

Caruvat Lexicon

(Scroll past the lexicon for phrases and grammar.)

a *part.* (past preverb) (*innovated from augment *e- with influence from Fr. a*)

aclu *adj.* exact **ak-d[eig]-*

acma *n.* sharp point, spike **ak-mā*

acriyu *adj.* bitter **āk-ri-*

acs *n.* axis **aks-*

acsil *n.* acid **aks-id-*

acsilu *adj.* acidic **aks-id-*

acsimra *n.* dimension (i.e. measurement of size, distance, or duration) **aksi- + *mṇ*

acsu *adj.* sour **ok-su-*

acsudin *n.* oxygen **ok-su- + *genə-*

actodun *n.* octagon **oktōu- + *gon(u)-*

actodunu *adj.* octagonal **oktōu- + *gon(u)-*

actofal *n.* octopus **oktōw + *pod-*

actov *num.* eight **oktōw-*

actovlic *num.* eighty **oktōu + *dek[m̥]-*

actovtu *adj. num.* eighth (ordinal) **oktōw-to-*

acu *adj.* sharp **ak-*

acura *n.* eye **ok^w-olo-*

àcusán *v.* to hear **h₂kous-*

acushu *adj.* cyan, aqua (color) **ak^wā- + *-ro-*

acuthes *n.* illusion **ok^w- + *d^hes-*

acuthitesh *n.* illusionist **ok^w- + *d^he[s]- + *-tēr*

acuyán *v.* to look (at), watch **ok^w-*

Acwithvar *n.* Uranus **ak^wā- + *aid^h- + *b^hol-*

acya *n.* edge **ak-i-*

adán *v.* to lead, draw, cause to move **h₁ag-*

adásha *n.* marketplace **h₂ger-ā-*

adir *n.* apple **abel-*

adisha *n.* pond **agh-ero-*

adja *n.* field, crop **agh-*

adjara *n.* garden **agr-olo-*

adjawi *n.* chicken *adjara + awira*

àdjayán *v.* to gather, collect

adjum *n.* parking lot **h₁ag- + *rū-m[o]-*

adlatsí *l.* south

adtra *n.* vehicle **h₁ag-tro-*

adúda *n.* dust storm, haboob *Arab. habūb*

adwisi *n.* axe **ag^wesi-*

af *n.* lake **ap-*

afá *prep.* away (from) **apo-*

afán *v.* to choose **op-*

afena *n.* opinion **op-ein-o-*
afenwilán *v.* to consult, ask advice, seek counsel **op-ein-* + **weid-*
afis *n.* pear **apisom*
afitsá *prep.* because (of) **apito-* <= **apo-* + **poti-*
aftjilán *v.* to remove **ap[o]* + **ghe[n]d-*
aftrá *prep.* after **ap-tero-*
aifinza *n.* stain **ə₂y[w]-* + **ping-tyā*
aithra *n.* ether *Grk.* *áíθηρ*
aiwu *adj.* permanent **āyw-* <= **ə₂eyu-*
akshá *n.* bear (the animal) **arko-* <= **r[t]ko-*
akshi *n.* snake **og^whi-*
akshna *n.* lamb **ag^wh-no-*
al *prep.* at (a place), next to, beside (a person or thing) **ad*
alánt *n.* tooth **Hdont-*
aldjav *n.* "at" sign **ad-* + **grb^h-*
aldjec *n.* symbiont **ad* + **ghē-k-* <= **ghed^h-*
aldjecétsi *n.* symbiosis **ad* + **ghē-k-ē-ti-* <= **ghed^h-*
alesha *n.* fragrance, essence, flavoring **od-ē-ro-*
aleshúdra *n.* perfume, cologne, aftershave **od-ē-ro-* + **udr-*
aleyán *v.* to have a smell **od-ē-*
alis *n.* crop **ad-es-*
alishán *v.* to perceive a smell **od-* + **[əw]isd^h-*
alítha *n.* fumes **od-* + **-aid^h-*
alma *n.* scent, odor, smell **od-mā-*
almithamj *n.* afternoon **ad* + **med^h[yo]-* + **āmr-*
alvnáth *n.* adverb **ad* + **wrd^h-*
amaica *n.* friend **ama-iko-*
amaica ucamru *n.* close friend *amaica* + *ucán*
amaicétsi *n.* friendship
àmàicideyán *v.* to unfriend *amaica* + **-id-* + **-éy-*
amaicítsa *n.* best friend **ama-ik[o]-isto-*
amayán *v.* to care about (used with animate entities only) **amā-*
amdra *n.* amber *Mid. Pers.* *ʾmbl*
àmidwán *v.* to change; (caus.) to alter, modify **əmeig^w-*
amidwéytesh *n.* editor (person) **əmeig^w-* + **-eyo-* + **-tēr-*
amidwéythra *n.* editor (software or device) **əmeig^w-* + **-eyo-* + **-tro-*
-aminu *suff. adj.* (passive recipient participle suffix) **-o-men-*
amírd *n.* milk **əmelg-*
amisa *n.* shoulder **omə₁so-*
ampsícru *adj.* blind **ṇ-spek-ro-*
amra *n.* daytime **āmer-*
-amru *suff. adj.* (passive participle suffix) **-o-mṇ-*
amsitján *v.* to hug, embrace **am[a]-* + **seg^h-*
amunya *n.* ammonia *Egyp.* *Amun* + **-yo-*
amvarán *v.* to wander **amb^h-al-*
amvicáyu *adj.* bisexual **amb^hi-* + **kā-*
amvicsúfu *adj.* on both sides, bilateral, in stereo **amb^hi-* + *csuf*, *q.v.*
amviví *prep.* around, about **amb^hi-b^hi*

amvramon *time*. April *omb^hra- + *mōn-
amvu *adj.* both *amb^h[i]-
amwilán *v.* to adore *am[a]- + *weid-
ámwilfitu *a.* adorable, cute, darling amwilán + -fitu
an *prep.* on *an
ana *n.* ring *anə-
anadjav *n.* comma *anə₁- + *grb^h-
Anaithvar *n.* Saturn *anə- + *aid^h[er]- + *b^hol-
anánt *n. suff.* so named (declinable; used of a specific individual) *h₃nont- <= *h₃nōm_η- + *-to-
anat *n.* duck *anət-
anatatj *time*. Saturday *anə- + *-t[o]- + *ag^h-
anayán *v.* to breathe *anə₁-
anclíntu *adj.* independent, autonomous, sovereign *_η-klei-nt-
ancsewán *v.* to ignore *_η-skēw- <= *skeuə-
anctá *n.* goal ə₂nk-to- <= *ə₂nek- + *-to-
ancudemra *n.* mess *_η-k^weg-ē-m_η
ancura *n.* hook *ank-ulo-
ancúsru *adj.* deaf *_η-əkous-ro-
andara *n.* ankle *ang-olo-
andwi *n.* eel *ang^wi-
anómra *n.* name *ə₃nō-m_η-
anontán *v.* to vote, nominate *h₃nōm_η- + *-to-
anrá *n.* man, boy, male person *ə₂ner-
ans *n.* handle *ans-
ànsvrayán *v.* to reply *an-swer-
antha *n.* flower *and^ho-
anthamon *time*. May *and^ho- + *mōn-
antharán *v.* to bloom, blossom, grow or advance quickly *and^h[o]- + *al-
anthesa *n.* atheist *_η-d^hes-o-
anthétsi *n.* atheism *_η-d^hes-ti-
antju *adj.* tight *ang^h-
antrí *prep.* instead of *ant- + *-ero-
antrimra *n.* substitute *an-ter-i + *-m_η
-antu *adj. suff.* (suffix indicating ongoing or habitual action, like the -ent of fluorescent)
*-ont-
anúna *num.* nine *h₁new-_η-
anunalic *num.* ninety *h₁new_η + *dek[_η]-
anunatu *adj. num.* ninth (ordinal) *ənew_η-to-
ànwashyán *v.* to be surprised *_η-wor-yo-
anwatu *adj.* immature *_η-mā-tu-
apra *n.* shore, beach *ap-ero-
arán *v.* to nurture *al-
aráthu *adj.* upright *ə₁rə₃d^h-wo-
àretán *v.* to destroy *ə₃reə₁-to-
arídu *adj.* poor (i.e. not wealthy)
àrisán *v.* to protect
aritra *n.* each other; reciprocal participant *al-y[o]- + *-ter-

àritreyán *v.* to invert, reverse **al-y[o]*- + *-ter- + *-eyo-
àriván *v.* to stick, adhere; (computing) to dock **h₂leib^h*-
ariwaisán *v.* to dress as a different gender **al-y[o]*- + **wə₁es*-
ariwatsesh *n.* drag performer (tsa-~ = queen; vna-~ = king) **al-y[o]*- + **wos*- + *-tēr
ariyar *n.* rest, remainder **al-y[o]*- + *-ol-
arkshlidán *v.* to prove **alg^{wh}*- + **deig*-
arkshwu *adj.* worthy **alg^{wh}*-wo-
arkshyán *v.* to be worth, to equal in value (+ accusative or use tra) **alg^{wh}*-yo-
arófec *n.* fox **alopek*-
aroyán *v.* to adopt
arsán *v.* to exceed, surpass **ol-s*-
artá *prep.* beyond **al-tero*-
artashúthru *adj.* infrared **al-tero*- + **h₁reud^h*-ro-
artasríshu *adj.* ultraviolet **al-tero*- + **sloi-ro*-
artavon *n.* contralto **al-to*- + **b^hō-n[ā]*-
artikshayétsi *n.* romance **al-ter-kā-e-ti*-
artji *n.* testicle **orgh-i*-
artsan *n.* tower **al-* + **stā-n[o]*-
artu *adj.* tall **al-to*-
arumina *n.* aluminum **alu-men* + *-om
arúmra *n.* cream **əreugh-men-* (irregularly derived)
arut *n.* alcoholic drink **alu-t-*
arután *v.* to be drunk **alu-t-*
aruthishu *adj.* free (i.e. liberated) **h₁leud^h*-ero-
aruthretu *adj.* libertarian **h₁leud^h*- + **lē-to*-
aruthridu *adj.* liberal, politically permissive **h₁leud^h*- + **reg*-
árutjudrida *n.* aldehyde; ketone *arutjwa* + *udradin* + -idu
arutjwa *n.* alcohol (either the drinking kind or in the chemistry sense)
arutsan *n.* bar, pub, tavern, nightclub **alu-t-* + **stā-no*-
arvu *adj.* bright, dazzling, garish **alb^ho*-
arwais *part.* et cetera **al-* + **wo-* + *-es
arwitsu *adj.* opposite **al-* + **wo-* + *-isto-
arwu *adj.* other **al-* + **wo-*
asánteivith *n.* realist **h₁sont-* + *-ē- + **b^heid^h*-
àsàntsadyán *v.* to analyze, examine, investigate, discover *asántu* + *sadyán*, *q.v.*
asántu *adj.* real, true, correct **h₁sont-*
ascralétsi *n.* abbreviation, acronym *-o- + **skr̥d-ē-ti*-
ashá *prep.* in back of, behind **or[s]*-
ashás *n.* back (of something), rear end **or[s]*- + *-es-
asháye *adv.* backwards **or[s]*-ā-
àsheyán *v.* to row *ə₁rē-*
ashsa *n.* aspen **apsa-*
ashsá *n.* tail **h₃rs-ā-*
ashsatathriv *n.* comet **h₃rs-ā-* + *-to- + **d^hreib^h*-
àshudán *v.* to vomit **h₁reug-*
ashúdu *adj.* nauseated, queasy **h₁reug-*
ashúthatj *time.* Tuesday **h₁reud^h*- + **agh-*
ashúthru *adj.* red **h₁reud^h*-ro-

Ashútjma *n.* Mars **h₁reu[d^h]-* + **[d^h]g^h[e]m-*
ashútsa *n.* rust **h₁reud^h-* + **-tyā*
ashva *n.* orphan **h₃órb^hos*
àshwán *v.* to forbid, prohibit **ərm-* <= *Sem h-r-m*
asintán *v.* to compute the order of letters by frequency *ASINT*, *most frequent letters in Caruvat*
asla *n.* branch **ozdo-*
astrá *n.* star **ə₂ster-*
astracwina *n.* minor planet (e.g. asteroid, KBO, etc) **ə₂ster-* + **ok^w-* + **-īno-*
astráicsa *n.* asterisk **ə₂ster-isko-*
astrúc *n.* planet **ə₂st[e]r-* + **-[o]k^w-*
astrúm *n.* outer space **ə₂st[e]r-* **rū-m[o]-*
astrumatesh *n.* astronaut **ə₂st[e]r-* **rū-mo-* + **-tēr*
at *part.* (preverb) go and _____ **at-*
atal *n.* ethnicity, race **at-al-*
atj *n.* day (24 hours) **agh-*
atjís *time.* yesterday **d^hg^hyes-*
atjise *adv.* used to **h₁d^hg^hes-*
atjisu *adj.* former, past **h₁d^hg^hes-*
atjyu *adj.* level, even **ar-ti-o-*
atra *n.* fire **āter-*
atrathec *n.* torch **āter-* + *theca*, *q.v.*
atrazda *n.* ashes **āter-* + **azg-*
-aud- *suff. adj. v. n.* (specifying that the word qualifies a suffix) **ə₂ug-*
aushe *adv.* in that other way **au-* + **-r[o]-* + **-ē*
auvi *adv. loc.* over there **au-* + **-b^hi^h₁*
àvirán *v.* to make accessible **h₃b^hel-*
avítu *adj.* available **h₃b^he[l]-* + **-to-*
avnán *v.* to open (intr), hatch (of an egg) **ap-wer-yo-*
avnatu *adj.* open **ap-wer-to-*
avrá *n.* advantage, privilege, benefit **h₃b^hl-*
àwayán *v.* to abandon **ə₁wā-*
awe *pron.* that (distant) **au-*
awelán *v.* to act (in a play, show, or movie) **aweid-*
awid *n.* oats **awig-*
àwikshán *v.* to vow, promise, pledge **h₁weg^wh-*
awira *n.* bird **awi-* + **-or-* + **-ilo-*
awisthán *v.* to perceive, experience **awizd^h-*
awísthes *n.* hallucination **awizd^h-* + **d^hēs-*
àwistheyán *v.* to seem **awisd^h-* + **-eyo-*
awíth *n.* cloth **ə₂wed^h-*
ayes *n.* metal **ayes-*
ayra *n.* morning **ayer-*
ayradash *n.* alarm clock **ayer-* + **gar-*
ayrashuc *n.* breakfast **ayer-* + **[do]rk^w-*
ayratj *time.* Wednesday **ayer-* + **agh-*
Ayratjma *n.* Mercury (planet)
ayumintu *adj.* enthusiastic **ə₂yeu-* + **mend^h-*

ayuwinu *adj.* young *ə₂yuwen-
ayúya *n.* vigor *ə₂yeu-
azda *n.* charcoal, carbon, soot *azg-
azhdu *adj.* clear, transparent *arg-
ca *part.* (interrogative particle) (*borrowed from Jpn. ka*)
ca cum *part.* (forming rhetorical questions) *ca + cumsvi*
ca va *part.* (verbal equivalent of an interrobang)
cacsa *n.* hip *koksā-
cadán *v.* to succeed *kob-
cafán *v.* to grasp, grab, capture *kap-
cafut *n.* head *kaput-
cafutsid *n.* hat *kaput- + *steg-
calá *prep. adv.* down *kad-
calán *v.* to fall *kad-
caldjav *n.* underscore character *kad- + *grb^h-
camalu *adj.* parallel; (of concepts) analogous *kom- + *ad-
camawíksh *n.* contract, agreement *kom- + *h.weg^{wh}-
camcalán *v.* to chance upon, encounter *kom- + *kad-
camdina *n.* one or more of fraternal twins/multiplets; also by defn the whole set *kom- + *gen-
camdjida *n.* organization, company (either for profit or non-profit) *kom- + *greg-
camfiyán *v.* to have compassion for, sympathize with (+acc.) *kom- + *pī-
caminyu *adj.* communist *ko-moin-i-
camosya *n.* association, intangible connection, interrelationship *kom- + *-osyo
camra *n.* tool *kamer-
camsantán *v.* to admit, concede *kom- + *sont-
camsratsi *n.* asterism, constellation *kom- + *[ə]ster- + *-ti-
camtandán *v.* to cuddle, snuggle *kom- + *tong-
camthésna *n.* religion *kom- + *d^{hes}- + *-no-
camthésnu *adj.* religious *kom- + *d^{hes}- + *-no-
camthétu *adj.* composed of (+ gen) *kom- + *d^{hē}- + *-to-
camtheyán *v.* to put together *kom- + *d^{hē}-
camthuyu *adj.* convenient *kom-d^{heu}-
camvatsi *n.* conversation *kom- + *b^{hā}- + *-ti-
camvayán *v.* to converse *kom- + *b^{hā}-
camvinthán *v.* to combine *kom- + *b^{hend^h}-
camvnadthra *n.* system, synergistic assembly *kom- + *werg- + *-d^{hlo}-
camvwi *conj.* though, admittedly *kom- + *b^{hwi}-
camwicitesh *n.* roommate *kom- + *weiki- + *-ter-
canán *v.* to sing *kan-
candis *n.* hemp, cannabis *kannabis-
Candra *n.* Moon (Luna) *kand-ro-
candramath *n.* moth *candra + math*
canlán *v.* to shine (give off light) *kand-
canlethra *n.* candle *kand- + *-ē- + *-d^{hlo}-
canma *n.* shin *konə₂-mo-
cansiyantu *adj.* synchronous *kom-ti-ont-
cantesh *n.* singer *kan- + *-tēr

cantira *n.* song *kan- + *-t[o]- + *-ilo-
cantj *n.* seashell *konkh-
cantsa *n.* music *kan- + *-tyā
carica *n.* drinking glass *kɭ-ik-
caricántha *n.* tulip *kɭ-ik- + *andʰo-
carumath *n.* butterfly *kal-wo- + *math₂-
caruthemra *n.* ornament, decoration *kal-w[o]- + *dʰē- + *-mŋ
carutheshu *adj.* ornate *kal-w[o]- + *dʰē- + *-ro-
carutheyán *v.* to decorate *kal-w[o]- + *dʰē-
Caruvat *n.* the Caruvat language *kal-wo- + *bʰā-to-
carwilapsic *n.* kaleidoscope *kal- + *weid- + *-o- + *spek-
carwu *adj.* beautiful, handsome, fine *kal-wo-
cash *n.* raven *kor-
cashe *adv.* in the following way *ko- + *-r[o]- + *-ē
cashuna *n.* club *koru-nā
cashwán *v.* to miss, be nostalgic
casnu *adj.* light colored *kas-no-
casra *n.* hazel *koselo-
cat *adv.* down, downwards *kat
catátju *adj.* depressed (mood) *kat + *agʰ-
cath *n.* shelter *kādʰ-
cathán *v.* to shelter *kādʰ-
catj *time.* today *ko + *agʰ-
catján *v.* to catch *kagʰ-
catjnad *n.* crocodile, alligator, crocodilian in general *kagʰlo- + *snog-on-
catjnafis *n.* avocado, lit. crocodile pear catjnad + afis
catjra *n.* pebble *kagʰlo-
cats *n.* bone *kost-
catsayes *n.* calcium *kost- + *ayes-
catsethra *n.* gravity *kaʰ- + *-s- + *-ē-dʰlo-
catu *adj.* low *kat
caumra *n.* fuel *kau- + *-mn-
cautrewán *v.* to reduce (opposite of oxidize) cawán + trewán
cavi *adv. loc.* here *ko + *-bʰi
cawán *v.* to burn (intr) *kau-
caweyán *v.* to burn (tr) *kāu-eyo-
cayán *v.* to be romantically or sexually attracted *kā-
caysimu *adj.* homosexual *kā- + *sem-
caysuc *n.* partner (in the romantic sense) *kā- + *sekʷ-
caysucétsi *n.* romantic relationship *kā- + *sekʷ- + *-ē-ti-
ce *pron.* this *ko
celán *v.* to yield *kēd-
cesh *n.* horn (of an animal) *kēr-
cewán *v.* to pay attention, heed, observe *kēw- <= *[s]keuə₁-
cicush *n.* feces *kekʷ-r[o]-
cicuthra *n.* toilet, water closet *kekʷ- + *-dʰlo-
cicwán *v.* to defecate *kekʷ-
ciltsán *v.* to command *koid-ti-

ciltsétsi *n.* command **koid-ti-* + **-ē-ti-*
ciltsetsivi djavta *n.* computer code or script *ciltsétsi* + *djavta*, *q.v.*
cincru *adj.* hungry **kenk-ro-*
cinctsa *n.* hunger **kenk-tyā*
cindán *v.* to exchange **kemb-*
cinde *adv.* in exchange **kemb-*
cindí *prep.* in exchange for **kemb-*
cini *n.* dust **keni-*
cinsán *v.* to judge, deem **kens-*
cinswinthán *v.* to guess, estimate **kens-* + **mendʰ-*
cinwán *v.* to move (be in motion) **kiə₂-neu-*
cipran *n.* bed **kei-* + **plā-n[o]-*
Cirilijcsu *adj.* Cyrillic *Russ. kiriliceskij*
cirsayán *v.* to satisfy, fulfill **kail[o]-* + **sā-*
ciru *adj.* whole, complete **kailo-*
cisán *v.* to sever **kes-*
cishla *n.* art, craft **kerd-*
cisva *n.* stump **kes-wo-*
cita *n.* forest **kaito-*
citju *adj.* sudden
civùdeyán *v.* to startle
ciwic *n.* movie, motion picture **kiə₂-* + **weik-*
ciwiru *adj.* lonely, lonesome **kaiwelo-*
ciyán *v.* to lie (as in lay) **kei-*
cìyeyán *v.* to lay **kei-eyo-*
clais *n.* leg **[s]kel-es-*
claiwais *n.* pants (article of clothing) **[s]kel-es-* + **wə₁es-*
clam *num.* percent **dkm[-tom]* (metathesized)
clamdjav *n.* percent sign **dkm-* + **grbʰ-*
clanyémra *n.* climate **kl-n-yé-ty-mn*
clinán *v.* to depend on, be dependent on, require **klei-n-* by analogy with *anclíntu*, *q.v.*
cof *n.* hoof **kop-* (lengthened)
comvnádtesh *n.* co-worker **kom-* + **werg-* + **-tēr*
conayán *v.* to exert oneself **kōn-ā-*
cosh *n.* war **kōr-*
cotjesh *n.* warrior, soldier **kōr-* + **-tēr*
cotjeshsan *n.* military base **kōr-* + **-tēr* + **s[t]ā-n[o]-*
covu *adj.* hollow **kōw-o-*
cowira *n.* louse **kouilo-*
coyán *v.* to sharpen; (of skills) to practice, hone **kō-*
craceya *n.* sugar
cradán *v.* to read *Seṃ k-t-b*
cradapran *n.* page *Seṃ k-t-b* + **p!-no-*
crafán *v.* to harvest **karp-*
cral *n.* heart (organ) **kerd-*
cralya *n.* heart (source of emotions) **kerd-yā*
cramá *n.* grass **klə₂-mo-*
cramarantu *adj.* valid, up to standard **krom-olo-nt-*

cramemra *n.* certificate, qualification, credential **krom-ē-mŋ*
cramitán *v.* to certify, qualify **krom-i-to-*
cramus *n.* cherry **kermus-*
cramya *n.* onion **krom-yo-*
cranán *v.* to store **kel-nā*
crasán *v.* to run **kers-*
cràseyán *v.* to cause to run; to run something (e.g. a program) **kers- + *-eyo-*
crasanta *n.* cursor **kers-ont-*
crasra *n.* hornet
cratsid *n.* exoskeleton, shell **ker- + *steg-*
craulán *v.* to close, sneck; to turn off **klāw-[i]d-*
crauthra *n.* lock **klāw- + *-dʰlo-*
cràweyán *v.* to lock **klāw-eyo-*
crawil *n.* key **klāw-id-*
crayán *v.* to spread flat **klā-*
crecsán *v.* to wax
críd *n.* book *Sem k-t-b*
crídjav *n.* curly brace(s) **krī[p-yo]- + *grbʰ-*
crifán *v.* to steal **klep-*
cril *n.* framework **kred-*
crinán *v.* to lean **klei-n[o]-*
crinyán *v.* to explain **kri-n-yo-*
crishsu *adj.* curly **krīp-so-*
critán *v.* to shake (intr) **kret-*
críteyán *v.* to shake (tr) **kret-eyo-*
critla *n.* clitoris **klei-tor-id-*
criwilán *v.* to be sure, certain **krei- + *weid-*
criyán *v.* to distinguish, discriminate **krei-*
crofa *n.* roof, ceiling, canopy **krōp-*
crom *n.* garlic **krom-*
crona *n.* arch, arc **krō-no- <= *ker-*
crufyán *v.* to hide (oneself) **krup-*
crusán *v.* to freeze **kreus-*
crusmon *time.* January **kreus- + *mōn-*
cruta *n.* reed **kreut-*
cruyán *v.* to listen **kleu-*
csanlán *v.* to climb **skand-*
csapshya *n.* scorpion **skor-pi-o-*
csarán *v.* ought to, should (+ infin) **skol-*
csatwán *v.* to obscure, eclipse, shade **skot-wo-*
csavna *n.* bench **skabʰ-no-*
csayán *v.* to poke, prod **skāi-*
csewán *v.* to beware (of), be careful (of), observe caution **skēw- <= *[s]keuə₁-*
csifyán *v.* to examine **skep-yo-*
csimra *n.* surgery **skel- + *-mŋ*
csina *n.* knife (cutlery), knife (surgical), scalpel **skel- + *-no-*
csinlán *v.* to perform surgery
csirán *v.* to be obliged **skel-*

csirayán *v.* to wither **skelə*₁-
csitsi *n.* caret (punctuation) **kes-eti*
csiván *v.* to cut into slices **skebh*^h- <= **sek*-
csivta *n.* slice, cross section **skebh*^h-to- <= **sek*- + *-to-
csoyu *adj.* black **skeh*₃-
csuf *n.* side
csufán *v.* to tilt (intr)
csufdjav *n.* slash (punctuation) *csufán* + *djaván*
csufnat *n.* side road, tangent
csufnatán *v.* to go on a tangent, be distracted
csulán *v.* to shoot (e.g. with a gun) **skeud*-
csumvwa *n.* peer, colleague **ksu*[*n*] + **b^hw*[*i*]-
csun *prep.* with **ksun*
csunawisthatesh *n.* synesthete **ksun-awizd^h-o-tēr*
csunawisthétsi *n.* synesthesia **ksun-awizd^h-ē-ti*-
csunawisthu *adj.* synesthetic **ksun-awizd^h-*
csunyudán *v.* to conjugate (i.e. verbs) **ksun*- + **yeug*-
csura *n.* whale **skwal*-
csuván *v.* to shove **skeub^h*-
csuyán *v.* to scratch, scrape **kseu*-
csuytjish *n.* raccoon *csuyán* + *tjisha*
cu *conj.* and, also; (with verb/adj/adv/noun + **da**) even if **k^we*
cucra *n.* wheel **k^wek^w-lo*-
cucrusa *n.* tire/tyre **k^wek^w-lo*- + **us*- (<= **wes*-)
cudinu *adj.* what kind of?, what type? **k^wo*- + **gen*-
cudjav *n.* ampersand **k^we* + **grb^h*-
cudu *adj.* gibbous
culai *adv.* long ago **k^wləi*
culaiv *n.* ex partner **k^wləi* + **h₁eib^h*-
culim *adv.* when? **k^wo*- + **dī-m*[*ōn*]-
culminthán *v.* to think or understand something piece by piece, concretely, or in sequence **k^we*[*z*]d- + **mend^h*-
culmrath *n.* fact **k^we*[*z*]d- + **mṇd^h*-
culmrathu *adj.* concrete, factual **k^we*[*z*]d- + **mṇd^h*-
cumara *n.* heap **ku-m-olo*-
cumí *prep.* according to (expressing disbelief) **k^wam-i*
cuminthán *v.* to expect **k^we* + **mend^h*-
cumintju *adj.* how many, how much **k^wo*- + **meneg^h*-
cumsvi *conj.* as if, as though **k^wam-swai*
cumwe *conj.* so that, in order that
cunaman *n.* cinnamon
cunmon *time.* August **k^won*- + **mōn*-
cunthán *v.* to suffer **k^wenth*-
cunuye *adv.* already, yet **k^we* + **neu*- + **-ē*
cupras *n.* copper *Grk.* *Kupros*
curá *prep.* around (i.e. past a turn) **k^wel*-
curataruc *n.* palindrome **k^wlo-tolk^w*-
curfwais *n.* shirt **k^wrp*- + **wə₁es*-

cursa *n.* neck **kʷol-so-*
cusán *v.* to cough **kʷes-*
cushaf *n.* body, torso **kʷrep-*
cushán *v.* to do, behave, act **kʷer-*
cúshamricsu *adj.* accusative **kʷer-o-mŋ-is-ko-*
cushawidán *v.* to influence **kʷer- + *ə₂weg-*
cùsheyán *v.* to cause, to effect **kʷer-eyo-*
cushfa *n.* body, physical form **kʷrep-*
cúshinticsu *adj.* nominative **kʷer-ent-is-ko-*
cushnáth *n.* verb **kʷer- + *wɾdʰ-*
cushret *n.* right(s) **kʷer- + *lē-to-*
cushwi *n.* worm **kʷɾ-mi-*
cushwinth *n.* intention **kʷer- + *mendʰ-*
cushwinthán *v.* to intend **kʷer- + *mendʰ-*
cushwu *adj.* bent, curved **kur-wo-*
cusla *n.* piece **kʷezd-*
cuslapre *adv.* sometimes **kʷezd- + *-pl[ek]- + *-ē*
cuslavi *adv. loc.* in some places **kʷezd-o-bʰi*
cuslaye *adv.* partially, somewhat, incompletely, to some extent **kʷezd-o- + *-ē-*
cuslayu *adj.* partial, incomplete **kʷezd-o-*
cuslí *prep.* one of, part of (partitive) **kʷezd-*
cusloru *adj.* some **kʷezd- + *-ol-*
cusna *n.* cooking pot **[au]kʷ-snā-*
custhitj *n.* chemical element **kʷezd- + *dʰeigh-*
cutálim *adv.* when... **kʷo- + *-to- + *dī-m[ōn]-*
cutámet *adv.* how long.... (of time) **kʷo- + *-to- + *mēt[ā]-*
cutamintju *adj.* as many, as much **kʷo- + *-to- + *menegʰ-*
cutatsi *conj.* how... **kʷo- + *-to- + *[p]oti-*
cutávi *adv. loc.* where... **kʷo- + *-to- + *-bʰi*
cute *pron.* that which....; the one who.... (relative) (can be pronounced **cuté**) **kʷo- + *-to-*
cuthán *v.* to avoid, evade
cutitsa *conj.* why... **kʷo- + *-to- + *ai-tyā-*
cutja *n.* deed, act **kush-ta <= *kʷer- + *-to-*
cutru *adj.* which? **kʷo-tero-*
cutsi *n.* skin, hide **kū-ti-*
cutsrim *n.* mucus **kū-t[i]- + *slei-m[o]-*
cutush *num.* four **kʷetwer-*
cutushlic *num.* forty **kʷetwer- + *dek[m]-*
cututju *num. adj.* fourth (ordinal) **kʷetwer-to-*
cutuzhdun *n.* rectangle, square **kʷetwer- + *gnu-*
cutuzhdunu *adj.* rectangular, square **kʷetwer- + *gnu-*
cuyatsi *n.* rest, break(time) relaxation **kʷeiə₁-ti-*
cuyatu *adj.* quiet **kʷyə₁-t-*
cuye *pron.* who?, what? (interrogative) **kʷoi-*
cwamet *adv.* how long? (of time) **kʷo- + *mē-t[ā]*
cwarye *adj.* how?, in what manner?, to what degree? *analogy with tarye*
cwaryu *adj.* what kind of...? *analogy with taryu*
cwatsi *adv.* how?, by what means? **kʷo- + *[p]oti-*

cwavi *adv. loc.* where? **kʷo-* + **-bʰi*
cwawa *n.* coffee *Arab. qahwa*
cwawina *n.* caffeine *Arab. qahwa* + **-ino-*
cwe *conj.* and/or, inclusive or **kʷe* + **yē* (q.v. *Grk. ē, Sansk. yā*)
cwelapsic *n.* telescope **kʷēl-* + **-o-* + **spek-*
cwelavóna *n.* telephone **kʷēl-* + **-o-* + **bʰō-nā*
cwelcinán *v.* to voyage, go on a journey **kʷēl-* + **kiə₂-n-*
cwelu *adj.* far (in distance or time) **kʷēl*
cwicán *v.* to appear, take form **kʷek-*
cwilu *adj.* white **kʷeid-*
cwinsán *v.* to lend, loan **[loi]kʷ-nēs-*
cwirya *n.* alkali, base *Arab. qili*
cwiryu *adj.* alkaline, basic *Arab. qili*
cwitra *conj.* but, though **kʷo-* + **-ter-*
cwitsa *adv.* why? **kʷo-* + **ai-tyā*
cwiýán *v.* to rest, relax, kick back, take a break **kʷeiə₁-*
cwiyatj *n. time.* weekend **kʷeiə₁-* + **agh-*
cwona *n.* dog **kʷōn-*
cwrr *n.* purr *onomatopoeia*
da *part.* (subjunctive marker) *Jpn -ba*
dacara *n.* staff, rod **bak-olo-*
dalyamon *time.* October **badyo-* + **mōn-*
dalyu *adj.* yellow **badyo-*
danawán *v.* to be born **genə₁-wo-*
dandán *v.* to mock **gang-*
danla *n.* drop of liquid **band-*
danwa *n.* knee **gonu-*
-dar *n. suff.* so called (declinable, used for type of something) **gal-*
darán *v.* to call out to (another), to address, summon **gal-*
daróv *n.* sibling's spouse
darsa *n.* expressive ability, say **gal-so-*
dårseyán *v.* to express **gal-so-* + **-eyo-*
dartamon *time.* February **gol-to-* + **mōn-*
darwu *adj.* bald **gal-wo-*
dashán *v.* to yell, shout **gar-*
dashu *adj.* loud **gar-*
datáta *n.* potato *Carib batata*
dawitheyán *v.* to rejoice **gāw-idʰ-ē-*
dawu *adj.* hypothetical *da, q.v.* + **-wo-*
dicu *adj.* messed up, gefikfed
didnán *v.* to breed; to beget **gi-gnə-*
dimwa *n.* camel *Sem g-m-l*
dinaim *n.* one or more of identical twins/multiplets; also by defn the whole set **genə-* + **aim-*
dinán *v.* to give birth **genə-*
dinasril *n.* DNA, gene(s) **genə₂-* + **sred-*
dínasrilicsu *adj.* genetic **genə₂-* + **sred-* **-isko-*
dinat *n.* family **genə-t-*

dinatj *n.* birthday *genə- + *agh-
dinayu *adj.* innate *genə-
dines *n.* type, kind *genə-s-
diniv *n.* incest *genə- + *h₁eibh-
dinolu *adj.* racist *genə- + *ōd-
dintsan *n.* nation *gen[ə]- + *stā-n[o]-
dintsi *n.* birth *genə-ti-
-dinu *adj. suff. o.* (ethnicity suffix) *genə-
dinwa *n.* cheek *genu-
dirthra *n.* air conditioner *gel- + *-d^hlo-
dirtjata *n.* refrigerator
dirtu *adj.* cold *gel-to-
diru *adj.* strong, powerful *bel-
div *n.* jaw *gebh-
diya *n.* sprout *geiə-
diyán *v.* to sprout *geiə-
djana *n.* grain, cereal *grā-no-
djanyov *n.* soy *Mandarin jiàngyóu*
djastra *n.* stomach *gras-ter-
djavadja *n.* list
djavadján *v.* to list, enumerate
djavamru *adj.* written; (with **we**) *n. equiv.* input *grbh- + *-omno- + *-wo-
djaván *v.* to write, sketch, draw, post online *grbh-
djavathra *n.* writing utensil *grbh- + *-o- + *-d^hlo-
djavira *n.* punctuation mark *grbh-ilo-
djavmra *n.* letter (of the alphabet), glyph, symbol representing sounds and/or words
 *grbh-mṇ
djavransuc *n.* magazine (i.e. reading material)
djavsrat *n.* line of text *djaván + srata*
djavta *n.* passage, paragraph, writings *grbh-to-
djavtesh *n.* writer, author *grbh- + *-tēr
djavthra *n.* writing implement *grbh- + *-d^hlo-
djavtu *adj.* written *grbh- + *-to-
djida *n.* large group, crowd, people, populace, public *greg-
djidán *v.* socialize, be social, interact socially *greg-
djidznuvarwu *adj.* autistic *djida + snuvarwu, q.v.*
djidjidu *adj.* socialist *greg- + *reg-
djidu *adj.* gregarious, extraverted, social *greg-
djuthán *v.* to make a commotion, ruckus, clamor *g^{wr}-edh-
dlac *n.* ice *gl-k-
dlacarúmra *n.* ice cream *gl-k- + arúmra, *q.v.*
dlacéytheç *n.* freezer *gl-k- + *-éyo- + *dheh₁-k-
dlafsu *adj.* strong (e.g. of medicines, drinks, acids, etc) *b/- + *poti-
dluvu *adj.* apart, in pieces *gleubh-
doitjum *n.* germanium *Ger. deutsch + -ium*
doshac *n.* borax *Arab. buraq*
dracanta *n.* dragon *d^rk-ont-
dradjav *n.* exclamation point *gar- + *grbh-

drana *n.* crane (bird) *gerə-no-
drata *n.* rubbish, garbage, refuse *dr-to-
dratriván *v.* to recycle *dr-t-[s]treb^h-
drayán *v.* to discard, throw away *dr-
drida *n.* (short form of **árutjudrida**, q.v.)
drimán *v.* to dream *drem-
drimcaf *n.* dreamcatcher *drem- + *kap-
drimuc *n.* dream (i.e. sleep hallucination) *drem- + *ok^w-
drith *n.* radio wave(s) *nered^h-
driya *n.* clay *gley-
drotj *n.* point, dot *glōg^h-
drura *n.* cluster *gleu-lo-
dumán *v.* to visit *g^wem-
dun *n.* angle, crease *gnu-
dundjav *n.* angle bracket(s) (punctuation) *gonu- + *grb^h-
dunlazdya *n.* potassium *budn- + *azg- + *-yom
dunu *adj.* angular *gnu-
dura *n.* ember *geu-lo-
duravon *n.* baritone *g^wrə- + *b^hō-n[ā]-
duru *adj.* heavy *g^wrə₃-
durvina *n.* dolphin *g^welb^h-ino-
dusán *v.* to taste *geus-
dushíwa *n.* back of the neck *g^wrī-wā-
dushuc *n.* boron *Arab. buraq*
dusru *adj.* appetizing *geus-ro-
duth *n.* bottom, base *g^wə₂d^h-
duthavon *n.* bass (voice type) *g^wəd^h- + *b^hō-n[ā]-
duthetsán *v.* to land
duthawira *n.* diving bird; **saru** ~ *n.* pigeon; **cwilu** ~ *n.* dove *duthu + awira, q.v.*
duthicán *v.* to dive *duthu + icán, q.v.*
duthu *adj.* deep; (+ ayrai) early; (+ nacuti) late *g^wə₂d^h-
duyamtán *v.* to be conquered, defeated, to lose *g^weiə₂-m[en]-to-
duyán *v.* to defeat, conquer, win *g^weiə₂-
dwarlu *adj.* slow *g^wrdu-
dwaván *v.* to sink, descend, dip down, set (of the sun etc) *g^wāb^h-
dwavzi *n.* sauce *g^wāb^h- + *sai-
dwenya *n.* woman, girl, female person *g^wēn-yā
dwenyanráikshu *adj.* androgynous *g^wēn-y-ə₂-nr-is-sko-
dwetán *v.* to communicate, discuss *g^wet-
dwimet *n.* age (of a person, etc) *g^weiə- + *mē-to-
dwimsifán *v.* to test, check (someone/something) *dwimván, q.v. + *s[k]ep-*
dwimván *v.* to perform *g^wemb^h- <= *b^heug- with nasal infix
dwimvétsi *n.* performance, act *dwimván, q.v.*
dwinsha *n.* lesbian *g^wen- + *-s[o]r-
dwirv *n.* womb, uterus *g^welb^h-
dwitesh *n.* living being *g^wei- + *-tēr
dwiwa *n.* life(span), state of being alive *g^wi-wo-
dwiwayúmra *n.* vitamin *g^wiwo- + *yeug-mñ

dwoyán *v.* to be alive **g^weh₃i-*
dwushtráve *adv.* boustrophedon **g^wous-* + **strob^h-* + **-ē*
dwuya *n.* cow **g^wou-*
-e *adv. suff.* adverbial ending **-ē*
ecis *n.* cure, (medical) remedy **[y]eæk-es-*
edán *v.* to not exist **ēg-* <= **eg-ē-*
edusán *v.* to drown or suffocate (intr)
èdùseyán *v.* to drown or suffocate (tr)
elictra *n.* electron *Grk. ēlektron*
eluna *n.* pain, hurt, sting **ēd-unā*
es *part.* (plural marker) **-es*
esaran *n.* iron (the metal) **h₁ēsh₂rno-*
esina *n.* chair **ēs-eno-*
etra *n.* intestine(s), gut(s) **ē-ter-*
-étsi *n. suff.* (forming abstract nouns from verbs or adjectives) **-ē* + **-ti-*
etsivnáth *n.* adjective **-ē-ti-* + **wrd^h-*
etsya *n.* intangible thing **-ē-ti-* + **-om*
-éy- *v. suff.* (causative suffix) **-eyo-*
-eycs *v. suff.* (iterative suffix for verbs) **-ey[o]-* + **-sko-*
eytrá *prep.* by, caused by **-ey[o]-* + **-tēr*
-fitu *adj. suff.* adj suffix denoting ability (equiv. to -ible, -able) **pit-* <= **poti-*
fiyán *v.* to stack (tr.) **k^wei-*
fla *n.* city **p!ə-*
fladwirv *n.* cousin **p!ə-* + **g^welb^h-*
flatsí *prep.* near (preposition) **p!ə-ti-*
flatsila *n.* loveseat **p!t-* + **sed-*
flatsu *adj.* near (in distance or time) **p!ə-ti-*
fnata *n.* path, way, passage **pŋ-t-ə-*
fnàteyán *v.* to follow a path, go down a road, turn at a crossing **pŋ-t-ə-* + **-eyo-*
ftishuc *n.* feather **pter-uk-*
ftishukshef *n.* dinosaur **pter-uk-* + **rēp-*
-fusu *adj. suff.* resistant, retardant, -proof **paus-*
fwareyán *v.* to resist **p[a]u[s]-* + **lē-*
fwasán *v.* to stop (intr), cease, desist, relent, discontinue (an action) **pwas-* <= **paus-*
lishe fwasán *v.* to halt (intr.) (lit. hard stop)
mwacse fwasán *v.* to pause (intr.) (lit. soft stop)
fwàseyán *v.* to stop (tr) **pwas-eyo-* <= **paus-* + **-eyo-*
fyemrán *v.* to meditate **k^wyē-men(d^h)-*
hahán *v.* to laugh (*onomatopoeitic*)
hahinán *v.* to giggle, snicker, chuckle <= *hahán* + **-ino-*
haidjav *n.* apostrophe **poti-* + **grb^h-*
haitán *v.* to own, possess **poit-* <= **poti-o-*
haitvayán *v.* to claim *haitán* + **vayán*, *q.v.*
hal *n.* foot (appendage) **pod-*
hàlicán *v.* to walk **pod-* + **h₁ei-k-*
halida *n.* toe **pod-* + **deig-*
halmemra *n.* foot (unit of measurement) **pod-* + **mē-mŋ*
hàlprasán *v.* to kick, strike with the foot **pod-* + **pres-*

halwisa *n.* shoe *pod- + *wes-
halwais *n.* sock (clothing) *pod- + *wə₁es-
han *n.* fabric *pan-
hàñleyán *v.* to hang (tr.) *pond-eyo-
hanminthán *v.* to think or understand something intuitively, abstractly, to grasp the "big picture" *pan[t]- + *mend^h-
hanmrath *n.* the "big picture", the "10,000 foot view" *pan[t]- + *mnd^h-
hanmrathu *adj.* abstract *pan[t]- + *mnd^h-
hantadtra *n.* vehicle *pant- + *h₁ag-tro-
hantapre *adv.* every time *pant- + *-plo-
hantatsantu *adj.* omnipotent *pant-o- + *p[o]ti- + *-ont-
hantavi *adv. loc.* everywhere *pant- + *-b^{hi}
hante sime *adv.* all the same, nevertheless
hantí *prep.* each, per (as in per hour, per diem) *pant-
hantila *n.* omnivore *pant- + *ed-
hantísmra *n.* the universe *pant- + *es- + *-mñ
hantu *adj.* every *pant-
hantvalu *adj.* benevolent *pant- + *b^had-
hantwilantu *adj.* omniscient *pant- + *weid-ont-
harán *v.* to touch *pāl-
harafitu *adj.* tangible *pāl- + *poti- + *wo-
hárafitidu *adj.* intangible; (~ **misha**) force field *pāl- + *poti- + *eg- + *wo-
harfýán *v.* to polish *prp-yo-
hashatu *adj.* ready *Lat* parāre + *-to-
hashayán *v.* to prepare, make ready
hashfa *n.* grandfather *par- + *pə₂[ter]-
hashin *n.* parent *par-en[t]-
hashnadjav *n.* invoice *por-no- + *grb^h-
hashnán *v.* to sell *por-no-
hashwa *n.* grandmother *par- + *mā[ter]-
hatésh *n.* father *pə₂tēr
hatsamrétsi *n.* potential *poti- + *-o-mno- + *-ē-ti-
hatsán *v.* to be able *poti-
hatse *adv.* maybe, possibly *poti-
hatsi *n.* possibility, opportunity, chance *poti-
hatsimra *n.* skill *poti-mñ-
hatsu *adj.* possible *poti-
hàuvrisán *v.* to explode *paəw[r] + *b^hres-
hawavi *adv. loc.* in a few places *pau-o-b^{hi}
hawona *n.* peacock, peahen, peafowl *Lat.* pāvō, *stem* pāvōn-
hawu *adj.* few *pau-
hesán *v.* to crush *pē[i]s-
heshiyán *v.* (tr or intr) to risk, to take a chance *pēr-ya-
hetja *n.* risk, danger *pēr-to-
hetju *adj.* risky, dangerous *pēr-to-
hetsu *adj.* crushed *pē[i]s-to-
heyantu *adj.* hostile *pēi-ont-
hictin *n.* comb (for hair) *pekten-

hícushidu *adj.* capitalist *pek^w- + *reg-
hicuthec *n.* bank, financial institution *pek^w- + *d^hē-k-
hicuya *n.* wealth, money *pek^w-
hifán *v.* to chirp, peep *pip-
hifla *n.* box, container *pi-pd-o-
hilra *n.* pedal *ped-lo-
himash *n.* pyramid *Egyp. pimar*
himic *n.* pumice *poim-ik-
hincu *num.* five *penk^{we}
hincudun *n.* pentagon *penk^{we}- + *gnu-
hincudunu *adj.* pentagonal *penk^{we}- + *gnu-
hinculic *num.* fifty *penk^{we}- + *dek[m]-
hincutu *adj. num.* fifth (ordinal) *penk^{we}-to-
hindán *v.* to paint *ping-
hindra *n.* paint *ping-ro-
hinlán *v.* to be hanging *pend-
hinmishán *v.* to delete, erase, elide
hira *n.* hair, fur *pilo-
hirad *n.* island *peleg-
hirashef *n.* mammal-like reptile, synapsid *pilo- + *rēp-
hirasic *n.* razor *pilo- + *sek-
hiris *n.* cliff *pelis-
hirsá *n.* felt *pil-so-
hitán *v.* to fly *pet-
hitjismet *n.* mile
hitna *n.* wing *pet-no-
hitnashef *n.* pterosaur *pet-no- + *rēp-
hivda *n.* mark *peug-
hivdán *v.* to mark *peug-
horán *v.* to stumble, falter, move clumsily *pōl-
horu *adj.* clumsy *pōl-
hucán *v.* to cook *pek^w-
hudán *v.* to punch *pewg-
hudatesh *n.* boxer *hudán + -tesh*
hudathra *n.* fist *hudán + -thra*
hukshán *v.* to quit
hushsina *n.* mineral *pū-r[o]- + *stoi-no-
hushsinura *n.* mine *pū-r[o]- + *stoi-no- + *au-lo-
hushu *adj.* pure *pū-ro-
i *part.* (future preverb) (*from *e- augment, with change in meaning*)
icán *v.* to go, to come *h₁ei-k-
icétsi *n.* trip, trek, adventure *h₁ei-k- + *-ē- + *-ti-
icsí *prep.* from *-isko-
icsma *n.* spit for roasting *aik-smā
icsmayán *v.* to roast on a spit (intr) *aik-smā
-icsu *adj. suff. o.* (adjective suffix denoting origin or affiliation) *-isko-
icsushán *v.* to attempt *ais- + *k^wer-
icwa *n.* horse *ek^{wo}-

ida *n.* goat **aig-*
-idu *adj. suff.* (suffix meaning 'without', equiv. to -less) **eg-*
ikshán *v.* to want, wish for, desire **ais-sk-*
-ikshu *adj. suff.* (suffix denoting resemblance) **isko-* + *s*
ilán *v.* to eat **ed-*
ilta *n.* food **ed-* + **-to-*
iltacran *n.* pantry, cupboard **ed-* + **-to-* + **kel-nā-*
iltsan *n.* restaurant **ed-* + **stā-no-*
imarait *n.* copyright *imarán* + *haitán*, *q.v.*
imarán *v.* to copy, emulate, imitate **aim-olo-*
impsusán *v.* to interrupt **en-s* + **paus-*
imsinkshán *v.* to cover a song **aim-* + **seng^{wh}-*
imya *n.* spare, backup **aim-yo-*
imyu *adj.* spare, extra, redundant **aim-yo-*
in *prep.* within **en*
inanúltu *adj.* specialized **oi-no-* + **neud-to-*
incunthya *n.* empathy **en-* + **kwenth-* + -*yā*, *cf. Grk. εμπάθεια*
inficán *v.* to record **en* + **peik-*
initsa *n.* entrance **en-i-t-yo-*
inladinayu *adj.* native, indigenous **en-do-genə-*
inlic *n.* index **en* + **deik-*
inmetra *n.* pharmaceutical, medicine
inrá *prep. adv.* inside of, indoors **en* + **-ro-*
ins *prep.* into **ents*
insashán *v.* to fit (i.e. be small enough to be inside of) **ens* + **ar-*
inseycsán *v.* to recurse **en-s* + **-ey-sk-*
insicán *v.* to enter **ens* + **h₁eik-*
instheyán *v.* to insert **ens* + **d^hē-*
int *n.* front **h₂ent-*
intí *prep.* in front of **h₂ent-*
intru *adj.* inner **en-tero-*
intsidán *v.* to prick **en* + **steig-*
intsiya *n.* fossil **en* + **stoi-*
intsiyán *v.* to fossilize **en* + **stoi-*
-intu *suff. adj.* (active participle suffix) **-ent-*
inu *adj.* unique **oi-no-*
invadicinwéythra *n.* machine **en-werg-i-kīn-w-ey-d^hlo-*
invádyā *n.* energy **en-werg-yā*
inzvuthán *v.* to bother, disturb **ens* + **b^heud^h-*
ipra *n.* boar **h₁epero-*
-ira *n. suff.* (diminutive suffix) **-ilo-*
-irashu *adj. suff.* lesser (adjective suffix) **-iloss-* <= **-ilo-* + **-yos-so-*
ircis *n.* wound **elk-es-*
irma *n.* elm **el-mo-*
irunán *v.* to drive **elə-un-*
iruntesh *n.* driver (of a vehicle), pilot **elə-un-* + **-tēr*
irya *n.* olive
ishacra *n.* carrot **ei-ro-* + **krə-*

ishsinán *v.* to exponentiate *eg^hs-p[o]si-n-
ishu *adj.* orange (color) *ei-ro-
isina *n.* autumn *es-en-
isinmon *time.* September *es-en- + *mōn-
isisha *n.* iron *is-ero-
Íslamvithu *adj.* Muslim, Islamic *Islam* + *b^heid^h-
ismra *n.* realm, world *h₁es- + *-m^h
isnatesh *n.* idealist *h₁es- + *-no- + *-tēr
isnu *adj.* ideal *h₁es- + *-no-
isrá *prep. adv.* outside of, outdoors *eg^hs-ter-
istrán *v.* to regret *ais-ter-
istru *adj.* outer *eg^hs-ter-
isvar *n.* bubble *aid^her- + *b^hol-
-isw- *suff. n. v. adj.* (skip over the next word and qualify the one after it) *sel-
ithra *n.* air *aid^her-
itj *prep.* out of *eg^hs
itjanán *v.* to pour *eg^hs + *an-
itjicsu *adj.* exotic *eg^hs + *-isko-
itjlim *n.* porch *eg^hs + *dem-
itjrelán *v.* to skip, omit *eg^hs + *lē-d-
itjum *n.* patio, deck of a house *eg^hs + *rū-mo-
itra *adv.* again *i-ter-
itrán *v.* to repeat *i-ter-
itrasu *adj.* repetitive *i-ter- + *so-
itsa *n.* cause, reason *ai-tyā
itsavi *adv. loc.* in most places *-isto- + *-b^hi
-itsu *adj. suff.* (superlative) *-isto-
itsu *adj.* most (in the majority) *-isto-
ivamaic *n.* friend with benefits *h₁eib^h- + *ama-ik[o]-
iván *v.* to have sex with (+dat implies consent; +acc without consent) *h₁eib^h-
ivicsu *adj.* sexual *h₁eib^h- + *-isko-
ividu *adj.* asexual (i.e. does not reproduce sexually, or can reproduce asexually); virgin
 *h₁eib^h- + *-eg-
ivikshidu *adj.* asexual (i.e. does not experience sexual attraction, or not usually) *h₁eib^h-
 + *ais-sk- + *-eg-
ivprat *n.* prostitute *h₁ib^h-pl-o-t- <= *h₁eib^h- + *pel- + *-o- + *-to-
ivsvan *n.* orgasm *h₁eib^h- + *swād-n[ā]-
ivtheyán *v.* to mess with, mess up, tamper with; (as participle) general purpose
 intensifier *h₁eib^h- + *d^hē-
ivtjayán *v.* to be sexually attracted *heib^h- + *g^her-
ivtsa *n.* sex (the act) *h₁eib^h- + *-tyā
iwa *n.* age, eon *aiw-
iwin *time. adv.* ever, forever *aiw-en-
iyolesin *n.* iodine *Grk.* iōdēs + *-ino
iyu *adj.* multicolored *[h₃]eyo-
izamru *adj.* positive (i.e. having been tested for) (+thra dat.) *h₁es- + *-o-m^h
izán *v.* to exist *h₁es-
kshananom *n.* onomatopoeia *g^whon- + *h₃nō-m[*n*]

kshashwon *time*. July *g^whor- + *mōn-
kshinán *v.* to kill *g^when-
kshiritj *n.* gland *g^whelegh-
kshithán *v.* to ask (+acc of thing asked, +dat of person asked) *g^whedh-
kshithadjavadja *n.* menu *g^whedh- + djavadja
kshithdash *n.* interrobang *g^whedh- + *gar-
kshithdjav *n.* question mark *g^whedh- + *grbh-
kshithétsi *n.* question *g^whedh- + *-ē-ti-
kshonsa *n.* sound *g^whōn-so-
kshramametra *n.* thermometer *g^wher-mo- + *mē- + *-tlo-
kshramu *adj.* warm *g^wher-mo-
kshuloc *n.* yarn *kur-dōk- <= *ruk- + *dek-
lacrumra *n.* tear(s) (as in crying) *dakru-mṇ
lacruyán *v.* to cry, weep *dakru-
lacsí *n.* syrup, nectar, sweet drink *dɪk- + *sai-
lacuvnal *n.* licorice, anise *dɪk-u- + *wrod-
ladjav *n.* semicolon *dā- + *grbh-
lafán *v.* to swap *dap-
lafminthán *v.* to be confused *dap- + *mendh-
lairán *v.* to deal *dā-i-l-
laivneda *n.* dealbreaker *dā-i- + *b^hrēg-o-
lakshwa *n.* meal (as in entree) *dork^w-
lama *n.* house, household *dom-o-
lamnav *n.* houseboat *dom- + *nāw-
lamshidu *adj.* democratic *dom- + *reg-
lantjumra *n.* language *dŋghu-mṇ
lantjwa *n.* tongue (body part) *dŋghu-
lanwa *n.* river *danu-
las *n.* slave *dos-
lasétsi *n.* slavery *dos- + *-ē- + *-ti-
lasiyantu *adj.* asynchronous *dā-ti-ont-
-lat *num. suff.* -th (reciprocal numeral suffix) *dā-to-
layán *v.* to divide, split, separate *dā-
lic *num.* -ty (i.e. times ten; used in compds for 20 thru 90) *dek[m]
licán *v.* to receive, accept, (of illnesses) to catch *dek-
licfitu *adj.* contagious *dekpit- <= *dek- + *poti-
licishsin *num.* (times) ten to the power of... *licma* + *ishsinán*
licma *num.* ten *dekṇ
licmatu *adj. num.* tenth (ordinal) *dekṇ-to-
licmra *n.* pattern *deik- + *-mṇ
lics *n. loc. adv.* right (hand side), rightwards, to the right *deks-
lictja *num.* ten thousand *dek[m] + *gh[esl]o-
lictsan *n.* school *deik- + *stā-n[o]-
lid *n.* pointer, indicator *deig-
lidán *v.* to show, demonstrate, point out, indicate *deig-
lidina *n.* finger *deig-ino-
lidra *n.* evidence *deig- + *-tro-
lifán *v.* to stamp *deph-

limata *num.* hundred *dek_ṃ-to-
limcinán *v.* to move (house), relocate *dem- + *kiə₂-n-
limpsat *n.* head of household *dems-pot-
limra *n.* time, moment *dī-mon-
limresán *v.* to spend time *dī-mon- + *ēs- (<= h₁es-)
linakshán *v.* to teach (+acc of thing taught, +dat of pupil) *di-dṇs-sk-
linakshatesh *n.* teacher *di-dṇs-sk- + *-tēr
lincán *v.* to bite *denk-
linmemra *n.* inch *deig- + *mē-mṇ
linsu *adj.* dense *dens-
lirán *v.* to count, enumerate *del-
lishamírd *n.* cheese *der[u]- + *əmelg-
lishu *adj.* hard, firm, tough, stiff *deru-
lisu *adj.* foreign *des-
litj *n.* insect *deigh-
litsu *adj.* temporary *dī-ty-
livna *n.* sibling in law *daiwer-
liw *n.* sky *dyeu-
liwadthra *n.* airplane *dyeu- + *h₁ag- + *-d^hlo-
liwni *n.* aurora *dyeu- + *nei-
lizhdra *n.* tree *der-drew-o-
loc *n.* strand, fiber, filament *dōk- <= *dek-
locprana *n.* paper *dōk-plā-no- <= *dek- + *plā-no-
losha *n.* gift *dō-ro-
loshsván *v.* to refuse, decline, reject, turn away *dō-psu- <= *dō- + *paus-
lota *n.* datum, data *dō-to-
lotapran *n.* document, computer file *dō-to- + *plā-no-
lotifla *n.* folder; computer folder or directory *lota* + *hifla*, *q.v.*
lóyaminicsu *adj.* dative *dō- + *-omeno- + *-is-ko-
loyamru *adj.* given; (with **we**) *n. equiv.* output *dō- + *-omno- + *-wo-
loyán *v.* to give (+acc of thing given, +dat of recipient) *dō-
lrantju *adj.* long (in dimension) *dlong^ho-
lrudjav *n.* pipe character *dlūgh- + *grb^h-
lrutj *n.* tube, cylinder *dl-uə₂gh-
lucán *v.* to lead (of a team etc) *deuk-
luctesh *n.* leader (of a group) *deuk-tēr-
lumrathán *v.* to doubt, be unsure, uncertain *du[o]- + *mṇd^h-
lunu *adj.* useful, effective *dwe-no-
lusán *v.* to lack, be wanting, require, have necessity for *deu-s-
lusetj *v.* it is necessary (+ infin or + **tamsvi** with **da**.) *deu-s- + *gh[o]-
lush *n.* solid *dur- <= *deru-
lushif *n.* plastic (i.e. synthetic hydrocarbon based polymer) *dur- + *[l]eip-
lushu *adj.* solid (i.e. state of matter) *dur- <= *deru-
lutjarán *v.* to endure, tolerate *deru- + *tol-
lutsu *adj.* necessary *deu-s-to-
luyucsa *n.* biopsy *duy-ok^w-tyā <- *duo + *ok^w-
lwa *num.* two *dwo
lwacsi *n.* grid, table, chart; 2-dimensional representation of info *lwo + *aks-i-

lwalic *num.* twenty *dwo- + *dek[ɱ]-
lwapru *adj. num.* double *lwa* + -pru
lwapsic *n.* pair of binoculars *dwo + *spek-
lwatu *adj. num.* second (ordinal) *dwo- + *-to-
lwicucura *n.* bicycle *dwo + *k^wek^wlo-
lwicwaru *adj.* having two opposite poles *dwo + *k^wol-
lwisán *v.* to fail *dwes- <= *deu-s-
ma *part.* isn't it so? (particle seeking agreement) *Mandarin ma*
mac *n.* pouch, pocket *mak-
madán *v.* to make, generate, create, build *māg-
madfwasán *v.* to discontinue (e.g. a product) *madán* + *fwasán*
madlictsan *n.* college *mag- + *deik- + *stā-no-
madta *n.* thing made, fruit of one's labor *māg-to-
madwisu *adj.* uppercase
madyapre *adv.* often *mag-yo- + *-ple[k]-
Madyathvar *n.* Jupiter *mag-yo- + *aid^h- + *b^hol-
madyatj *time.* Thursday *mag-yo- + *ag^h-
madyawicutsa *n.* paragraph, speech, passage *mag-yo- + *wek^w- + *-tyā
madye *adv.* very much, in a big way *mag-yo-
madyétsi *n.* size *madyu* + -étsi, *q.v.*
madyu *adj.* large, big, great, major *mag-yo-
maitridu *adj.* conservative, politically restrictive
màlizán *v.* to be present, attend *mā₂d- + *h₁es-
màlucán *v.* to meet for the first time *mā₂d- + *euk-
màneyán *v.* to remind *mon-eyo-
mantjish *n.* ape *man- + *g^hesɹ
mantsi *n.* mountain *mon-ti-
mantsira *n.* hill *mont-ilo-
manuman *n.* monkey *manw- + *man-
manwe *adv.* only (used with verbs) *mon-wo-
manwu *adj.* alone *mon-wo-
mapsats *n.* maven, master, expert
marya *n.* ridge *molə-i-
mashi *n.* sea, ocean *mori-
mashilitj *n.* crustacean *mori-deigh-
mashnoyán *v.* to recognize
mashnu *adj.* familiar
masla *n.* pole *mazdo-
maslara *n.* stick *mazd-olo-
masthra *n.* problem, trouble *mɪs- + *-d^hlo-
matesh *n.* mother *mā-tēr
math *n.* bug, insect, terrestrial arthropod of any type *math₂-
mathila *n.* insectivore *math₂- + *h₁ed-
matján *v.* to fight *mag^h-
matjisha *n.* knife (for defense) *mag^h-iro-
matjwa *n.* child *mag^hu-
matu *adj.* adult, mature *mā-tu-
matuya *n.* adult *mā-tu-

matuyán *v.* to grow up **mā-tu-*
-mayu *adj. suff.* suffix denoting repletion
mazda *n.* marrow **mozgo-*
me *pron.* I, me **me-*
mecush *n.* manner, way, style, method **mē-* + **kwer-*
mecush djavadjáya *n.* font, style of characters *mecush* + *djavadja*, *q.v.*
memsa *n.* meat **mēmso-*
memsila *n.* carnivore **mēms-* + **h₁ed-*
-memu *adj. suff.* least (adjective suffix)
men *n.* moon (i.e. natural satellite) **mēn*
menatj *time.* Monday **mēn-* + **agh-*
mesan *n.* detail
mesluctesh *n.* micromanager
meta *n.* time (duration) **mē-to-*
metán *v.* to measure **mē-to-*
metra *n.* meter (unit of measurement) **mē-ter-*
meyat *n.* limit, border, boundary **mēi-t-*
micán *v.* to cry (of animals) **mek-*
micsán *v.* to mix **meik-s-*
micsmeyán *v.* to spin yarn, fabric **meik-s-* + **mei-*
micta *n.* mixture **meik-to-*
milim *adv.* soon **mei-* + **dī-m[on]-*
miltu *adj.* molten **mel-to-*
mimfor *n.* shopping mall, plaza
mimwidu *adj.* mentally ill **me[nd^h]-* + **ml-* + **aig-*
minán *v.* to remain, stay **men-*
minla *n.* flaw, defect **mend-*
minma *n.* brain **mreg^h-mno-*
minsaru *adj.* sane **mend^h-* + **solw-*
minth *n.* mind, intellect **mend^h-*
minthes *n.* delusion **mend^h-* + **d^hēs-*
minthetsu *adj.* deluded **mend^h-* + **d^hēs-* + **-to-*
minthsitján *v.* to concentrate, focus on a task, dwell on a thought **mend^h-* + **seg^h-*
minthwilán *v.* to imagine, visualize **mend^h-* + **weid-*
mintjapre *adv.* many times **meneg^h-* + **-ple[k]-*
mintjátsu *adj.* versatile **meneg^h-* + **poti-*
mintjavi *adv. loc.* in many places **meneg^h-o-b^{hi}*
mintje *adv.* in many ways **meneg^h-*
mintjidun *n.* polygon **meneg^h-* + **gonu-*
mintju *adj.* many **meneg^h-*
mintra *n.* mantra **men-tro-*
mintsa *n.* thought **mend^h-tyā*
mintsán *v.* to think **mend^h-tyā-*
mipsic *n.* microscope **mei-* + **spek-*
miris *n.* limb **mel-es-*
mirit *n.* honey **melit-*
miriw *n.* flour, meal **meleu-*
mirminthán *v.* to marvel (at), to be in awe (of) **[s]mei-* + **mend^h-*

mirnu *adj.* dark colored **mele-no-*
mirthán *v.* to wish (for), pray (for), cast a spell **meld^h-*
miru *adj.* wonderful, marvelous **[s]mei-ro-*
misara *n.* blackbird, crow **mes-olo-*
misha *n.* wall **moi-ro-*
mishatrathec *n.* sconce *misha + atrathec, q.v.*
mistha *n.* payment, reward **mizd^ho-*
misthán *v.* to pay **mizd^ho-*
mitá *prep.* between, amid **meta-*
mitand *n.* mood **mē- + *tong-*
mithishuc *n.* lunch **med^hi-ruk-* <= **med^hy-* + **dork^w-*
mithivon *n.* mezzo-soprano **med^h-yo-* + **b^hō-n[ā]-*
mithnuc *n.* midnight **med^h-[yo]-* + **nok^w[t]-*
mithya *n.* middle, center, midsection **med^hyo-*
mithyamj *n.* noon, midday **med^hy-* + **ām[e]r-*
mithyé *prep.* in the middle of **med^hyo-*
mithyu *adj.* middle (item of more than 2); medium, moderate **med^hyo-*
mitj *n.* urine **meigh^h-*
mitján *v.* to urinate **meigh^h-*
mitjarof *n.* skunk, polecat **meigh^h- + *alop[ek]-*
mitjri *prep.* during, while **meg^hri-*
mitjura *n.* urethra **meigh^h- + *au-lo-*
mitra *n.* thread **mei-tro-*
mitsán *v.* to punish, take revenge, act in retribution **mit-ti-*
miv *n.* fling (of the romantic variety) **mei- + *h₁eib^h-*
miwisu *adj.* lowercase
miwith *n.* twig **mei- + *wid^hu-*
miyu *adj.* small **mei-*
miyeyán *v.* to shrink, minimize **mei-eyo-*
molán *v.* to assemble, have a meeting **mōd-*
moltsi *n.* crowd, group, herd, flock **mōd-ti-*
monsimra *n.* menstruation **mōn-* + **sai-mŋ*
monta *n.* month **mōnt-*
mor *n.* glob, mass, loaf of bread **moəl-* <= **molə-*
mosva *n.* moose *Algonq.* **mōswa-*
-mra *n. suff.* (suffix indicating that which an action is done to or that which results from an action) **-mŋ*
mractra *n.* rot **merk-tro-*
mrafatsa *n.* memory (capacity of) **mŋ- + *poti-*
mralán *v.* to harm, injure, damage **(s)mer-d-*
mralcuth *n.* conscience
mralma *n.* victim *mralán + *-men-*
mranán *v.* to remember **mŋ- + *-no-*
mranushán *v.* to forget **men- + *ken-wo- + *-ro-*
mrasdjav *n.* consonant **mers- + *grb^h-*
mràseyán *v.* to impede, delay, hinder **mers-eyo-*
mrata *n.* projection (i.e. thing sticking out) **mŋ-to-*
mratán *v.* to project, stick out **mŋ-to-*

mratha *n.* mint *Grk. menthos*
mrathictán *v.* to learn **mend^h-* + **deik-to-*
mratján *v.* to decay, decompose, disintegrate **mergh-*
mratju *adj.* short (not tall) **mreg^hu-*
mrautjush *n.* cat *onomatopoiea* + **g^hwer-*
mrawi *n.* ant **morwi-*
mrayán *v.* to pack up **mera-*
mritju *adj.* short (not long) **mreg^hu-*
mucsya *n.* fly (the insect) **mus-k-ya-*
mud *n.* smoke **[s]meug-*
mùdeyán *v.* to smoke (e.g. a cigarette) **[s]meug-eyo-*
mudéythra *n.* pipe (for smoking) **[s]moug-eyo-* + **dhlo-*
mudta *n.* cigar, cigarette, doobie **[s]meug-to-*
mudzuta *n.* chimney, smokestack **[s]meug-* + **seut-*
mundatu *adj.* artificial **mun-gnə-to-* <= **manw-* + **genə-to-*
mus *n.* mouse **mū-s*
mushyu *adj.* abundant, replete
muyán *v.* to push, to force **meuə-*
mwacsu *adj.* calm, mellow, soft (i.e. not loud) **mel-sko-*
mwadis *n.* fault, blame, guilt **m/-* + **ag-es-*
mwádisidu *adj.* innocent, blameless, clean of conscience **m/-* + **ag-es-* + **-idu*
mwàzeyán *v.* to accuse, blame **m/-* + **ag-[e]s-* + **-eyo-*
mwalu *adj.* soft (i.e. not hard) **meld-*
mwamaucra *n.* mistake, error **m/-* + **mə₁-* + **k^wr-*
mwamaucrán *v.* to make a mistake **m/-* + **mə₁-* + **k^wr-*
mwanasán *v.* to disapprove **m/-* + **nos-* ("us", not "nose")
mwàsàreyán *v.* to abolish, get rid of, do away with **m/s-al-eyo-*
mwavnátha *n.* slur, bad word **m/s-* + **wr-d^ho-*
mwatju *adj.* sad **m/-* + **agh-*
mwatsan *n.* bad place **m/-stā-n-*
mwatsu *adj.* forlorn **m/-* + **h₁-st[i]*
mwatuv *n.* tumor **m/-* + **tūb^h-*
mwatuvnu *adj.* cancerous **m/-* + **tūb^h-* + **-no-*
mwatuvtsi *n.* cancer **m/-* + **tūb^h-* + **-ti-*
mwaucu *adj.* ugly, hideous **m/-* + **ok^w-*
mwayu *adj.* excessive, too much (adv. + tra = so much that, or with neg., too much for...)
**mel-yo-*
mwaylidán *v.* to exaggerate (influenced by **svraylidán**, q.v.) **mel-yo-* + **deig-*
mwaylidétsi *n.* exaggeration, hyperbole **mel-yo-* + **deig-* + **-étsi*
mweswa *n.* muscle **mweə₁s-lo-*
mwidu *adj.* ill, sick, infirm **m/-* + **aig-*
mwilsa *n.* blenny **mled-sno-*
mwis *n.* cake **mli-s-*
mwiwa *n.* bread **mli-no-*
mwoyán *v.* to condemn **m/-ō-*
mwucán *v.* to complain **m/-* + **wek^w-*
myantsi *n.* pollution
myantu *adj.* polluted

myanyán *v.* to pollute
myunán *v.* to decrease, diminish (intr.) **mi-nu-*
na *part.* no, not **no*
nacán *v.* to die **nok-* <= **nek-*
nacsuta *n.* diamond **ŋ-sk-tu-* <= **sek-*
nacta *n.* corpse **nok-to-*
nactu *adj.* dead **nok-to-*
nacut *n.* night **nok^wt-*
nacutosh *n.* owl **nok^wt-* + **ōr-*
nadán *v.* to emote, feel emotionally **[t]ŋg-*
nadinu *adj.* sterile **ŋgen[ə]-*
nadwitu *adj.* naked **nog^w-eto-*
naiwin *adv.* never **no* + **aiwen-*
-naksh *n. suff.* (suffix indicating study, discipline, equivalent to -ology) **dŋs-sk-*
nakshef *n.* extinct reptile of any kind **nok-t-* + **rēp-*
nalata *n.* atom **ŋ-dā-to-*
nalmu *adj.* anosmic **ŋ-od-mo-*
nama *n.* calf (of the leg) **kŋə-mā-*
namic *n.* enemy **ŋ-amaik-*
naminlu *adj.* perfect, flawless **ŋ-mend-*
namiru *adj.* several **ŋ-mel-*
namisa *n.* numeral **nom-es-*
namisthán *v.* to calculate **nom-es-* + **d^h[ē]-*
nàmiswinthán *v.* to calculate, compute **nom-eso-* + **mend^h-*
namráthu *adj.* Unintelligent, foolish, stupid **ŋ-mend^h-*
namsidjav *n.* hash mark, number sign, "pound sign" (USA) **nom-es-* + **grb^h-*
namvu *adj.* single, un-partnered **ŋ-mb^h-* <= **ŋ-* + **[s]ŋ[eu]b^h-*
nananc *adv.* not anymore *na* + *nanc*
nanc *adv.* still, even now **ŋ-nk-* <= **nek-*
naníc *adv.* almost, not quite **ŋ-nek-*
naniwayán *v.* to be bored with (+ acc) **no* + **neu-*
naniwu *adj.* boring **no* + **neu-*
nansí *prep.* until **n-ŋ-ti-*
nanulu *adj.* useless **ŋ-neud-*
nar *n.* nail, claw **nol-* <= **nog^h-elo-*
naru *adj.* only, just (used with nouns) **ŋ-al-*
nas *n.* nose **nas-*
nashanatj *n.* orange (fruit) *Sansk. narangas*
nashyán *v.* to investigate; to pry, be nosy **nāss-yo-*
nasis *n.* sword **ŋsī-s*
asma *num.* zero, nothing, nobody, none **ŋ-sŋ-*
nasmat̪sa *n.* void, nothingness **ŋsŋ-tyā-*
nasmavi *adv. loc.* nowhere **ŋ-sŋ-b^hi*
nasnayu *adj.* unusual, strange, weird, odd **ŋsŋ-* <= **ŋ-* + **h₁sŋt-*
nasre *pron.* 1st + 2nd person pronoun **nos-[t]ero-*
nasusha *n.* spirit, soul, supernatural being, ghost, apparition **ŋsu-ro-*
nasushyu *adj.* spiritual (pertaining to spirits) **ŋsu-r[o]-yo-*
násuvithu *adj.* spiritual (having spiritual beliefs) **ŋsu-* + **b^heid^h-*

nasyu *adj.* irrelevant **ŋ-* + **-osyo*
nathitj *time.* tomorrow **ŋd^hei^hgs-* <= **ŋ-* + **d^hg^hyes-*
nathrá *prep.* under **ŋd^her-*
nathuyu *adj.* difficult **ŋd^heu-*
natma *n.* atom **ŋ-tom-*
natre *adv., conj.* neither, nor (*see natru*)
natru *adj.* neither (*see tjatru*)
nav *n.* knob, central protrusion, hub **nob^h-*
navara *n.* navel **nob^h-elo-*
navráda *n.* argon **ŋ-werg-om*
navutu *adj.* impermeable, impenetrable **ŋ-b^heu-to-*
naw *n.* boat, ship **nāu-*
nayu *adj.* tired, fatigued **nā[u]-*
nayusvithesh *n.* bigot **ŋ-yewes-b^heid^h-tēr*
nayusvithu *adj.* bigoted **ŋ-yewes-b^heid^h-*
nayútsi *n.* unfairness, crime, injustice **ŋyewes-ti-*
nayútsu *adj.* unfair **ŋ-yewes-to-*
neyán *v.* to sew **nē-*
nifot *n.* nephew, niece **nepōt-*
nimán *v.* to assign, allot **nem-*
nimra *n.* marsh, swamp **nim-no-*
nimud *n.* lemon, lime *Sansk. nimbū*
nisán *v.* to return (e.g. from a trip) **nes-*
nishsya *n.* grandchild **nep-ti-*
nisla *n.* nest **nizdo-*
nisvi *conj.* unless **ne-swai*
nitjish *n.* niter *Egyp. n-tj-r*
nitjizhdin *n.* nitrogen *Egyp. n-tj-r* + **genə-*
niv *n.* cloud **neb^h-*
nivmon *time.* November **neb^h-* + **mōn-*
niwa *n.* neon **newo-*
niwitseyán *v.* to update, renew, lit. make newer *niwu* + *-itsu* + *-éy-*, *q.v.*
niwu *adj.* new **newo-*
niyán *v.* to glow **nei-*
nocán *v.* to reach, attain **noh₂k-* <- **ə₂nok-* *irreg. deriv. to avoid confus. w. nacán*
nosret *n.* rule, custom **nōs-* + **lē-to-*
not *n.* back (body part) **nōt-*
notcats *n.* backbone, spine *not* + *cats*, *q.v.*
novnáth *n.* noun **[h₃]nō-[mŋ]* + **wɾ-d^h[o]-*
nowicitsa *n.* community **nō[s]-* + **weiki-tyā-*
noyán *v.* to understand **gnō-*
nrata *n. loc.* north **nr-tro-*
nuc *n.* nut **knuk-*
nucush *n.* news **neu-* + **k^wer-*
nùdniyán *v.* to phosphoresce **neg^w-* + **nei-*
nudniyantu *adj.* phosphorescent **neg^w-* + **nei-ont-*
nukshán *v.* to undo **ŋ-k^wr-*
nulán *v.* to use **neud-*

nulimu *adj.* instant, immediate **nu-* + **dī-m[on]-*
nulmra *n.* function **neud-mŋ*
nulnom *n.* title **neud-* + **ə₃nōmŋ-*
numadu *adj.* newfangled **neu-* + **māg-*
numrán *v.* to nod **neu-mŋ*
numva *n.* spouse **numb^hā-*
nunci *adv.* now **nun-ke*
Nunrathla *n.* Neanderthal individual
nushán *v.* to lose (something) **knu-ro-* <= **ken-wo-*
nuth *n.* mist, fog *(*s*)*neud^h-*
nutjrán *v.* to be interested in (+ acc) **neu-* + **gher-*
nutjrayu *adj.* interesting, novel **neu-* + **gher-*
nutsi *n.* fatigue **n[ā]u-ti-*
nuván *v.* to marry **[s]neub^h-*
nuvtesh *n.* spouse **[s]neub^h-tēr*
nuvthwiyán *v.* to break up, divorce, separate **neub^h-* + **d^hwei-*
nuyán *v.* to declare, announce, proclaim **neu-*
nwe *pron.* they (singular; nonbinary) **ŋ-dwo-*
od *n.* berry **ōg-*
olán *v.* to despise, dislike **ōd-*
olétsi *n.* hatred **ōd-ē-ti-*
omra *n.* belief system **ō-mŋ*
omvniv *n.* raincloud **omb^h-* + **neb^h-*
omvra *n.* rain **omb^h-ro-*
onthírshya *n.* umbrella **ond^hr-el-rā*
onthra *n.* shadow **ond^h-ro-*
oprán *v.* to prefer **ōp-* + **-[t]er-*
orena *n.* elbow **ol-eno-*
oru *adj.* all, entire **ol-*
orval *interj.* alright, okay, OK **ol-* + **bhad-*
orvalu *adj.* alright, okay **ol-* + **bhad-*
osh *n.* eagle **ōr-*
ostru *adj.* important **-os[yo]* + **-ter-*
osyá *prep.* pertaining to, about **-osyo*
osyáicsu *adj.* genitive **-osyo-is-ko-*
osyán *v.* to pertain, be relevant **-osyo*
osyu *adj.* relevant **-osyo*
otsa *n.* orifice, aperture **ōs-to-*
ovi *n.* sheep **eh₃wi-*
owiwil *n.* ellipse, oval **ōw-yo-* + **weid-[es]-*
owya *n.* egg **ōw-yo-*
oyán *v.* to believe, i.e. hold as true **ō-*
panána *n.* banana *banana*
pra *prep.* towards **per*
pracsamra *n.* hammer **pro-s* + **kamer-*
pracsán *v.* to wonder, ponder
pracwa *n.* face (of a person, animal, etc) **pr-* + **ok^w-*
prada *n.* sparrow **[s]perg-*

pradumán *v.* to arrive **per* + **g^wem-*
prafán *v.* to press, make an impression **k^wrop-*
prafsi *n.* dignity **k^wrop-ti-*
praicán *v.* to continue, persist **per* + **h₁eik-*
praiminthán *v.* to anticipate **prə-i-* + **mend^h-*
prainthétsya *n.* parenthesis, parentheses **per-en-d^hē-tyā*
pralán *v.* to fart **perd-*
pramá *n.* palm tree **p₁h₂meh₂*
pramanu *adj.* early (of appointments etc)
prametamra *n.* parameter **per* + **mē-to-* + **men-*
praminán *v.* to wait (optionally + acc. or infin. of thing awaited) **per* + **men-*
prana *n.* flat thing **plā-no-*
prancu *adj.* enough, sufficient
pranira *n.* dish, plate, disc, wafer **p₁ə-n-ilo-*
prantha *n.* vulva **pland^ho-* <= **pilo-* + **and^ho-*
pranthura *n.* vagina *prantha* + *ura*, *q.v.*
prantsina *n.* slab **p₁ə-n-* + **stoi-no-*
pranu *adj.* flat **p₁ə-no-*
pràpsicán *v.* to preview **per-* + **spek-*
prasán *v.* to beat, strike, hit, collide **pres-*
prasha *n.* layer, stratum, level, storey, floor of a building **p₁ə-ro-*
prashíd *n.* direction, address **per-* + **reg-*
prashsina *n.* geode **p₁ə-r[o]-* + **stoi-no-*
prasna *n.* heel **persnā-*
pratjila *num.* per million
pratrá *prep.* before **pro-tero-*
pratru *adj.* previous **pro-tero*
pratsa *n.* price **pr-tyā*
pratwán *v.* to pass over, pass by, elapse **per-tu-*
praucu *adj.* oak **perk^{wu}-*
prayu *adj.* more, further (e.g. one more..., any further...), another, additional **pr-*
-pre *adv. suff.* x number of times **-pre(k)-* + **-ē*
preicán *v.* to shred **plē-ik-*
prema *n.* beginning, initial part **prē-mo-*
premán *v.* to begin **prē-mo-*
pretheyán *v.* to set up, initialize **prē-mo-* + **dhē-*
preshu *adj.* full **plē-ro-*
preth *part.* plus (of math etc) **plē-d^h-*
prethemra *n.* addition, extension, suffix **plē-* + **d^hē-m₁*
pretheyán *v.* to add, augment, extend **plē-d^h-* + **d^hē-*
preyán *v.* to fill **p₁-eyo-*
prifa *n.* appearance, look **k^wrep-*
prilimru *adj.* preliminary **pre-dī-mn-*
primatu *adj.* premature **pre-* + **mā-tu-*
prisweyán *v.* to originate, create for the first time, come up with, found, establish
**prōs-mo-eyo-*
priswu *adj.* original **prī-smo-*
pritsan *n.* store, shop **ple-* + **stā-no-*

pritwa *n.* peace **pri-tu-*
proc *n.* buttocks **prōkt-*
proctura *n.* anus **prōkt-* + **au-lo-*
procwais *n.* underpants **prōkt-* + **wə̌.es-*
prota *n.* origin **prō-to-*
protán *v.* to originate, come from **prō-to-*
protena *n.* protein *Fř protéine*
-pru *adj. suff.* x-fold **-pre(k)-* + **-wo-*
prucsa *n.* frog **preu-sko-*
prudamra *n.* mathematical problem **pr-gʷl-nə-mŋ*
prul *n.* lead **ploud-*
prumra *n.* lung **pleu-mon-*
prusán *v.* to pluck **pleus-*
prut *time.* last year **pr-* + **wet-*
psacán *v.* to notice **spok-*
psesán *v.* to hope **spē-s-*
pshic *part.* multiplied by (math) **-pre-k-*
psica *n.* scope, i.e. device for looking at something **spek-*
psicán *v.* to see **spek-*
psicosh *n.* woodpecker **speik-* + **ōr-*
psictra *n.* camera **spek-tro-*
psimra *n.* foam **spoi-mŋ*
psirna *n.* story, fable, tale **spel-no-*
psirtj *n.* spleen **spelgʰ-*
psradán *v.* to jerk **spreg-*
psrayán *v.* to sprawl; (caus.) to strew **sper-*
psritán *v.* to spread apart **spreit-*
psulán *v.* to repel **speud-*
psulantu *adj.* repulsive **speud-ont-*
Púdavithu *adj.* Buddhist *Buddʰa* + **bʰeidʰ-*
racán *v.* to contain **ark-*
racsa *n.* lust, arousal **las-ko-*
ractha *n.* container **ark-dʰl-*
racuya *n.* ray, beam of light **erkʷ-*
racwa *n.* bow and arrow **arkʷo-*
racwira *n.* arrow **arkʷ-* + **-ilo-*
rad *n.* lip **lab-*
radán *v.* to lick **lab-*
radaucu *adj.* crisp, clear, detailed **arg-ā-* + **okʷ-*
radrewa *n.* glass (vitreous matter) **arg-* + **lē-wo-*
radusha *n.* silver **arg-u-ro-*
radya *n.* labium **lab-yo-*
raitsu *adj.* fitting **ar-isto-*
raksh *n.* tick (parasite) **orgʷh-*
rakshira *n.* mite **orgʷh-ilo-*
ràlán *v.* to be tedious, to bore, to annoy with tedium **lə̌d-*
raltú *adj.* fed up, weary, sick and tired (used with eytrá) **lə̌d-to-*
ranamra *n.* memory (of an event etc) *earlier mranamra* <= *mŋ-no-mŋ*

rasu *adj.* eager **las-*
raswa *n.* impulse **las-mo-*
rat *n.* land, territory **[p]ar-t[ij]-*
ratheyán *v.* to belong, fit onto or with, be right for, have a place in, be suited for **ar- + *d^hē-*
rathra *n.* joint **ar-d^hro-*
ratjath *n.* orchestra **h₁erg^h-o-dh[ro]-*
ratsan *n.* state, province **[p]ar-t[ij]- + *stā-no-*
ratsiyu *adj.* snug **ar-ti-*
rauca *n.* soap, detergent **lāu-ko-*
rauthina *n.* sink (i.e. lavatory) **lāu-d^hl-ino-*
rauthra *n.* bathtub **lāu-d^hlo-*
rautu *adj.* clean **lāu-to-*
rava *n.* top of the head **lob^ho-*
rawán *v.* to wash **lāu-*
rayadwa *n.* pea
recalán *v.* to collapse, give **lē- + *kad-*
relán *v.* to leave (i.e. not take) **lē-d-*
reloyán *v.* to offer **lē- + *dō-*
relrutj *n.* pipe, conduit **lē- + *dl-uə₂g^h-*
retaitán *v.* to be entitled (to, + acc) **lēt-[p]oit- <= *lē-to- + *poti-*
revnath *n.* password **lē- + *wrd^h-*
rewa *n.* block, brick **lēu-*
reyán *v.* to allow, permit **lē-*
reyétsi *n.* permission, consent **lē- + -étsi*
ricutsan *n.* source **leik^w- + *stā-no-*
ricwán *v.* to leave (i.e. depart) **leik^w-*
ridán *v.* to tie, bind **leyg'-*
rifa *n.* fat (i.e. oil) **lipo-*
rikshu *adj.* light (weight) **leg^wh-*
rilán *v.* to play (i.e. recreation) **leid-*
rilawícan *n.* cartoon *rilán + wican, q.v.*
rilmom *n.* nickname **leid- + *[h₃]nōm[ŋ]-*
riltbra *n.* toy **leid- + *-d^hlo-*
rina *n.* linen **lī-no-*
rintán *v.* to flex **lent-o-*
rintfitu *adj.* flexible *rintán + -fitu, q.v.*
rinth *n.* kidney **lend^h-*
ripucán *v.* to fry **leip-pek^w-*
risla *n.* strip, stripe **leizd-*
ritan *n.* circle **ret-on[do]-*
ritanlu *adj.* round, circular **ret-ondo-*
ritra *n.* leather **le-tro-*
ritsan *n.* destination **leít- + *stā-no-*
ritu *adj.* simple **lī-to-*
ritva *n.* outcome, result **leit-b^hwo-*
riwa *n. loc. adv.* left hand side, leftwards **laiwo-*
riyan *n.* lion *Grk. leon[tj]-*

riyán *v.* to slip **[s]lei-*
rof *n.* palm of the hand **lōp-*
rùceyán *v.* to illuminate **leuk-eyo-*
rucnintu *adj.* fluorescent **leuk- + *nei-nt-*
rucniyán *v.* to fluoresce **leuk- + *nei-*
rucrepran *n.* window sill **leuk- + *lē- + *plā-no-*
rucrethra *n.* window **leuk- + *lē- + *-dʰlo-*
rucsna *n.* lamp, light source (for illumination) **leuk-snā-*
rucsaira *n.* light, lamp (e.g. indicator, decorative, etc) **leuk-sn[ā] + *-ilo-*
ructa *n.* light (luminance) **leuk-to-*
ructu *adj.* lit (i.e. illuminated) **leuk-to-*
rucvarud *n.* lightbulb **leuk- + *bʰolgʷ-*
rufán *v.* to peel off **leup-*
rus *n.* lozenge (i.e. soluble medicine tablet) *Iber or Gaul lausa, of pre-Celtic origin*
rután *v.* to spoil (intr.) **leut-*
rutju *adj.* false, incorrect, fake **leugh-*
rutjvayán *v.* to tell a lie **leugh- + *bʰā-*
ruván *v.* to love **leubʰ-*
saca *n.* saw (for cutting) **sok-ā-*
sactu *adj.* sacred, holy **sak-to-*
sacuya *n.* companion **sokʷ-*
sada *n.* juice **sab-*
sadu *adj.* juicy **sab-*
sadyán *v.* to search, seek **sāg-yo-*
safitu *adj.* probable **sopit- <= *h₁es- + *-o- + *poti-*
saleyán *v.* to apply (said of abstract concepts) **sol-eyo-*
salpa *n.* Salp (hollow, jellylike marine organism) *Grk. σάλλα*
salra *n.* saddle **sad-dʰlo-*
samará *prep.* equal to, equivalent to **som-alo-*
samaru *adj.* equal, equivalent **som-alo-*
samí *prep.* similar to **sem-*
samidunu *adj.* equilateral **som-y[o]- + *gonu-*
samrá *n.* summer **səmar-*
samrámon *time.* June **səmar- + *mōn-*
samtjiru *adj.* colorblind **som-gʰel-*
samyu *adj.* similar **som-yo-*
sán *v.* to be, either be one in the same as, or with adjectives to have that attribute **[h₁]s-*
santeyán *v.* to send **sont-eyo-*
santéymra *n.* mail, post **sont-ey[o]-mṇ*
santéyshum *n.* post office **sont-eyo- + *rū-mo-*
santéythec *n.* mailbox **sont-eyo- + *dʰē-k-*
santsapre *adv.* usually, most of the time **snt-yā- + -pre, q.v.*
santsu *adj.* usual, common, normal, ordinary, generic **snt-yā-*
sar *n.* salt **sal-*
sarawu *adj.* healthy, in good condition **solə-wo-*
sarayán *v.* to take care of, provide for (+ acc) **solə-*
sardusu *adj.* salty tasting **sal- + *geus-*
sarics *n.* willow **sal-iks-*

saru *adj.* gray *sal-
sashe *adv.* in that way (above or aforementioned) *so- + *-r[o]- + *-ē
sate *pron.* that (proximate) *so- + *to-
savi *adv. loc.* there (near the listener) *so- + *-bh
sawena *n.* the Sun *sā-wēn-
sawirya *n.* helium *sā-wel-yom
sawnatj *time.* Sunday *sā-w[e]n- + *agh-
sawnitsa *n.* solstice *sāwn-isto-
-scral *n. suff.* (abbreviation suffix) *skr̥d-
se *pron.* you *ty-
senyán *v.* to drop (tr) *sein-
seshu *adj.* late (of appointments etc), tardy *sē-ro-
sesut *n.* desert *sēsu-t- <= *sēus-to-
sethán *v.* to sift *sē[i]-dʰ-
sethra *n.* sieve *sē[i]-dʰlo-
setsi *n.* seed *sē-ti-
seyán *v.* to make into, to make become; lit. to cause to be *h₁s- + *-eyo-
shadayán *v.* to beg, plead, pray, entreat *rog-ā-
shaf *n.* radish *rap-
shafán *v.* to seize *rap- <= *rep-
shas *n.* dew *ros-
shashapre *adv.* rarely *rā-ro- + *-ple[k]
shashu *adj.* rare, uncommon *rā-ro-
shaya *n.* thing, inanimate object *r̥a₁y-o-
shedán *v.* to reach for, stretch out towards *reig-
sheflimu *adj.* late (within a span of time) *srēp- + *dī-mon-
sheftjush *n.* reptile *srēp- + *ghwer-
sheidjid *n.* lot, batch *rēi-greg-
sheishidu *adj.* republican *rēy- + *reg-
shepra *n.* stake *rēp-[t]ro-
shetsi *n.* net *rē-ti-
sheyán *v.* to endow, bestow, give something of value (+ dat of recipient) *rē-
shicdjav *n.* square bracket(s) (punctuation) *reg-t- + *gr̥bʰ-
shictan *n.* right angle (optional accusative shíctanama) *reg- + *-to- + *an[k]-
shicwa *n.* line (i.e. straight mark or division) *rek[t]wo- <= *reg-to- + *-wo-
shidamra *n.* government *reg-o-m̥
shidán *v.* to lead, rule, control *reg-
shidasi *n.* politics *reg- + *-osy[o]
shididétsi *n.* anarchy *reg-eg-ē-ti-
shidina *n.* prince/princess (can optionally distinguish by tsa- or vna- prefix) *reg-ino-
shidtesh *n.* political or religious leader, ruler (person) *reg- + *-tēr
shidtu *adj.* straight (not crooked or bent) *reg-to-
shidvayán *v.* to apologize *reg- + *bhā-
shima *n.* crack, fissure *rei-mā
shinthán *v.* to tear, rend, rip *rendʰ-
shisiyán *v.* to raise (young) *rois-ye-
shith *n.* road *roidʰ-
shithcuf *n.* sidewalk shith + csuf, q.v.

shithicétsi *n.* road trip *roid^h- + *h₁eik-
shithyán *v.* to ride *reid^h-yo-
shithyatesh *n.* rider, passenger *reid^h-yo- + *-tēr
shiwa *n.* mystery *reuə-
shiwayu *adj.* unknown, mysterious *reuə-
shizdi *n.* rope *rezg-ti-
shotra *n.* oar, rudder *rō-tro-
shsira *n.* down (of a feather) *pt-ilo-
shsiyán *v.* to sneeze *pste[r]-
shudán *v.* to borrow *roub-
shuf *part.* minus (of math) *roup-
shuma *n.* space, area, room, region *rū-mo-
shumitsya *n.* point in space *rū-mo- + *h₁es- + *-tyā
shumra *n.* room (of a house etc) *rū-mno-
shuniván *v.* to have an affair *rū-n[o]- + *h₁eib^h-
shunu *adj.* secret *rū-no-
shusmra *n.* throat *reus-men-
sicán *v.* to cut *sek-
Sicsvithu *adj.* of Sikh faith *Sansk.* siksati + *b^heid^h-
sicumintj *n.* chain, series *sek^w- + *men[e]g^h-
sicuna *n.* element of a chain or series *sek^w- + *oi-no-
sidan *n.* resin *soib-on-
sidra *n.* face (of a geometric solid) *sed-r-
silán *v.* to sit *sed-
silpran *n.* couch *sed- + *plā-no-
silra *n.* seat *sed-lo-
sim *num.* one *sem
simar *adv.* at the same time *sem-ol
simaru *adj.* simultaneous *sem-ol-
simatja *n.* week *se[pt]m̥ + *ag^h-
sime *adv.* in the same way *sem-
simetu *adj.* synchronized *sem + *mē-to-
simí *prep.* the same as *sem-
sim inu *adj.* the only one, sole *sim* + *inu*, *q.v.*
siminwa *n.* identity *sem + *en + *-mo-
siminwán *v.* to identify *sem + *en + *-mo-
simpre *num. adv.* once *sem
simra *n.* blood *sai-m̥
simrushsán *v.* to oppress *sem-n-ups- <= *sem-en- + *paus-
simshiv *n.* mosquito *sai-m̥[n̥] + *[s]reb^h-
simtu *adj. num.* first *sem- + -to-
simu *adj.* same *sem
simvayán *v.* to agree *sem + *b^hā-
simyudán *v.* to unite (intr.) *sem + *yeug-
Simyudéytu Ratsan *n.* USA, United States of America *simyudán* + *ratsa*, *q.v.*
simyumra *n.* union *sem + *yeu[g]- + *-m̥
sinkshán *v.* to play (a musical instrument) *seng^{wh}-
sinkshethra *n.* musical instrument *seng^{wh}-ē-d^hlo-

sinkshwol *n.* musical band *seng^wh- + *mōd-
sinthec *n.* archive *sen- + *d^hē-k-
sinthra *n.* crystal
Sínthuvithu *adj.* of Hindu faith *Sansk.* sind^hu + *b^heid^h-
sinu *adj.* old *sen-
sinwadu *adj.* old-fashioned; traditional *sen- + *māg-
sirashu *adj.* happy, joyous, glad *selə-ro-
sircán *v.* to pull *selk-
siretsa *n.* silence *sil-ē-tyā
sirica *n.* silicon *Lat.* silex, silic-
sirtjisán *v.* to celebrate *sel[ə]- + *g^hes-
siru *adj.* silent *sil-
siryán *v.* to jump *sel-yo-
sislán *v.* to simmer *si-zd-
sithnán *v.* to bleed (intr) *sai- + *d^h[e]n-
sitján *v.* to hold *seg^h-
sitjweshu *adj.* tough, stern *seg^h- + *wēr-
sitma *num.* seven *septm
sitmalic *num.* seventy *septm + *dek[m]-
sitmatu *adj. num.* seventh (ordinal) *septm-to-
sizán *v.* to hiss, sizzle (*onomatopoeitic*)
sizdján *v.* to hold back, restrain *si-sg^h-
slatu *adj.* wide *s[t̪]ə-to-
smrilu *adj.* sore *smred- <= *smerd-
snadan *n.* lizard *snog-on-
snai *prep.* without *snə-i
snatján *v.* to worry *swerg^h-
snatru *adj.* apart, separated *snə-ter-
snayán *v.* to swim *snā-
snucru *adj.* default *sn[ə-i] + *k^wr-
snubarwu *adj.* neurodiverse *sneu[r]o- + *al-wo-
snuvira *n.* axon *sneu[r]o- + *-ilo-
snuvna *n.* nerve, neuron *sneuro-
solya *n.* throne *sol-yo-, *lengthened*
soréyu *adj.* safe (i.e. not dangerous) *soəl-eyo-
soru *adj.* safe (i.e. not in danger) *soəl-
sorwán *v.* to save, preserve *soəl-wo-
sracán *v.* to reimburse
sràconán *v.* to exercise, work out *slə- + *kōn-
sradu *adj.* slack, yielding, loose *slag-
sradwán *v.* to seize *slag^w-
srafán *v.* to creep, crawl *serp-
srata *n.* line, queue, row (i.e. linear arrangement) *ser-to-
sratsán *v.* to sort *ser-ti-
sredán *v.* to sleep *slēb-
sredwal *n.* pillow *sredán + mwalu, q.v.*
sredwinán *v.* to snooze (of alarms) *sredán + minán*
sredzayán *v.* to lodge, spend the night *slēb- + *stā-

srif *n.* butter **selp-*
sril *n.* spiral **sred-*
srilán *v.* to whirl, to spiral **sred-*
srilina *n.* snail **sred-ino-*
srilmar *n.* thread (e.g. of a screw) **sred-* + **mol-*
srilnu *adj.* spiral **sred-no-*
sriludra *n.* whirlpool **sred-* + **udr-*
srilvar *n.* screwball **sred-* + **bʰol-*
srima *n.* slime **slei-mo-*
srimu *adj.* slimy **slei-mo-*
srishu *adj.* violet (color), purple **sleiə-ro-*
sriván *v.* to drink **srebʰ-*
srivta *n.* beverage **srebʰ-to-*
sroncán *v.* to snore **srōnk-* <= **srenk-*
srucán *v.* to swallow **sleuk-*
srudán *v.* to serve **sloug-o-*
sruthma *n.* rhythm **sru-dʰmo-*
sruthvayán *v.* to rap (pertaining to the musical style) **sru-dʰmo-* + **bʰā-*
sruvru *adj.* slippery **sleubʰ-ro-*
su *pron.* self **swe*
sucán *v.* to follow (occur after or be behind) **sekʷ-*
suce *adv.* consequently, as a result **sekʷ-*
sucéydjav *n.* colon (punctuation) **sekʷ-eyo-* + **grbʰ-*
sucna *n.* sign, signal, omen **sekʷ-no-*
sucru *adj.* next **sekʷ-ro-*
suloyán *v.* to give up, surrender **swe* + **dō-*
sumínthu *adj.* intelligent, smart **[e]su-mendʰ-*
sumva *n.* sponge (animal) **swm̥bʰo-*
sumvu *adj.* spongy **swm̥bʰo-*
sumwasa *n.* sun visor **sā-wn-* + **paus-*
suna *n.* pig **sw-ino-*
sundán *v.* to swing, oscillate from a fixed point **sweng-*
suprá *prep. adv.* up, upwards **sup-er-*
supracutesh *n.* manager, overseer **super* + **okʷ-* + **-tēr*
supracuyán *v.* to oversee, manage **super* + **okʷ-*
suprán *v.* to ascend; (of the sun, etc) to rise; to get up out of bed **sup-er-*
supravon *n.* soprano **super-* + **bʰō-n[ā]-*
surfush *n.* sulfur *Lat. sulphur*
suru *adj.* cool **swl-*
suséypran *n.* towel **sous-eyo-* + **plā-n[o]-*
sushán *v.* to whisper **swer-*
susu *adj.* dry, parched, thirsty **saus-*
sután *v.* to boil **seut-*
sùtandán *v.* to feel (internally, e.g. hunger, illness) **swe* + **tong-*
sùteyán *v.* to bring to a boil **seut-eyo-*
suval *n.* soda *Arab. suwwad*
suvalya *n.* sodium *Arab. suwwad* + **-yom*
sùwistheyán *v.* to impress, appear impressive **[e]su-* + **awisdʰ-* + **-eyo-*

sva *prep.* such as, for example **swo-*
svacinuthra *n.* automaton (robot) **swo-kiə-neu-dʰlo-*
svadwiv *n.* sibling **swo-gʷelbʰ-* <= **swe* + **gʷelbʰ-*
svalarán *v.* caress **swād-* + **pāl-*
svalit *n.* candy, sweets, dessert **swād-i-t-*
svalu *adj.* sweet **swād-*
svamva *n.* mushroom **swombʰo-*
svamvni *n.* mushroom cloud **swombʰo-* + **nebʰ-*
svana *n.* pleasure, delight, thing enjoyed **swād-nā-*
svanwinthán *v.* to daydream **swād-no-* + **mendʰ-*
svashla *n.* dirt **swordo-*
svashlu *adj.* dirty **swordo-*
svatján *v.* to resound, reverberate, echo; (of light) to be reflected **swāgh-*
svayétsi *n.* example **swo-* + **-ē-ti*
svics *num.* six **sweks*
svicslic *num.* sixty **sweks-* + **dek[m̥]-*
svictsu *adj. num.* sixth (ordinal) **sweks-to-*
svilán *v.* to sweat **sweid-*
svilic *n.* pride **swe* + **deik-*
svilicru *adj.* proud **swe* + **deik-* + **-ro-*
svilta *n.* sweat **swoid-to-*
sviltamayu *adj.* sweaty *svilta* + *-mayu*, *q.v.*
svinthán *v.* to dwindle
svishid *n.* ethic(s) **swe* + **reg-*
svizdun *n.* hexagon **sweks* + **gonu-*
svizdunu *adj.* hexagonal **sweks* + **gonu-*
svoyán *v.* to approve (of) **swō-* <= **swe-*
svrayán *v.* to speak, talk, tell **swer-*
svráyamricsu *adj.* vocative **swer-o-mṛ-is-ko-*
svraylidán *v.* to describe **swer-* + **deig-*
swankshán *v.* to squirt **s!ngʷh-*
swankshlicfal *n.* squid **s!ngʷh-* + **dek[m̥]* + **pod-*
swaratja *n.* equinox **sm̥-alo-* + **agh-*
swatrais *n.* variety **sm̥-tero-* + **h̥es-*
swatru *adj.* different **sm̥-tero-*
sweshán *v.* to smear **smē-r-*
swicri *n.* chin **smek-rī-*
swilán *v.* to melt **smeld-*
swishán *v.* to smile **smei-ro-*
syantu *adj.* habitually being; in the habit of being **h̥s-* + **-yo-* + **-ont-*
syec *n.* pill
ta *part.* the (definite article - indeclinable) **to-*
-ta *n. suff.* (suffix indicating that which an action is done to or that which results from an action) **-to-*
tacán *v.* to duck
tadán *v.* to arrange **tag-*
tadinu *adj.* that kind of, that type **to-* + **genə-*
tadtsa *n.* order, arrangement **tag-tyā-*

talim *adv.* then, that time *to- + *dī-m[on]-
tame *adv.* as much as, so much as *tā-m
tamedjelán *v.* to poorly design or execute, thereby undermining proper function
(innovated)
tamet *adv.* that long (duration) *to- + *mē-to-
tamí *prep.* according to (expressing agreement) *tam-i
tamra *n.* solution (chem) *tā-mŋ
tamsvi *conj.* that... (as in: I know that _____) *tām-swai-
tana *n.* string *ton-o-
tandán *v.* to feel (physically) *tong-
tanya *n.* ribbon *tŋ-yā
tapaca *n.* tobacco *Arawakan tabaco*
taran *n.* weight *tala-n[t]-
taranwet *n.* pound (unit of weight) *tala-n[t]- + *mē-to-
tarayán *v.* to weigh (tr) *tala-
tarcushán *v.* to pretend, act as if (+subj.) *tāli- + *kwer-
tarí *part.* if (for conditional statements) *tāli-
taritra *conj.* whether (+ subj) *tāli- + *-ter-
tarnira *n.* ounce *tala-n[t]- + -ilo-
tarye *adv.* in that manner, in that way *tāli-
taryu *adj.* such (e.g. that kind of, that degree of) *tāli-
tashyu *adj.* tender, gentle, mild, weak *(s)tor(i)-
tavi *adv. loc.* there (aforementioned place) *to- + *bʰi-
tayán *v.* to dissolve *tā-
te *pron.* he/she/it *to-
tehta *n.* tehta (diacritic of Tengwar writing system) pl. **tehtar** *Quenya tehta*
tema *n.* téma (class of tengwa, writing system) pl. **temar** *Quenya téma*
tenwa *n.* tengwa (character of writing system) pl. **tenwar** *Quenya tengwa*
-tesh *n. suff.* suffix denoting a person agent, e.g. someone of a particular vocation *-tēr
tetja *n.* tea *Amoy t'e + Mandarin ch'a*
tetjathec *n.* teapot *tetja + theca, q.v.*
thanán *v.* to flow *dʰon-
thantsi *n.* spring, fountain *dʰon-ti-
thayán *v.* to figure out, think through *dʰyā-
-thec *n. suff.* receptacle *dʰē-k-
theca *n.* receptacle *dʰē-k-
theisraván *v.* to suck *dʰēi- + *serbʰ-
thelaca *n.* luck *dʰē-lək-
thelicu *adj.* lucky *dʰē-l-īk-
themra *n.* ritual *dʰē[s]-mŋ
themratesh *n.* person who conducts a ritual *dʰē[s]-mŋ + *-tēr
thes *n.* superstition *dʰēs-
theslusán *v.* to be addicted to (+ acc) *dʰēs- + *dus-
thestra *n.* recreational drug *dʰēs-dʰlo-
thesu *adj.* deluded, superstitious *dʰēs-
thetsan *n.* altar *dʰēs- + *stā-no-
theyán *v.* to put *dʰē-
thidwán *v.* to fix, repair, solve *dʰeygʷ-

thidwétsi *n.* fix, solution **dʰeygʷ-* + *-étsi*
thikshu *adj.* hot (i.e. spicy) **dʰegʷh-*
thitja *n.* building **dʰoigh-o-*
thitja *n.* material, substance **dʰeigh-[m]n*
-thiyu *adj. suff.* suffix denoting material an object is made of **dʰei[gʰ]-*
thlaicsa *n.* alga(e) **dʰol-isko-*
thlaván *v.* to dig **dʰl̥bʰ-*
thlayán *v.* to flourish, prosper **dʰl̥-*
thmana *n.* person, human being **dʰghm-on-*
thmanu *adj.* human **dʰghm-on-*
thmaninu *adj.* custom, i.e. made to individual specification *thmana* + *inu*
thmava *n.* tomb **dʰmbʰ-ā*
thmaván *v.* to bury **dʰmbʰ-*
thmidratj *n.* nucleus **medʰ-yo-* + **glōgh-*, *metathesized*
-thra *n. suff.* suffix denoting an inanimate agent, i.e. an object that does something **-dʰlo-*
thra *prep.* by means of **-dʰlo-*
thradaucu *adj.* blurry, out of focus **dʰer-g-* + **okʷ-*
thradu *adj.* muddy, opaque **dʰer-g-*
thramra *n.* physical or material instrument or device **-dʰlo-* + **-mŋ*
thrasán *v.* to dare (intr.) **dʰers-*
thràseyán *v.* to dare (tr.) **dʰers-eyo-*
thratj *n.* mud, sediment **dʰregʰ-*
thratjna *n.* thorn **dʰerghen-*
thratsi *n.* means, resource(s), ability, way to accomplish something **dʰlo-* + *ti-*
thrazhdu *adj.* translucent **dʰ[e]l-* + **arg-*
threnán *v.* to buzz, hum **dʰrēn-*
thriv *n.* snow **dʰreibʰ-*
thrivmon *time.* December **dʰreibʰ-* + **mōn-*
thruván *v.* to wane **dʰrubʰ-*
thucsa *n.* dusk, twilight **dʰus-ko-*
thudatesh *n.* daughter **dʰugetēr*
thunán *v.* to vanish **dʰeu-n-*
thunis *n.* funeral **dʰūn-es-*
thusha *n.* door **dʰwer-*
thushnata *n.* door jamb **dʰwer-* + **anətā-*
thutja *n.* fish **dʰugh-o-* <= **dʰghu-*
thutjwenán *v.* to fish **dʰugh-* (<= **dʰghu-*) + **wēn-*
thuv *n.* plug **dʰeubʰ-*
thuván *v.* to plug **dʰeubʰ-*
thuyu *adj.* easy **dʰeu-*
thwi *n.* end **dʰwei-*
thwidjav *n.* period (punctuation) **dʰwei-* + **gr̥bʰ-*
thwinu *adj.* finite **dʰwei-no-*
thwitwidu *adj.* infinite **dʰwei-tu-* + **eg-*
thwiwu *adj.* final, last **dʰwei-wo-*
thwiyán *v.* to finish (intr.), come to an end **dʰwei-*
thwiyeyán *v.* to finish (tr.), bring to an end **dʰwei-* + **-eyo-*

thyatra *n.* computer **dʰyā-tlo-*
thyatraciltsán *v.* to program a computer, write code, develop software *q.v.* *thyatra* + *ciltsán*
thyatrira *n.* calculator **dʰyā-tlo-* + **-ilo-*
thyatsa *n.* reason, logic **dʰyā-tyā*
thyayán *v.* to reason, to apply logic, to think rationally **dʰyā-*
thyayu *adj.* rational, logical **dʰyā-*
ticna *n.* infant **tek-no-*
tidán *v.* to cover *(*s*)*teg-*
tidri *n.* tiger *Lat. tigris*
tidwu *adj.* thick (consistency) **tegu-*
tifis *n.* heat **tep-es-*
tifu *adj.* hot (temperature) **tep-*
timaira *n.* predawn, wee hours **temə-* + **ayer-*
timasi *n.* ink **temə-* + **sai-*
timasra *n.* darkness **teməs-rā*
timu *adj.* dark (i.e. without light) **temə-*
tincán *v.* to stretch (intr.) **ten-k-*
tinctsan *n.* tungsten *P.Gmc. *thunguz, P.Slav. *tezhk* + **stoi-no-*
tindán *v.* to soak **teng-*
tinla *n.* zinc *P.Gmc. *tindja*
tinovon *n.* tenor **ten-ō[r]* + **bʰō-n[ā]-*
tinsán *v.* to tense up (intr.) **ten-so-*
tintra *n.* loom **ten-tro-*
tinu *adj.* thin (i.e. not dense) **tenw-*
tinwith *n.* gas **tenw-* + **aidʰ[er]-*
tinwithu *adj.* gaseous **tenw-* + **aidʰ[er]-*
tishá *prep.* across **ter-*
tishalantjuyán *v.* to translate **terə-* + **dŋghu-*
titra *n.* grouse **teter-*
titisa *conj.* because **to-* + **ai-tyā*
tjacá *conj.* then (used with *tarí*); so, so then, therefore, in that case **ghod-ke*
tjacsvira *n.* second (span of time)
tjadinu *adj.* some kind of, some sort **gho-* + **genə-*
tjafatsi *adv.* somehow **gho-* + **poti-*
tjaiwin *adv.* ever (i.e. at any time) **gho-* + **aiw-en-*
tjalim *adv.* sometime **gho-* + **dī-m[on]-*
tjalta *n.* anything undesirable **ghod-to-* <= **ghed-*
tjaltilta *n.* junk food *tjalta* + *ilta*, *q.v.*
Tjam *n.* Earth **dʰghom-*
tjamdrátsa *n.* earthquake **dʰghom-* + **drā-tyā*
tjamet *adv.* for some time **gho-* + **mē-to-*
tjamsi *n.* lava, magma **dʰghom-* + **sai-*
tjamstra *n.* volcano **dʰghom-* + **s[ai]-* + **-dʰlo-*
tjans *n.* goose **ghans-*
tjar *num.* per mil **gh[es]l-*
tjarna *n.* bile **ghol-no-*
tjasán *v.* to offer hospitality; (imper.) please **ghos-*

tjasmrá *n.* chasm **gʰə-smŋ*
tjátán *v.* to exit; (causative) to emit **[e]gʰs + *at-*
tjatitsu *adj.* favorite **gʰer- + *-to- + *-isto-*
tjatj *adv.* someday **gʰo- + *agʰ-*
tjatron *adj.* whichever, one or the other, either **gʰo-tero-*
tjatsesh *n.* host **gʰos-tēr*
tjatsi *n.* guest **gʰos-ti-*
tjatthec *n.* exit *tjátán + -thec, q.v.*
tjaván *v.* to obtain, acquire, gain **gʰabh-*
tjavara *n.* fork (in a road, tree, etc) **gʰabh-o-lo-*
tjavi *adv. loc.* somewhere **gʰo- + *-bʰi*
tjawu *adj.* any **gʰo- + *-wo-*
tjayán *v.* to yawn, gape **gʰāi-*
tje *pron.* someone, something **gʰo-*
tjeman *n.* winter **gʰyem-on-*
tjenilta *n.* vegetable **gʰrēn- + *ed-to-*
tjenu *adj.* green (color) **gʰrēn-*
tjesán *v.* to hesitate, be reluctant **gʰais-ē- (metathesized)*
tjeshnu *adj.* greedy **gʰēr-n-*
tjeyán *v.* to release, let go **gʰē-*
tjic *part. suff.* o'clock **[a]gʰ-i-k-*
tjicmala *n.* hour **[a]gʰ-i-k- + *mod-*
tjicsutla *n.* minute (span of time)
tjilán *v.* to take **gʰed-*
tjilaya *num.* million
tjiloyán *v.* to pass on, hand over **gʰed- + *dō-*
tjiltheyán *v.* to replace, overwrite *tjilán + theyán*
tjim *n.* soil, ground, land, the Earth **dʰgʰem-*
tjimicsu *adj.* Earthly **dʰgʰem-isko-*
tjimshi *n.* canyon **dʰgʰem- + *rei-*
tjimura *n.* crater **dʰgʰem- + *au-lo-*
tjipswath *n.* cricket **kʷséps- + *math₂-*
tjir *n.* color **gʰel-*
tjiraic *n.* arsenic **gʰelə₃i-k-*
tjiral *n.* hail, hailstone(s) **gʰeləd-*
tjircron *n.* rainbow, spectrum *tjir + crona, q.v.*
tjirmira *n.* chamaeleon **gʰel- + *mei-lo-*
tjiron *n.* turtle **gʰelon-*
tjirsi *n.* dye **gʰel- + *sai-*
tjiru *adj.* saturated (of colors) **gʰel-*
tjisán *v.* to greet; (1st person) hello **gʰes-*
tjisha *n.* hand **gʰesr-*
tjishamra *n.* gesture (e.g. of the hands), sign (as in sign language) **gʰesr-o-mŋ*
tjishavat *n.* sign language **gʰesr + *bʰā-to-*
tjishvayán *v.* to signal or gesture with the hands **gʰesr + *bʰā-*
tjisra *num.* thousand **gʰeslo-*
tjithra *n.* pigment, dye **gʰel-dʰlo-*
tjitsa *adv.* for some reason **gʰ[o]- + *ai-tyā*

tjocátla *n.* chocolate *Nahuatl xocolatl*
tjova *n.* whatchamacallit *g^ho- + *b^hā-
tjován *v.* (verbal equivalent of) whatchamacallit *g^ho- + *b^hā-
tjoví *prep.* (prepositional equivalent of) whatchamacallit *g^ho- + *b^hā-
tjovu *adj.* (adjectival equivalent of) whatchamacallit *g^ho- + *b^hā-
tjracsva *n.* brush *g^hers-k^wo-
tjramolán *v.* to go on a date (with); to court *g^her- + *mōd-
tjramrath *n.* philosophy *g^her- + *m^hnd^h-
tjrashin *n.* chlorine *g^hlo-ro- + *-in[o]-
tjratha *n.* enclosure, fence *g^hord^h-o-
tjrathán *v.* to surround, gird, enclose *g^hrd^h-
tjrathira *n.* girder *g^hord^h-ilo-
tjrayán *v.* to like *g^her-
tjrimeyán *v.* to anger, annoy, irritate, provoke *g^hrem-eyo-
tjriméytesh *n.* person who aggravates, annoys, or irritates *g^hrem- + *-eyo- + *-tēr
tjriméyvⁿath *n.* insult; word(s) that annoy, upset, enrage, or infuriate *g^hrem- + *w^r-d^ho-
tjrimu *adj.* angry, irritated, annoyed *g^hrem-
tjrimwina *n.* gremlin (i.e. unexpl. eqpmt malfunction) *g^hrem- + *leid-no-
tjrinthán *v.* to grind *g^hrend^h-
tjriyán *v.* to rub *g^hrī-
tjr^huna *n.* pine *g^h[e]lun-ā
tjush *n.* animal *g^hwer-
tjuyán *v.* to be in awe, amazed, astonished *g^hou-
tlánán *v.* to lift, raise *t^linə-
tlánatsitj *n.* escalator *t^linə- + *steigh-
tlantu *adj.* high *t^lin[ə]-to-
tlathra *n.* elevator *t^linə-d^hlo-
tlayán *v.* to rob *[s]t^l-
tlícán *v.* to click (either to make a sound or to operate a computer mouse) (*imitative*)
tra *conj.* than, as (used when comparing or equating), versus *-ter-
tracínán *v.* to transit, travel across or over *terə- + *kiə₂-n-
trafisla *n.* pizza *Grk. trapezda*
trareyán *v.* to allow through, admit into *terə- + *lē-
tratján *v.* to drag *trag^h-
tratsí *prep.* through *trə-ti-
travushu *adj.* transgender *trə- + *b^hū-ro-
trewán *v.* to feed, nourish
tri *num.* three *trei
tricsi *n.* three dimensional graph, grid, chart *trei + *[a]ks-i-
tricucura *n.* tricycle *teri + *k^wek^wlo-
tridayán *v.* to become worn *trīb-ā-
tridun *n.* triangle *trei + *gonu-
tridunu *adj.* triangular *trei + *gonu-
trilat *num.* third (part) *treiə- + *dā-t[o]-
trilic *num.* thirty *treiə- + *dek[m]-
trim *n.* floor *tle-m[o]-
trimán *v.* to tremble *trem-
tripru *adj. num.* triple tri + -pru

tritu *adj. num.* third (ordinal) *treiə- + *-to-
trucán *v.* to twist *twerk-
trucniv *n.* tornado, cyclone, anticyclone *twerk- + *neb^h-
tructu *adj.* twisted *twerk-to-
trulán *v.* to squeeze, compress *treud-
tsa *pron.* she *tyā
tsacavnu *adj.* heterosexual *tyā + *kā- + *wer-
tsadna *n.* tin (metal) *Lat.* stagnum
tsampran *n.* map *stā-no- + *p/-no-
tsamra *n.* mouth *stomen-
tsana *n.* place (becomes -tsan in compounds) *stā-no-
tsapran *n.* table (furniture) *stā- + *plə-no-
tsarán *v.* to defend, protect *stā- + [*h₂]/[ek]-
tsarthra *n.* weapon *stā- + [*h₂]/[ek]- + *-dhlo-
tsasitján *v.* to maintain, keep *stā- + *seg^h-
tsata *n.* state, status *stā-to-
tsav *n.* stem (of a fruit, of a glass, etc) *stab^h-
tsayán *v.* to stand *stā-
tsazhdu *adj.* intense *storg-
tsetja *n.* staircase *stoigh^h-o-
tsetján *v.* to step *steigh^h-
tsetjri *n.* stairstep *stoigh^h-ri-
tsicán *v.* to feel tickled *tik-
tsiceyán *v.* to tickle (another) *tik-eyo-
tsid *n.* pole (of a magnet, of a planet, etc) *steb-
tsimra *n.* occurrence, incident *-ti- + *-mŋ
tsina *n.* stone, rock *stoi-no-
tsincrus *n.* bottle *stenklus- <= *sten- + *k^wol-so-
tsindán *v.* to sting *sting-
tsinrif *n.* petroleum *stoi-no- + *lipo-
tsinu *adj.* narrow *sten-
tsinvu *adj.* alien (i.e. not of the earth) *g^hs-en-wo-
tsinwa *n.* alien being *g^hs-en-wo-
tsitj *n.* itch *steg^h-
tsitján *v.* to itch (intr.) *steg^h-
tsitjeyantu *adj.* itchy (said of that which causes an itch) *steg^h- + *-eyo- + *-ont-
tsitju *adj.* itchy (said of the body part that is itching) *steg^h-
tsitsa *n.* situation, circumstance *-ti- + *-tyā
tsiworkshu *adj.* honorable, praiseworthy *steu- + *alg^wh-
tsiyán *v.* to happen, occur *-ti-
tso *pron.* her (alternate accusative of tsa) *ty-
tsrata *n.* multitude *str-to-
tsriván *v.* to turn, spin about an axis, face another direction *streb^h-
tsumenu *adj.* crescent *st[en]-u- + *mēn-
tsushán *v.* to hold tight, trap
tsuthra *n.* prize, award, trophy *stu-d^hlo-
tsuyán *v.* to praise *steu-
-tu *adj. suff.* suffix denoting a sort of passive perfective, like the -ed ending of "closed"

**-to-*

tuc *n.* thigh **teuk-*

tum *n.* bang, thud, crash (*onomatopoeitic, influenced by tumfa, q.v.*)

tumfa *n.* drum **tump-*

tusant *num.* umpteen, zillion, unspecified large number **tuh₁s-ont-*

tusflacu *adj.* complex **tuh₁s- + *p_lk-*

tushwa *n.* storm **[s]tur-mo-*

tuta *n.* culture, tribe, people **teut-o-*

tutu *adj.* coagulated **tū-to-*

tuv *n.* lump **tūb^h-*

tuyán *v.* to coagulate **tū-*

twosha *n.* pile, heap **twō-ro-*

twoshán *v.* to pile up (intr.) **twō-ro-*

tyela *n.* tyelle (classification of Tengwar writing system) *Quenya tyelle*

ucán *v.* to get to know, become acquainted with **euk-*

ucsar *n.* earring **h₂ous- + *kal-[wo]-*

uctesh *n.* acquaintance **euk- + *-tēr*

udracal *n.* waterfall **udr^h + *kad-*

udradin *n.* hydrogen **udr- + *genə-*

udradush *n.* mercury (metal) **udr- + *arg-u-ro-*

uf *n.* top (of something) **up-*

ufatj *n.* mania **up- + *ag^h-*

ufatju *adj.* manic **up- + *ag^h-*

ufcatru *adj.* upside down **up- + *ka^t- + *-ro-*

ufiru *adj.* cruel, malevolent **up-elo- <= *wap-*

ulsya *n.* notion, idea **ud-[e]s-yā- <= *weid-*

ultre *adv.* later **ud-tero-*

umámyu *adj.* savory, umami *Jpn umami*

uncán *v.* to become accustomed to **unk-*

unctu *adj.* accustomed to (+dat.) **unk-to-*

unda *n.* wave **und-ā*

undayútsa *n.* frequency (of a wave, oscillator, etc) **und-ā + ə₂yeu- + *-tyā*

uprá *prep.* above, on top of **[s]uper-*

ùpràvəsheyán *n.* to overwhelm **[s]uper- + *b^hor- + *-eyo-*

upru *adj.* upper **[s]uper-*

ura *n.* cavity, cave, hole **au-lo-*

usais *n.* gold **aus-o-es-*

usavóna *n.* earphone(s), headphones **ous-o-b^hō-nā*

usin *n.* ear **h₂ous-en-*

usos *n.* dawn **aus-ōs-*

usrith *n.* cochlea **h₂ous- + *sred^h-*

usvamavsu *adj.* symmetrical

utsan *loc.* east **aus-to-no-*

uva *n.* web **ub^h-o- <= *web^h-*

uvitsan *n.* web site **web^h-i- + *stā-no-*

uvmath *n.* spider **web^h- + *math₂-*

uvon *n.* the internet **web^h-ōn-, by analogy with *d^hghem-ōn-*

uvoni prashíd *n.* URL, internet address *uvon + prashíd, q.v.*

uvonacuthra *n.* web browser *uvon + acuyán + -thra*
úvonapran *n.* web page *uvon + prana*
uyet *n.* breath **auyet-*
uzhdéya *n.* urge, impulse **urg-eyo-*
va *i.* Oh!; Oh what a ____! **bhā*
vaca *n.* bean **bha-ko-*
vacnuc *n.* peanut **bha-ko- + *knuk-*
vacsa *n.* band (strip that goes around something) **bhasko-*
vadán *v.* to share **bhag-*
vadjav *n.* quote mark(s) **bhā- + *grbh-*
valcushán *v.* to treat well **bhad- + *kwer-*
valdusu *adj.* yummy, good tasting **bhad- + *geus-*
valu *adj.* good, favorable **bhad-*
vamra *n.* proverb, saying, common phrase, idiom **bhā- + *-mṇ*
vanyu *adj.* apparent, obvious **bhā-n-yo-*
var *n.* ball **bhol-*
varc *n.* plank, beam **bholk-*
vardwa *n.* bulb **bholg^w-o-*
varwa *n.* harm, ruin **bhol-u-*
vàrweyán *v.* to ruin **bhol-u- + *-eyo-*
varya *n.* leaf **bhol-yo-*
vascridu *adj.* fascist **bhask[o]- + *reg-*
vashis *n.* barley **bhar-es-*
vàshweyán *v.* to spare one an inconvenience, tedium, or unpleasantness **bhor-m!-l-eyo-*
vasmatha *n.* sand **bhs-amadh^o-*
-vat *n. suff. o.* (suffix denoting language) **-bhā- + *-to-*
vatjumem *n.* cubit **bhāghu- + *mē-m[en]-*
vatjunas *n.* elephant **bhāghu- + *nas-*
vatjwa *n.* arm (limb) **bhāghu-*
vatjwais *n.* sleeve (of a shirt) **bhāghu- + *wə₁es-*
vawisvara *n.* phosphorus **bh₂-w-es + *bhor-os*
vayán *v.* to say (used with quotes); (of words) to mean **bhā-*
vi *n.* bee **bhei-*
vindina *n.* conjoined twin(s) **bhendh^h- + *genə-*
vinthán *v.* to bind, bond, join together; (computing) to paste **bhendh^h-*
vinthsi *n.* glue **bhendh^h- + *sai-*
vinthya *n.* bond, binding **bhendh^h-yo-*
vintju *adj.* thick, fat **bhengh^h-u-*
virlán *v.* to knock **bheld-*
vithán *v.* to trust, to believe (in) **bheidh^h-*
vitheyán *v.* to convince, persuade **bheidh^h-eyo-*
vithnedán *v.* to betray **bheidh^h- + *bhrēg-*
vithwinán *v.* to be faithful to, loyal to **bheidh^h- + *men-*
vivra *n.* beaver **bhi-bhru-*
viwant *n.* chest (body part) **bheu- + *h₂ent-*
vlacwa *n.* wolf **w|k^w-o-*
vladán *v.* to flash **bh|g-*
vlamra *n.* lightning **bh|g-mṇ*

vlan *n.* phallus *bʰl-no-
vlantrima *n.* dildo *vlan* + *antrimra*
vlatj *n.* bag, sack *bʰlgʰ-
vlotsa *n.* esteem *bʰad- + *ō-tyā
vludutrin *n.* fluorine *bʰleugʷ- + *-tōr + *-ino-
vna *pron.* he *wer-
vna-artavon *n.* countertenor *wer- + q.v.
vnacuthra *n.* mirror *wrot- + *okʷ- + *-dʰlo-
vnad *n.* job, occupation, vocation *werg-
vnadacs *n.* axle *werg- + *aks-[i]-
vnadán *v.* to work *werg-
vnadjid *n.* boss, manager *werg- + *reg-
vnadjum *n.* office *werg- + *rū-mo-
vnadran *n.* desk *werg- + *[p]lā-no-
vnadtsan *n.* workspace *werg- + *stā-no-
vnaI *n.* wart *wer-d-
vnaIic *n.* root *wrād-īk-
vnaltsi *n.* abdomen, belly *wɳd-ti-
vnalya *n.* rose *wrod-yā
vnat *adv.* again, back *wrot-
vnatán *v.* to go back, to turn around *wrot-
vnatcushán *v.* to resume *wrot- + *kʷer-
vnatha *n.* word *wɾ-dʰo-
vnathaclu *adj.* literal *vnatha* + *aclu*
vnathcal *n.* grammatical case *vnatha* + *calán*
vnathdja *n.* lexicon, dictionary *wɾ-dʰo- + *gʰ[erɸʰ]-
vnathira *n.* syllable *wɾdʰ-ilo-
vnatjloyán *v.* to thank *wrot- + *gʰ[es]- + *dō-
vnatsucán *v.* to result *wrot- + *sekʷ-
vnatsucétsi *n.* consequence, result *wrot- + *sekʷ-
vnava *n.* squiggle *werɸʰ-
vnavdjav *n.* tilde *werɸʰ- + *grɸʰ-
vnavu *adj.* squiggly *werɸʰ-
vnedán *v.* to break (intr.) *bʰrēg-
vnedtu *adj.* broken *bʰrēg-to-
vnetesh *n.* public speaker *wrē-tēr
vnidán *v.* to track down *wreg-
vno *pron.* him (alternate accusative of vna) *wr-
vnudlán *v.* to enjoy *bʰnugd- <= *bʰeug- + *neud-
vnudlétsi *n.* fun, enjoyment *bʰnugd- + *-ē-ti-
vnulmol *n.* party *bʰnu[g]d- + *mōd-
vnutjya *n.* rye *wrugʰyo-
volopyuc *n.* gibberish, nonsense *bʰō- + *dō- + *[s]poi- + -kwe, *lit.* "speech that also gives foam".
vona *n.* voice (speaking) *bʰō-nā
vondjav *n.* vowel *bʰō-n[ā] + *grɸʰ-
vonitra *n.* chorus of a song *bʰō-nā + *i-ter-
vrada *n.* birch *bʰeræg-

vramán *v.* to growl **b^hrom-*
vranán *v.* to warn **wer-no-*
vraslimu *adj.* early (within a span of time) **b^hers- + *dī-m[on]-*
vrasu *adj.* fast, quick, speedy **b^hers-*
vratesh *n.* son **b^hrātēr*
vratha *n.* beard **b^hard^ho-*
vratján *v.* to conceal, hide (tr) **b^herg^h-*
vratjlom *n.* castle, palace **b^herg^h- + *dōm-*
vrava *n.* message **wer- + *b^hā-*
vravic *n.* scissors **b^hor-b^he-k-*
vraya *n.* burden, load **b^hor-*
vrayán *v.* to carry, to bring, to have (of attributes/intangibles) **b^her-*
vraymra *n.* attribute, essence, quality *vrayán + -mra*
vrazd *n.* ash tree **b^hrag-s-*
vrictandán *v.* to tingle **b^hrek- + *tong-*
vimán *v.* to project (e.g. an image, an idea...) **b^hrem-*
vimta *n.* project **b^hrem-to-*
vimtira *n.* task **b^hrem-to- + *-ilo-*
vrisán *v.* to burst **b^hres-*
vriya *n.* rice *Sanskrit vrihis*
vromra *n.* hue **b^hlō-mṇ*
Vroshithvar *n.* Neptune **b^hlō-ro- + *aid^h-er- + *b^hol-*
vroshu *adj.* deep blue, indigo (color) **b^hlō-ro-*
vrucán *v.* to cram **b^hrek^w-*
vrudwa *n.* fruit **b^hrūg-wo-*
vrudwálma *n.* ester (lit. fruit odor, from the fruity scent of many esters) *vrudwa + alma*
vrunu *adj.* brown **b^hrū-no-*
vruya *n.* eyebrow **b^hrū-*
vruyán *v.* to swell, to well up **b^hreuə₁-*
vudán *v.* to fear **b^heg^w-*
vudétsi *n.* fear **b^hog^w-ē-ti-*
vùdeyán *v.* to scare **b^hog^w-eyo-*
vudéythra *n.* monster, terrifying creature **b^hog^w-eyo- + *-dhlo-*
vudju *adj.* frightening, scary **b^hog^w-ro-*
vudna *n.* nature, natural world **b^heu- + *gnə-*
vudnatu *adj.* natural (i.e. not artificial) **b^heu- + *gnə-to-*
vudzu *adj.* malleable, ductile **b^hug-so-*
vumra *n.* caste, class, social ranking **b^heu-mṇ*
vunth *n.* basis **b^hund^h- <= *b^hud^h-no-*
vunthicsu *adj.* basic, fundamental **b^hund^h-isko- <= *b^hud^h-no- + *-isko-*
vusán *v.* to kiss **b^hus-*
vusha *n.* gender **b^hū-ro-*
vushacayétsi *n.* sexual orientation **b^hu-ro-kā-ē-ti-*
vuta *n.* plant (i.e. the living organism) **b^hū-to-*
vutarán *v.* to cultivate, farm **b^hū-to- + *al-*
vutatesh *n.* farmer **b^hū-to- + *-tēr*
vuthán *v.* to rouse (not necessarily from sleep) **b^heud^h-*
vutila *n.* herbivore, vegetarian **b^hū-to- + *h₁ed-*

vutsu *adj.* permeable, penetrable, passable **b^hu-ty-o-*
vutwán *v.* to penetrate **b^hu-tu-*
vuyán *v.* to grow (intr) **b^heu-*
vwedán *v.* to assist, help
wwiksha *n.* the future **b^hwī- + *-isko-*
wwiyán *v.* to become **b^hwī-*
vyudán *v.* to shimmer, glimmer **b^heig^w-*
vzutj *n.* life force **b^hs-u-g^h-*
wacsa *n.* wax **wok-so-*
wadán *v.* to awaken (intr), be awake, alert **wog-*
wàdeyán *v.* to wake up (tr) **wog-eyo-*
wadra *n.* water **wodr*
wadrathec *n.* well (for water, ink, etc) **wodr + *d^hē-k-*
wadrol *n.* faucet, spigot **wodr + *d[ō]-*
wadrotsa *n.* water tap **wodr + *-tyā*
wafcushán *v.* to mistreat, abuse **wap- + *k^wer-*
wafdusu *adj.* bad tasting, yucky **wap- + *geus-*
wafu *adj.* bad, unfavorable **wap-*
waisán *v.* to wear (clothes etc) **wə₁es-*
wàiseyán *v.* to clothe **wəes-eyo-*
waismra *n.* clothes **wə₁es-mṛ*
waisrautsan *n.* laundromat **wə₁es-lāw-stā-n- <= *ə₁wes- + *leuə₂- + *stā-no-*
wakshni *n.* wedge **wog^wh-ni-*
wanshum *n.* gap **wān- + *rū-mo-*
wanu *adj.* empty **wā-no-*
wanrath *n.* karaoke *wanu + ratjath, q.v.*
warton *n.* wild animal **wolt-on- by analogy with *d^hg^hem-on-*
wartu *adj.* wild **wolt-o-*
washán *v.* to be aware **wor-*
wasli *n.* CWOT **wās-[to]- + *dī-*
wasnán *v.* to buy, purchase **wos-no-*
watján *v.* to guard, protect, keep **wor-to-*
watjtesh *n.* guard, warden, keeper, security person(nel) **wor-to- + *-tēr*
watna *n.* fan (either handheld or electric) **wat-no-*
watsán *v.* to waste **wās-to-*
wavayán *v.* to degrade, denigrate **wap- + *b^hā-*
wavza *n.* wasp **wob^hsā*
we *pron.* (pronoun for declining adjectives) **-wo-*
weina *n.* wine **weieno-*
weinacsil *n.* vinegar *weina + acsil*
wenayán *v.* to hunt **wēn-ā-*
wenta *n.* wind **wē-nt-o-*
wesha *n.* breast, udder **wē-rā <= *euə-d^hro-*
weshwais *n.* brassiere *wesha + waisán, q.v.*
wethra *n.* weather **wē-d^hro-*
wetjush *n.* mammal *wē-rā <= *euə-d^hro- + *g^hwer-*
weyán *v.* to blow **wē-*
wican *n.* image, picture **weik-on-*

wicdjav *n.* pictogram *weik- + *ghrbh-
Wícevithu *adj.* Wiccan *O.Eng.* wicce + *bheidh-
wiceyán *v.* to reside *weiki- + *-eyo-
wici *n. loc.* home, village *weiki-
wiciháitesh *n.* landlord/landlady, owner of one's home wici + haitán + -tesh, *q.v.*
wicutsa *n.* sentence (grammatical) *wek^w-tyā-
widán *v.* to increase (intr.) *[ə₂]weg-
wideyán *v.* to increase (tr.) *[ə₂]weg-eyo-
widila *n.* vegan *weg- + *h₁ed-
widrán *v.* to vibrate *wib-ro-
widzarán *v.* to dance *weib- + *sal-
wif *n.* flag *weip-
wila *n. num. adv.* half, in half *wi- + *dā-
wiladán *v.* to guide *weid- + *h₁ag-
wilán *v.* to know *weid-
wilavar *n.* hemisphere wila + var, *q.v.*
wileyán *v.* to inform, reveal (+acc of person informed and gen of thing revealed)
 *weid-eyo-
wilicán *v.* to explore *weid- + *h₁eik-
wilikshu *adj.* curious *weid- + *ais-sk-
wilis *n.* shape *weid-es-
wimtu *adj.* disgusted *wem-to-
wimu *adj.* disgusting *wem[ə₁]-
wincán *v.* to win *wen-k-
winyán *v.* to excuse, forgive *wen-yā
wiranis *n.* wool *welə-nes-
wiru *adj.* lukewarm *welə-
visa *n.* poison *wis-o-
wish *n.* squirrel *wer-
wishya *n.* bracelet *wi-ryā
wispra *n.* evening *wesper-
wisprashuc *n.* dinner *wesper- + *[do]rk^w-
wispratj *time.* Friday *wesper- + *agh-
Wispratjma *n.* Venus *wesper- + *agh- + *-mo-
wisra *n.* spring(time) *wesr
wisramon *time.* March *wesr + *mōn-
wisu *adj.* poisonous *wis-o-
with *part.* divided by (math) *weidh-
withwa *n.* wood *widh_u-
witis *n.* year *wet-es-
witján *v.* to convey, relay, deliver *wegh-
witjna *n.* wagon, carriage *wogh-no-
witrá *prep.* against *wi-tero-
witraván *v.* to contradict *wi-tero- + *bhā-
witravátsi *n.* contradiction *wi-tero- + *bhā- + *-ē-ti-
witsa *loc.* west *wes-to-
witsayu *adj.* opposite *wi-tyā-
witsi *n.* entity, thing (living or non-living), object, creature *wekti-

witsicinwéythra *n.* robot *wekti-kiə-neu-eyo-dʰlo-
wival *i.* Oh well! *wai + *bʰad- (ironic)
wiván *v.* to weave, knit *webʰ-
wivnash *n.* ferret *wī-werr-
wivneyán *v.* to find *we-wrē-
wizdru *adj.* lively *weg-slo-
wotsán *v.* to pursue, chase, seek out *wo[i]ə-ty[ā]-
wudu *adj.* wet *wegʷ-
wurán *v.* to will, be willing *wel-wo-
yaca *n.* joke *yok-o-
yacru *adj.* silly *yok-ro-
yacsán *v.* to yearn *yā-sk-
yacushán *v.* to play a prank, to tease or pick on *yok- + *kʷer-
yacutja *n.* prank *yok- + *kʷer-to-
yaina *n.* juniper *yoi-no-
-yashu *adj. suff.* (comparative) *-yos-so-
yatsa *n.* yeast *yos-to-
ye *conj.* or (exclusive) (by analogy with Grk. ē, Sansk. yā)
yecán *v.* to heal (tr.) *yēk-
yecnaksh *n.* medicine (i.e. study of) *yēk- + *dʱs-sk-
yectesh *n.* doctor, healer *yēk- + *-tēr
yesán *v.* to bubble, effervesce *yēs-
yesh *n.* season (span of time) *yēr-
Yéshuvithu *adj.* Christian Hebr Jeshua + *bʰeidʰ-
yeyán *v.* to throw *yē-
yosán *v.* to prop, support *yōs-
yostra *n.* support beam, load bearing part *yōs-tʰlo-
yucra *n.* liver *yekʷr
yuda *n.* yoga *youg-o-
judán *v.* to join (oneself to another or a group) *yeug-
Yúdivithu *adj.* of Jewish faith Hebr y'hudi + *bʰeidʰ-
judja *n.* link *yeug- + *rə̌y-o-
judjav *n.* hyperlink *yeug- + *gherbh-
yùdneyán *v.* to approximate *yeug-no-eyo-
yudnu *adj.* close, intimate *yeug-no-
yumrira *n.* molecule *yeug-mn-ilo-
yumritrán *v.* to oxidize yumrira + atra
yunasa *n.* rabbit *yu- + *nas-
yuscrultsan *n.* jail, prison
yuslic *n.* law *yewes-dik-
yuslictesh *n.* judge of law *yewes-dik- + *-tēr
yuslictsan *n.* jurisdiction *yewes-dik- + *stā-no-
yùsùseyán *v.* to arrest *yewes- + *paus-eyo-
yuthra *n.* recipe *yeudʰ-dʰlo-
yutsesh *n.* police, law enforcement officer *yewes- + *-tēr
yutséthra *n.* legal remedy *yewes-e[yo]-dʰlo-
yutsu *adj.* fair, just, even *yewes-to-
zashafa *n.* giraffe Arab. zarāfa

zdusán *v.* to be quenched, extinguished *zg^{wes}-
zdùseyán *v.* to quench, extinguish *zg^{wes}-eyo-
zipthra *n.* zipper (*onomatopoeitic*)

Etymology

The name of the language **Caruvat** is derived from Proto-Indo-European **kal-wo-* (beautiful) and **b^hā-to-* (spoken), meaning "the beautiful spoken thing" or "the language of beauty". The suffix **-vat** identifies languages in Caruvat, and the word for beautiful is **carwu**. The phonology of this conlang has been selected with the intent of having a pleasant sound.

The vast majority of caruvat words are derived from Indo-European roots. There are, however, a few loan words from a variety of sources, including Semitic and Japanese roots, and these are indicated in the lexicon above. It was intended that all Caruvat words would be supplied with their respective origins, however, a few of the etymologies have unfortunately been lost. (If any linguists would like to take a crack at reconstructing them, it should be possible to do. The regular reflexes should be easy to figure out.)

Since half of the world's population speaks an Indo-European language natively, and since P.I.E. is far and away the most completely reconstructed of all proto languages, it was logical to use P.I.E. as the basis for this conlang. Doing so ensures that speakers of languages as diverse as English, Spanish, Gaelic, German, Russian, Armenian, Hindi, will all find cognates to their own words. In the interest of further expanding cultural inclusivity in Caruvat, the author may decide to revise the conlang to derive from a wider selection of language families. Were it possible, I should like to include all the world's language families, but if left to my own resources I'm most likely to focus on derivations from Uralic, Semitic, Algonquian, Na-Dené, Japonic, Nilo-Saharan, and Tai-Kadai roots, while keeping about half of the existing Caruvat lexicon intact.

Pronunciation

Caruvat, when written in Roman script, uses the letters ACDEFHIJLMNOPRSTUVWYZ along with the triple letter KSH which represents the ksh sound as in "buckshot". This can also be written CSH or CJ.

A, E, I, O, and U are pronounced according to a simple five-vowel system. The IPA phonemes /a~ɑ/, /ɛ~e/, /i~ɪ/, /ɔ~o/, /u~ʊ/ all occur in free alternation and either sound is correct for each letter, although the first sound listed above for each vowel is the more common sound. The vowels do not change in differing environments (i.e. there are no changes in sound like English bat vs. bate), except that final unstressed -a is often realized as /ə/. All diphthongs are pronounced straightforwardly as written.

C is always a tenuis stop like in "score", never soft or affricate as in "city" or "cello". The pronunciation of C before the different vowels should resemble the sound of the velar stop in French words such as *Cannes*, *quelle*, *qui*, *coeur*, *coup*.

D is pronounced either as in "did" or the voiced TH sound in "they". This being Caruvat's only voiced stop, it is more strongly voiced than its English equivalent.

The voiceless stops C and P, when not followed by a fricative (F, H, J, S, SH) are always pronounced tenuis, as in the English words "score" and "speak", never aspirated as in "core" or "peak". T can be pronounced either tenuis like in "step", or aspirated like in "tip" to distinguish it from D.

H softens certain consonants similarly to in English: SH, TH are pronounced as in "ship", "thin", while ZH sounds like the G in "beige". By itself H has either the sound in "hat" or the sound at the end of "Bach", whichever the speaker prefers.

J only occurs after other consonants, where it sounds the same as either ZH or SH depending on the other consonant's voicing: CJ = KSH; TJ is the "tch" sound; DJ is pronounced as in "Djibouti"; MJ = MZH; etc.

L is always a clear palatalized L with, the way it sounds in French or German, never dark as in most English dialects (think of the distinction between the L sounds in English "ball" and French "boule", or English "well" and German "wohl"). There's one exception: speakers may optionally pronounce the combination LW as a dark L, because clear-L followed by W is a difficult enunciation.

R is either tapped or trilled, similar to its pronunciation in Spanish, Italian, Greek, Russian, etc.

The letters F, M, N, S, V, W, Y, Z are pronounced the same as their most frequent English sounds.

Caruvat has some words with the sound combination SHS. It's important to pronounce the two sounds together quickly and smoothly. To hear a sample, [click here](#).

When a word ending with a vowel is followed by a word beginning with a vowel, the two vowels must be separated in some way, either by a slight Y-glide (e.g. **masya** (y)**es**, **tari**(y) **omvniv**), a slight W-glide (e.g. **sato**(w) **ilac**, **lushu**(w) **adtra**), or a glottal stop (e.g. **tasya'** **a'** **alma**, **tari'** **iksheyv**), whatever sounds most natural in the speaker's opinion.

The recommended accent for speaking Caruvat is to enunciate the consonants lightly and crisply, and to use a warm vocal timbre (think of how French or Russian are spoken) as opposed to a bright timbre (like Spanish or Thai usually are). Imagine the character of Deanna Troi from the Star Trek universe and you'll be very close to the ideal enunciation of Caruvat.

Accentuation

Caruvat uses a pitch accent, not a stress accent. There is no distinction of vowel quantity (long vs. short), but certain syllables are usually pronounced long. This means that, like most pitch accented languages but unlike English, the accented syllable is not always the one that takes the longest to say.

Words of two syllables have the accent on the first syllable, unless indicated elsewhere by an acute. For example, **vnalya** (rose) is pronounced "vnálya", while **simí** (the same as) is accented on the last syllable and therefore has an acute mark there.

Words of three or more syllables default their accent to the antepenult, with lengthening of the penult, unless otherwise indicated by an acute accent mark. Therefore, **Sawena** (Sun) is pronounced "Sáwēna". An exception is if a three syllable word, with no accent mark, ends in a diphthong, diphthongs are always long so the middle syllable isn't always lengthened, e.g. "tjícmalai" vs. "tjíc^{mā}lai" for **tjicmalai** (both pronunciations are correct).

For words of more than three syllables, if the accent is before the antepenult then generally the syllable after the accent is pronounced long.

If a text entry system does not allow the use of accented characters, an apostrophe can be used instead, for example **vayán** can also be written **vaya'n**.

Diphthongs are by their nature long, for example **dlacéytheC** (freezer) which contains the causative suffix **-éy-**, which is always accented and pronounced long. This does not prevent the next syllable from lengthening, therefore we can tell apart nominative **dlacéytheC** from dative **dlacéythēci** even if for whatever reason we don't hear the final -i. (More on the nominative and dative below in the section on nouns.)

Optionally, if the last vowel of a word is E or O (and the previous syllable does not contain a diphthong) as in **hitnashef** (pterosaur), it is permissible to lengthen the E or O and not the middle syllable vowel: "hít^{nashē}f". In longer words stressed before the antepenult, such as **wádrotsama** (water tap, accusative), either of the two following syllables may be lengthened: wádrōtsama or wádrotsāma, whichever sounds prettier.

If a deviation from the general accent-then-long would result in ambiguity, then the accent-then-long rule must be followed. For example, **thmanama** ([direct object] person) has to be lengthened on the penult, or it would sound like **thmana ma** (a person, eh?). A longer word like **mwámaucrama** ([direct object] mistake) can be distinguished from **mwamaucra ma** (a mistake, eh?) by accenting the **ma**. Even without this distinction, in a sentence like **sen mwamaucra ma**, there is no ambiguity since the more likely interpretation is the one that makes more sense (it's a mistake, right?) vs. the less likely **sen mwámaucrama** ([someone] is [something]-ing a mistake) since **sán** cannot take a direct object and therefore implies an unspecified participle.

Very long words such as **ánthamonasya** might not have any syllables sounded long, if the speaker so desires, and it would not cause ambiguity.

The **-enas** ending of verbs (described below) never ever lengthens.

The grave accent is used only in lexical entries, not in normal prose or verse. It indicates that that syllable never receives the pitch accent in any inflected form, e.g. the 1st person of **àwikshán** (to vow) is **awíksham** (accent on the í), not ****áwīksham**.

Capitalization

Caruvat does not capitalize words at the beginning of a sentence. It typically capitalizes proper names as a form of respect, but the use of a suffix (see below) makes this grammatically unnecessary.

Acronyms and initialisms work differently in Caruvat from other alphabetic languages. The first syllable of each word, or first two syllables of words that begin with a vowel, are concatenated together and the suffix **-scral** is added to the end. For example, **shwayu hitintu witsi** (mysterious flying thing) can be acronymmed to **shi-hi-wi-scral** (UFO). By itself, **-scral** forms a noun, however, it has an adjectival form **-scralu** (and adverbial form **-scrale**) and a verbal form **-scralán** which inflects with the full range of verbal endings (more on verbal inflections below). In this way, one can "verb the noun" with an acronym in Caruvat. It is important to avoid redundancies with Caruvat acronyms, for example you can enter your **si-thma-na-scralo** (**siminwetsivi thmanásya námisama**, personal identification number, accusative case) into a **hi-lo-sva-scrali** (**hícuyama loyantu svacinuthra**, money giving automaton, dative case), but ****si-thma-na-scralu namisla** ("PIN number") and ****hi-lo-sva-scralu invadicinwéythra** ("ATM machine"), while grammatical, are just as redundant, awkward, and silly as their English equivalents. Just like initialisms in English, the meanings have to be agreed upon and understood; it is not sufficient to just create random acronyms without defining them somewhere or the same thing could happen as when Dan Seals didn't understand LOA.

Basic Vocabulary

so tjisam.

Hello. (lit. I greet you)

me sam ____-anánt.
cuye sasya anómra?

cwarye seyv?
vale sam.
wafe sam.

sirashu...
mwatju...
tjrimu...
nayu...
vudintu...
mwidu...
vale...
wafe...
...sam.
...seyv ca?

tjasac...
...cavi icán.
...ricwán.
...mi svrayán.
...mi lidán.
...mo vwedán.
...fwasán.
fwasac!

so vwedán hatsam ca?
mo vwedán hatseyv ca?
vwedetsima mi lusetj.
si vnatjloyam.
madye mo a vwedeyv.
mi svana.
si shidvayam.
mo winyac.
licam.
noyam.
orvalu sen.
wafu sen.
lusetj se ricwán.
i ricwam.
naiwin itra to cushac.

cumintju witis si?
sim, lwa, tri, cutush, hincu
svics, sitma, actov, anúna, licma
lwalic, trilic, cutushlic, hinculic
svicslic, sitmalic, actovlic, anúnalic
limata

My name is _____.
What is your name?

How are you?
I am well.
I am not well.
...happy
...sad
...angry
...tired (fatigued)
...afraid
...sick
...well
...unwell
I'm...
Are you... ?

Please...
...come here.
...leave.
...tell me.
...show me.
...help me.
...stop.
Stop!

Can I help you?
Can you help me?
I require help.
Thank you.
You've helped me a lot.
My pleasure.
I'm sorry.
Forgive me.
I accept.
I understand.
It's okay.
It's not okay.
You should go.
I'm gonna go.
Never do that again.

How old are you?
One, two, three, four, five
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten
Twenty, thirty, forty, fifty
Sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety
One hundred

trilic-sitma witis mi izen.

I am 37 years old.

icsí cwavi seyv?

Where are you from?

icsí...

...from...

...nratai cuslí...

...northern...

...adlatsívi cuslí...

...southern...

...mithyu...

...central...

...utsani cuslí...

...eastern...

...witsai cuslí...

...western...

...Nratai Amraica-anánti...

...North America.

...Adlatsívi Amraica-anánti...

...South America.

...Mithyu Amraica-anánti...

...Central America.

...Európa-anánti...

...Europe.

...Asya-anánti...

...Asia.

...Aflica-anánti...

...Africa.

...Ostrélya-anánti...

...Australia.

...Hiradyai...

...Oceania.

...Antarctica-anánti...

...Antarctica.

...cavi...

...here.

...sam.

I'm...

...seyv ca?

Are you...

in ... wicéyam.

I live in... .

cavi wicéyam.

I live here.

ce sen...

This is...

sate sen...

That (near you) is...

awe sen...

That (yonder) is...

...masya nuvtesh.

...my spouse.

...masya camwicitesh.

...my roommate.

...masya amaica.

...my friend.

...masya hatésh.

...my father.

...masya matesh.

...my mother.

...masya thudatesh.

...my daughter.

...masya vratesh.

...my son.

...masya svadwirv.

...my sibling.

...masya fladwirv.

...my cousin.

...masya hashnetsitesh.

...my business partner.

...masya comvnádtesh.

...my co-worker.

...masya fla.

...my city.

...masya lama.

...my house.

...masya vnadtsan.

...my workplace.

sate sasya...

Is that your...

...caysuc ca?

...romantic partner?

...amaica ca?

...friend?

...dinat ca?

...family?

...lama ca?

...house?

...adtra ca?

...vehicle?

...cwona ca?	...dog?
...mrautjush ca?	...cat?
caysuc mi eden.	I don't have a romantic partner.
adtra mi eden.	I don't have a car.
matjwa mi eden.	I don't have any kids.
hicuya mi eden.	I don't have any money.
cwavi izen...	Where is...
...ta iltsan?	...the restaurant?
...ta cicuthra?	...the restroom?
...ta cipran?	...the bed?
...Mein-anánt-shith?	...Main street?
...ta initsa?	...the entrance?
...ta tjatthec?	...the exit?
icam pra...	I'm going to...
...ta iltsani.	...the restaurant.
...Prodwei-anánt-shithi.	...Broadway road.
...wanrathi.	...karaoke.
...ciprani.	...bed.
cavi	here
satavi	there
auvi	yonder
nunci	now
aclu cavi	right here
aclu nunci	right now
cuye?	Who?, What?
cwavi?	Where?
culim?	When?
cwatsi?	How?
cwitsa?	Why?

A good way to remember the difference between **cwatsi** and **cwitsa** is to know that **hatsán** means to be able, while **itsa** means the cause or reason for something. So **cwatsi** is really "by what possibility" and **cwitsa** is really "from what cause".

valu...	Good...
...ayra...	...morning...
...atj...	...day (24 hour period)...
...amra...	...daytime...
...almithamj...	...afternoon...
...wispra...	...evening...
...nacut...	...night...
...si.	...to you.*
...setj.	...it is. (Can be used without valu just to

say what time of day it is.)

*The most common way to say "good night" is **si valu nacut**.

vale sac.

Be well.

Sawena canlen.

It's sunny.

liw astramayu.

It's starry.

liw nívamayu.

It's cloudy.

omvra calen.

It's raining.

thriv calen.

It's snowing.

dirtu setj.

It's cold.

kshramu setj.

It's warm.

tifu setj.

It's hot.

Candra preshu.

It's Full Moon.

Candra wanu.

It's New Moon.

Candra simtu wila.

It's First Quarter.

Candra thwiwu wila.

It's Last Quarter.

sactu atj setj.

It's a holiday.

culim catj?

What's today?

_____ -anánt-atj setj.

It's _____ Day.

masya dinatj setj.

It's my birthday.

culim sasya dinatj?

When is your birthday?

catj

today

nathitj

tomorrow

atjís

yesterday

catj nacuti

tonight

atjís ayrai

yesterday morning

etc...

crusmon, dartamon, wisramon

January, February, March

amvramon, anthamon, samrámon

April, May, June

kshashwon, cunmon, isinmon

July, August, September

dalyamon, nivmon, thrivmon

October, November, December

masya dinatj ánthamonasya tritu sen.

My birthday is the third of May.

ksháshwonasya licma-actovtu setj.

It's the 18th of July (right now).

culim setj?

What time is it?

actov-tjic ayrai...

8:00 a.m.

mithyamj...

noon

tri-tjic wila amrai...

3:30 p.m.

sitma-tjic wisprai...

7:00 p.m.

licma-sim-tjic nacuti...

11:00 p.m.

lwa-tjic cutush-lat timairai...

2:15 a.m.

cutush-lat pratrá hincu-tjic...

quarter to 5:00

licma-tri-tjic trilic sitma...

13:37 (using 24-hour time)

...setj.	It is...
limra setj pra...	It's time to...
...ilán.	...eat.
...vnadán.	...work.
...rilán.	...play.
...hashatu vviyán.	...get ready.
...icán.	...go.
...sredán.	...sleep.

If you add **ca** to the end of a statement, it becomes a question:

limra setj pra sredán **ca**? Is it time to sleep?

setj.	Yes.
na.	No.
asántu	true
asánte	truly
iksham...	I would like...
cu	and
cwe	and/or
ye	or (one or the other)
csun	with
snai	without
prancu	enough (before nouns)
prance	enough (before verbs, adjectives)
mwayu/mwaye	too much (before nouns/verbs, adjectives)
miyu/miye	a little (bit of), slightly
mithyu/mithye	medium, moderately
madyu/madye	very much

na iksham.	I don't want (it).
na wilam.	I don't know.
na noyam.	I don't understand.
na vitham.	I don't believe (it).

va	Oh
va masya!	Oh my!
va carwu!	Oh how pretty!
va valu!	Oh how nice!
va valdusu!	Oh how tasty!
va orval!	Oh very well!, Oh alright!
va eluna!	Ouch!
va tjalta!	Oh drat!
va nutjrayu!	Oh how interesting!
va naniwu!	Oh boring!

When used in a sentence, **va** intensifies whatever comes next: **sate va masya sen!** "That

is mine!" At the end of a sentence, **va** is like a verbal nod, and can reinforce a sentence the way we can end a sentence in English with "indeed".

csun mi...

...icán...

...at wasnán...

...at ilán...

...at sriván...

...ciwico acuyán...

...iksheyv ca?

With me...

...go (someplace)...

...go shopping...

...go eat...

...have a drink...

...see a movie...

...would you like?

ayrashuc

mithishuc

wisprashuc

svalit

arut

svalu

acriyu

acsu

sáramayu

umámyu

thikshu

breakfast

lunch

dinner

dessert

adult drink

sweet

bitter

sour

salty

savory/umami

spicy-hot

wísprashuco iksham.

umámyu tjo iksham.

memsama...

amíndo...

owyama...

thutjama...

cantjásya memsama...

máshilitjo...

vacnuco...

lizhdrásya nuco...

djanyovo...

cluten-daro...

tjushásya iltama...

huctu wo...

svalito...

tjocátla...

rifamayu iltama...

rípucamru iltama...

thikshu iltama...

cwáwinama...

aruto...

candiso...

tápacama...

...na ilam.

...na srivam.

I would like to have dinner.

I would like something savory.

...meat

...dairy

...eggs

...fish

...shellfish

...crustacean shellfish

...peanuts

...tree nuts

...soy

...gluten

...animal products

...cooked things

...sweets

...chocolate

...fatty foods

...fried foods

...spicy-hot foods

...caffeine

...alcohol

...cannabis

...tobacco

I don't eat...

I don't drink...

...ilán/sriván na hatsam.	I can't eat/drink...
...ilán/sriván na hatsen.	S/he/they can't eat/drink...
...na tñrayam.	I don't like...
...ileyv ca?	Do you eat... ?
...sriveyv ca?	Do you drink... ?
...mudéyeyv ca?	Do you smoke... ?
...tñrayeyv ca?	Do you like... ?
...iksheyv ca?	Do you want... ?
...ilán/sriván hatseyv ca?	Can you eat/drink... ?
amírd...	Dairy...
owya...	Eggs...
thutja...	Fish...
cantjásya memsa...	Shellfish...
vacnuc...	Peanuts...
lizhdrásya nuc...	Tree nuts...
cluten-dar...	Gluten...
djanyov...	Soy...
catjñafis...	Avocado...
cramya...	Onion...
cwawina...	Caffeine...
...mo mwidéyen.	...makes me get sick.
...to mwidéyen.	...makes him/her/them get sick.

Note the -o or -ma are present in the first group of sentences, but not the second. Other than that, each noun is the same. The difference is due to the noun's case, which we'll examine in the following section.

áyrashuco ilán	to have breakfast
míthishuco ilán	to have lunch
wísprashuco ilán	to have dinner
svalito ilán	to have dessert

Grammar

Caruvat grammar is designed to be easy to learn, regular, flexible, and unambiguous. It is difficult to speak nonsense in Caruvat because almost every possible combination of words will convey some kind of meaning. Make a mistake on a word ending and you will still be saying something, even if it's not what you wanted to say, even if it describes the impossible. There are no synonyms, no words with more than one meaning (however narrow or broad), and almost no soundalikes. (Since the conlang was created by a fallible biological lifeform, there are a few oddities such as **vivi** (to/for a bee/bees) and **íkshetsikshétsi** (resemblance to a wish), but even these are few.)

There is no grammatical number or gender in Caruvat. Number can be indicated if necessary with **sim** (one), e.g. **sim lizhdra** "one tree", or with plural **es** e.g. **lizhdra es** "trees", **crasen es** "they run", but usually this is omitted. Gender can be indicated with **tsa-** ("she-") or **vna-** ("he-") but this too is usually omitted.

Nouns

Caruvat inflects all of nouns into cases according to their function in a sentence, similarly to languages like Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and German. Caruvat has only 4 declensions and a highly regular system that's largely similar across the declensions. If we start with the example sentence of telling a friend (**amaica**) that a man (**anrá**) is giving a rose (**vnalya**) to a woman (**dwenya**) who lives in a city (**fla**), although all the nouns are the same declension and have the same dictionary ending, we see them take different endings in the sentence: **anrá, ámaicaya, vnalyama flálya dwenyai loyen**.

There are five grammatical cases: nominative (**cúshinticsu**, the doer), vocative (**svráyamricsu**, the spoken-to), accusative (**cúshamricsu**, the done-to), genitive (**osyáicsu**, the pertained-to, or equivalent to putting "of" before a noun in English), and dative (**lóyaminicsu**, the recipient). The old Indo-European ablative, locative, and instrumental cases have all been merged into the dative, so that is the case for recipients, places, times, and after all prepositions. All transitive verbs take an accusative subject; all forms of **sán** take only nominatives since **sán** can only form predicative statements, not transitive statements.

Prepositions also can be stacked, e.g. **pra an** for "onto", **itj ashá** "out from behind", etc. The noun form does not change in this case.

Nouns have three declensions: A-declension, I-declension, and consonant declension. A-declension is equivalent to a merger of the first and second declensions retained in Latin and Greek; regular sound changes caused the PIE ending *-os to change to *-as in pre-Caruvat, and then it lost its final S, while the PIE long *-ā lost its vowel quantity and became short -a.

Besides the noun declensions, the fourth is the pronoun declension.

Here's a paradigm of all of the Caruvat declensions:

	thmana	tjatsi	luctesh	se
	human being	guest	leader	you
Nom	thmana	tjatsi	luctesh	se

Voc	thmanaya	tjatsiya	luctesha	sa
Acc	thmanama	tjatsima	luctesho	so
Gen	thmanáasya	tjatsisya	lúcteshasya	sasya
Dat	thmanai	tjatsivi	lucteshi	si

In the A declension, all genitives are accented on the **-áasya**. All other cases and declensions retain the same accented syllable as the nominative.

(Nerdy stuff for linguists: The lack of grammatical gender has resulted in the leveling of accusative endings onto roots that were neuter in PIE, causing them to have different nominative, vocative, and accusative endings in Caruvat, even if they had the same ending in PIE. For example, **anómra**, **anómraya**, **anómrama**, all of which are reconstructed identically as **h₃nō-mṛ* in PIE. Caruvat is therefore possibly the only IE language that does not have the same ending for NVA neuters.)

The pronoun **su** (self) declines like an I-declension: **su**, **suya**, **suma**, **susya**, **suvi**. In this way it resembles the I-declension and can be thought of as a variant thereof, differing only in the vowel. It is not necessary to specify a personal pronoun with **su**, as it can mean myself, yourself, himself, herself, themselves, or any other person or number, and the verb will supply the person.

The personal pronouns are **me** (I, me), **se** (you), **te** (he/she/they/it), **nasre** (inclusive we). (When **me** is used to mean more than one person, it forms an exclusive we.) Other pronouns include interrogative **cuye** (who?, what?); relative **cute** (who..., which...); demonstrative **ce** (this), **sate** (that near the listener), **awe** (that yonder); indefinite **tje** (someone/something). All of these pronouns decline like **se**, although **me** is missing its vocative ****ma** because **ma** has a different meaning. (If you really want to address yourself, use **suya**.)

The interrogative pronouns and adverbs (WH-questions in English) all begin with **cu-** or **cu-**, and all form their relative forms by combining in different ways with the **-t(á)-** infix. There is also a declension pronoun **we**, which can be used to decline an otherwise indeclinable word or phrase. It declines the same as most pronouns: **we**, **wa**, **wo**, **wasya**, **wi**. Although there is no distinction between “who” and “what” (both are **cuye** as questions and **cute** in the relative sense), you can narrow the meaning of the interrogative by saying **cuye thmana** (what person). **cuye witsi** (what thing).

The gendered personal pronouns are **tsa** (she), **vna** (he), and **nwe** (singular they). The ones that end in **-a** decline as A-declension nouns (e.g. **tsa**, **tsaya**, **tsama**, **tsáasya**, **tsai**) or optionally can have accusatives in **-o**: **tso**, **vno**. Whereas **nwe** declines **nwe**, **nwa**, **nwo**, **nwasya**, **nwi** the same as **me**, **se**, **te**, **we**, etc.

Genitives of the personal pronouns can come before or after the noun they qualify.

Therefore, **masya acura** or **acura masya** (my eye) are both correct. In cases where there would be ambiguity, the genitive qualifies the *following* noun, as in: **vnalya masya naso sirashéyen** (a rose pleases my nose). If the speaker wishes to resolve the apparent ambiguity, they may do so with a declension pronoun: **vnalya masya wo naso sirashéyen** (a rose pleases my nose) or **vnalya masya we naso sirashéyen** (my rose pleases a nose). However, one usage that makes genitive placement more rigid is when something qualifies a genitive pronoun, for example: **sredintu masya cipran** (my bed while I was sleeping, literally the bed of the sleeping me).

The dative of purpose consists of a dative noun equivalent followed by another noun equivalent, e.g. **nari hindra**, nail polish - literally paint for nails. Another example is **mrautjushi ilta**, cat food. The distinction between genitive and dative here is that a genitive would imply the nails and polish, or cat and food, are already united and one belongs to the other, whereas with the dative all that's indicated is the intent, without reference to the current status of the polish or food etc. This usage can also apply to adjectives, e.g. **ithrai navutu**, impermeable to air. When using definite **ta** with a dative of purpose, it is most convenient to put the dative after the **ta**+noun combination. For example, **ta ilta mrautjushi** = the cat food. If we say **ta mrautjushi ilta**, it means food for the cat. An example of this definite usage with adjectives would be **ta navutu we ithrai** = the impermeable-to-air thing.

Another use of the dative is the dative absolute, which indicates something that is true or occurring (or may be true or occur - see below on subjunctives) during the main part of the sentence, e.g. **lizhdrai na hatseyv citama psicán**, "you can't see the forest **for the trees**." Often this is used with participles (see below); see the sample text for an example. The above sentence fragment **sredintu masya cipran** can also be worded **masya cipran sredintu mi**. Dative absolutes are useful for a variety of contextual indicators, for example **yúmriraikshu madyetsivi**, at the molecular level (lit. in molecule-like size) etc.

Prepositions

Caruvat has a rich assortment of prepositions, some of which are also adverbs. All prepositions of more than one syllable are accented on the final, even if used adverbially.

afá	away from
afitsá	because of
aftrá	after
al	at, next to
amviví	around, about
an	on, upon
antrí	instead of
artá	beyond
ashá	behind
calá	down; downwards
cindí	in exchange for, in return for
csun	with
cumí	according to (expressing disbelief)

curá	around (i.e. around a corner or bend)
cuslí	one of, part of
eytrá	caused by
flatsí	near to
hantí	per, each (as in miles per hour)
icsí	from
in	in
inrá	inside of; indoors
ins	into
intí	in front of
isrá	outside of; outdoors
itj	out of
mitá	amid, between
mithyé	in the middle of
mitjri	during (compare Greek μέχρι)
nansí	until
nathrá	under, below
osyá	pertaining to
pra	towards
pratrá	before
samará	equal or equivalent to
samí	similar to
simí	same as
snai	without
suprá	over, above
sva	such as, for example
tamí	according to (indicating agreement)
thra	by means of
tishá	across
tjoví	(use this when you can't think of the right preposition, but the context makes your meaning clear)
tratsí	through
uprá	up; upwards
witrá	against

When a preposition is immediately followed by **cuti**, the preposition takes the accent away from **cuti** to show that the two belong together as one unit. Otherwise, everything before **cuti** would belong to the main clause and everything after would belong to the dependent clause. The change in accent, which in linguistic terms makes prepositional **cuti** a clitic, shows that the relative pronoun “owns” the preposition; the main clause doesn’t.

awe ta tsana prá cuti a icam.

That [is] the place to which I went.

sasya we sen ta vnatha eytrá cuti noyam.

Yours are the words by which I understand.

Names

Since everything in Caruvat is pronounced the way it is spelled, proper names and foreign borrowings must be rewritten to approximate as closely as possible the phonetic value of the original. Certain sounds do not occur in Caruvat and have to be changed. Names and words containing B or G require conversion either to D (the regular reflex of Indo-European *b and *d), or to P and C. Words containing ER always change to RA (the regular reflex of IE *er).

Additionally, the consonant clusters FR and PL always change to FL and PR, since the two former combinations are not allowed in Caruvat. A sibilant followed by a stop (such as SP) always reverses its sequence (e.g. to PS) unless it is both preceded by a vowel and followed by L or R. Therefore, España becomes **Epsánya** but Austraguta (Ostrogoth) keeps the STR and becomes **Ostracut**.

For proper names, the suffix **-anánt** serves to identify the name as such, e.g. **Djuli-anánt co djaven**, "Julie is writing this". We can also use **-anánt** with place names: **London-anánt**, **Tokyo-anánt**, **Nyu-Yorc-anánt**, **Yueséy-anánt**, etc.

For foreign borrowings, the suffix **-dar** identifies a noun as a foreign word. This means if you do not know the word for a thing in Caruvat, you can substitute a foreign word plus the **-dar** suffix, and still be speaking Caruvat correctly, so long as your listener understands the foreign word. For foreign adjectives/adverbs, you can suffix them as **-daru/-dare**, and for foreign verbs, you can append **-daro cushán**. Therefore, a sentence like "**watj-daro cusham télevizhon-darasya procam-daro osyá dainasor-dari es**" is proper Caruvat, but only understandable if the listener also knows the English words; otherwise it just means "I'm doing something called 'watj' to something called 'procam' belonging to something called 'télevizhon' and having to do with something called 'dainasor'."

Both **-dar** and **-anánt** belong to the consonant declension, however it is also commonplace to further suffix them with a descriptive noun such as:

Yueséy-anánt-tsan (USA-so-named-place, note **tsana** specifically loses the final **-a**, it's just something this word does);
Portland-anánt-fla (Portland-so-named-city);
Djein-anánt-thmana (Jane-so-named-person);
télevizhon-dar-invadicinwéythra (television-so-called-machine), etc.

When suffixed in this way, **-dar** and **-anánt** do not decline; only the noun at the end declines.

Adjectives

All adjectives (except for numerals, which we'll get to) end in **-u** and occur before their noun, e.g. **carwu djavmra** "beautiful writing/character(s)", except adjectives that start with **u-** usually occur after the noun, but can also occur before, e.g. **rucsnira upru** (upper

indicator light); **thmana unctu** (person who is accustomed). Adverbs are created by replacing the **-u** with **-e**, e.g. **to carwe cushen** "s/he does it beautifully". However, adverbs of numerals are formed with **-pre**, for example **simplre** (once), **lwapre** (twice), **tripre** (thrice), **cutushpre** (four times), etc. An adverb can also qualify an adjective: **mwaye dirtu** (too cold), **prance valu** (good enough).

Comparatives are formed with the **-yashu** suffix; superlatives with **-itsu**: **miyu** (small), **miyashu** (smaller), **miyitsu** (smallest). Note that we have **miyashu** instead of ****miyyashu** to avoid doubling the consonant. Comparatives are associated with the conjunction **tra** (than, versus), either before or after the inflected adjective, and the compared nouns or noun equivalents are kept in the same case: **yunasa miyashu tra vatjunas** a rabbit is smaller than an elephant; **nimudo tra náshanaŋjo madyashe tŋrayam** I prefer lemons/limes over oranges.

To express the degree of comparison, you can use the dative of a unit of measurement. (Think of it as an implied **thra** or **eytrá** before the measurement.) For example while you can say **Alis-anánt artyashu tra Carol-anánt** (Alice is taller than Carol), you can also more precisely say **sim linmemrai Alis-anánt artyashu tra Carol-anánt**, Alice is one inch taller than Carol.

Be careful with the **-pre** (times) suffix with comparatives. In Caruvat, x times more always means x+1 times as many, e.g. **cutushpre madyashu** 4 times larger or 5 times as large. English speakers often make the erroneous math error that x times more is somehow the same as x times as many, but that is not allowed in Caruvat. To say x times as many, just use **-pre** without a comparative, e.g. **cutushpre madyashu we sen samará hincupre madyu wi**.

The conjunction **tra** is also used to equate things in general: **tra lama madyu sen** it's as big as a house, **mi izen cutamintju mrautjush tra si** I have as many cats as you (lit. there are as many cats to me as to you), **na wilen tŋimurama tra prócturama** s/he doesn't know a crater from a tushie hole, etc. It can be used to mean "none besides": **nasma tra me thmana cavi** there is nobody here but me, and this can be extended to the similar meaning of: **tra me lwa thmana cavi** two people here besides me.

If a definite article is used with an adjective preceding a noun, the article goes *between* them. For example **carwu ta mantsi**, "the beautiful mountain". But if the adjective follows the noun, **ta** still precedes the noun: **ta ilta umámyu** "the savory food".

If an adjective must be declined, it can be followed by the declension pronoun, e.g. **madyu wi**, "to/for a large thing/place/person".

There are sometimes instances where one may want an adjective to "jump over" the noun after it and apply to the following noun. For this purpose there's a suffix **-isw-**, whose root means "to leap". For example:

édantiswu astrúmi tetjathec

nonexistent space teapot

If we had ***edantu astrúmi tetjathec** we would be saying "teapot in nonexistent space".

Instead, **édantiswu** "jumps over" **astrúmi** and qualifies **tetjathec**. We also could have said either:

edantu we astrúmi tetjathec
astrúmi tetjathec edantu we

In both of the above sentences, **we** makes the adjective nominative in order to agree with **tetjathec**, although the sense is slightly different: "space teapot which is nonexistent". Remember that both **we** and **tetjathec** must take the correct case endings if used in a sentence, and their cases must agree since one is qualifying the other.

Numerals and genitives also function the same as adjectives, including the ability to take the **-isw-** suffix (**va masyiswu liwi nasusha** oh my sky spirit), except genitives lack adverbial endings and numerals form them in a different way. Numeral adverbs are formed using the **-pre** ("-fold") suffix; genitives cannot be made adverbial. Note as well that **hincu** (five) is not an adjective and does not have an adverbial ****hince**; its adverb is **hincupre** (meaning five times).

Numerals can be cardinal (one, two, three), ordinal (first, second, third), or adverbial (once, twice, three times). The numerals cited in the lexicon are cardinals. Ordinals are formed by adding **-tu** to the end, and adverbs by adding **-pre**.

Larger numbers can be made by simply cramming them together, e.g. **tjisra-anúna-limata-actov-lic-sim** (1981), **lwa-tjisra-licma-actov** (2018), etc. Note that 10 is **licma**, but multiples of 10 are formed with the short form **-lic**.

When a numeral is used with an adjective, there is no rule about the sequence they go in. For example, **lrantju trilic-anúna witis** and **trilic-anúna lrantju witis** are both correct. If used with a demonstrative pronoun, the pronoun is normally last (in the same position **ta** would be), but this is also not mandatory. Example: **lrantju trilic-anúna ce witis**.

All cardinal numerals have optional short forms. This is useful for not only large numbers (e.g. **tjis-nun-lim-act-lic-sim** for 1981) but also counting objects quickly, or reciting an address or phone number (e.g. **sit-sit-nam lwa-lwa-sim-nun**). The short forms of numbers 0 through 9 are: **nam**, **sim**, **lwa**, **tri**, **cut**, **hinc**, **svic**, **sit**, **act**, **nun**. Note we have **nam** for **nasma** and not **nas** which is nose. For 10, 100, 1000, 10 000, 1 000 000 we have **lic**, **lim**, **tjis**, **liksh**, **shlay**.

Verbs

All verb infinitives end in **-án**, and there is only one conjugation. Even the word for "to be", **sán**, is completely regular. There are the usual 3 persons, plus an inclusive-we that cannot be singular, and an indefinite person. A sample paradigm would be:

infinitive	svrayán	to speak
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1st	svrayam	I/we (exclusive) speak
2nd	svrayeyv	you speak
3rd	svrayen	S/he/they speak(s)
1+2	svrayenas	we (inclusive) speak
indefinite	svrayetj	there is speaking going on
imperative	svrayac	speak!

The indefinite form of **sán, setj**, when used by itself, means "yes".

Any verb whose infinitive ends in **-wán** has the indefinite form in **-utj**, for example **thidwán** has **thidutj**, not ****thidwetj**, and **àshwán** has **ashútj**, not ****ashwétj**. The verb **àshwán** is one of a very few Semitic borrowings and is cognate to English *harem*.

The subject of an infinitive verb goes in the nominative: **iksham se co psicán** (I want you to see this). Otherwise we would have ****iksham so co psicán** which predicatively states that "you are this and I want to see you."

The verb **lusán** has a much narrower meaning than the way people annoyingly use that awful English word for its closest equivalent. When used personally, it means that something is necessary for the life, health, or well being of the person: **ácsudino lusam dwoyán** (I require oxygen to live); **nadetsima yósaminu sán tsa lusen** (she could really use some emotional support; see participles below), but not ****ta dratama afá vrayán luseyv** which would be factually incorrect. For that usage, the impersonal **lusetj** (it is necessary) is proper: to get someone to take out the trash, you could say **lusetj se ta dratama afá vrayán**.

Imperatives by themselves are commands to the person(s) spoken to; for example, **at ilac** means "go eat". Not only is **at** commonly used with second person imperatives, but so is the vocative **sa**: **at suma sa trewac** (you go feed yourself). For the third person, all that's required is a nominative; the imperative verb itself is the same: **omvra calac nathitj cu adjama trewac** (may rain fall tomorrow and nourish the crops).

Participles come in five types, all of them functioning as adjectives (including the ability to form adverbs). The first four are:

svrayintu	speaking (at this very moment)
svrayantu	speaking (habitually)
svrayamru	spoken (in the process or habit of being spoken)

svrayatu

spoken (indicating completed action)

Therefore, to say "I drink", you can say **aruto srivamru sam**, literally "I am (habitually) drinking alcohol" or "I am someone who habitually drinks alcohol." Note that participles take accusative direct objects, dative indirect objects, dative prepositional clauses, etc, just like regular finite verbs.

The participle form that ends in **-intu** is called the active participle; ending in **-antu** is the habitual participle; ending in **-amru** is the passive participle. The **-atu** form is the perfect participle.

The fifth type is called the indirect passive participle. Whereas the passive **-amru** indicates something that is a direct object of a verbal root, **-aminu** indicates an indirect object. Compare:

loyamru vnalya

a rose given to someone

lóyaminu thmana

a person whom something was given to

For verbs like **loyán** and **svrayán** that take an indirect object, this participle indicates the recipient of the action. With other verbs, indirect passive **-aminu** just indicates that the action was done for someone/something, for example, **vnádaminu ta camdjida**, the organization for which work is done, or the above example of **nadetsima yósaminu sán tsa** which implies **tsai nadetsima yosetj da** someone would support emotions for/to her.

There is no single verb that corresponds to "have". To say that one possesses something, phrase it as "to them there is...". For example, **lwa tjisha mi izen** "to me are two hands". Similarly, to express a lack of something, the verb **edán** is exactly opposite **izán**, e.g. **prance hicuya mi eden** "to me is not enough money".

The only tenses are past, present, and future, although using tenses of **sán** as an auxiliary verb for participles (as above) supplies the meanings traditionally associated with such tenses as imperfect, pluperfect, future perfect, etc.

The past tense is indicated with **a**, the future with **i**:

a svrayam

I spoke

i svrayam

I will speak

(Etymologically, **a** represents a conversion of the PIE past tense augment *e- to O-grade, influenced by the auxiliary verb *a* in French or *ha* in Spanish, while **i** derives from the augment directly with a change in meaning.)

Tense particles can be used not just on finite verbs but also participles, adjectives, nouns, prepositions, pronouns: **mo a psicintu ta thmana** (the was-seeing-me person, i.e. the person who saw me), **swilintu sen a lushu ta ayes** (the formerly solid metal is melting, literally melting is the was-solid metal), **a awikshen i shidtesh mintju cutjama** (a then-future ruler made many promises, lit. promised a will-be-ruler many deeds, see below on temporal context), **ta a an aprai cantj es nunci izen intí ta lamai i sasya** (the

shells that were on the shore are now in front of the house that will be yours), etc.

Tenses apply not just to one word, but set a sort of temporal context. For example, to say "I went to the store but there was no bread", we would not put both "went" and "was no" in the past tense. Instead, that sentence would be rendered as *a icam ins pritsani cwitra eden mwiwa*. If we said **a eden mwiwa* with the past context already set, we would be saying "there had been no bread." So we can even say *cutálim ins pritsani icam, mwiwama wasnán i iksham*, "when I (went/go/will go) to the store, I (would have wanted/will want) to buy bread."

This even works for putting a past tense in a future context, to mean "will have done x". To "reset" a temporal context to the present time, just use *nunci* (now), e.g. *a icam ins pritsani. eden mwiwa, cwitra nunci izen*, "I went to the store. There was no bread, but now there is." This even makes for a nice idiomatic expression *cwitra nunci na* or *camvwi nunci na*, meaning either "but not yet" after a future context or "but not anymore" after a past context (*camvwi* adds a shade of "admittedly" that *cwitra* does not imply).

But the contextual nature of Caruvat tenses means we cannot accurately translate a sentence like "one day, I will be old" as ***sim atji, i sam sinu*, because that literally means there was/is/will be a day, and sometime after that day, I will be old. It's more correct usage to say *i sim atji, sam sinu*. That way the day is established as existing in the future, and the second part of the sentence describes something that's true that day.

Suffixes for verbs are numerous and include *-étsi*, which forms abstract nouns (*icétsi* = a going); *-éy-* which forms causatives (*mo icéyen* = s/he makes me go); *-eycs-* which forms iteratives and continuatives (*iceycsam* = I kept going, I repeatedly went), etc. Some of these suffixes can also be used on adjectives and even nouns: *madyétsi* "size", *sirashéyen* "makes (one) happy", *to a lucteshéyen es* "they made him/her ruler", and so forth.

Verbs can also be made hypothetical by placing the subjunctive particle *da* after the verb, or into yes/no questions with the interrogative particle *ca*. Rhetorical questions are formed by adding *ca cum* to the end; *cum* is never used without *ca*. If asking for agreement, the particle *ma* serves the purpose of asking "isn't it so", and a response of *ma* indicates agreement whether the question is positive or negative. The particles *da*, *ca*, and *ma* can follow nouns, adjectives, and adverbs as well.

Not only can *ca* occur at the end of a sentence, making the sentence into a yes/no question, but it can also occur at the beginning of a sentence, followed by the word in question (with or without its article or tense marker), as a form of emphasis:

<i>ca ta crido ti a loyeyv?</i>	You gave them the <i>book</i> ?
<i>ca ti ta crido a loyeyv?</i>	You gave <i>them</i> the book?
<i>ca a loyeyv ta crido ti?</i>	You <i>gave</i> them the book?

The subjunctive *da* in a dative absolute means "if": *Caruvato valitse svrayintu da mi, hatsam svrayán cuto iksham* (if I spoke better Caruvat, I could say what I want to say). This is an alternative to the usual if...then construct *tarí ... tjacá: tarí valitse svrayam da*

Caruvato, **tjacá hatsam svrayán cuto iksham**. There is no difference in meaning. Using **da** in either the **tarí** clause or the dative absolute indicates "if it were so (but it's not)". The main clause or **tjacá** clause does not require **da** unless to indicate uncertainty:

tarí hicuya mi izen da, tjacá to wasnam.	If I had money, I would buy it.
tarí hicuya mi izen da, tjacá to wasnam da.	If I had money, I might buy it.
tarí hicuya mi izen, tjacá to wasnam.	If I have money, I will buy it.
tarí hicuya mi izen, tjacá to wasnam da.	If I have money, I might buy it.

Conditionals can be stated in either order:

to wasnam tarí hicuya mi izen da.	I would buy it if I had money.
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Note we do not have **tjacá** here, because it would mean "then I would if...", i.e. in response to some earlier statement.

Elapsed Time

To express the idea of a span of time ago, use the phrase **pratrá nunci**, lit. "before now", followed by the dative of the extent of time. For example:

áyrashuco ilam patrâ nunci tri tjicmalai.

I ate breakfast three hours ago.

al Asya-anánti patrâ nunci licma-lwa wítisi icam.

Twelve years ago I went to Asia.

Note: do not use the past preverb **a** unless you intend to say "had already ____ by x time ago."

You can also say **pratrâ nunci catj** or **pratrâ catj** for ____ ago today; **pratrâ ci limrai**, etc.

When the time ago is relative to some moment that is not the present time, then you would say either **pratrâ** that specific time, or **pratrâ cutálim**, not **pratrâ nunci**.

To express the idea of time since, you can use either **pratrâ nunci**, or there are a few other ways:

thwiyen es cunuye madyu metai.

They've already long since finished. (cunuye is necessary here, otherwise it would mean they finish after taking a long time.)

in mwayu metai, na dumam al Oredon-anánti.

Since too long, I have not visited Oregon.

mwayu meta sen aftrâ dumam al Oredon-anánti.

It's been too long since I visited Oregon.

cunuye pratrá mwayu metai, dumam al Oredon-anánti.
Too long ago I visited Oregon.

Words of Caring and Affinity

In Caruvat there are multiple verbs for expressing caring and appreciation. The simplest of these is **tjrayán** meaning to like, and can be used with any object:

mrautjusho tjrayam	I like cats (animate object)
tasya mádlíctano tjrayen	s/he likes her/his college (inanimate object)
simrama psicetsima na tjrayen	s/he doesn't like the sight of blood (abstract object, but note the accusative object of the verbal noun)
madán tjrayeyv?	Do you like to create? (infinitive construction)

When referring to a human, **tjrayán** means to like them as a person, for example the way a fan likes an actor or musician, or the way two colleagues might have a mutual rapport.

The verb **ruván** expresses the emotion of love. This verb is proper for all types of love: familial, romantic, platonic, love for a deity, for a pet, and so on. If used with an inanimate or abstract object (or with infinitive), it represents a stronger degree of liking than **tjrayán**.

tsa cwonama ruven	she loves dogs
so ruvam	I love you

To express romantic or sexual interest, one can use the verb **cayán**.

vna tso cayen	he likes her
tsa dwenyama cayen	she likes women

Finally, the verb **amayán** means to care (about), and is used only with animate nouns as the object.

so amayam, ámaicaya masya	I care about you, my friend
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Words of Hope and Wishes

One of the simplest kinds of wishes can be expressed with just an imperative. A third person subject or pronoun can be added to express a wish for something to happen:

vale sac	be well
tjasac...	please...
thriv calac	may it snow

te vale sac may s/he be well

The verb for “to want” is **ikshán**. It can be used with a direct object or an infinitive. Remember the subject of an infinitive goes in the **nominative**.

iksham sredán	I want to sleep
iksham thrivo	I want snow
iksham thriv calán	I want snow to fall

The verb **psesán** means to hope. It is used with infinitives similarly to **ikshán**. With an accusative object it means to hope for. With infinitives the meaning is slightly different with or without the subjunctive particle **da**.

psesam thriv calán da	I hope it snows (lit. I hope snow falls)
psesam thriv calán	I hope it's snowing
psesam thrivo	I hope for snow

Steam Venting Words

There are no swear words in Caruvat. Nevertheless, the importance of venting steam is recognized by means of 3 words and their derivatives:

tjalta	anything undesirable, unwanted, and (often) unexpected
ivtheyán	to mess up, mess something up
tjriméytesh	vexing or insufferable person

By extension, **tjrimeyán** means to vex, bother, annoy (literally it's “make angry”).

Since these aren't swear words, there aren't any limits on the ages of their speakers or audience. Caruvat implies that everyone deserves to be able to vent steam. However, certain immature types might be tempted to make excessive use of the steam venting words, so a good phrase to keep at the ready is:

tjrimu vnathai izen nulétsi. to svrayán izintu lusetsivi, na hantu svráyaminu limrai.
Angry words have their uses. Say them when there is a necessity, not every time speaking.

Couple of things to note about the above sentence: the term for a steam venting word (or words) is **tjrimu vnatha**, which literally means “angry word(s)”. In English, the phrase “angry words” has a different meaning, which would be rendered in Caruvat as **tjrim svrayamru vnatha**, word(s) spoken angrily. The second thing is that while there are two dative absolutes (**izintu lusetsivi** and **svráyaminu limrai**), placed semantically in parallel to each other, the second of these has an indirect passive participle; it literally means “moment in which speaking is happening”. (With a different noun, **svráyaminu** can also

mean “spoken to”, as in **svráyaminu thmana**.) Any time we could use a dative, including one of time or place (for example **svrayam in ci limrai**), if we make it a participle then we must use an indirect participle like in the sentence above. If we had used a passive participle and said **svrayamru limrai**, it would mean that the time itself is being spoken, which is grammatical but nonsensical, like colorless green ideas sleeping furiously.

Writing Systems

Caruvat can be written in Roman letters, Cyrillic letters, Tengwar, or the language's native writing system, Carwu Djavmra. This document has consistently used Roman letters for writing Caruvat. The correspondences to other writing systems are as follows:

Roman	Cyrillic	Tengwa	Carwu Djavmra
h	х	hyarnen/hwesta	hal (foot)
f	ф	formen	fnata (path)
p	п	parma	prucsa (frog)
d	д	ando	danla (drop)
v	б	ampa	vatjwa (arm)
t	т	tinco	tridun (triangle)
l	л	lambe	lama (house)
th	ть	thúle	thmana (human)
c	к	quesse	candra (moon)
tj	ч	calma	tjiron (turtle)
e	э	e-tehta	esina (chair)
à	аь	(see text)	astrá (star)
a	а	a-tehta	acura (eye)
o	о	o-tehta	omvniv (raincloud)
r	р	rómen	rian (lion)/rucsna (lamp)
m	м	malta	mantsi (mountain)
mj	мж	malta anca	mantsi lizhdra, q.v.
n	н	númen	naw (boat)
sh	ш	harma	shictan (right angle)
s	с	silme	sawena (sun)
z	з	esse	zipthra (zipper)
w	в	vala/wilya	wadra (water)
u	у	u-tehta	unda (wave)
i	и	i-tehta	ida (goat)
y	й	anna	yunasa (rabbit)
dj	ж	anga	djavadja (list)
cs	кс	quesse silme	csura (whale)
ksh	кш	quesse harma	kshuloc (yarn)
shs	шс	harma silme	shsira (feather down)

ts	ц	tinco silme	tsamra (mouth)
zh	ж	anca	lizhdra (tree)
' (accent)	ь	(see text)	srilira (small curl)

Caruvat written in Cyrillic uses the soft sign ь after a vowel to indicate that vowel never receives the accent, and the hard sign ъ to indicate an accent, as in **аввистьэйаън** (**àwistheyán**). Note that since Caruvat lacks the b sound and Cyrillic lacks a regular w letter, **v** is written **б** and **w** is written **в**. (Later we'll encounter an exception to this.)

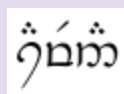
Caruvat written in Tengwar uses the Ómatehtar mode with vowel diacritics on their *preceding* consonant. Since there is no Unicode standard for Tengwar, the names are given above instead of attempting to display the characters themselves. Slashes indicate either tengwa is preferable. The names of the tengwar are also adopted into Tengwar-aware Caruvat using **-tenwa** as the suffix instead of -dar or -anánt, and with qu changed to cw, gw to dw, b and g to d, and ng to nd as well as any other necessary phonological changes. The accent characters are written but they do not cause vowel lengthening. The word **tenwa** itself has the plural **tenwar**, which takes the endings of the consonant declension. The word **tehta**, plural **tehtar**, exists and can be prefixed with a vowel, e.g. **u-tehta**, meaning that vowel's tehta mark. **Tenwar**, **tehtar**, **temar**, and their compounds are the only grammatical plurals in Caruvat.

Esse and silme are turned nuquerna whenever supporting a tehta. The word nuquerna is borrowed as **-nucurána-**, for example **silme-nucurána-tenwa** for silme nuquerna tengwa.

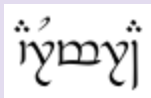
Accentuation in Tengwar Caruvat is indicated in an indirect manner by the telco (short vowel holder) and ára (long vowel holder) tengwar. If a vowel is never accented, such as the **à** in **cràseyán**, it is separated from its preceding consonant and written over a telco. If the unaccentable vowel is the first letter of a word, such as the **à** in **àmidwán**, then two telcor are written and the tehta is written over the second one. In words of three or more syllables that are not accented on the final, the vowel after the accented syllable is written over an ára. Words accented on a final are followed by an ára with no tehta.

Here is a good free Tengwar font: <https://sourceforge.net/projects/freetengwar/>; there are other good ones too.

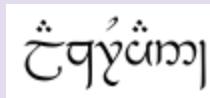
So three example Caruvat words written in Tengwar:



sawena

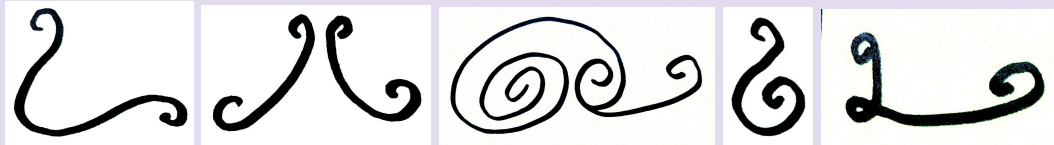


arúmra



lacruyán

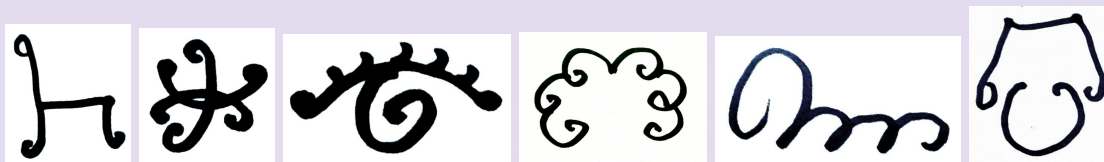
Carwu Djavmra are pictorial in nature; although stylistic forms of each djavmra exist, any visual representation of each djavmra's meaning can be used. If a srilira is given, it appears next to the vowel it modifies. (Because of the similarity in sounds of the words, a srilira can also be called a srilina, (snail), and can even be depicted with that particular type of mollusc.) The following style of Carwu Djavmra is a good guideline (but only a guideline) for the writing system:



hal, fnata, prucsa, danla, vatjwa.



tridun, lama, thmana, candra, tjiron.



esina, astrá, acura, omvniv, rian, rucsna.



mantisi, naw, shictan, sawena.

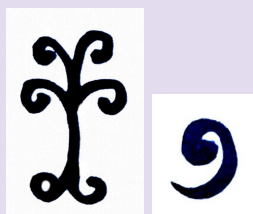


zipthra, wadra, unda, ida, yunasa.

(continued...)



djavadjja, csura, kshuloc, shsira, tsamra.

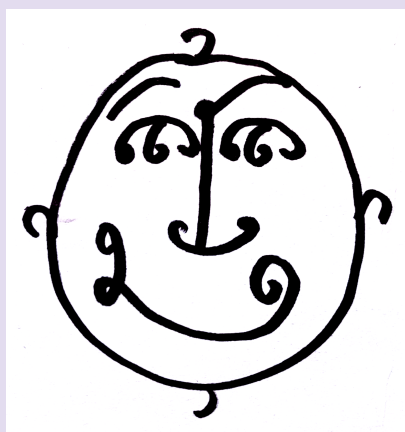


lizhdra, srilira.

The Carwu Djavmra glyphs are generally read left to right, top to bottom, but are also often stacked on and nested inside each other, with stacked glyphs read largest to smallest and nested glyphs read from outside inward; for example, the word **naw** can be written as a boat (**naw**), whose flag bears an eye (**acura**), with water (**wadra**) inside the hull, while **wasya** can be water (**wadra**) with an eye (**acura**) and a sun (**sawena**) floating side by side and inside the sun, a rabbit (**yunasa**) showing another eye (**acura**).



Couple ways to write "Carwu Djavmra", one with fanciful glyphs and one more simplified.



"svana" (pleasure) drawn to look like a smiling face.

Carwu Djavmra can also be written as emoji, for example:

 acura	 hal	 shsira
 astrá	 ida	 tridun
 srilina (= srilira)	 kshuloc	 thmana
 candra	 lama	 tjiron
 csura	 mrautjush	 tsamra
 cwona	 naw	 unda
 danla	 omvniv	 vatjwa
 djavadja	 prucsa	 wadra
 esina	 rian	 yunasa
 fnata	 sawena	 zipthra
	 shictan	 lizhdra

The flexibility of Carwu Djavmra makes possible an implied visual pun in Caruvat, such as the following joke, the translation of which shall be left as an exercise to the reader:

sim atji, halicintu thmana arwu thmanama psicen.
lwatu ta thmana in vatjwai idama sitjen.
simtu ta thmana dashen cu afá ti crasen.
arwu atji, lwatu ta thmana psicen ta simtu wo cu ti kshithen,
"cwitsa a craseyv afá idama sitjintu mi?"
cu simtu ta thmana ansvrayen,
"titsa vi mo vudéyen."

The author has also invented a distinctive writing system for Proto-Indo-European, which could potentially also be used to write Caruvat in the spelling of its preforms, but this would essentially amount to P.I.E. with Caruvat grammar.

Writing Caruvat in other systems (e.g. Greek, Gothic, Runes, Arabic, Hebrew, Phoenician, Linear B, Canadian syllabics, Hanji, Kana, Hangeul, Klingon) is also theoretically possible, however no such standardizations exist at this time.

Singing in Caruvat

Caruvat uses a relative pitch solmization that corresponds to the movable-do solfège system:

Note number	Caruvat syllable	Solfège equivalent
1	fa	do
2	tu	re
3	vi	mi
4	ta	fa
5	we	sol
6	ri	la
7	le	ti

Accidentals are noted by substituting the vowel with i or e for sharps and o for flats, i.e. **fi** for #1, **ti** for #2, **te** for #4, **wi** for #5, **re** for #6; **fo** for b1, **to** for b2, **vo** for b3, **wo** for b5, **ro** for b6, and **lo** for b7.

The syllables are based on the proverb **aftrá hantu omvniyi ta Sawena itra canlen**, meaning "after every raincloud the Sun shines again."

The pitch accent nature of the conlang makes it necessary to ensure that melodies preserve the pitch accent. This is important not only when composing songs in Caruvat, but also when translating them from other languages – usually the melody must change somewhat unless the word order can be adapted to the existing melody. The specific rules for pitch-accent melody are:

- ❖ No syllable within a word can have a higher pitch than the highest pitch of the accented syllable;
- ❖ An initial accented syllable cannot have a lower pitch than the previous word's final syllable;
- ❖ A final accented syllable cannot have a lower pitch than the following word's initial syllable;
- ❖ Any slide, slur, ornament, or melisma on an accented syllable must be upwards (or up then down) and must include the highest pitch of the word;
- ❖ None of the above rules limit which note a monosyllabic word can be sung on.

Because the accented syllables must align with the pitches of the melodic line, they do not have to align with the beat as they do in English.

As an example of how the melody must change when a song is sung in Caruvat, here's a translation of the "soft kitty warm kitty" nursery rhyme:

mwalu, kshramu, híramayu var
sirashu, sredantu, carwu mrautjush

...then, while "mwalu, kshramu" can be sung with the original melody we-vi ta-tu (i.e. so-mi fa-re), the text "híramayu var" cannot be sung in the original notes of fa-tu-vi-ta-we, because the accented hí- would be the lowest pitch of the word. Instead, that phrase can be sung we-ta-vi-tu-we. Similarly, while "sirashu, sredantu" can retain their original melody, "carwu mrautjush" cannot retain the original fa-tu-fa shape, and cannot begin on fa after the previous word ending in tu, but vi-fa-tu-fa is acceptable.

Another good example song, one that requires much more substantial changes to the melody, is You Are My Sunshine. Accented notes are shown in **bold**, and notes in the lower octave are shown underlined.

se masya Sawena, sim inu Sawena
mo sirashéyeyv, saru liwi
naiwin i noyeyv va amayamru seyv
tjacá na tjilac suma afá mi

we-fa-le-vi-vi-vi vi-vi-tu-vi-fa-fa
fa-tu-fa-**ri**-ta **ri**-ta-**we**-vi
tu-fa-fa-**ri**-ta ri-ri-we-ta-vi-fa
le-fa-le-vi-tu vi-tu-tu-vi-fa

Variants of Caruvat

Dialects of Caruvat are possible, in which the following variants can be combined in mix-and-match ways:

Ä-Caruvat

This variant introduces a sixth vowel, written ä or æ, with the sharp forward sound as in English "cat". This sound occurs whenever the root form had a long *ā, *eh₂, or equivalent. Example words that are distinctive in Ä-Caruvat include **säwena**, **cäthán**, **präna**, **tsäna**, but not **calán**, **samará**, or **racuya**. (See each word in the lexicon; the etymology shows the reason for the difference.) Additionally, ä does not occur at the end of a word if it would affect the inflection of that word; **tadt**sa and **num**va for example are unchanged even though the final -a in each case derives from a long *-ā.

With this variant, the pronunciations of /a/ for a and /e/ for e are far more common than in standard Caruvat.

Example sentence: **af**trá hantu omvni **vi** ta **Säwena** itra **can**len (after every raincloud, the Sun again shines).

Ä-Caruvat Extended

Uses the ä vowel for the reflex of short *a in words like cälán and samärá, but not racuya. Otherwise is the same as Ä-Caruvat.

Example sentence: äfrá häntu omvnivi ta Säwena itra cänlen (after every raincloud, the Sun again shines).

B-Caruvat

This variant preserves root *b => b and not => d like standard Caruvat. This affects words like abir, balyu, batáta, crib, ba, vs. their standard forms adir, dalyu, datáta, crid, da. When written in Cyrillic, this variant uses the letters б, в for their usual sounds b, v; w is written as ѡ.

Example sentence: calintu banla es wadrásya we mo srebán hatsidéyen ba (falling drops of water would prevent [lit. make unable] me from sleeping).

F-Caruvat

This variant offers only a small change from Standard Caruvat: initial root *p reflexes to f and not h. Words affected include fatésh, fawu, fincu, vs. standard hatésh, hawu, hincu.

Example sentence: afrá fantu omvnivi ta Sawena itra canlen.

G-Caruvat

Similar to the variant B-Caruvat that preserves root *b, G-caruvat preserves root *g. This results in words such as acsugin, guru, magyu, vs. their standard forms acsudin, duru, madyu. This variant also replaces the negative suffix -id- with -usn- (cognate to Latin sine, Grk. ἄνευ), for example gunusnu (creaseless, without angles) vs. standard dunidu.

Note that the g is never "soft" as in English "ginger", but hard as in "goggles". In fact, it is also common and correct to pronounce this g as the ng in "sing", even at the beginning of a word.

Example sentence: tigri gashen in girtu ta agjumi (a tiger bellows in the cold parking lot).

K-less Caruvat

Popular with extraterrestrial warrior species, this variant merges the ksh sound into tj, so that we get words like artjwu, camawítj, tjithán, instead of standard arkshwu, camawíksh, kshithán. Where it would create ambiguity, such as akshi (snake) which would become **atji, the same as the dative of atj (day), the ambiguity is avoided by rendering the ksh

as **cj**, therefore **acji** (snake).

Ü-Caruvat

This is a variant that introduces the additional vowel **ü**, pronounced /y/ like the German ü or French u. It occurs as the reflex of root *ū, *uH, or equivalent: **hüşhu**, **adúda**, **vüşha**, vs. standard **hushu**, **adúda**, **vusha**. This variant does not affect the pronunciation of plain **u** or **i**, because the three sounds /u/, /y/, /i/ are distinct enough from each other to not be easily confused.

Example sentence: **adúda dumen cu in adjümi masya cütsima suséyen cu elunéyen** (a dust storm came and dried out my skin and stung it while I was in a parking lot).

V-Caruvat

This variant shifts the sounds of **w**, **v** to **v**, **b**. It is incompatible with B-Caruvat because of the collision of **v** with **b**. V-Caruvat follows the more usual pronunciations of the Cyrillic letters в, б and does not use ъ. V-Caruvat is almost always written in Cyrillic.

Example sentence: **афтраъ ханту омбниби та Савэна итра канлэн**. (**aftrá hantu ombnibi ta Savena itra canlen**.)

Head-First Caruvat

In Standard Caruvat, a genitive that qualifies a noun always precedes the noun, except for pronouns such as **masya**, **sasya**, **tasya** etc which can optionally come before or after the noun (but require a declension of **we** when ambiguity would arise). Standard Caruvat also mandates that adjectives precede their nouns and adverbs precede their verbs.

Head-First Caruvat reverses all this (and removes the pronoun option), so that adjectives, adverbs, and genitives always follow the words they modify. The only exception is the declension pronoun **we**, which must always follow whatever it modifies no matter the dialect. It also moves prepositions after their nouns, to become postpositions, and moves the accent of the postposition to the initial syllable. And it changes the definite article into a suffix at the end of its noun; if the noun ends in a consonant, then the definite suffix becomes **-at**, such as **vnadtesh-at** (standard equivalent: **ta vnadtesh**).

Example sentence: **omvnivi hantu aftra, Sawena-ta canlen itra**.

Prefixed Caruvat

Standard Caruvat uses declensions and word order to denote agreement, such as **artu ta anrá loyen carwu dwenyai vnalyama cute in adjarai a vuyéyen vna** (the tall man is

giving a beautiful woman a rose which he grew in his garden). In Prefixed Caruvat, agreement can be indicated instead with the prefixes **mi-**, **tji-**, **wi-**. Which prefix you use is arbitrary, as long as they're consistent within the sentence. Therefore, we might rewrite the above as **artu ta wi-anrá loyen mi-dwenyai mi-carwu tji-vnalyama tji-wo in adjarai a wi-vuyéyen**. (A prefix is possible on **artu** and **loyen**, but not necessary since we know the agreement from the word order.) Before vowels, the prefixes add a **y**: **wiy-acsu a ilen wiy-odo** (sour was/were the berry/ies s/he ate).

Plural Caruvat

This variant uses a set of verb endings to indicate singular and plural forms of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd persons, as well as separate singular and plural case endings for each noun and pronoun declension:

Example verb **crasán** (to run)

	Sing.	Pl.
1st	crasam	crasmed
2nd	craseis	craseyv
3rd	craset	crasenth
2nd imper.	crasac	crasanc
3rd imper.	crasétac	crasóntac

The 1st+2nd, indefinite, and infinitive endings remain unchanged.

Noun	thmana (human)	tjatsi (guest)	luctesh (leader)	se (you)
N.s.	thmana	tjatsi	luctesh	se
V.s.	thmanaya	tjatsiya	luctesha	sa
A.s.	thmanama	tjatsima	luctesho	so
G.s.	thmanásya	tjatsisya	lucteshasya	sasya
D.s.	thmanai	tjatsiye	lucteshi	si
N.p.	thmanes	tjatsis	lucteshes	ses/yu
V.p.	thmanais	tjatsiyas	lucteshais	sas/yuya
A.p.	thmanamata	tjatsimata	lucteshamj	samj/yumj
G.p.	thmanóm	tjatsiyóm	lucteshóm	sóm/yuwóm
D.p.	thmanavi	tjatsivi	lucteshvi	sivi/yuvi

Note that the accusative plural of the first declension has shifted its accent. Since the accent remains on the antepenult, no diacritic mark is written (if it were, it would be written **thmanámata** as that is how it's pronounced). This **-mata** ending is not normally pronounced long.

Note that the second person **se** has an alternate plural **yu**. The first person **me** also has

an alternate plural, declined **wes, weya, wemj, weyóm, wivi**. It has the same exclusive-we meaning as the plural forms of **me**.

Plural Caruvat also optionally declines adjectives, without the requirement for the **we** pronoun:

	Sing.	Pl.
Nom	carwu	carwuys
Voc	carwuya	carwuyas
Acc	carwuma	carwumata
Gen	carwusya	carwuyóm
Dat	carwuyi	carwuvi

The reflexive pronoun **su** takes the same endings as **carwu** above.

Plural-Rómen Caruvat

Written exclusively in Tengwar, this variant is much simpler than Plural Caruvat as described above. It forms plurals by adding an **-r** suffix to vowel stems (e.g. **thmana-r**, **mravi-r**, **su-r**) and **-ar** to consonant stems (**vnad-ar**), then declining the **-r** suffix in the consonant declension (**thmana-ra**, **thmana-ro**, **thmana-rasya**, etc.). Stems ending in **e** change to **i**-stems: **awi-r**, not ****awe-r**.

Example sentence:

ᑕᑭ ᑕᑭᑕᑭ ᑕᑭ ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ; ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ.

Sample Text (Standard Caruvat)

Proverbs

aftrá hantu omvnivi ta Sawena itra canlen.

After every raincloud the Sun shines again.

tarí na suma hahán hatsenas da, tjacá cuyo?

If we cannot laugh at ourselves, then whom (can we laugh at)?

mwámaucrama cushán Cáruvati cu tjo svrayeyv, cu na ikshamru da.

Make a mistake in Caruvat and you say something, even if not (what you) wanted.

vnalic in tjimi / vnalya csun vivi / cralya al ti / crasen pra si

(Rhyme for choosing something/someone out of a group at random; literally, root in ground / rose with bee / heart at it / runs to thee.)

cralyai masya ti a kshitham / cuto vayen to i vitham

(Another choosing rhyme; literally, my heart I asked it / what it says I will believe.)

vnadtsan samí lizhdrai: cat acuyintu we manumano psicen; uprá we prócturama.

A workplace is like a tree: those looking down see monkeys; those looking up see assholes.

na hatsetj cúcrusama amidwán sitmalic hitjismeti hantí tjicmalai.

Can't change a tire at 70 miles per hour.

Schleicher's fable

eytrá Ocust-Shlahira-anánti cu Andru-Pird-anánti
tishalántjuyamru eytrá Djuli-Canyón-anánti

an mantsirai, wíranisidu ovi tri icwama psicen.

h₂áwey h₁yosméy h₂włh₁náh₂ né h₁ést, só h₁ékwoms derkt.

On a hill, a sheep without wool saw three horses.

sim cuslí ta icwai we duru witjnama sircintu sen.

só g^wrh_xúm wóg^hom weghed;

One of the horses was pulling a heavy wagon.

lwatu ta icwa madyu vrayama vrayintu sen.

só mégh₂m b^hórom;

The second horse was carrying a large load.

tritu ta icwa thmanama vrase vrayintu sen.

só d^hghémonm h₂óku b^hered.

The third horse was quickly carrying a human.

vayen ta ovi ta icwai es: "masya cralya mo elunéyen, icwama adintu thmanama psicintu mi."

h₂ówis h₁ékw^woyb^hyos wewked: "d^hghémonm spékýoh₂ h₁ékwoms-k^we h₂ágeti, kér moy ag^hnutor".

The sheep said to the horses: "my heart pains me, seeing a human leading horses."

vayen ta icwa es: "cruyac, oviya, masya es cralya mo elunéyen cutálim co psicam:

h₁ékwōs tu wewkond: "klud^hi, h₂owey, tód spékýomes, nsméy ag^hnutór kér:

The horses said, "listen, sheep, our hearts pain us when we see this:

"thmana, luctesh, wíraniso maden pra kshramu wesmrai suvi. cu eden ta ovivi wiranis."

"d^hghémō, pótis, sē h₂áwyes h₂włh₁náh₂ g^{wh}érmom wéstrom wept, h₂áwib^hyos tu h₂włh₁náh₂ né h₁esti."

"A human, a leader, makes wool into a warm garment for themselves. And the sheep has no wool."

co a ácusintu ovi ins adjai afá crasen.

tód kékluwós h₂ówis h₂agróm b^huged.

Having heard this, the sheep fled into the field.

The Lonely Dragon

by Rachel Barish

Ciwiru ta Dracanta
eytrá Retjal-Darish-anánti
tishalántjuyamru eytrá Djuli-Canyón-anánti

a sim limrai, dracanta wicéyen in thitjásyá ufasya prashai in Tempí-anánt-flai.
Once upon a time, a lonely dragon lived on the top floor of a building in Tempe.

hantapre cutávi halícen, carwu antha es vuyen cu antharen.
Everywhere the dragon walked, beautiful flowers grew and bloomed.

vna sen carwu ishu dracanta, camvwi sen ciwiru dracanta.
He was a handsome orange dragon, but admittedly he was a lonely dragon.

ta thmanai ta flásyá wi madyu vudétsi sen tasya dracantásyá.
The people of the city had a great fear of the dragon.

vithen es cumsvi sen te wafu dracanta ufiru, cwitra asánte hantvalu sen.
They believed that he was a bad, evil dragon, but really he was good.

mintju thmana izen in ta flai, cwitra madye hawu dracanta nanc in ta hantísmrai.
There were many people in the city, but there were very few dragons still in the world.

hantu nacuti, ta dracanta ricwen tasya wicivi, tlante uprá ta flai hitintu, arwu drácantama sadyán.
Every night, the dragon left his home, flying high over the city, to search for other dragons.

hantu ayrai, nisen pra wicivi, nasma dracantai a wívneyamru wi.
Every morning, he would return, no dragons having been found.
(Note the dative absolute in the second half of the sentence.)

lacruyen cu cutávi duthetsen hantu lacrumra, antha vuyen.
He would cry, and where each tear fell, a flower would spring up.

sim nacuti, ta dracanta vayen "nunci sen ta limra. icam itj wicivi cu na nizam pratrá arwu drácantama wivneyam!"
One night, the dragon said "now is the time. I'm going out of my home and I'm not returning before I find another dragon!"

hiten cu hiten cu hiten, cu cutálim nayu vwiyen, halícen cu halícen, cu cutálim nayashu vwiyen, srafen cu srafen.
He flew and flew and flew, and when he grew tired, he walked and walked, and when he grew more tired, he crawled and crawled.

dumen pra al Nayácraft-Fols-anánt-tsani.

He came to Niagara Falls.

ashá ta údracali, nasma we hatsen da acusán lácruyintu ta drácantama.

Behind the waterfall, no one would be able to hear the dragon crying.

ins ashá calintu ta wadrai icen, hashatu we lacruyetsima premán.

He went behind the falling water, ready to begin crying.

(Note: *lacruyétsi* = the act of crying. We could also have said *hashatu we premán lacruyán*.)

cwitra anwashyeyintu we izen.

But there was a surprise (lit. but there was a surprising thing).

ashá ta údracali izen ura in ta mantsivi.

Behind the waterfall was a cave in the mountain.

ta ura drácantamayu sen!

The cave was full of dragons! (Lit. the cave is dragon-replete.)

va thelaca! ciwiru ta dracanta insícen.

What luck! The lonely dragon went inside.

malúcen carwu acushu wo cuslí dracantai, cu ins cayétsivi vwiyen es.

He met one of the dragons, a beautiful blue-green dragon, and they fell in love.

hantu in urai dracanta widzaren cu sirtjisen tasya niwu tjatsisya dumetsivi.

All the dragons in the cave danced and celebrated amid the arrival of their new guest.

(This sentence uses another dative absolute: *dumétsi* = arrival.)

nunci ta dracanta naiwin itra ciwiru, cu wicéyen in ta ura csun tasya caysuci cu hantu arwu ta dracantai.

Now the dragon will never again be lonely, and he lives in the cave with all the other dragons.

(Supply *sen* with the first clause, as it is optional in predicative sentences like this.)

Nerdy Stuff

Caruvat deliberately violates several of [Greenberg's linguistic universals](#), for two reasons: firstly, to show that a language can plausibly exist that does not obey all of the “universals” of language, while still being something a person can learn to speak effortlessly and fluently; and secondly, because coincidentally, the author of the Caruvat language briefly knew a person named Greenberg who treated me like *tjalta*. Specific rules broken include: 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 15, 19, 20, 23, 30, and 42.

Phonology

Caruvat phonology contains the sounds represented in the following tables:

	labial	dental	alveolar	postalv.	palatal	velar	glottal
stops	p /p/		t /t/ d /d/			c /k/	
aspirate			(t /tʰ/)*				
nasals	m /m/		n /n/			(ŋ /ŋ/)*	
tap/trill			r /r~r/				
fricative	f /f/ v /v/	th /θ/ (d /ð/)*	s /s/ z /z/	sh /ʃ/ j,zh /ʒ/		(h /x/)*	h /h/
affricate			tj /tʃ/ dj /dʒ/	shs /ʃs/		ksh /kʃ/	
approx	w /w/				y /j/		
lateral			l /l/				

i /i/		u /u/
(i /ɪ/)*		(u /ʊ/)*
(e /e/)*	(-a /ə/)**	(o /o/)*
e /ɛ/		o /ɔ/
	a /a/	

*Phonemes in parentheses are alternate ways to pronounce the indicated letters, with no difference in meaning or usage.

**The neutral vowel /ə/ commonly replaces a final */a/.

Reflexes of Indo-European Sounds

Caruvat is based on a centum late-PIE reconstruction. Although a few roots (such as *gheslo-) are not widely accepted at the time of this writing, their derivatives remain in the conlang. The sound correspondences are:

*p	h (initial); f; p (in clusters)
*ps	shs
*b	d
*b ^h	v
*t	t; ts (before *i or *y)
*d	l
*d ^h	th
*k/k̑	c
*g/g̑	d
*g ^h /g̑ ^h	tj
*k ^w	cw/cu/uc
*g ^w	dw/du/ud
*g ^{wh}	ksh, f (rare)
*h ₁	0, a
*h ₂	0, a
*h ₃	0, a
*l	r
*m	m
*n	n
*mn	mr
*r	sh, r (after certain stops), zh (beside voiced cons.)
*l̥	la, al
*ṁ	ma, am
*ṇ	na, an
*ṛ	ra
*s	s
*sm	sw
*ss	sh
*sw	sv
*w	w, v (in some compounds)
*wr	vn
*y	y
*e	i

*a	a
*o	a
*i	i, y
*u	u, w
*ē	e
*ā	a
*ō	o
*ī	i
*ū	u
*er	ra (<= *r), ish (rare)
*or => *r	ra

Origins of Grammatical Features

A-declension and I-declension nouns use case endings (other than vocative) derived from the P.I.E. singular endings, except the I-declension dative derives from a plural ending:

*wodr	wadra	*mrwi	mrawi
*wodr + *-m	wadrama	*mrwi + *-m	mrawima
*wodr + *-syo	wadrásya	*mrwi + *-syo	mrawisya
*wodr + *-i	wadrai	*mrwi + *-b ^{hi}	mrawivi

Note that the neuter *wodr takes a separate accusative ending in Caruvat, distinct from the nominative. Because Caruvat has no neuter gender, it breaks from all known Indo-European natlangs by not making the N.V.A. endings the same on these nouns.

The accentuation of the genitive of the A-declension is innovated but influenced by the accentuation of genitive plurals of A-declension nouns in ancient Greek, e.g. θαλαπῶν from θάλαττα.

Note also that *morwi- shown above is regularly zero-grade in pre-Caruvat, as *er and *or almost always are.

The A- and I-declensions borrow the vocative ending (with linking -y-) from the consonant and pronoun declensions, which use an innovated set of case endings:

*to- =>	te
	ta
	to
	tasya
	ti
*deig- =>	lid
	lida

lido
lidasya
lidi

The genitive is regularized to the other declensions so that the fifth vowel, -u, is available for adjectives.

Adjectival -u endings derive from the zero-grade of the adjectival *-wo- suffix. For adverbs, the -e ending is innovated.

Verb endings contain some regular derivations and some innovations:

*lē- + *-o-m(i)	reyam	
*lē- + *-e- + *yu	reyeyv	(irregular *yu => yv)
*lē- + *-et(i)	reyen	(irregular *t => n)
*lē- + *-e- + *nos-	reyenas	
*lē- + *-e- + *gho-	reyetj	
*lē- + *-ent- + *-wo-	reyintu	
*lē- + *-ont- + *-wo-	reyantu	
*lē- + *-omŋ + *-wo-	reyamru	
*lē- + *-omen + *-wo-	reyaminu	

Note the thematic *e does not change to i except in *-ent-.

Chemistry Terms

The elements mostly have their translingual names, except for the ones in the lexicon (e.g. esaran, tsidna, cupras, etc). The -ium ending becomes -yum, e.g. lithyum, osmyum; soft C becomes S, e.g. flansyum; any occurrences of B or G generally become P and C, e.g. poron (boron), calyum (gallium). The sequence ER is forbidden in Caruvat, so it becomes RA: srayum (cerium), pracelyum (berkelium), tradyum (terbium), amraisyum (americium). X becomes CS, e.g. csenon (xenon). Vowel Y usually becomes U, e.g. dusprosyum (dysprosium). The -ine endings of halogens become -in, e.g. promin, atsatin, tenesin. ST becomes TS unless both preceded by a vowel and followed by L or R. Difficult consonant clusters tend to be simplified, e.g. camyum (cadmium), srontyum (strontium). If the element's Caruvat name has more than three syllables, the accent is aligned with its stressed syllable in English, e.g. cadolinyum (gadolinium).

In organic chemistry, the following terms refer to aliphatic chains:

Caruvat	English	# Carbons	Etymology
ule	methyl, formic	1	ύλη
aruta	ethyl, acetic	2	arut
mrifa	propyl, propionic	3	simtu + rifa
dutra	butyl, butyric	4	βούτυρος
amur	amyl, valeric	5	ἄμυλον
capra	hexyl, caproic	6	*kápros
weinanth	heptyl, oenanthic	7	weina + antha
octo	octyl, caprylic	8	οκτώ
prarda	nonyl, pelargonic	9	πελαργός
deca	decyl, capric	10	δέκα
hendeca	hendecyl, undecylic	11	ένδεκα
laucna	lauryl, lauric	12	*dak ^w -(n-) (Beekes)
trideca	tridecyl(ic)	13	τρεις καὶ δέκα
murize	myristic	14	μυρίζειν
mastja	pentadecyl(ic)	15	μόσχος
prama	palmitic	16	*p _l h ₂ meh ₂
mardra	margaric	17	μάργαρον
tsara	stearic	18	στέαρ
eneadeca	nonadecyl(ic)	19	έννέα + δέκα
arca	arachidic	20	ἄρακος

(The name for C15 chains is in reference to the existence of cyclopentadecyl compounds as macrocyclic musk fragrances.)

For example octo tsinrif, octane; ule arutjwa, methanol; aruta acsil, acetic (ethanoic) acid; deca árutjudrida, decanal. Since the regular term for ethanol would be repetitive, it is usually called aclu arutjwa or just acla (the nominal equivalent of aclu); similarly aclu árutjudrida for acetaldehyde. Since árutjudrida has a lot of syllables, it is common to shorten it to just drida.

In such chemical names, only the final element is declined. For purposes of grammatical

clarity, it is allowed (but not required) to hyphenate all the parts together, e.g. ule-árutjwama a sriven cu nunci sen ampsícru.

Unsaturated chains are indicated with the -ena suffix, from -ηνός, optionally with an infix number, e.g. dutra-ena tsinrif, butene; dutra-sim-ena tsinrif, 1-butene. E-Z (cis-trans) isomers are indicated with simi (Z or cis) or antri (E or trans), e.g. simi capra-tri-ena sim-arutjwa, cis-3-hexen-1-ol. Note the number prefix on the word for alcohol; we can also say e.g. octo lwa-drida, 2-octanone.

Esters are indicated with the alcohol group first, then the acid group, then vrudwálma. If desired, the two parts can be separated by cu, e.g. aruta cu weinanth vrudwálma, ethyl oenanthate. When the alcohol and acid have the same number of carbons, it's fine to write lwa and then the chain length, e.g. lwa aruta vrudwálma, ethyl acetate (ethyl ethanoate).

Iso compounds are indicated with wiswa, e.g. wiswa amur acsil, isovaleric acid; lwa wiswa amur vrudwálma, isoamyl isovalerate. The term wiswa by itself usually means the highest numbered end of the molecule has two methyl groups on one carbon atom. For isopropanol, it's not quite correct to say **wiswa mrifa arutjwa, because there's no such thing as **wiswa mrifa tsinrif, so the proper term for the alcohol is mrifa lwa-arutjwa, lit. propan-2-ol.

Thio compounds are indicated with surfu (from surfush), e.g. surfu acla, ethanethiol; octo sim-surfu-arutjwa, 1-octanethiol; ule aruta surfu-aithra, methyl ethyl thioether.

Cyclic compounds are indicated with cucra, e.g. cucra amur tsinrif, cyclopentane; cucra capra drida, cyclohexanone.

The term for phenyl- is vaní (from *b^hh₂nyéti), e.g. vaní arutjwa, phenol; vaní tsinrif, benzene; vaní acla, phenethyl alcohol; vaní ule drida, benzaldehyde; lwa-vaní aithra, diphenyl ether. For cinnamaldehyde, the regular term would be vaní aclu-ena drida, but sinam drida is also valid. Cinnamyl alcohol can be sinam arutjwa, vaní aclu-ena arutjwa, or vaní acla-ena, all of which mean the same compound.

Ortho-, meta-, and para- are indicated with csufi, mithyai, cwelai, e.g. csufi arutjwa vaní ule acsil, o-hydroxybenzoic acid (same as salisul acsil, salicylic acid); cwelai lwa-tjrashin vaní tsinrif, p-dichlorobenzene.

Miscellaneous note: ethyl salicylate is aruta cu salisul vrudwálma, while acetylsalicylic acid is either salisul cu aruta vrudwálma (lit. salicylic ethanoate) or csufi arutjwa cu aruta vrudwálma vaní ule acsil (lit. ortho-hydroxyl ethanoate benzoic acid). To avoid the latter awkwardness, and because acetylation is commonplace, there is a special prefix weinac (from weinacsil) meaning acetyl: weinac salisul acsil, acetylsalicylic acid.