

Griffish Dictionary (South)

Alphabet

- [A, a] as in art
- [B, b] as in bad
- [C, c] as in kite, can
- [D, d] as in debt
- [E, e] as in yet
- [G, g] as in girl
- [H, h] as in how
- [I, i] as in neat
- [L, l] as in lit
- [M, m] as in meat
- [N, n] as in need
- [O, o] as in long
- [R, r] as in roar
- [S, s] as in sane
- [T, t] as in train
- [W, w] as in noon, woo (can be both)
- [Bh, bh] as in violin
- [Ch, ch] as in loch
- [Th, th] as in bath
- [Ae, ae] as in mad
- [Ea, ea] as in déjà vu

Phrases

- Harreg = Hello
- Brigast lew = Good morning
- Saem lew = Good afternoon
- Daren lew = Good night
- Linad ta bhi? = How are you? (lit. Day to you)
- Ma linad/I linad ma = I'm good (lit. My day)
- Nic ma linad = I'm not good (lit. Not my day)
- Oched ta bhi = Hi/bye (lit. Health to you, can be used as greeting or farewell)
- Dil ma nwil! = P-ss off! (lit. drink my p-ss)

Pronouns

- Eth = I, me
- Bhoi/bhi = you
- Ceth = He/it

- Catha = She

Possessive pronouns

- Ma = My
- Bhar/bhear = Your
- Cen = His
- Cian = Her

Words

- Brigast = Morning; n.
- Ceabh = Pony; n.
- Corw = speak, talk (informal form); vrb.
- Daren = Night; n.
- Dil = Drink; vrb.
- Gealach = Small, little; adj.
- Labhon = Griffon; n.
- Oliarad = speak, talk (formal form); vrb.
- Mara = Seduce, tempt; vrb.
- Maruch = Siren (from *mara*, which means *to seduce*); n.
- Mewn = nice, pleasant; adj.
- Morw = Big, large; adj.
- Nwil = Urine, pee; n.
- Ran = Rock, stone; n.
- Saem = Afternoon; n.

Grammar

- I = meaning “am/is/to be.”
 - Placed at the end of the sentence if you are introducing yourself. E.g. “I am Matilda” = “Matilda eth i/Eth Mhatilda i.”
 - Placed at the start of a sentence if you are just talking about normal things. E.g. “The pony is nice” = “I ceabh mewn.”
- Ta = preposition meaning “to(wards).”
 - If talking about yourself, it is “t’eth.” E.g. “Corw t’eth.” = “Talk to me.”
 - If not talking about yourself, it is the usual “ta.” E.g. “I mewn corw ta bhi” = “Nice to talk to you.”
- Adjectives come after the nouns they describe. E.g. “Pony” = Ceabh, “Big pony” = Ceabh morw, “Small pony” = “Ceabh gealach.”
- -en = turns the attached noun into plural. E.g. “Ceabh” = pony, “ceabhen” = ponies; “labhon” = griffon, “labhonen” = griffons.

- South Griffish has something called lenition, which means that certain consonants change their sounds when another consonant is next to them:

If a word ends with...	And the next word begins with...	The consonant will lenite (change) to...	Pronunciation
<i>-n</i>	<i>m-</i>	<i>bhm</i> (<i>bhM</i> if the "m" is capital)	[bhM] as in <u>y</u> olin
<i>-th</i>	<i>m-</i>	<i>mh</i> (<i>Mh</i> if the "m" is capital)	[Mh] as in <u>w</u> ood