Lexical Groups

The lexical groups - nouns, verbs, adjectives and to a lesser extent adverbs - make up the heart of the lexicon. Their various forms and derivations are detailed in this section.

Nouns

The tables below show the declension of nouns according to class, number and case as described in the previous section on morphological basics. The initial vowel in parentheses only applies to words ending in a consonant.

	Feminine			Divine		
	Singular	Dual	Plural	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	-(a)r	-(a)ri	-(a)ra	-(a)n	-(a)ni	-(a)na
Accusative	-(a)ren	-(a)rin	-(a)ran	-(a)nen	-(a)nin	-(a)nan
Dative	-(a)res	-(a)ris	-(a)ras	-(a)nes	-(a)nis	-(a)nas
Lative	-(a)rel	-(a)ril	-(a)ral	-(a)nel	-(a)nil	-(a)nal
Ablative	-(a)rev	-(a)riv	-(a)rav	-(a)nev	-(a)niv	-(a)nav
Genitive	-(a)ret	-(a)rit	-(a)rat	-(a)net	-(a)nit	-(a)nat
Vocative	-(a)reh	-(a)rih	-(a)rah	-(a)neh	-(a)nih	-(a)nah
Locative	-(a)rez	-(a)riz	-(a)raz	-(a)nez	-(a)niz	-(a)naz
Adessive	-(a)red	-(a)rid	-(a)rad	-(a)ned	-(a)nid	-(a)nad
Instrumental	-(a)rek	-(a)rik	-(a)rak	-(a)nek	-(a)nik	-(a)nak
Causative	-(a)reğ	-(a)riğ	-(a)rağ	-(a)neğ	-(a)niğ	-(a)nağ
Formal	-(a)reð	-(a)rið	-(a)rað	-(a)neð	-(a)nið	-(a)nað
	Masculine			Incarcate		
	Singular	Dual	Plural	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	-(e)h	-(e)hi	-(e)ha	-(e)ñ	-(e)ñi	-(e)ña
Accusative	-(e)hen	-(e)hin	-(e)han	-(e)ñen	-(e)ñin	-(e)ñan
Dative	-(e)hes	-(e)his	-(e)has	-(e)ñes	-(e)ñis	-(e)ñas
Lative	-(e)hel	-(e)hil	-(e)hal	-(e)ñel	-(e)ñil	-(e)ñal
Ablative	-(e)hev	-(e)hiv	-(e)hav	-(e)ñev	-(e)ñiv	-(e)ñav
Genitive	-(e)het	-(e)hit	-(e)hat	-(e)ñet	-(e)ñit	-(e)ñat
Vocative	-(e)heh	-(e)hih	-(e)hah	-(e)ñeh	-(e)ñih	-(e)ñah
Locative	-(e)hez	-(e)hiz	-(e)haz	-(e)ñez	-(e)ñiz	-(e)ñaz
Adessive	-(e)hed	-(e)hid	-(e)had	-(e)ñed	-(e)ñid	-(e)ñad
Instrumental	-(e)hek	-(e)hik	-(e)hak	-(e)ñek	-(e)ñik	-(e)ñak
Causative	-(e)heğ	-(e)hiğ	-(e)hağ	-(e)ñeğ	-(e)ñiğ	-(e)ñağ
Formal	-(e)heð	-(e)hið	-(e)hað	-(e)ñeð	-(e)ñið	-(e)ñað

Verbs

The table below shows the conjugation of verbs according to tense, aspect, number and person. The table only shows indicative mood and inclusive first person dual and plural.

Subjunctive mood is indicated as xx-x-ax where x is a vowel as per the table below. Conditional mood is indicated as xx-x-xi while imperative mood is indicated as xx-x-'x meaning that the last vowel is made long (for example *a* becomes *á*). Exclusive first person dual and plural verbs follow the form xx-xi-x and xx-xe-x respectively.

		Singular			Dual			Plural		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
P a s t	Perfective	ei-e-a	ei-i-a	ei-y-a	ei-e-e	ei-i-e	ei-y-e	ei-e-u	ei-i-u	ei-y-u
	Continuous	ue-e-a	ue-i-a	ue-y-a	ue-e-e	ue-i-e	ue-y-e	ue-e-u	ue-i-u	ue-y-u
	Prospective	eu-e-a	eu-i-a	eu-y-a	eu-e-e	eu-i-e	eu-y-e	eu-e-u	eu-i-u	eu-y-u
P r e s. .		ay-e-a	ay-i-a	ay-y-a	ay-e-e	ay-i-e	ay-y-e	ay-e-u	ay-i-u	ay-y-u
	Perfective	ai-e-a	ai-i-a	ai-y-a	ai-e-e	ai-i-e	ai-y-e	ai-e-u	ai-i-u	ai-y-u
	Continuous	ua-e-a	ua-i-a	ua-y-a	ua-e-e	ua-i-e	ua-y-e	ua-e-u	ua-i-u	ua-y-u
F u t u .	Prospective	au-e-a	au-i-a	au-y-a	au-e-e	au-i-e	au-y-e	au-e-u	au-i-u	au-y-u
		oy-e-a	oy-i-a	oy-y-a	oy-e-e	oy-i-e	oy-y-e	oy-e-u	oy-i-u	oy-y-u
	Perfective	oi-e-a	oi-i-a	oi-y-a	oi-e-e	oi-i-e	oi-y-e	oi-e-u	oi-i-u	oi-y-u
	Continuous	uo-e-a	uo-i-a	uo-y-a	uo-e-e	uo-i-e	uo-y-e	uo-e-u	uo-i-u	uo-y-u
	Prospective	ou-e-a	ou-i-a	ou-y-a	ou-e-e	ou-i-e	ou-y-e	ou-e-u	ou-i-u	ou-y-u

The Copula

The copula (English *to be*) is a special case. It has the root *s-d* and its inflections are shown below. As with the other verbs only the indicative mood and inclusive first person is shown in the table. Other moods follow the same rules as for other verbs. Exclusive first person dual and plural are proclitics *i-* and *e-* respectively.

	Infinitive	seda (to be)			Present Participle	séda (being)			
	Imperative	sed (be)			Past Participle	sede (been)			
	Past			Present			Future		
	sing.	dual	plural	sing.	dual	plural	sing.	dual	plural
First person	seeda (was)	seede (were)	seedu (were)	saeda (am)	saede (are)	saedu (are)	soeda (shall be)	soede (shall be)	soedu (shall be)
Second Person	seida (were)	seide (were)	seidu (were)	saida (are)	saide (are)	saidu (are)	soida (will be)	soide (will be)	soidu (will be)
Third Person	seuda (was)	seude (were)	seudu (were)	sauda (is)	saude (are)	saudu (are)	souda (will be)	soude (will be)	soudu (will be)

Adjectives

The table below shows the inflection of adjectives according to number and gender.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Feminine	e-a	e-y	e-i
Divine	i-a	i-y	i-e
Masculine	a-o	a-e	a-u
Incarnate	u-o	u-e	u-a

Degrees and Modifiers

The various degrees and modifiers of adjectives are encoded in the inflection, as shown on the table below. Here x-x is the usual inflection as dictated by the table above. A ' before an x means that the vowel represented by that x is to be prolonged, f.eks. 'x-x means that the feminine singular inflection e-a becomes é-a instead.

very	'x-x	quite	ax-x	almost	x-xi
less	x-ex	more	x-éx	so	xy-x
most	x-'x	least	x-xa	too	xé-x

Comparatives and Superlatives

Comparatives (English *-er* as in *smaller*) and superlatives (English *-est* as in *smallest*) are formed through a process of partial reduplication. Comparatives are formed by duplicating the last vowel and appending it to the end of the word, such as *animi* from *anim*. Superlatives are formed by duplicating the last consonant in addition to the last vowel, as in *animim*. However, in the case of superlatives, if the last consonant of the underlying adjective is *ñ*, *nj* or *ng* it is reduced to *n* in the duplicate, if it is *š* it is reduced to *s* and if it is *c* it is changed to *t*. For example *arinj* becomes *arinjin* not *arinjinj*, *laviš* becomes *lavišis* and *luric* becomes *luricit*.

Adverbs

Most adverbs are derived from adjectives by adding the *-šal* suffix (see derivation below).

Derivations

Derivations turn a word of one lexical group into a word of a different (or sometimes the same) lexical group, changing its meaning and use.

Change	English	Ayrnáva	Example
V → A	-able	-(e)ba	Ayftellaba (understandable)
V → N	-(at)ion	-ram	Payrenjaram, Aylesvaram (protection, realization)
V → N	-er	-(r)in	Aykedarin (teacher)
V → N	-ing	-(n)en	Ayselšanen (the dancing)
V → A	-ing	-(e)ñ	Ayrremañ vána (sleeping dragon)
V → A	-ive	hal-	Halaytehwa- (impressive)
V → N	-al	-(l)fa	Ayhedalfa- (refusal)
V → N	-ment	-(n)ya	Aymehranya (treatment)
N → A	-ful	-lin	Ferrolin (rainful)
N → A	-(i)al	al-	Alšéla (spirital)
N → A	-(i)an	-(s)an	Araban, Válisan (Arabian, Válisian)
N → A	-ic	-(l)la	Macepilla (cubic)
N → V	-ize	-laš	Kyralfelaš (humanize)
N → A	-less	-(m)ni	Manğomni (brainless)
N → A	-ous	-(n)om	Inonlílom (poisonous)
A → V	-en	fe(r)-	Fecisað (blacken)
A → N	-ity	-(i)va	Mifaðiva (stupidity)
A → V	-ize	-nu	Nimmanu (familiarize)
A → Adv	-ly	-šal	Šivasšal (quietly)
A → N	-ness	-(l)ia	Witalia (warmness)
N → N	anti-	fel-	Feléjis (antitoxin)

Change	English	Ayrnáva	Example
V → V	de-	ul-	Ulayprenza (deactivate)
V → V	dis-	ul-	Ulaywessa (discontinue)
N → N	ex-	ǵis-	Ǵisele (ex-wife)
A → A	in-	ai(k)-	Aikiblat (incomplete)
V → V	mis-	sel-	Selaylhena (misplace)
A → A	un-	u-	Utiraǰ- (unstrange)
V → V	un-	-(f)te	Ayreǵafte (untie)
V → V	re-	-ma	Ayteǵama (rethink)

Pronouns

Ayrnáva is a pro-drop language, meaning that pronouns may be left out freely where the meaning of the sentence is not dependant upon a pronoun. Pronouns do not distinguish between Feminine and Divine or between Masculine and Incarnate.

The subjective pronouns take the form of enclitics, while the other pronouns are separate morphemes. The tables below list all personal pronouns, with corresponding English terms in parentheses (as close as is possible). First person dual and plural pronouns are given as inclusive and exclusive respectively (see note on inclusive and exclusive 'we' under morphological basics above).

		Feminine / Divine			Masculine / Incarnate		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
s u b j .	Singular	-mi (I)	-vi (you)	-ti (she/it)	-me (I)	-ve (you)	-te (he/it)
	Dual	-ni / -nil (we)	-si (ye)	-hi (they)	-ne / -nel (we)	-se (ye)	-he (they)
	Plural	-nii / -niil (we)	-sii (ye)	-hii (they)	-nee / -neel (we)	-see (ye)	-hee (they)
o b j .	Singular	kin (me)	kii (you)	kidi (her/it)	ken (me)	kea (you)	keda (him/it)
	Dual	bin / bil (us)	cin (ye)	din (them)	ben / bel (us)	cen (ye)	den (them)
	Plural	bini / bili (us)	cini (ye)	dini (them)	bena / bela (us)	cena (ye)	dena (them)
r e f l .	Singular	kiba (myself)	tika (yourself)	kali (herself/itself)	keba (myself)	teka (yourself)	kela (himself/itself)
	Dual	liam / lial (ourselves)	diam (yourselves)	tiam (themselves)	leam / leal (ourselves)	deam (yourselves)	team (themselves)
	Plural	liami / liali (ourselves)	diami (yourselves)	tiami (themselves)	leama / leala (ourselves)	deama (yourselves)	teama (themselves)
p o s .	Singular	mya (my/mine)	tya (your)	ayr (her/its)	mea (my/mine)	tea (your)	aer (his/its)
	Dual	mai / mail (our)	dain (your)	wair (their)	mei / meil (our)	dein (your)	weir (their)
	Plural	may / mayl (our)	dayn (your)	wayr (their)	mae / mael (our)	daen (your)	waer (their)

Other Pronouns

The table below lists a number of common pronouns not covered above. English equivalents are given in parentheses.

	Query	This	That	Some	No	Every
Adjective	mal (which)	ile (this)	il (that)	ain (some)	iwén (none)	ume (every)
Person	marte (who)	san (this)	sin (that)	ainver (someone)	iwén (no one)	umer (everyone)
Thing	ma (what)	ile (this)	il (that)	aina (something)	iwéle (nothing)	umále (everything)
Place	meo (where)	ir (here)	ina (there)	ainér (somewhere)	iwéra (nowhere)	uméra (everywhere)
Time	meovar (when)	er (now)	eru (then)	ainvár (sometime)	iwar (never)	zúnen (always)
Way	meteo (how)	anon (thus)		ainter (somehow)		
Reason	meos (why)					

Articles

Ayrnáva has only two articles, a (feminine or divine) and e (masculine or incarnate) both of which refer to a specific object and correspond to English the. When no article is present it is always assumed that a non-specific object is being spoken of, corresponding to English a/an. For example “e kaýteh” means “the wolf” while “kaýteh” means “a wolf”. Duality and plurality is marked on the inflection of the noun and not on the article. For example “e kaýteha” means “the wolves” while “kaýteha” means “wolves”.

Phrase and Sentence Structure

This section deals with the wider structure of phrases and sentences; how various phrases and sentences are formed and joined grammatically.

Word order

Ayrnáva does not enforce a strict word order but does favor the Subject Object Verb word order, as in “e njosekiñ kooñan aybyña” which literally says “the squirrel nuts eats” but in English would be “the squirrel eats nuts”. While word order is not particularly strict in ayrnáva, the verb is almost always positioned towards the end of a phrase or sentence.

Negations

Aside from the adjective to adjective derivational affixes *ai(k)-* and *u-* (English *in-* and *un-* as in *incomplete* or *unfair*) and the verb to verb derivational affix *-(f)te* (English *un-* as in *untie*), negation of a sentence is accomplished by adding the word *mita* before the verb. For example as in “e kaýteñ ðañoł mita sauda” (literally “the wolf dead not is”).

Conjunctions

There are several ways to list more than one object. The word *tal* is used as in “A tal B” and simply means “A and B”. Ayrnáva distinguishes between inclusive and exclusive *or*, using the words *al* and *nial* respectively. For example, “A al B” means “A or B or both A and B” while “A nial B” means “A or B but not both”.

In addition it is possible to specify a “but not” clause using the word *eğra*, for example “A al B eğra C” means “A or B or A and B but not C” and “A tal B eğra C” means “A and B but not C”.

When listing more than two objects as above, each object may simply be written in sequence followed by the word *liad* as in “A B C D E liad” meaning “A, B, C, D and E”. In case of an incomplete but predictable sequence of objects the word *ália* is used instead with the meaning of “and so on”. For example “1 2 3 ália” means “1,2,3... and so on”.

As with binary conjunctions, the word *eğra* may be used here as well. For example “A B C ália eğra Z” would mean “A, B, C and so on, excluding Z”. The part after *eğra* may itself be a sequence, as in “1 2 3 ália eğra 10 20 30 ália” meaning ‘1, 2, 3 and so on excluding 10, 20, 30 and so on.’ The sequence may be stopped explicitly with the word *sid* as in “10 20 30 ália sid 100” meaning “10, 20, 30 and so on up til 100”.

Questions

Basic questions are made as simple statements but with rising intonation. For example one might say “weoruñ saudate” (literally “[a] bear it is”) with a rising intonation to mean the question “is it a bear?” rather than the statement “it is a bear”.

Yes/no questions can be answered with the words *ah* or *mio* (yes or no), or by repeating the question as a statement, or both. For example one may answer either “ah, weoruñ saudate” (“yes, it is a bear”) or “mio, weoruñ mita saudate” (“no, it is not a bear”) to the above question, in both cases the question is repeated but with normal intonation.

Relative Clauses

...

Active and Passive Structures

...

Number System

Ayrnáva uses an octal number system instead of a decimal system since the lycanthropes only have four fingers on each hand, for a total of eight. Humans and other adopters of the language with five fingers on each hand instead count the spaces between their fingers rather than the fingers themselves.

Cardinal Numbers

The cardinal numbers are special in that they are adjective consonant roots inflected in the usual way of adjectives, but may be used as nouns too except in that case they are not further inflected as nouns. Cardinal numbers used as nouns are inflected like adjectives of the Divine class. When used as adjectives they must agree with their associated noun.

Notice the use of singular and dual form; the words for the numbers 1 and 2 have the same consonant root, but are inflected as singular and dual respectively. All numbers above two are inflected as plural, while zero is inflected as singular. This is believed to originate from the first proto language in which there was only the notions of *one*, *two* and *many*. In the table below all numbers are inflected as Divine (they can thus be used directly as nouns).

The bolded numbers in the table have unique roots, while the rest are derived from other numbers in the same way that the numbers from 0 to 12 as well as 100, 1000 and so on have unique names in english while a number such as 'twenty' is derived from the words 'two' and 'ten'. In exactly the same way the word for 16 in ayrnáva is derived from the words for 2 and 8.

Number	Name	root	Literal Meaning
0	iwah	(w-h)	zero
1	ihan	(h-n)	“singular one”
2	ihyn	(h-n)	“dual one”
3	iret	(r-t)	three
4	ivet	(v-t)	four
5	ivem	(v-m)	five
6	ireš	(r-š)	six
7	iteng	(t-ng)	seven
8	ilez	(l-z)	eight
9	ilezhan	-	eight one
10	ilezhyn	-	eight two
11	ilezret	-	eight three
12	ilezvet	-	eight four
13	ilezvem	-	eight five

Number	Name	root	Literal Meaning
14	ilezreš	-	eight six
15	ilezteng	-	eight seven
16	hynilez	-	two eights
17	hynilezhan	-	two eights one
23	hynilezteng	-	two eights seven
24	retilez	-	three eights
32	vetilez	-	four eights
40	vemilez	-	five eights
48	rešilez	-	six eights
56	tengilez	-	seven eights
64	ciseh	(c-s-h)	sixtyfour
72	cisehlezteng	-	sixtyfour eight
73	cisehleztenghan	-	sixtyfour eight one
128	hynciseh	-	two sixtyfours
192	retciseh	-	three sixtyfours
256	veciseh	-	four sixtyfours
320	vemciseh	-	five sixtyfours
384	reščiseh	-	six sixtyfours
448	tengciseh	-	seven sixtyfours
512	difer	(d-f-r)	fivehundredtwelve
1024	hyndifer	-	two fivehundredtwelves
1536	retdifer	-	three fivehundredtwelves
2048	vetdifer	-	four fivehundredtwelves
2560	vemdifer	-	five fivehundredtwelves
3072	rešdifer	-	six fivehundredtwelves
3584	tengdifer	-	seven fivehundredtwelves
4096	mideveğ	(m-d-v-ğ)	four-thousand-ninety-six

Negative Numbers

The peoples of Aura tend to view negative numbers as the opposites or mirror images of positive numbers. A negative number is denoted by the word *pel*. So negative 1 is "pel ihan" which means something like "opposite 1" or "mirror 1" (*peil* for example means *mirror*).

Ordinal Numbers

The ordinal numbers (English *first, second, third,...*) are denoted as the superlative of the number in question. For example, the superlative of *ihan* (one) is *ihanan* (first). For composite numbers like *ilezhyn* (ten) the superlative is *ilezhynyn* (tenth), reduplicating only from the very last component (*hyn* here). Note that these examples are all inflected as Divine, but since they are always adjectives they need to be inflected to agree with their associated noun.

For details on superlatives, see the section under adjectives above.

Dates

The peoples of Aura talk of tides (*pura*) and turns (*vizon*), which correspond roughly to days and years respectively. Most cultures have no notion of weeks and months, or seasons in the usual sense. Years usually follow the so-called "Spring Reckoning" calendar (often shortened to *Spring* (*lai*) or in English to SR) which sets the rise of the Circle of Spring as year 1.

When listing a specific date, speakers of aynáva say in effect “tide 354th, spring 578”; that is, “pura vamcusah vatulazheneñ, lai difer cisehyn”. Note the inflection of 354 in this example - a tide is a physical thing and the number refers to a specific tide, so the number is inflected as Incarnate rather than Divine. Occasionally when just listing a date, the two numbers are merely written after another, with the tide first like “354 578”.

Fractions and Decimals

As in English, ordinals are also used for the denominator of fractions, for example as in “ihan iretet” (English “two thirds”, or 2/3).

The peoples of Aura have no notion of decimals such as 0.333... or irrational numbers like pi. These are written (in the case of irrationals only approximately) in the form of fractions such as 1/3 or 22/7. The idea that some numbers can not be written in this way is not accepted yet.

Sample Texts

This chapter provides a few examples of text written in aynáva, with translations. For now, all examples are written in latin transcription.

Short phrases and quotes

"era nial mita era"

"To be or not to be"

"njosekir tal wonggeh e cusoð tengeñed uavyde"

"[A] squirrel and [a] badger are sailing on the black sea"

"il mita ðiñal sauda mal iñar aygytaah, tal náraðanak tirað melan cañean aiñyðaa"

"That is not dead which can eternal lie, and with strange aeons even death may die"

"aybehtame ngehanak mea tólunas e urdu umálenat, e hér zálanet, e urdu añor, e emmañas maleñed ayğepame ir, il sedeme aibena ayvedra ile doheña mea ğaliseñas anri mea dani cañeanet!"

"I utter in words my thanks to the Ruler of all, the King of Glory, the everlasting Lord, for the treasures which I here gaze upon, in that I have been allowed to win such things for my people before my day of death!" [from the epic poem Beowulf]

Narumach

Narumach [ˈnɑɹumɑx] is the dark tongue of the werewolves, granted to them by the shadow dragon Ašiva (Alsjehra in Narumach). The exact origin of the language is unknown. Very few people aside from the werewolves dare speak it, for fear of the dark power its words are said to have over its speakers.

Etymology

As the true origin of Narumach is uncertain, so too is its etymology. It is not thought to have any relation to the other known languages of Aura.

Phonetics and Phonology

This chapter focuses on the phonetic and phonological aspects of the language, without going into details on orthography which is detailed in the next chapter. The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is used throughout this and following chapters to transcribe the sounds. Characters or strings written between slashes (/ /) are broad (phonemic) transcriptions while those written between square brackets ([]) are narrow (phonetic) transcriptions.

Vowels

Narumach is interesting for its rather limited vowel system, with only four vowel phonemes

/a/, /e/, /ɔ/, and /u/,

no allophones, and no diphthongs. However, vowel length is phonemic. The four vowel phones are shown on the right.

	Front	Back
	Unrounded	Rounded
Close		u
Close-mid	e	
Open-mid		ɔ
Open	a	

Consonants

Narumach has 22 basic consonant phonemes:

/m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /x/, /h/, /ɹ/, /j/, /w/, /l/, /l̥/

The phoneme /ɹ/ has three allophones, while /j/ and /n/ has two each, as shown below.

Phoneme	Allophones	Usage
/ɹ/	[ɹ]	After a consonant, except at the end of words
	[R]	Beginning of words ; after consonant at end of words
	[ɹ̥]	Elsewhere
/j/	[j]	Before a consonant
	[j̥]	Elsewhere
/n/	[n]	Beginning of words
	[n̥]	Elsewhere

The table below shows all 24 consonant phones.

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Nasals	m		n		ɳ	ɲ			
Plosives	p · b		t · d			ɟ	k · g		
Fricatives		f · v	s · z	ʃ			x	ʁ	h
Approximants					ɻ	j	ɰ · w		
Trills								R	
Lateral Approx.			l		ɭ				

Phonotactics

Syllables follow the pattern (C)(C)V(C)(C) where C is a consonant and V a vowel. Vowel clusters of more than two vowels are not allowed.

Stress is placed on the first syllable. The exception are question pronouns (what, who, where, and so on) and the verb in a question, all of which are stressed on the last syllable. See also Word Order and Questions later in the chapter on Morphology, Syntax, and Semantics.

Orthography

Latin Transcription

For the sake of convenience and readability most examples of words and sentences of Narumach are transcribed in latin orthography in this document. The latin transcription described here is relatively plain and straight forward.

Note that Narumach has no distinction between upper and lower case, despite this document frequently writing the words and sentences of Narumach as if it did. This is simply to conform to English practices of capitalization and makes no real difference.

Vowels

The four vowels /a/, /e/, /ɔ/ and /u/ are transcribed as a, e, o, and u respectively.

Long vowels are geminated (short a versus long aa). In addition, if an /h/ appears before another consonant, the vowel before the /h/ (if any) becomes long. For example, in the word /ahja/ the first a is long.

Consonants

The table below shows the transcription of each consonant.

Phoneme	Latin	Phoneme	Latin	Phoneme	Latin	Phoneme	Latin
/b/	b	/d/	d	/f/	f or ph	/g/	g
/h/	h	/j/	j	/k/	k	/l/	l
/ʃ/	rl	/m/	m	/n/	n	/p/	p
/ɹ/	r	/ŋ/	rn	/s/	s	/ʃ/	sh or sj
/t/	t	/v/	v	/w/	w	/M/	wh
/x/	ch	/z/	z				

Morphology, Syntax and Semantics

This chapter deals with the morphology, syntax and semantics of the language; the various rules for the formation of meaningful words and sentences.

Morphology Basics

Noun Classes (Grammatical Gender)

Narumach has four noun classes. Superior refers to things that are above the speaker in station or power, neutral refers to things that are equal to the speaker in station or power, which in werewolf society is often limited to the speaker itself, inferior refers to things that are beneath the speaker in station or power, which means it is fair game as prey, and other refers to anything which has no intrinsic power or station, like inanimate objects. It is also regularly used as a form of insult, as if to say that „Inferior“ is not low enough.

Grammatical Numbers

Narumach distinguishes between only singular and plural. Singular refers to one objects, and plural to zero or more than one.

Grammatical Cases

Narumach has 4 grammatical cases.

Subjective marks a noun as subject of a verb. The noun is doing something. Objective marks a noun as direct object of a transitive verb. Something is being done to the noun. Possessive indicates a noun as being possessor of another noun, or some other relation between the two nouns. Corresponds to the English possessive 's or the preposition *of the*. Vocative marks a noun as the person/animal/object being addressed.

Grammatical Persons

Narumach distinguishes between the First, Second and Third person on verbs as in English and most other languages. There is no distinction between inclusive and exclusive "we" (first person plural).

Grammatical Tenses and Aspects

Narumach has three tenses and two aspects for verbs.

Past tense, present tense and future tense have the expected meanings.

The perfective aspect refers to a single action that is complete in some sense. It applies only to past and future; a current action is ongoing so by definition has not ended. In the past tense it refers to a completed action, one that is no longer ongoing ("I did that"). In the future tense it refers to an action that will be completed as opposed to an action that will be initiated or will be going on at some point in the future ("I will have done that").

The imperfective aspect refers to an ongoing action. In the past tense it refers to an action that was going on ("I had been doing that"). In the present tense it refers to a currently ongoing action ("I am doing that"). In the future tense it refers to an action that will be ongoing in the future ("I will be doing that"). Simple verbs (to walk, to go, to run) are imperfective.

Grammatical Moods

Narumach has three moods.

Indicative mood is used for actions and statements that are true or believed to be true. Subjunctive mood is used for hypothetical or unlikely actions, events and statements, as well as for expressing opinions. Imperative mood is used for direct commands, requests, prohibitions and for particular emphasis (as in "you WILL do that").

Lexical Groups

The lexical groups - nouns, verbs, adjectives and to a lesser extent adverbs - make up the heart of the lexicon. Their various forms and derivations are detailed in this section.

Nouns

The tables below show the declension of nouns according to class, number and case as described in the previous section on morphological basics. The initial vowel in parentheses only applies to words ending in a consonant.

		Superior		Inferior		Neutral		Other	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I n d e f i n i t e	Nominative	Al -	Al -(e)r	Che -	Che -(e)r	Jhe -	Jhe -(e)r	-	-(e)r
	Accusative	Al -(e)j	Al -(e)jar	Che -(e)j	Che -(e)jar	Jhe -(e)j	Jhe -(e)jar	-(e)j	-(e)jar
	Genitive	Al -(e)da	Al -(e)dar	Che -(e)da	Che -(e)dar	Jhe -(e)da	Jhe -(e)dar	-(e)da	-(e)dar
	Vocative	Hal -	Hal -(e)r	Cha -	Cha -(e)r	Jha -	Jha -(e)r	A -	A -(e)r
		Superior		Inferior		Neutral		Other	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
D e f i n i t e	Nominative	Al -(e)na	Al -(e)nar	Che -(e)na	Che -(e)nar	Jhe -(e)na	Jhe -(e)nar	-(e)na	-(e)nar
	Accusative	Al -(e)jna	Al -(e)jnar	Che -(e)jna	Che -(e)jnar	Jhe -(e)jna	Jhe -(e)jnar	-(e)jna	-(e)jnar
	Genitive	Al -(e)dna	Al -(e)dnar	Che -(e)dna	Che -(e)dnar	Jhe -(e)dna	Jhe -(e)dnar	-(e)dna	-(e)dnar
	Vocative	Hal -(e)na	Hal -(e)nar	Cha -(e)na	Cha -(e)nar	Jha -(e)na	Jha -(e)nar	A -(e)na	A -(e)nar

Verbs

The table below shows the conjugation of verbs according to tense, aspect, number and person. The table only shows indicative mood. Subjunctive mood uses the prefix *fo-* as in *fosfohrad* (*might have burned*). Imperative mood is unmarked.

		Singular			Plural		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Past	Perfective	-(a)d	-(a)d	-(a)d	-(e)d	-(e)d	-(e)d
	Imperfective	-(a)nd	-(a)nd	-(a)nd	-(e)nd	-(e)nd	-(e)nd
Present	Imperfective	-(a)r	-(a)r	-(a)r	-(e)r	-(e)r	-(e)r
Future	Perfective	-(a)rt	-(a)rt	-(a)rt	-(e)rt	-(e)rt	-(e)rt
	Imperfective	-(t)a	-(t)a	-(t)a	-(t)e	-(t)e	-(t)e

Copulae

All copulae are regular, inflected like other verbs (see table above). The table below shows the special forms of the main copula (*vohr* - to be).

Infinitive	un vohr (to be)	Present Participle	vohren (being)
Imperative	vohr (be)	Past Participle	vohd (been)

Adjectives

Adjectives are inflected only according to number and degree (comparative and superlative).

Singular	Plural	Comparative	Superlative
-	-(e)l	-(e)r	-(r)ez

Degrees and Modifiers

The table below shows a number of common degrees and modifiers applied to adjectives.

very	wal	quite	tjore	almost	jso
less	dna	more	mach	so	ju
most	-(r)ez	least	elo	too	vahl

Derivations

Derivations turn a word of one lexical group into a word of a different (or sometimes the same) lexical group, changing its meaning and use.

Change	English	Narumach	Example
V → A	-able	-(n)ar	valajnar (understandable)
V → N	-(at)ion	-(t)en	Befelten , wehoren (protection, realization)
V → N	-er	-(g)est	fachest (teacher)
V → N	-ing	-(a)t	Jbalat (dancing)
V → A	-ing	-(a)st	urjast (sleeping dragon)
V → A	-ive	-(e)gla	elamegla (impressive)
V → N	-al	-(t)or	sepentor (refusal)
V → N	-ment	-(nu)	melaanu (treatment)
N → A	-ful	-(n)te	dohrente (rainful)
N → A	-(i)al	-(e)ta	rakkuta (spiritual)
N → A	-(i)an	-(g)est	Arabest, Vahlisest (Arabian, Válisian)
N → A	-ic	-	boran (cubic)
N → V	-ize	-(ch)un	muorchun (humanize)
N → A	-less	che(n)-	chetuom (brainless)
N → A	-ous	-	jsol (poisonous)
A → V	-en	a(m)-	akahla (blacken)
A → N	-ity	-(u)mna	dwamna (stupidity)
A → V	-ize	-(e)va	naburnava (familiarize)
A → Adv	-ly	-(e)hv	redjalehv (quietly)
A → N	-ness	-(o)me	guredome (warmness)
N → N	anti-	sal	sal jsol (antitoxin)
V → V	de-	se(n)-	setvamu (deactivate)
V → V	dis-	su(n)-	sudegaren (discontinue)
N → N	ex-	ra(v)-	raveleda (ex-wife)
A → A	in-	-(f)er	bewahlafer (incomplete)
V → V	mis-	(e)nna	eldanna (misplace)
A → A	un-	te(l)-	tekatejn (unstrange)

Change	English	Narumach	Example
V → V	un-	te(m)-	temaste (untie)
V → V	re-	le(n)-	lenohom (rethink)

Pronouns

The tables below show personal pronouns. Reflexive pronouns only differ from objective pronouns in the third person. The Other class only ever uses third person; in the case of an insult this degrades the target further, by having them only referred to as an object rather than something able to express thoughts and desires of its own. In werewolf society it is not uncommon for the stronger members to force those they deem worthless to speak (if at all) in the third person.

		Superior			Inferior		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
subj.	Singular	so (I)	do (you)	o (he/she/it)	su (I)	du (you)	u (he/she/it)
	Plural	vo (we)	do (ye)	fjo (they)	vu (we)	du (ye)	fju (they)
obj.	Singular	son (me)	don (you)	on (he/she/it)	sun (me)	dun (you)	un (he/she/it)
	Plural	von (us)	don (ye)	fjon (them)	vun (us)	dun (ye)	fjun (them)
refl.	Singular	son (me)	don (you)	ohl (him/her/itself)	sun (me)	dun (you)	uhl (him/her/itself)
	Plural	von (us)	don (ye)	fjohl (themselves)	vun (us)	dun (ye)	fjuhl (themselves)
poss.	Singular	oj (my)	dor (your)	ort (his/her/its)	uj (my)	dur (your)	urt (his/her/its)
	Plural	ota (our)	dor (your)	jor (their)	uta (our)	dur (your)	jur (their)
		Neutral			Other		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
subj.	Singular	sa (I)	da (you)	a (he/she/it)		e (it)	
	Plural	va (we)	da (ye)	fja (they)		fje (they)	
obj.	Singular	san (me)	dan (you)	an (he/she/it)		en (it)	
	Plural	van (us)	dan (ye)	fjan (them)		fjen (them)	
refl.	Singular	san (me)	dan (you)	ahl (him/her/itself)		ehl (itself)	
	Plural	van (us)	dan (ye)	fjahl (themselves)		fjehl (themselves)	
poss.	Singular	aj (my)	dar (your)	art (his/her/its)		ert (its)	
	Plural	ata (our)	dar (your)	jar (their)		jer (their)	

Other Pronouns

The table below lists a number of common pronouns not covered above.

	Query	This	That	Some	No	Every
Adjective	fael (which)	sevo (this)	sev (that)	ato (some)	pug (none)	dos (every)
Person	fau (who)	seva (this)	sev (that)	loa (someone)	pug (no one)	dosla (everyone)
Thing	fahla (what)	seva (this)	sev (that)	ato (something)	pugno (nothing)	dos (everything)
Place	fada (where)	svar (here)	dest (there)	ja eng (somewhere, lit. one place)	pugen (nowhere)	dos eng (everywhere, lit. every place)
Time	fadol (when)	shor (now)	ab (then)	ja got (sometime, lit. one time)	pugot (never)	dosot (always)
Way	fadog (how)		desta (thus)			
Reason	fado (why)		Desra (...)			

Phrase and Sentence Structure

This section deals with the wider structure of phrases and sentences; how various phrases and sentences are formed and joined grammatically.

Word Order and Questions

Narumach follows the Object Subject Verb (OSV) word order, but changes to SOV when asking questions. For example „wolf I kill!“ (OSV) versus „I wolf kill?“ (SOV). Emphasis is placed on the verb in both instances, and in the case of questions stress on the verb changes to the last syllable rather than the first.

Simple yes/no questions may be answered with *ea* (yes) or *de* (no).

Negations

Negation of a statement is done by adding the word *dro* after the verb, as in „wolf I kill not!“. For a question the negation is placed before the verb instead, as in „I wolf not kill?“.

Conjunctions

The words *dja* and *moen*, meaning *and* and *or* respectively, are used as *A dja B* and *A moen B*, meaning *A and B* and *A or B* respectively. A list of more than one object is begun with the word *ael*, and ended with the word *dja* before the last object in the list, for example „ael A B C dja D“ meaning „A, B, C, and D“.

Relative Clauses

...

Active and Passive Structures

...

Number System

Narumach is only known to have four numbers, *zero* (*cheun*), *one* (*ja*), *two* (*bva*), and *many* (*pfere*), since werewolves rarely care about exact counting. It is not known if it originally had a proper number system and that the werewolves simply never used it. Writing down numbers is done using tally marks, in which specific numbers greater than 2 may appear. The language has no known words beyond *many* for such higher numbers, however.

Sample Texts

This chapter provides a few examples of text written in Narumach, with translations. For now, all examples are written in latin transcription.

Short phrases and quotes

„Un vohr, moen jhe gmaok un vohr dro“

„To be, or not to be a werewolf“

Literally „To be, or a werewolf to be not“

Dictionaries

This chapter provides various dictionaries with definitions and meanings of common nouns [n], verbs [v], adjectives [a], adverbs [adv] and conjunctions [cnj].

Ayrnáva - English

A

adulaca [n]: statue
ah [n]: yes
aiahu [n]: story
aid [n]: pact magic
aida [n]: song
aidelwýn [n]: nightingale
aidráĝ [n]: witch, warlock
aigwérit [n]: weather
aire [n]: silver
aiya [n]: lip
akvańára [n]: painting
akyréđa [n]: crossbow
al [cnj]: or (inclusive)
ália [cnj]: and so on
alven [n]: tooth
amia [n]: breast
anri [adv]: before
ante [n]: neck
aoméř [n]: lycanthrope
apirna [n]: ellipse
arad [n]: river
arĝa [n]: iron
aríbu [n]: chest
áń [n]: arrow
áńaĝ [n]: fletcher
ašíma [n]: twin
atány [n]: cousin
ađala [n]: light
auhvál [n]: shield
auwar [n]: metal
ayl [n]: eel
áva [n]: lake
ávnaĝ [n]: thunder

B

bailu [n]: whale

banin [n]: string
batal [n]: wagon
bau [n]: bark
bavanat [n]: forehead
behal [n]: mace
bela [n]: body
belfída [n]: gold
beiyal [n]: quartz
bénen [n]: mouse
bešha [n]: snake
b-ht [v]: to utter, to speak with passion or emphasis
biéve [n]: duck
biiya [n]: nipple
bined [n]: navel
bíro [n]: child
b-k-l [v]: to drag
b-l-r [v]: to carve
b-n [n]: to allow
b-r-l [a]: cold
b-ń [v]: to eat
b-s-m [a]: solid

C

caiv [n]: boy
calfe [n]: son
cańea [n]: death
caw [n]: leather
cenuk [n]: crab
cepos [n]: square
cermu [n]: coal
cil [n]: claw
ciol [n]: pearl
c-ll [v]: to wave, greet
c-n [v]: to aim
c-rl [v]: to point
c-s-h [a]: 64, sixtyfour

c-s-đ [a]: black

D

dai [n]: house
daini [n]: mother
dali [n]: hill
dani [n]: time, day
dapóra [n]: buttock
daw [n]: skull
dediári [n]: message
deranai [n]: apprentice
deršan [n]: sorcerer
detomeńa [n]: fortress
d-f-r [a]: 512, fivehundred and twelve
d-k-š-h [v]: to sacrifice
d-l [v]: to sing
dr-ll [v]: to shine
doh [n]: thing
dóńa [n]: tower
d-r-ń [v]: to stab
d-r-v [v]: to strike, to hit
d-š [a]: big, large, huge
d-đ [v]: to kill
duces [n]: swan
d-v-n [v]: to beat
dýro [n]: hole

E

ead [n]: chin
éĝ [n]: ice
éĝis [n]: venom, toxin
eĝra [cnj]: but not, except, excluding
élan [n]: elf
ele [n]: wife
em [n]: air
emeki [n]: clay

emma [n]: treasure
enhaila [n]: corridor
ente [n]: tree
ered [n]: back
erites [n]: circle

F

falaz [n]: sin
fen [n]: forest, wood
ferro [n]: rain
fetwiéba [n]: portrait
fiĝ [n]: berry
f-ll [v]: to answer
f-lz [v]: to sin
fos [n]: waterfall
fr-c [v]: to boil
f-r-h [v]: to run
fr-t [v]: to rot
f-s-w [a]: pink
ft-ll [v]: to understand
fuéru [n]: swallow

Ĝ

ĝalis [n]: people
ĝaróne [n]: vegetable
ĝema [n]: heart
ĝervi [n]: dog
ĝ-l-t [v]: to slice
ĝ-n [v]: to burn
ĝ-p [n]: to look, to gaze
ĝom [n]: head
ĝ-t-h [v]: to lie (down)
ĝ-tv [v]: to force

H

háhra [n]: shaman
haikara [n]: heron
haitan [n]: village
hal [n]: meat
háñ [n]: bridge
h-b-n [v]: to walk
h-d [v]: to refuse

henje [n]: door
hér [n]: king
her [n]: camp
hereod [n]: winter
h-f [v]: to lift
hiéldar [n]: lightning
hin [n]: tail
h-n [a]: one, two
hobírin [n]: rabbit
hóder [n]: beaver
hósa [n]: boot
hosta [n]: sail
h-r-š [v]: to search
h-š [v]: to seek, search for
h-v-t [v]: to crawl

I

ída [n]: girl
iévrán [n]: demon, devil
iĝvar [n]: tent
ilĝarruk [n]: roc, legendary lord of the phoenixes
imalláĝ [n]: alchemist
imallíĝa [n]: alchemy
imwen [n]: niece, nephew
incyra [n]: copper
inonlíl [n]: poison
invára [n]: knot
itcil [n]: nail (fingernail)
itéma [n]: polyhedron
ivibban [n]: ibis

K

kaime [n]: mud
kalla [n]: eagle
kambe [n]: hoof
káni [n]: letter (sign, symbol)
kapu [n]: gate
katla [n]: club (weapon)
kaýt [n]: wolf
k-bl-t [a]: complete
k-d [v]: to teach

kédi [n]: dress
keko [n]: insect
kelpas [n]: chalk
k-n [v]: cleanse, purify
kenjin [n]: wood (as in 'a plank of wood')
kérna [n]: stone, rock
kilne [n]: mountain
kím [n]: sand
kítu [n]: fox
kivika [n]: fruit
k-m-r [a]: purple
k-nj-ñ [v]: to destroy
koo [n]: nut
kósain [n]: armor, especially used of metal armor

kouka [n]: boat
k-p-s [a]: square
k-rr-k [a]: loud
kuriña [n]: messenger
kyralfe [n]: human
kr-v [v]: to bury
k-v-l [v]: to challenge
k-z [v]: to cut

L

láda [n]: color
lai [n]: spring (season)
laikið [n]: virgin
lantos [n]: minstrel
laos [n]: bard
lapit [n]: amber
lauha [n]: hall
l-br [v]: to ride
l-dh [v]: to sink
lémula [n]: spine
lev [n]: leg
lh-n [v]: to place
liad [cnj]: denotes the end of a sequence, and
liéĝo [n]: lizard
lilak [n]: bone

líwa [n]: womb
l-k-nj [v]: to swim
lk-w [v]: to brew, concoct
lm-š [v]: to wed, marry, bond
lópatiret [n]: triangle
lópativet [n]: rectangle
lópe [n]: angle
lópitem [n]: polygon
lóva [n]: horse
l-r-nj [a]: orange
l-sv [v]: to realize
l-š [v]: to live
l-ð-nj [v]: to heal
lúmo [n]: salmon
lúng [n]: room
lúpa [n]: iris
lúre [n]: flame
luvis [n]: hair
l-z [a]: eight

M

macepi [n]: cube
madeomókyn [n]: morning-star (weapon)
mağarra [n]: crow
makaci [n]: dagger
malea [n]: sister
manğo [n]: brain
manja [n]: shark
maóla [n]: knife
mára [n]: raven
márkaýt [n]: werewolf
máña [n]: the material world
masai [n]: warlord
masárti [n]: warrior
matín [n]: wing
m-d [v]: to fly
m-d-n [v]: to drive
m-d-v-ğ [a]: 4096, four thousand and ninety six
mékhos [n]: shadow

mekla [n]: cloth
melan [adv]: even
melte [n]: water
melurra [n]: ankle
méro [n]: desert
mévi [n]: bird
m-f-ð [a]: dumb, stupid
m-hr [v]: to treat
míaderša [n]: changeling
michen [n]: thigh
miğa [n]: shin
mio [n]: no
mióğa [n]: larva
misu [n]: fur
mita [adv]: not
móra [n]: cheek
m-r-k [a]: bad, evil
m-r-ð [a]: mad, rabid
m-r-w [v]: to rape
m-ñ-d [a]: brown
m-ð [v]: to love
m-w [v]: to suck
myárað [n]: emerald

N

nano [n]: sound
nárað [n]: aeon
naðva [n]: food
náva [n]: voice, choir
naván [n]: priest
nc-l [v]: to throw
neki [n]: nose
nial [cnj]: or (exclusive)
n-mm [a]: familiar
n-pr [v]: to freeze
n-r-c [v]: to enslave
n-š [v]: to woo, court
n-ð-l [v]: to breathe
n-w-k [v]: to dream

NG

ngamóra [n]: tunnel
ng-d-l [v]: to swallow
ngeha [n]: word
ngóma [n]: number
ngt-n [v]: to tread, wander

NJ

nj-ğl [v]: to slip
nj-l [v]: to flow
njoseki [n]: squirrel
nj-r-w [v]: to (tell a) lie

O

ór [n]: artery, blood vessel
ošhót [n]: beetle
owér [n]: aunt, uncle

P

pad [n]: foot
pat [n]: hand
p-c [v]: to scratch
p-d-nj-l [v]: to discriminate
péan [n]: animal
peğéa [n]: darkness
peil [n]: mirror
pele [n]: toe
pepilla [n]: silk
pére [n]: father
peton [n]: cylinder
péwi [n]: finger
p-ğ-n [a]: dark
pinja [n]: drawing
piri [n]: beak
p-k-h [a]: low
p-n-ng [a]: fast
pódav [n]: heel
p-p [v]: to jump
pr-nz [v]: to activate
p-r-nj [v]: to protect
p-ñ [v]: to fire

p-s-k-ng [a]: frozen
p-š [v]: to poke
p-š-l [a]: short
puang [n]: feather
pura [n]: tide

R

rapet [n]: fish
rauhna [n]: ruby
r-c [v]: to dig
rehvósa [n]: revenant
r-ĝ [v]: to tie
r-h [a]: red
r-kh [v]: to stretch
rr-m [v]: to sleep
rn-h [v]: to laugh
r-nĉ [v]: to question
róka [n]: daughter
róĉ [n]: storm
róva [n]: ship
r-r [v]: to grow
r-š [a]: six
r-t [a]: three
r-t-s [a]: round
ruzála [n]: pyramid

Ñ

ñ-l [v]: to drink
ñ-r [a]: eternal
ñ-ĉ [v]: to die

S

sámi [n]: brother
s-c [v]: to claim
sére [n]: woman
seveĉke [n]: parent
sid [cnj]: up til, until, used in sequences to impose a limit
sirang [n]: spear
s-l [v]: to move
s-l-l [v]: to celebrate
s-ln [v]: to smile

s-lš [v]: to dance
sora [n]: eye
s-p-ñ [v]: to worship
s-ñ-d [v]: to bleed
s-t-l [v]: to lick

Š

sanjohírnas [n]: caracal
šéla [n]: spirit, soul, mist
šeól [n]: ghoul
šet [n]: snow
šílas [n]: amethyst
šimúr [n]: phoenix
š-l [v]: to kiss
š-l-k [a]: alive, live
šn-p [v]: to melt, unfreeze
šoléra [n]: sphere
š-v-s [a]: silent, quiet

T

taiča [n]: spider
tal [cnj]: and
tarúbi [n]: turtle
téĝe [n]: flea
teiktán [n]: city
teng [n]: sea
tenši [n]: legend
teroko [n]: sculpture
téru [n]: swamp
teñe [n]: soil
t-ĝ [v]: to think
t-h [a]: good
t-hw [v]: to impress
t-k-l [a]: white
t-l-h [a]: long
t-l-v [a]: high, tall
t-m [a]: many
t-ng [a]: seven
t-nj [v]: to hunt
t-p-t [a]: gray
tólu [n]: thanks, an expression of appreciation

tóma [n]: glove
t-r-ĉ [a]: strange, odd
t-ñ [v]: to ask
t-v-m [v]: to fill

Ð

ðanahra [n]: fall
ðári [n]: pants
ðen [n]: cave
ðero [n]: rat
ðióta [n]: vein
ð-k [v]: to wonder
ð-l [a]: small, little, tiny
ð-n [a]: ugly
ð-ñ-l [a]: dead

U

údlon [n]: lynx
unuhru [n]: torso
urdu [n]: ruler (person)
urmiév [n]: worm
úsa [n]: yard, field
uševir [n]: mage, wizard
uvlan [n]: stomach

V

valet [n]: elbow
valteng [n]: ocean
vána [n]: dragon, god
váning [n]: beard
vár [n]: rune
v-bl [v]: to speak, to talk
v-dr [v]: to win
véla [n]: throat
v-d [v]: to sail
velev [n]: knee
vélo [n]: wool
veosla [n]: lung
verla [n]: cat
v-ĝ [a]: clever, smart
vio [n]: blood
víva [n]: wind

vizon [n]: turn
v-k-nj [v]: to count
v-l [v]: to stand, rise
v-m [a]: five
v-m-l [a]: slow
v-n [v]: to find
v-ng-l [a]: yellow
vowal [n]: pupil (part of eye)
v-p-r-n [a]: liquid
vr-z [v]: to frown
v-t [a]: four
v-z [a]: green

W

walci [n]: window
wara [n]: man

wélu [n]: immortal
weoru [n]: bear
w-h [a]: zero
wið [n]: arm
wiu [n]: bow
wiúǵ [n]: bowyer
wongǵe [n]: badger
w-r-nj [v]: to drown
w-ss [v]: to continue
w-t-l [a]: warm
wurǵe [n]: ore

Y

ya [n]: ear
yngel [n]: corpse

Z

zai [n]: sword
zála [n]: glory
zámi [n]: friend
zanši [n]: alphabet
zapa [n]: mouth
z-h-r [v]: to engage
ziǵa [n]: book
ziúmi [n]: poetry
ziúmin [n]: poet
z-l [a]: light
z-nf-n [a]: beautiful
z-r [a]: blue
zuma [n]: tongue
zyál [n]: diamond

English - Ayrnáva

0-9

0 [a]: w-h

1 [a]: h-n

2 [a]: h-n

3 [a]: r-t

4 [a]: v-t

4096 [a]: m-d-v-ğ

5 [a]: v-m

512 [a]: d-f-r

6 [a]: r-š

64 [a]: c-s-h

7 [a]: t-ng

8 [a]: l-z

A

activate [v]: pr-nz

aeon [n]: nárað

aim [v]: c-n

air [n]: em

alchemist [n]: imalláğ

alchemy [n]: imallíğa

alive [a]: š-l-k

allow [v]: b-n

alphabet [n]: zanši

amber [n]: lapit

amethyst [n]: šílas

and [cnj]: tal, liad (signifies the end of a sequence), ália (and so on)

angle [n]: lópe

animal [n]: péan

ankle [n]: melurra

answer [v]: f-ll

apprentice [n]: deranai

arm [n]: wið

armor [n]: kósain

arrow [n]: áñ

artery [n]: ór

ask [v]: t-ñ

aunt [n]: owér

B

back [n]: ered

bad [a]: m-r-k

badger [n]: wongğe

bark [n]: bau

bard [n]: laos

beak [n]: piri

bear [n]: weoru

beard [n]: váning

beat [v]: d-v-n

beaver [n]: hóder

beautiful [a]: z-nf-n

beetle [n]: ošhót

before [adv]: anri

berry [n]: fiğ

big [a]: d-š

bird [n]: mévi

black [a]: c-s-ð

bleed [v]: s-ñ-d

blood [n]: vio

blue [a]: z-r

boat [n]: kouka

body [n]: bela

boil [v]: fr-c

bone [n]: lilak

bond [v]: lm-š

book [n]: ziğa

boot [n]: hósa

boy [n]: caiv

bow [n]: wiu

bowyer [n]: wiúğ

brain [n]: manğo

breast [n]: amia

breathe [v]: n-ð-l

brew [v]: lk-w

bridge [n]: háñ

brother [n]: sámi

brown [a]: m-ñ-d

burn [v]: ğ-n

bury [v]: kr-v

buttock [n]: dapóra

C

camp [n]: her

caracal [n]: sanjohírnas

carve [v]: b-l-r

cat [n]: verla

cave [n]: ðen

celebrate [v]: s-l-l

chalk [n]: kelpas

challenge [v]: k-v-l

changeling [n]: míaderša

cheek [n]: móra

chest [n]: aríbu

child [n]: bíro

chin [n]: ead

choir [n]: náva

circle [n]: erites

city [n]: teiktán

claim [v]: s-c

clay [n]: emeki

claw [n]: cil

cleanse [v]: k-n

clever [a]: v-ğ

cloth [n]: mekla

club [n]: katla (weapon)

coal [n]: cermu

cold [a]: b-r-l

color [n]: láda

complete [a]: k-bl-t

concoct [v]: lk-w

continue [v]: w-ss

copper [n]: incyra

corpse [n]: yngel

corridor [n]: enhaila

count [v]: v-k-nj

court [v]: n-š
cousin [n]: atány
crab [n]: cenuk
crawl [v]: h-v-t
crossbow [n]: akyréða
crow [n]: mağárra
cube [n]: macepi
cut [v]: k-z
cylinder [n]: peton

D

dagger [n]: makaci
dance [v]: s-lš
dark [a]: p-ğ-n
darkness [n]: peğéa
daughter [n]: róka
day [n]: dani
dead [a]: ð-ñ-l
death [n]: cañea
demon [n]: iévrán
desert [n]: méro
destroy [v]: k-nj-ñ
devil [n]: iévrán
diamond [n]: zyál
die [v]: ñ-ð
dig [v]: r-c
discriminate [v]: p-d-nj-l
dog [n]: ğervi
door [n]: henje
drag [v]: b-k-l
dragon [n]: vána
drawing [n]: pinja
dream [v]: n-w-k
dress [n]: kédi
drink [v]: ñ-l
drive [v]: m-d-n
drown [v]: w-r-nj
duck [n]: biéve
dumb [a]: m-f-ð

E

eagle [n]: kalla
ear [n]: ya
eat [v]: b-ñ
eel [n]: ayl
eight [a]: l-z
elbow [n]: valet
elf [n]: élan
ellipse [n]: apirna
emerald [n]: myárað
engage [v]: z-h-r
enslave [v]: n-r-c
eternal [a]: ñ-r
eye [n]: sora
even [adv]: melan
evil [a]: m-r-k
except [cnj]: eğra
excluding [cnj]: eğra

F

fall [n]: ðanahra
familiar [a]: n-mm
fast [a]: p-n-ng
father [n]: pére
feather [n]: puang
field [n]: úsa
fill [v]: t-v-m
find [v]: v-n
finger [n]: péwi
fire [v]: p-ñ
fish [n]: rapet
five [a]: v-m
flame [n]: lúre
flea [n]: tége
fletcher [n]: áñağ
flow [v]: nj-l
foot [n]: pad
forehead [n]: bavanat
fortress [n]: detomeña
fox [n]: kítu

fly [v]: m-d
food [n]: naðva
force [v]: ğ-tv
forest [n]: fen
four [a]: v-t
freeze [v]: n-pr
friend [n]: zámi
frown [v]: vr-z
frozen [a]: p-s-k-ng
fruit [n]: kivika
fur [n]: misu

G

gate [n]: kapu
gaze [v]: ğ-p
ghoul [n]: šeól
girl [n]: ída
glory [n]: zála
glove [n]: tóma
god [n]: vána
gold [n]: belfída
good [a]: t-h
gray [a]: t-p-t
green [a]: v-z
greet [v]: c-ll
grow [v]: r-r

H

hair [n]: luvis
hall [n]: lauha
hand [n]: pat
head [n]: ğom
heal [v]: l-ð-nj
heart [n]: ğema
heel [n]: pódav
heron [n]: haikara
high [a]: t-l-v
hill [n]: dali
hit [v]: d-r-v
hole [n]: dýro
hoof [n]: kambe

horse [n]: lóva
house [n]: dai
huge [a]: d-š
human [n]: kyralfé
hunt [v]: t-nj

|
ibis [n]: ivibban
ice [n]: éğ
immortal [n]: wélu
impress [v]: t-hw
insect [n]: keko
iris [n]: lúpa
iron [n]: arğa

J
jump [v]: p-p

K
kill [v]: d-ð
king [n]: hér
kiss [v]: š-l
knee [n]: velev
knife [n]: maóla
knot [n]: invára

L
lake [n]: áva
large [a]: d-š
larva [n]: mióğa
laugh [v]: m-h
leather [n]: caw
leg [n]: lev
legend [n]: tenši
letter [n]: káni (sign, symbol)
lick [v]: s-t-l
lie [v]: ğ-t-h (*lie down*), nj-r-w (*tell a lie*)
lift [v]: h-f
light [n]: ađala
light [a]: z-l
lightning [n]: hiéldar
lip [n]: aiya

liquid [a]: v-p-r-n
little [a]: ð-l
live [v]: l-š
live [a]: š-l-k
lizard [n]: liéğo
long [a]: t-l-h
look [v]: ğ-p
loud [a]: k-rr-k
love [v]: m-ð
low [a]: p-k-h
lung [n]: veosla
lycanthrope [n]: aomér
lynx [n]: údlon

M
mace [n]: behal
mad [a]: m-r-ð
mage [n]: uševir
magic [n]: aid (pact)
man [n]: wara
many [a]: t-m
marry [v]: lm-š
meat [n]: hal
melt [v]: šn-p
message [n]: dediári
messenger [n]: kuriňa
metal [n]: auwar
minstrel [n]: lantos
mirror [n]: peil
morningstar [n]: madeo-
mókyn
mother [n]: daini
mountain [n]: kilne
mouse [n]: bénen
mouth [n]: zapa
move [v]: s-l
mud [n]: kaime

N
nail [n]: itcil (fingernail)
navel [n]: bined
neck [n]: ante

nephew [n]: imwen
niece [n]: imwen
nightingale [n]: aidelwýn
nipple [n]: biiya
nose [n]: neki
not [adv]: mita
number [n]: ngóma
nut [n]: koo

○
ocean [n]: valteng
odd [a]: t-r-ð
one [a]: h-n
or [cnj]: al (inclusive), nial (exclusive)
orange [a]: l-r-nj
ore [n]: wurğe

P
painting [n]: akvaňára
pants [n]: đári
parent [n]: seveðke
people [n]: ğalis
pearl [n]: ciol
phoenix [n]: šimúr
pink [a]: f-s-w
place [v]: lh-n
poet [n]: ziúmin
poetry [n]: ziúmi
point [v]: c-rl
poison [n]: inonlíl
poke [v]: p-š
polygon [n]: lópitem
polyhedron [n]: itéma
portrait [n]: fetwiéba
priest [n]: naván
protect [v]: p-r-nj
pupil [n]: vawal (part of eye)
purple [a]: k-m-r
pyramid [n]: ruzála

Q

quartz [n]: beiyal
question [v]: r-nǎ
quiet [a]: š-v-s

R

rabbit [n]: hobírin
rabid [a]: m-r-ǎ
rain [n]: ferro
rape [v]: m-r-w
rat [n]: ǎero
raven [n]: mára
realize [v]: l-sv
rectangle [n]: lópativet
red [a]: r-h
refuse [v]: h-d
revenant [n]: rehvósa
ride [v]: l-br
rise [v]: v-l
river [n]: arad
roc [n]: ilǧarruk
rock [n]: kérna
room [n]: lúng
rot [v]: fr-t
round [a]: r-t-s
ruby [n]: rauhna
ruler [n]: urdu (person)
run [v]: f-r-h
rune [n]: vár

S

sacrifice [v]: d-k-š-h
sail [n]: hosta
sail [v]: v-d
salmon [n]: lúmo
sand [n]: kím
scratch [v]: p-c
sculpture [n]: teroko
sea [n]: teng
search [v]: h-r-š, h-š (*seek, to search for*)

seek [v]: h-š
seven [a]: t-ng
shadow [n]: mékhos
shaman [n]: háhra
shark [n]: manja
shield [n]: auhvál
shin [n]: miǧa
shine [v]: dr-ll
ship [n]: róva
short [a]: p-š-l
silent [a]: š-v-s
silk [n]: pepilla
silver [n]: aire
sin [n]: falaz
sin [v]: f-lz
sing [v]: d-l
sink [v]: l-dh
sister [n]: malea
six [a]: r-š
skull [n]: daw
slice [v]: ģ-l-t
slip [v]: nj-ǧl
sleep [v]: rr-m
slow [a]: v-m-l
small [a]: ǎ-l
smart [a]: v-ǧ
smile [v]: s-ln
snake [n]: bešha
snow [n]: šet
soil [n]: teñe
solid [a]: b-s-m
son [n]: calfe
song [n]: aida
sorcerer [n]: deršan
soul [n]: šéla
sound [n]: nano
speak [v]: v-bl, b-ht (*with passion or emphasis*)
spear [n]: sirang
sphere [n]: šoléra
spider [n]: taiǧa

spine [n]: lémula
spirit [n]: šéla
spring [n]: lai (season)
square [n]: cepos
square [a]: k-p-s
squirrel [n]: njoseki
stab [v]: d-r-ñ
stand [v]: v-l
statue [n]: adulaca
stomach [n]: uvlan
stone [n]: kérna
storm [n]: róǎ
story [n]: aiahu
strange [a]: t-r-ǎ
stretch [v]: r-kh
strike [v]: d-r-v
string [n]: banin
stupid [a]: m-f-ǎ
suck [v]: m-w
swallow [n]: fuéru
swallow [v]: ng-d-l
swamp [n]: téru
swan [n]: duces
swim [v]: l-k-nj
sword [n]: zai

T

tail [n]: hin
talk [v]: v-bl, b-ht (*with passion or emphasis*)
tall [a]: t-l-v
teach [v]: k-d
tent [n]: iǧvar
thanks [n]: tólu
thigh [n]: michen
thing [n]: doh
think [v]: t-ǧ
three [a]: r-t
throat [n]: véla
throw [v]: nc-l
thunder [n]: ávnaǧ

tide [n]: pura
tie [v]: r-ǵ
time [n]: dani
tiny [a]: ð-l
toe [n]: peli
tongue [n]: zuma
tooth [n]: alven
torso [n]: unuhru
tower [n]: dóña
toxin [n]: éǵis
tread [v]: ngt-n
treasure [n]: emma
treat [v]: m-hr
tree [n]: ente
triangle [n]: lópatiret
tunnel [n]: ngamóra
turn [n]: vizon
turtle [n]: tarúbi
twin [n]: ašíma
two [a]: h-n

U

ugly [a]: ð-n
uncle [n]: owér
understand [v]: ft-ll
unfreeze [v]: šn-p
until [cnj]: sid

utter [v]: b-ht

V

vegetable [n]: ġaróne
vein [n]: ðióta
venom [n]: éǵis
village [n]: haitan
virgin [n]: laikið
voice [n]: náva

W

wagon [n]: batal
walk [v]: h-b-n
wander [v]: ngt-n
warm [a]: w-t-l
warlock [n]: aidráǵ
warlord [n]: masai
warrior [n]: masárti
water [n]: melte
waterfall [n]: fos
wave [v]: c-ll
weather [n]: aiǵwérit
wed [v]: lm-š
werewolf [n]: márkaýt
whale [n]: bailu
white [a]: t-k-l
wife [n]: ele
win [v]: v-dr

wind [n]: víva

window [n]: walci
wing [n]: matín
winter [n]: hereeod
witch [n]: aidráǵ
wizard [n]: uševir
wolf [n]: kaýt
woman [n]: sére
womb [n]: líwa
wonder [v]: ð-k
woo [v]: n-š
wood [n]: fen (a forest),
kenjin (as in 'a plank of wood')
wool [n]: vélo
word [n]: ngeha
world [n]: máña
worm [n]: urmiév
worship [v]: s-p-ñ

X

Y

yard [n]: úsa
yellow [a]: v-ng-l

Z

zero [a]: w-h

Narumach - English

A

abamel [n]: alphabet
abaves [a]: eternal
achtar [v]: search, seek
adamaj [a]: blue
adogvohd [n]: elf
adra [n]: man
aels [cnj]: signals beginning of a list
afarohla [n]: drawing, painting
ahju [n]: tooth
ahna [n]: water
ahun [n]: mouse
ahur [n]: warrior
alehu [n]: parent
alke [n]: hole
almen [n]: portrait
amfan [a]: square
amfane [n]: rectangle, square
amhol [n]: statue
amon [n]: world
anafol [n]: duck
andeva [n]: cylinder
antach [n]: carve
anuch [n]: friend
aodan [a]: solid
argen [n]: ore
arjohl [n]: coal
arl [n]: rune
arujen [cnj]: until
aruk [n]: fox
aste [v]: tie
aswon [n]: turn
atol [n]: mountain
avahr [n]: back
azja [n]: voice
azl [n]: lizard

B

baboz [a]: loud
baga [n]: lung
bagee [n]: foot
bahel [n]: door
balga [n]: shark
baorn [a]: huge
bard [n]: thigh
barug [n]: claw
bas [n]: fur
basma [n]: beaver
bataj [n]: dagger, knife
bau [n]: animal
bea [v]: jump
bebal [v]: dig
beden [a]: long
bedu [n]: pupil
befel [n]: protect
begna [n]: arm
bejan [n]: iris
bejasmer [n]: caracal
berda [v]: stand
beral [a]: green
bernad [v]: swallow
beros [n]: forest
besam [v]: move
bewahla [a]: complete
bjehod [n]: rat
boa [n]: tree
bodke [a]: little, small
bogal [n]: crab
bohda [n]: buttock
bora [n]: snow
boran [n]: cube
brahno [n]: waterfall
bras [v]: smile
brohga [v]: boil
brua [v]: cut

bualo [n]: turtle

burun [n]: nose

bva [a]: 2, two

C

chavad [n]: mirror

cheun [a]: 0, zero, none

chmen [a]: fast

D

daguhn [v]: challenge

dagod [n]: morningstar

dahu [v]: fly

dakon [n]: knot

dalol [n]: cheek

daon [v]: count

dapa [n]: fish

daro [n]: meat

darosh [n]: grow

de [n]: no

dedafer [v]: bond, marry, wed

degaren [v]: continue

del [n]: toe

denebra [n]: emerald

denez [n]: snake

derak [n]: camp

derga [n]: pants

desenja [v]: worship

deval [v]: walk

dgahu [n]: gate

dja [cnj]: and

dobla [v]: drink

dohren [n]: rain

dorajo [n]: eagle

dredal [n]: nipple

dro [adv]: not, negation

droht [v]: lift

drue [n]: hill

duos [a]: big, large

duvra [n]: breast
dwa [a]: dumb, stupid
dwekal [n]: alchemist
dwekaleja [n]: alchemy

E

ea [n]: yes
earach [n]: spring
ebon [n]: bone
ednan [v]: eat
ejama [n]: chalk
elame [v]: impress
eldan [v]: place
eleda [n]: wife
eloka [v]: ride
emako [n]: insect
emas [a]: pink
enefon [n]: swamp
erde [n]: nut
erelda [n]: amber
erju [v]: rot
eswa [n]: house
ewan [n]: shadow

F

fache [v]: teach
fadou [v]: celebrate
fahru [n]: crow
fakna [v]: find
falgovaj [n]: crossbow
fanado [n]: bard, poet
farud [n]: priest
felta [n]: cloth, dress
fen [v]: fen
fepasra [a]: orange
flahod [n]: eel
floch [n]: wing
flora [v]: drown
fohl [n]: bird
fokra [a]: ugly
folgo [v]: frown

foun [n]: child
frada [a]: evil
frea [n]: girl
fsehgan [v]: flow
ftoooha [v]: claim
fwahru [n]: hall

G

gahow [n]: glove
gamat [v]: court, woo
garen [n]: spine
garm [n]: wolf
gehena [n]: ocean
genol [a]: liquid
geramha [n]: thunder
glamas [n]: ice
gloa [n]: ankle
gmaok [n]: werewolf
golga [n]: wave
gomablu [n]: berry
gorlam [n]: wool
guredo [a]: warm

H

haarlag [n]: window
habaju [n]: weather
hadal [v]: point
haderu [v]: sacrifice
hahd [v]: aim
haja [n]: boy
halka [n]: woman
halke [v]: wander
hallem [n]: virgin
hanjorje [n]: forehead
harema [n]: cousin
harna [v]: rape
hau [v]: greet
hauza [n]: worm
hava [v]: suck
hehras [v]: destroy
herme [n]: wood

hetos [n]: air
hjonlo [a]: clever, smart
hoa [n]: mouth
hohd [n]: bear
hona [a]: brown
hrojan [v]: heal
humban [n]: badger
huhnar [n]: apprentice
huju [n]: lake

J

ja [a]: 1, one
jaal [n]: king, ruler
jagon [n]: word
jahen [n]: metal
jaln [n]: food
jarm [n]: sail
jasma [n]: string
jbala [v]: dance
jbou [n]: horse
jedel [n]: immortal
jerko [n]: heart
jerla [n]: cave
jerob [n]: fruit, vegetable
jesha [v]: slice
jhada [n]: glory
joan [a]: round
jodesvarna [v]: discriminate
jomre [n]: winter
jorje [n]: head
jsama [a]: beautiful
jsol [n]: poison, toxin, venom

K

kadlah [n]: desert
kafat [n]: flea
kahla [a]: black
kalel [n]: father
kalpan [a]: purple
kaluk [n]: wagon
kama [n]: leg

kanuda [n]: sculpture
kare [v]: beat
katejn [a]: odd, strange
kedrem [n]: ghoul
keel [n]: tail
keja [n]: beak
kelsa [n]: sand
keol [n]: beetle
kereha [n]: city, village
kerofa [n]: bridge
kjeher [n]: mud
kjob [n]: body, torso
kloan [n]: finger
knoa [n]: beard
koh [n]: ear
kolbe [n]: fletcher
kolem [n]: artery, vein
kolla [n]: skull
komora [n]: treasure
konero [n]: diamond
kos [a]: red
krahga [n]: whale
krej [n]: copper
kuhje [n]: bark
kume [v]: win
kval [v]: speak, talk, utter
kver [n]: iron
kwahla [n]: raven
kwara [a]: mad

L

laksa [n]: boot
lanuf [a]: low
larork [n]: nightingale
lauba [v]: drive
leo [n]: neck
ljetaro [v]: breathe
ljohfa [v]: allow
lohdar [n]: quartz
lohka [v]: laugh
lojan [v]: gaze, look

luhpe [n]: swallow

M

machan [n]: heron
madegu [n]: choir
magaj [n]: daughter
mahla [n]: witch
mahno [n]: legend
majad [n]: uncle
majol [n]: aunt
make [n]: rock, stone
makhur [n]: tower
mala [n]: death
mala [a]: dead
malaba [n]: shaman
malesa [n]: sorcerer, warlock
malte [n]: storm
marga [n]: changeling
maru [v]: die
masha [v]: swim
medam [n]: leather
megna [v]: bury
mehgo [a]: tall
mejala [v]: brew, concoct
mekuj [n]: nephew, niece
melaan [v]: treat
mellan [v]: enslave
mende [a]: cold
mer [n]: cat
merhohd [n]: lynx
merloh [n]: squirrel
mjohf [n]: soil
moa [n]: larva
moen [cnj]: or
moku [n]: wind
mond [a]: good
mora [n]: light
morad [a]: light
moro [n]: corpse
mosha [n]: rabbit
muork [n]: human

mur [a]: white

N

nabu [n]: blood
naburna [a]: familiar
nahgon [n]: crawl
nahua [v]: hunt
nalpe [v]: melt
naol [a]: yellow
napan [n]: tent
nen [a]: dark
nengar [n]: darkness
nereg [n]: ship
noan [v]: drag
nohom [v]: think
noren [n]: throat

O

ochram [n]: ellipse
odrogal [n]: polyhedron
odrong [n]: polygon
ogkalo [n]: eye
ojaman [n]: warlord
ojera [n]: color
omal [a]: bad
omaka [v]: answer
onold [n]: field, yard
ork [n]: lycanthrope
orm [n]: dragon
oruk [n]: dog
osero [n]: pyramid
oubra [n]: gold

P

pahn [n]: club (weapon), mace
paratal [n]: triangle
patu [n]: heel
paul [n]: tide
pena [v]: poke, stab
peneva [v]: cleanse
penol [n]: arrow

pfere [a]: many
pherlas [n]: salmon
pokro [n]: elbow
polja [v]: kiss, lick
potod [n]: hoof
praka [n]: story
prego [n]: nail
proun [n]: hand

R

rakku [n]: soul, spirit
ram [n]: thing
ramglau [n]: fortress
raos [n]: river
raska [v]: sink
rasno [v]: scratch
ratu [n]: god
redjal [a]: quiet, silent
regon [n]: angle
reul [a]: high
rodol [n]: pearl
rohma [n]: magic
romagest [n]: mage, wizard

S

saba [n]: tongue
safron [n]: silk
sagla [v]: sail
sahom [n]: people
saja [v]: bleed
salka [n]: sister
samar [n]: chest
sanat [n]: poetry
sarod [n]: shield
sarras [a]: rabid
seahed [n]: brother
sehga [v]: rise
seota [n]: stomach, womb
sepent [v]: refuse
sfohr [v]: to burn
shagon [n]: feather

sjehra [n]: mother
skahl [n]: thanks
smoa [a]: tiny
soal [v]: fill
sohla [n]: sing
sohma [n]: number
solem [n]: song
solva [n]: silver
som [n]: sound
sporos [n]: message
sporest [n]: messenger
stahra [v]: shine
stav [v]: strike
stoa [n]: book
stor [n]: sea
suhne [n]: sphere
sum [n]: sin
sunu [v]: sin
svaels [v]: wonder
svahla [n]: sword
svad [v]: slip

T

tabla [n]: shin
talse [v]: throw
tarta [n]: armor
taton [v]: stretch
tawha [n]: amethyst
tejaw [v]: lie
temused [v]: unfreeze
tjare [n]: clay
tojan [n]: boat
toval [n]: spear
tresh [v]: force
tun [v]: fall
tuom [n]: brain
tvamu [v]: activate

U

uarrak [n]: spider
ubadna [n]: corridor

uhnavor [n]: revenant
umjo [n]: day, time
urja [v]: sleep
usea [a]: frozen
used [v]: freeze
usne [n]: lip
uzkehna [n]: minstrel

V

vagaj [adv]: even
vahl [n]: fire, flame
vahon [adv]: before
vahgest [n]: bowyer
vaj [n]: bow
vajla [n]: ibis
valajn [v]: understand
valhen [n]: swan
valorm [n]: phoenix
vansa [v]: tread
vatel [a]: short
vaz [v]: run
vefar [v]: ask, question
vegal [n]: knee
vehgod [n]: aeon
vehlald [n]: roc
venaga [v]: engage
volpa [n]: twin
vrehjo [v]: kill

W

wanha [n]: chin
wehor [v]: realize
welda [n]: lightning
welja [n]: circle
whala [n]: demon, devil
wukuwa [v]: love

Z

zaha [a]: alive, live
zahol [a]: slow
zahr [n]: hair
zajov [a]: gray

zala [v]: live
zama [n]: son
zeho [v]: hit

zehta [n]: letter
zolor [n]: tunnel
zohba [n]: ruby

zokra [n]: navel
zolta [n]: room

English - Narumach

0-9

0 [a]: cheun

1 [a]: ja

2 [a]: bva

A

activate [v]: tvamu

aeon [n]: vehgod

aim [v]: hahd

air [n]: hetos

alchemist [n]: dwekal

alchemy [n]: dwekaleja

alive [a]: zaha

allow [v]: ljohfa

alphabet [n]: abamel

amber [n]: erelda

amethyst [n]: tawha

and [cnj]: dja

angle [n]: regon

animal [n]: bau

ankle [n]: gloa

answer [v]: omaka

apprentice [n]: huhnar

arm [n]: begna

armor [n]: tarta

arrow [n]: penol

artery [n]: kolem

ask [v]: vefar

aunt [n]: majol

B

back [n]: avahr

bad [a]: omal

badger [n]: humban

bark [n]: kuhje

bard [n]: fanado

beak [n]: keja

bear [n]: hohd

beard [n]: knoa

beat [v]: kare

beaver [n]: basma

beautiful [a]: jsama

beetle [n]: keol

before [adv]: vahon

berry [n]: gomablu

big [a]: duos

bird [n]: fohl

black [a]: kahla

bleed [v]: saja

blood [n]: nabu

blue [a]: adamaj

boat [n]: tojan

body [n]: kjob

boil [v]: brohga

bone [n]: ebon

bond [v]: dedafer

book [n]: stoa

boot [n]: laksa

boy [n]: haja

bow [n]: vaj

bowyer [n]: vahgest

brain [n]: tuom

breast [n]: duvra

breathe [v]: ljetaro

brew [v]: mejala

bridge [n]: kerofa

brother [n]: seahed

brown [a]: hona

burn [v]: sfohr

bury [v]: megna

buttock [n]: bohda

C

camp [n]: derak

caracal [n]: bejasmer

carve [v]: antach

cat [n]: mer

cave [n]: jerla

celebrate [v]: fadou

chalk [n]: ejama

challenge [v]: daguhn

changeling [n]: marga

cheek [n]: dalol

chest [n]: samar

child [n]: foun

chin [n]: wanha

choir [n]: madegu

circle [n]: welja

city [n]: kereha

claim [v]: ftooha

clay [n]: tjare

claw [n]: barug

cleanse [v]: peneva

clever [a]: hjonlo

cloth [n]: felta

club [n]: pahn (weapon)

coal [n]: arjohl

cold [a]: mende

color [n]: ojera

complete [a]: bewahla

concoct [v]: mejala

continue [v]: degaren

copper [n]: krez

corpse [n]: moro

corridor [n]: ubadna

count [v]: daon

court [v]: gamat

cousin [n]: harema

crab [n]: bogal

crawl [v]: nahgon

crossbow [n]: falgovaj

crow [n]: fahru

cube [n]: boran

cut [v]: brua

cylinder [n]: andeva

D

dagger [n]: bataj
dance [v]: jbala
dark [a]: nen
darkness [n]: nengar
daughter [n]: magaj
day [n]: umjo
dead [a]: mala
death [n]: mala
demon [n]: whala
desert [n]: kadlah
destroy [v]: hehras
devil [n]: whala
diamond [n]: konero
die [v]: maru
dig [v]: bebal
discriminate [v]: jodesvarna
dog [n]: oruk
door [n]: bahel
drag [v]: noan
dragon [n]: orm
drawing [n]: afarohla
dream [v]: fen
dress [n]: felta
drink [v]: dobla
drive [v]: lauba
drown [v]: flora
duck [n]: anafol
dumb [a]: dwa

E

eagle [n]: dorajo
ear [n]: koh
eat [v]: ednan
eel [n]: flahod
elbow [n]: pokro
elf [n]: adogvohd
ellipse [n]: ochram
emerald [n]: denebra
engage [v]: venaga

enslave [v]: mellan
eternal [a]: anaves
eye [n]: ogkalo
even [adv]: vagaj
evil [a]: frada

F

fall [n]: tun
familiar [a]: naburna
fast [a]: chmen
father [n]: kalel
feather [n]: shagon
field [n]: onold
fill [v]: soal
find [v]: fakna
finger [n]: kloan
fire [v]: vahl
fish [n]: dapa
flame [n]: vahl
flea [n]: kafat
fletcher [n]: kolbe
flow [v]: fsehgan
foot [n]: bagee
forehead [n]: hanjorre
fortress [n]: ramglau
fox [n]: aruk
fly [v]: dahu
food [n]: jaln
force [v]: tresh
forest [n]: beros
freeze [v]: used
friend [n]: anuch
frown [v]: folgo
frozen [a]: usea
fruit [n]: jerob
fur [n]: bas

G

gate [n]: dgahu
gaze [v]: lojan
ghoul [n]: kedrem

girl [n]: frea
glory [n]: jhada
glove [n]: gahov
god [n]: ratu
gold [n]: oubra
good [a]: mond
gray [a]: zajov
green [a]: beral
greet [v]: hau
grow [v]: darosh

H

hair [n]: zahr
hall [n]: fwaru
hand [n]: proun
head [n]: jorre
heal [v]: hrojan
heart [n]: jerko
heel [n]: patu
heron [n]: machan
high [a]: reul
hill [n]: drue
hit [v]: zeho
hole [n]: alke
hoof [n]: potod
horse [n]: jbou
house [n]: eswa
huge [a]: baorn
human [n]: muork
hunt [v]: nahua

I

ibis [n]: vajla
ice [n]: glamas
immortal [n]: jedel
impress [v]: elame
insect [n]: emako
iris [n]: bejan
iron [n]: kver

J

jump [v]: bea

K

kill [v]: vrehjo
king [n]: jaal
kiss [v]: polja
knee [n]: vegal
knife [n]: bataj
knot [n]: dakon

L

lake [n]: huju
large [a]: duos
larva [n]: moa
laugh [v]: lohka
leather [n]: medam
leg [n]: kama
legend [n]: mahno
letter [n]: zehta
lick [v]: polja
lie [v]: tejaw
lift [v]: droht
light [n]: mora
light [a]: morad
lightning [n]: welda
lip [n]: usne
liquid [a]: genol
little [a]: bodke
live [v]: zala
live [a]: zaha
lizard [n]: azl
long [a]: beden
look [v]: lojan
loud [a]: baboz
love [v]: wukuwa
low [a]: lanuf
lung [n]: baga
lycanthrope [n]: ork
lynx [n]: merhohd

M

mace [n]: pahn
mad [a]: kwara

mage [n]: romagest
magic [n]: rohma
man [n]: adra
many [a]: pfere
marry [v]: dedafer
meat [n]: daro
melt [v]: nalpe
message [n]: sporos
messenger [n]: sporest
metal [n]: jahen
minstrel [n]: uzkehna
mirror [n]: chravad
morningstar [n]: dagod
mother [n]: sjehra
mountain [n]: atol
mouse [n]: ahun
mouth [n]: hoa
move [v]: besam
mud [n]: kjeher

N

nail [n]: prego
navel [n]: zokra
neck [n]: leo
nephew [n]: mekuj
niece [n]: mekuj
nightingale [n]: larork
nipple [n]: dredal
nose [n]: burun
not [adv]: dro
number [n]: sohma
nut [n]: erde

O

ocean [n]: gehena
odd [a]: katejn
one [a]: ja
or [cnj]: moen
orange [a]: fepasra
ore [n]: argen

P

painting [n]: afarohla
pants [n]: derga
parent [n]: alehu
people [n]: sahom
pearl [n]: rodol
phoenix [n]: valorm
pink [a]: emas
place [v]: eldan
poet [n]: fanado
poetry [n]: sanat
point [v]: hadal
poison [n]: jsol
poke [v]: pena
polygon [n]: odrong
polyhedron [n]: odrogal
portrait [n]: almen
priest [n]: farud
protect [v]: befel
pupil [n]: bedu
purple [a]: kalpan
pyramid [n]: osero

Q

quartz [n]: lohdar
question [v]: vefar
quiet [a]: redjal

R

rabbit [n]: mosha
rabid [a]: sarras
rain [n]: dohren
rape [v]: harna
rat [n]: bjehod
raven [n]: kwahla
realize [v]: wehor
rectangle [n]: amfane
red [a]: kos
refuse [v]: sepent
revenant [n]: uhnavor
ride [v]: eloka

rise [v]: sehga
river [n]: raos
roc [n]: vehlald
rock [n]: make
room [n]: zolta
rot [v]: erju
round [a]: joan
ruby [n]: zohba
ruler [n]: jaal
run [v]: vaz
rune [n]: arl

S

sacrifice [v]: haderu
sail [n]: jarm
sail [v]: sagla
salmon [n]: pherlas
sand [n]: kelsa
scratch [v]: rasno
sculpture [n]: kanuda
sea [n]: stor
search [v]: achtar
seek [v]: achtar
shadow [n]: ewan
shaman [n]: malaba
shark [n]: balga
shield [n]: sarod
shin [n]: tabla
shine [v]: stahra
ship [n]: nereg
short [a]: vatel
silent [a]: redjal
silk [n]: safron
silver [n]: solva
sin [n]: sum
sin [v]: suna
sing [v]: sohla
sink [v]: raska
sister [n]: salka
skull [n]: kolla
slice [v]: jesha

slip [v]: svad
sleep [v]: urja
slow [a]: zahol
small [a]: bodke
smart [a]: hjonlo
smile [v]: bras
snake [n]: denez
snow [n]: bora
soil [n]: mjohf
solid [a]: aodan
son [n]: zama
song [n]: solem
sorcerer [n]: malesa
soul [n]: rakku
sound [n]: som
speak [v]: kval
spear [n]: toval
sphere [n]: suhne
spider [n]: uarrak
spine [n]: garen
spirit [n]: rakku
spring [n]: earach
square [n]: amfane
square [a]: amfan
squirrel [n]: merloh
stab [v]: pena
stand [v]: berda
statue [n]: amhol
stomach [n]: seota
stone [n]: make
storm [n]: malte
story [n]: praka
strange [a]: katejn
stretch [v]: taton
strike [v]: stav
string [n]: jasma
stupid [a]: dwa
suck [v]: hava
swallow [n]: luhpe
swallow [v]: bernad

swamp [n]: enefon
swan [n]: valhen
swim [v]: masha
sword [n]: svahla

T

tail [n]: keel
talk [v]: kval
tall [a]: mehgo
teach [v]: fache
tent [n]: napan
thanks [n]: skahl
thigh [n]: bard
thing [n]: ram
think [v]: nohom
throat [n]: noren
throw [v]: talse
thunder [n]: geramha
tide [n]: paul
tie [v]: aste
time [n]: umjo
tiny [a]: smoa
toe [n]: del
tongue [n]: saba
tooth [n]: ahju
torso [n]: kjob
tower [n]: makhur
toxin [n]: jsol
tread [v]: vansa
treasure [n]: komora
treat [v]: melaan
tree [n]: boa
triangle [n]: paratal
tunnel [n]: zelor
turn [n]: aswon
turtle [n]: bualo
twin [n]: volpa
two [a]: bva

U

ugly [a]: fokra

uncle [n]: majad
understand [v]: valajn
unfreeze [v]: temused
until [cnj]: arujen
utter [v]: kval

V

vegetable [n]: jerob
vein [n]: kolemb
venom [n]: jsol
village [n]: kereha
virgin [n]: hallem
voice [n]: azja

W

wagon [n]: kaluk
walk [v]: deval
wander [v]: halke
warm [a]: guredo
warlock [n]: malesa

warlord [n]: ojaman
warrior [n]: ahur
water [n]: ahna
waterfall [n]: brahno
wave [v]: golga
weather [n]: habaju
wed [v]: dedafer
werewolf [n]: gmaok
whale [n]: krahga
white [a]: mur
wife [n]: eleda
win [v]: kume
wind [n]: moku
window [n]: haarlag
wing [n]: floch
winter [n]: jomre
witch [n]: mahla
wizard [n]: romagest
wolf [n]: garm

woman [n]: halka
womb [n]: seota
wonder [v]: svaels
woo [v]: gamat
wood [n]: herme
wool [n]: gorlam
word [n]: jagon
world [n]: amon
worm [n]: hauza
worship [v]: desenja

X

Y

yard [n]: onold
yellow [a]: naol

Z

zero [a]: cheun