Liyashi

Created by Stephen Escher, 2020

Liyashi is a language primarily spoken by Dragons, but it also sometimes spoken by the Shugubi elves. It has fusional morphology, SVO word order, and a logographic writing system.

Phonology

Consonants

Liyashi contains the following consonants:

	Labio-dental	Alveolar	Retroflex	Dorsal	Uvular
Nasal	**m** [ɱ]	**n** [n]		**ng** [ŋ]	
Stop	**b** [b̪]	**d** [d]		**g** [g]	**q** [q]
Fricative	**f** [f]	**s** [s]	**sh** [ʂ]	**h** [ç/xʊ/χ]	
Approximant	(**v** [ʋ])	**l** [l]	**r** [ɻ]	(**y** [j])	

In the chart above, romanisations are in bold, while IPA transcriptions are in square brackets.

n, d, s, l and **g** are pronounced in the same way as they are in English. **m** and **b** are similar but they are pronounced with the lower lip touching the upper teeth. **sh** and **r** are pronounced with the tip of the

tongue touching the roof of the mouth. **q** is pronounced like a 'k' but the root of the tongue pulled further back. **ng** is pronounced like the 'n' in 'English' or 'sing', the **n** is pronounced with the tongue in the same position as **g,** the **g** not pronounced.

v [ʋ] and **y** [j] only occur between vowels (for more details, see Derivational Morphology > Morphophonology > Hiatus Avoidance)

Allophones

The pronunciation of **h** changes depending on preceding sound:

Romanisation	IPA	Description
eh	[eç]	Root of the tongue is pushed forward.
oh	[ɤᵛxᵛ]	Root of the tongue is in the same position as **g**, while the lower lip is touching the upper teeth.
ah	[ɑχ]	Root of the tongue is pulled back as far as possible.
aqh	[ɑqχ]	Root of the tongue is pulled back as far as possible.
qhh	[qχː]	Root of the tongue is pulled back as far as possible.

Vowels

	Front	Back
Close	(**i** [iː])	(**u** [ɯᵛː])
Mid	**e** [e]	**o** [ɤᵛ]
Open		**a** [ɑ]

i and **u** are long while **e**, **o** and **a** are short.

u is pronounced like 'oo' in 'too', and o is pronounced like the 'o' in 'knot' . More accurately, **u** and **o** are pronounced with the lower lip touching the upper teeth, and not with rounded lips.

i is pronounced like 'ee' in 'bee'; **e** is similar to the 'e' in 'bet'; and **a** is pronounced with the tongue pulled back as far as possible.

Stress

Stressed syllables are louder and have lower pitch than unstressed syllables.

Stress falls on the final syllable that is either a long vowel (**i,u**). If there are no long vowels then stress will fall on the final syllable. There may also be secondary stress, which always falls on the final syllable.

Phonotactics

The general syllable structure in Liyashi is: **(q)(C)V(q)(h)**; where V is any vowel, and C is any consonant except **q** and **h.**

Also fricatives may be syllabic consonants. These are found in the following consonants: **ff** [f̩ː] **ss** [s̩ː] **shh** [ʂ̩ː] **qhh** [qχ̩ː] **qff** [qf̩ː] **qss** [qs̩ː], and **qshh** [qʂ̩ː].

Only the consonants **h** and **q** are allowed at the end of a syllable. **q** can only follow **a. q, e** and **o** must be followed by an **h** if they are not followed by another fricative. Syllables with long vowels cannot end in a consonant. Words can only end in either a long vowel or a fricative.

Writing System

Liyashi uses a logography, which means each character represents a unit of meaning. Most characters represent a single syllable, but there are few exceptions. The combination of characters used is listed in the dictionary in square brackets.

Inflectional suffixes are written phonetically with the rebus characters. These are half the height of the regular characters, and are aligned with the top half of the regular characters.

Characters are written from left to right, and lines are read from top to bottom. Words are separated with a short space, while sentences are separated with a longer space.

See additional files 'Liyashi characters' and 'Examples' for more.

Derivational Morphology

Morphophonology

In Liyashi, any combination of syllables can be compounded together to create a word. However, there are several phonological rules that must be applied:

Hiatus Avoidance

When long vowels are followed by another vowel, an approximant is inserted between the vowels to avoid a hiatus:

- **uvah**   [ˈɯᵝːˌʋɑχ]
- **shiyah**   [ˈʂiːˌjɑχ]

Consecutive Fricative Avoidance

A fricative is not allowed to follow another fricative. To avoid breaking this constraint, the following rules are applied:

h is deleted before another fricative:
- **qhh** *small* + **shigu** *wolf* = **qshigu** *dog*
- **aqh** *big* + **shi** *another* = **aqshi** *huge*

ff becomes **fu**:
- **ff** *ice* + **shi** *another* = **fushi** *cold*

shh becomes **shi:**
- **shh** *long* + **ff** *ice* = **shiff** *glacier*

ss becomes **su:**
- **ss** *very* + **ss** *very* = **suss** *very*

Compounds

Liyashi has several compounding patterns. Compounds are usually head final, in other words, the modifiers come first.

Pattern	Example
Adjective + Noun	**beh** *rare* + **bu** *stone* = **behbu** *gem*

Adjective + Adjective	**aqh** *big* + **beh** *rare* = **aqhbeh** *medium*
Verb + Object	**gu** *swallow* + **bah** *body* = **gubah** *devour*
Verb + Adverb	**boh** *say* + **ifah** *falsely* = **bohifah** *lie*
Noun + Postposition	**bu** *stone* + **shoh** *at* = **bushoh** *below*
Preposition + Noun	**ngoh** *from* + **lubu** *malachite* = **ngohlubu** *copper*
Verb + Preposition	**du** *fly* + **ngeh** *to* = **dungeh** *wind*

Affixes

In addition to the general compounding patterns, there are also some frequently used prefixes and suffixes:

Adjectives

-ss	Very, really [very]
-shi	Too, surplus [another]
-**beh**	Somewhat [rare]
-**meh**	Without [wet]
i-	Adverb [with]
raqh-	Causative (intransitive verb) [flame]
neh-	Terminative (intransitive verb) [water]

Animate Nouns

aqh-	Augmentative [big]
qhh-	Diminutive [small]
leh-	Adjective [similar]
leh-	Broadening of meaning [similar]
i-	To use (verb) [with]
-shoh	Place [at]
-mu	Internal organ [heart]
raqh-	Causative (intransitive verb) [flame]
neh-	Terminative (intransitive verb) [water]

Flammable Nouns

| **shi-** | Augmentative [another] |
| **beh-** | Diminutive [rare] |

-ss	Adjective [very]
i-	To use (verb) [with]
leh-	Broadening of meaning [similar]
-shoh	Place [at]
ngu-	Causative (intransitive verb) [go]
raqh-	Terminative (intransitive verb) [flame]

Inert Nouns

shi-	Augmentative [another]
beh-	Diminutive [rare]
-ss	Adjective [very]
i-	To use (verb) [with]
leh-	Broadening of meaning [similar]
-shoh	Place [at]
raqh-	Causative [flame]
neh-	Terminative [water]

Verbs

-ah	Able (adjective) [able]
-i	Instrument (noun) [with]
-fi	To want (adjective) [want]

Reduplication

Another derivation process is repeating the final syllable of a word. This can be applied to a verb or adjective to create a noun:

- **eh** *know* -> **eheh** *knowledge*
- **mi** *white*-> **mimi** *silver*

Grammar

Key to Examples

Examples are formatted in the following way:

Romanisation
gloss
Free translation.

The gloss is a word-for-word translation of the sample text. This includes grammatical information, which is written in capitals.

Glossing Abbreviations

1	First person
2	Second person
3	Third person
AN	Animate noun class
DET	Determiner
DU	Dual number
FL	Flammable noun class
FUT	Future tense
GEN	Genitive case
IMP	Imperative
IN	Inert noun class
INT	Interrogative
IPFV	Imperfective
PL	Plural number
PRO	Pronoun
PST	Past tense

Nouns

Noun classes

There are three noun classes: animate, flammable, inert. The animate class includes animals, body parts, and fire. The flammable class generally includes all inanimate objects that can be ignited, activated or are unstable in some way; this includes plants, ice and ores. Inert includes objects that have more stable nature and abstract concepts.

There is also a distinction between count nouns and mass nouns. Count nouns can be quantified with a number and takes the appropriate suffix, while mass nouns cannot. For a mass noun to quantified, it must be in the genitive case and be followed by a count noun specifying the unit:

Mimigashh li shhbugi.
silver-IN.GEN three bar-IN.PL
Three bars of silver.

Suffixes

Nouns take a suffix that marks grammatical number. Nouns can be Singular, Dual (a pair of something) or Plural. The suffix used depends on the noun class and the form of the stem. Stems that end in a consonant take a different suffix to those that end in a vowel.

Consonant-final:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Animate	-ø	-ff	-fi
Flammable	-ø	-ff	-fi
Inert	-ø	-aqh	-i

Vowel-final:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Animate	-ø	-boh	-bi
Flammable	-ø	-moh	-mi
Inert	-ø	-gaqh	-gi

Genitives

If a noun modifies another noun, then a different set of suffixes is used:

Consonant-final:

	Singular/mass	Dual	Plural
Animate	-faff	-faqh	-ffmi
Flammable	-fashh	-fushh	-fishh
Inert	-ashh	-aqshh	-ishh

Vowel-final:

	Singular/Mass	Dual	Plural
Animate	-baff	-boff	-bimaqh
Flammable	-mashh	-moshh	-mishh
Inert	-gashh	-gaqshh	-gishh

A noun in the genitive precedes the noun it modifies. This construction can be used to indicate possession or composition:

Sufaff soh.

snake-AN.GEN head

The snake's head.

Ngohlubugashh sefi.

copper-IN.GEN scale-AN.PL

Copper scales.

Adjectives

An adjective takes a suffix that corresponds to number and class of the noun it modifies. However, the declension used depends on the form of the adjective and not the noun.

Consonant-final:

	Singular	Dual	Plural/Mass
Animate	-ø	-ff	-fi
Flammable	-ø	-ff	-fi
Inert	-ø	-aqh	-i

Vowel-final:

	Singular	Dual	Plural/Mass
Animate	-ø	-boh	-bi
Flammable	-ø	-moh	-mi
Inert	-ø	-gaqh	-gi

Lubi leffi.

Green-AN.PL crystal-AN.PL

The green crystal.

Most adverbs can be formed by adding a i- prefix to an adjective. These regular adverbs are not listed in

the dictionary.

Boh iliyah.
speak clearly
To speak clearly.

Adjectives can be modified when preceded by the following words:

suss	very, really
shishi	too
bess	somewhat
meh	not
sah	most
shiss	more
shibeh	less
rubeh	least
leh	as

Leh aqh shisaqh
similar big moon
As big as the moon.

Numbers

	Animate	Flammable	Inert	Ordinal	Fraction
1	di	di	di	raqh	sah
2	shhbi	shhmi	shhgi	shi	shifoh
3	libi	limi	ligi	li	lifoh
4	lidibi	lidimi	lidigi	lidi	lidifoh
5	lishibi	lishimi	lishigi	lishi	lishifoh
6	lilibi	lilimi	liligi	lili	lilifoh
…					
9	feff	feff	fehaqh	feh	fefoh
…					
12	fehlibi	fehlimi	fehligi	fehli	fehlifoh
…					
18	fefeff	fefeff	fefehaqh	fefeh	fefefoh
…					
21	fefehlibi	fefehlimi	fefehligi	fefehli	fefehlifoh

Numbers also agree with the class of the head noun:

Li noh.
three egg
The third egg.

Libi nofi.
three-AN egg-AN.PL
Three eggs.

neh means last and can be prefixed to an ordinal to mean position from last:

Neh noh.
last egg
The last egg.

Neshi noh.
penultimate egg
The penultimate egg.

i- can also be added to number to create an adverb. When added to a number in the inert form it refers to frequency:

Du ishhgi.
fly twice
To fly twice.

Also, when added to an ordinal it refers to a specific instance:

Du ishi
fly secondly
To fly a second time.

Finally, when added to a fraction it refers to completeness:

Gubah isah
devour fully
To completely devour.

Gubah ishifoh
devour with-half
To half devour.

Adpositions

Adpositions can come either before (prepositions) or after (postpositions) the noun.

Prepositions

gaqh	over, above, on, up
i	with
ngoh	from
ngeh	to, towards, into, onto
meh	without
gaqhmeh	about, off
ishh	along
ilahngeh	right
ilahngoh	left
ngi	after
ngu	before

Postpositions

shoh	at
soshoh	ahead, in front of
ngeshoh	around, near, by
ngoshoh	away, far
loshoh	behind, beyond
bushoh	below, beneath, under, down
rishishoh	between, amid, during
meshoh	out, outside
mushoh	inside, in, within

Noun phrase

A noun phrase is structured in the following way: preposition, genitive, determiner, number, adjective,

noun postposition.

Rimaqh eh aqhdubaff libi si nofi

DET.1 strong ostrich's three-AN new egg-AN.PL

My strong ostrich's three new eggs

Pronouns and Determiners

Personal Pronouns

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	ri	r-u	lehri
2	rishi	sh-u	leshi
3 - Animate	bah	b-oh	b-i
3 - Flammable	mah	m-oh	m-i
3 - Inert	gah	g-aqh	g-i

Hyphens are used here to indicate where suffixes begin (written in rebus characters). The stem of second person pronoun is written [I-another] in singular, [another] in the dual, and [similar-another] in the plural.

Possessive Determiners

Possessive determiners act like a genitive case for pronouns:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	ri-maqh	r-umaqh	lehri-maqh
2	rishh-mi	shh-mu	leshh-mi
3 - Animate	ba-ff	bo-ff	bi-ff
3 - Flammable	ma-shh	mo-shh	mi-shh
3 - Inert	ga-shh	gaq-shh	gi-shh

Rimaqh noh

DET.1 egg

My egg.

Biff noh

DET.3.PL egg

Their egg.

Other Determiners

These determiners can take an adjective suffix that agrees with the head noun. They can also be prefixed with **raqh**- or **neh**- to form an adverb:

	Determiner	Reason	Method
This	roh	raqhroh	nehroh
That	shaqh	raqshaqh	neshaqh
Which	oh	raqhoh	nehoh
Every	sah	raqsah	nesah
Some	beh	raqhbeh	nehbeh
Any	di	raqhdi	nehdi
None	ru	raqhru	nehru

Bi raqheff nehoh
PRO.3.PL win-PAST how
How did they win?

Ri raqhoh shahahmeh
PRO.1 why restless
Why am I restless?

Determiners can also be combined with pronouns or adpositions:

Oh bah	*Who*
Oh mah	*What (flammable)*
Oh gah	*What (inert)*
Oh shoh	*Where*
Roh shoh	*Here*

Verbs

Verbs take a suffix for tense and aspect:

Consonant-final:

	Past	Present	Future

Perfective	-ff	-ø	-shh
Imperfective	-fu	-*	-shi

Vowel-final:

	Past	Present	Future
Perfective	-ngu	-ø	-ngi
Imperfective	-ngungu	-*	-ngingi

*Reduplication of final syllable

Infinitives are left unmarked.

Irregular Verbs

Some verbs break the pattern above.

To burn:

	Past (ash)	Present	Future
Perfective	gah	raqh	raqh-ngi
Imperfective	gahgah	raqhraqh	raqh-ngingi

To know, can:

	Past (forget)	Present	Future (think)
Perfective	neshu	eh	raqshu
Imperfective	neshushu	eheh	raqshushu

To be allowed to, to be able to, can:

	Past	Present	Future
Perfective	a-qff	ah	a-qshh
Imperfective	a-qfu	ahah	a-qshi

Lehri aqshh raqheh.
PRO.1.PL able.FUT win
We will be able to win.

To want:

	Past	Present	Future
Perfective	leh-maqh	fi	fi-ngi
Imperfective	leh-maqhmaqh	fi-ff	fi-ngingi

Lehri lehmaqh raqheh.
PRO.1.PL want.PST win
We wanted to win.

Auxiliaries

Auxiliaries take an infinitive as an object. They cannot function as verb alone.

Interrogative, yes-no question:

	Past	Present	Future
Perfective	o-ff	oh	o-shh
Imperfective	o-fu	ohoh	o-shi

Lehri off raqheh?
PRO.1.PL INT.PST win
Did we win?

Not/never:

	Past	Present	Future
Perfective	me-ff	meh	me-shh
Imperfective	me-fu	mehmeh	me-shi

Lehri meff raqheh?
PRO.1.PL not.PST win
We didn't win

May:

Past	Past	Present	Future
Perfective	q-ff	qshh	qshh
Imperfective	q-fu	qshishh	qsh-i

Lehri qshh raqheh.
PRO.1.PL may.FUT win
We might win.

<u>**Definitely, yes:**</u>

	Past	Present	Future
Perfective	su-ff	ss	su-shh
Imperfective	su-fu	suss	su-shi

Lehri suff raqheh.
PRO.1.PL affirm.PST win
We definitely won.

<u>**Imperative, must:**</u>

	Past	Present	Future
Perfective	si-ngu	si	si-ngi
Imperfective	si-ngungu	sisi	si-ngingi

Lehri singi raqheh
PRO.1.PL IMP.FUT win
We must win.

Lehri singu raqheh
PRO.1.PL IMP.PST win
We should've won.

Participles
Participles are verbs functioning as an adjective. These can be formed by applying an adjective suffix to an imperfective verb:

Gaqfufi shingaqfi.
hide-PST.IPFV-FL.PLU cave-FL.PL
Hidden caves.

Suss ss.
hiss-IPFV snake
Hissing snake.

Conjunctions

diraqh   if
shiraqh   then
shi   and
qshh   or
qshi   and/or

The verbs **ss** and **meh** can be used to contrast two phrases:

Meh ngiloh ss du.
Not to sit but to fly.

Ss ngiloh meh du
To sit but not to fly.

Syntax

The dominant word order in Liyashi is subject-verb-object.

Rishi raqhngingu ri.
PRO.2 call-PST PRO.1
You called me.

Adpositional phrases and indirect objects come in-between the verb and the object:

Rishi raqhngingu gaqh shibu ri.
PRO.2 call-PST on mountain PRO.1
You called me on the mountain.

Rishi raqhngingu shimafi mushoh ri.
PRO.2 call-PST tree-FL.PL in PRO.1
You called me in the woods.

The one instance where word order changes is in the passive voice, where the object is promoted to a

subject and moves to the front. The resulting word order is SOV:

Ri rishi raqhngingu.
PRO.1 PRO.2 call-PST
I was called by you.

There is no direct equivalent of the verb 'to be' in Liyashi. Instead a subject is followed by the object with no verb being used. In this construction, the object can be an unmarked adjective.

Qshigubi gubi.
dog-AN.PL animal-AN.PL
Dogs are animals.

Gah goh.
PRO.3.IN true
It's true.

The preposition **ngu** can be use as 'was' and **ngi** can be used like 'will be':

Gah ngu goh.
PRO.3.IN before true
It was true.

Gah ngi goh.
PRO.3.IN after true
It will be true.

Liyashi to English Dictionary

Dictionary entries are formated in the following way:

word   part-of-speech. gloss [character-composition]

Abbreviations

adj.   adjective
adv.   adverb (irregular)

an.	animate noun
aux.	auxiliary verb
con.	conjunction
exc.	exclamation
det.	determiner
fl.	flammable noun
in.	inert noun
m.	mass noun
num.	number
post.	postposition
pre.	preposition
pro.	pronoun
verb.	verb

Dictionary

ah	verb. to be able to [able]
ah	verb. to sigh
ahnu	verb. to sneeze
ahqhh	verb. to gasp
ahu	verb. to yawn
aqh	verb. to cough
aqhafi	adj. funny [laugh-want]
aqhafimeh	adj. unfunny [laugh-want-wet]
aqhafishi	adj. hilarious [laugh-want-another]
aqhah	verb. to laugh
aqhahah	in. joke [laugh-laugh]
aqhaqh	in. plain, expanse [big-big]
aqhbeh	adj. medium-sized [big-rare]
aqhdah	an. father [big-male]
aqhdu	an. ostrich [big-bird]
aqhgu	an. elephant [big-animal]
aqhiqhh	an. rat [big-mouse]
aqhmoh	an. mother [big-female]
aqhnah	an. parent [big-NB]
aqhu	verb. to vomit [cough-tasty]
aqhufi	adj. sick [cough-tasty-want]
aqshi	adj. huge, giant [big-another]

20

aqss	adj. big [big-very]
bah	an. body
bah	pro. he, she, they [body]
bahbushoh	an. belly [body-stone-at]
bahmeshoh	an.m. externalities [body-wet-at]
bahneh	adj. incorporeal, spiritual [body-water]
baqh	adj. black
baqhbaqh	in. charcoal [black-black]
bass	adj. corporeal, physical [body-very]
bass	an. bug, insect
bassgu	an. spider [bug-animal]
beh	det. some [rare]
behbu	in. jewel, gem [rare-stone]
behbu	in. pebble, gemstone [rare-stone]
beheheh	adj. selcouth, unusual, strange [rare-know-know]
behehehdu	an. crow, raven [rare-know-know-fly]
behehehgu	an. cat [rare-know-know-animal]
bess	adj. rare, somewhat [rare-very]
bi	an. knee, elbow, joint
bi	verb. to bend [knee]
bibushoh	an. calf [knee-stone-at]
boff	verb. to beat, to hit, to fight, to strike, to kick
bofuff	an. fight [beat-beat]
boh	verb. to say, to speak
bohifah	verb. to lie, to trick [say-with-false]
bohngeh	verb. to warn [say-to]
bu	fl. ore [stone]
bu	in. stone, rock, dirt (plural), earth (plural), ground (plural)
bubushoh	in. land, country [stone-stone-at]
buloshoh	fl. shadow, shade (plural) [stone-tail-at]
bushoh	post. below, beneath, under, down [stone-at]
buss	adj. heavy, low [stone-very]
bussgaqsaqh	in. fog, mist [stone-very-cover-star]
bussmimi	in.m. lead [stone-very-white-white]
dah	an. male
daqh	adj. dirty, unclean
daqhgu	an. pig [dirty-animal]
deh	fl. feather, hair, fur (plural)
dehmeh	adj. bold, hard [feather-wet]

21

dess	adj. furry, soft, light [feather-very]
dessbu	in.m. clay [feather-very-stone]
di	an. nail [one]
di	num. one, any
diraqh	con. if [one-flame]
doh	in. bone, skeleton (plural)
doss	adj. hard, bony [bone-very]
dossgaqhbah	in. spine [bone-very-cover-body]
dossgibah	in. pelvis [bone-very-neck-body]
dossgibushoh	in. rib, ribcage (plural) [bone-very-neck-stone-at]
dosusoh	in. skull [bone-very-head]
du	an. a flying animal, bird
du	verb. to fly, to move
dudu	an. a period of time, movement, flight [fly-fly]
dungeh	fl. breeze, wind, air (plural) [fly-to]
dungeh	verb. to oppose, to be against, to resist, to protest, to withstand, to endure [fly-to]
dusoh	verb. to nod [fly-head]
duss	adj. quick, fast [fly-very]
duvah	adj. free, animate [fly-able]
duvi	an. wing [fly-with]
eh	adj. strong, brave
eh	verb. to know
ehaqhdu	an. eagle [strong-big-fly]
ehbeh	adj. weak, scared [strong-rare]
ehbehbeh	in. fear [strong-rare-rare]
ehdungeh	fl. storm, gale [strong-fly-to]
eheh	fl. force, strength [strong-strong]
eheh	in.m. knowledge, wisdom [know-know]
ehgu	an. horse [strong-animal]
ehibeh	verb. to suspect [know-with-rare]
ehmu	an. muscle [strong-heart]
eshi	adj. violent [strong-another]
eshugushoh	fla. castle, city (plural) [strong-smart-animal-at]
faff	adj.. toxic, poisonous, venomous (borrowed)
fafuff	fl. toxin, poison, venom [toxic-toxic]
fah	adj. false
fah	exc. no [false]
faqh	adj. intensifier, f***ing
feh	num. nine

ff	fl.m. ice
fi	verb. to want
foh	adj. part
foh	in. part
fu	verb. to suck
fushi	adj. cold [ice-another]
fushingineh	in.m. sleet [ice-another-come-water]
fushishi	fl.m. coldness [ice-another-another]
fuss	adj. cool [ice-very]
gah	in.m. ash
gah	pro. it (inert) [ash]
gaqh	pre. over, above
gaqh	verb. to cover, to hide something, to close
gaqhbah	an. back [cover-body]
gaqhbi	an. thigh [cover-knee]
gaqheh	adj. secret [cover-know]
gaqheheh	in. secret [cover-know-know]
gaqhiyeh	verb. to defend, to protect [cover-with-strong]
gaqhlah	an. leg, limb [cover-claw]
gaqhlaqhi	verb. to blink [cover-see-with]
gaqhmeh	pre. about, off [over-wet]
gaqsaqh	in. cloud [cover-star]
geh	adj. yellow
gehbehbeh	in.m. tin [yellow-rare-rare]
gehgeh	in.m. gold [yellow-yellow]
gi	an. neck
gi	verb. to connect, to join
gibah	an. shoulder, hip [neck-body]
gibushoh	an. chest [neck-stone-at]
gilah	an. wrist [neck-claw]
goh	adj. good, true
gohmeh	adj. bad [good-wet]
gu	an. deer [animal]
gu	verb. to swallow
gu	verb. to walk, to crawl, to seep [animal]
gubah	verb. to devour [swallow-body]
guss	adj. slow [animal-very]
i	pre. with
idi	verb. to point [with-one]

ididi	in. gesture [with-one-one]
igibah	verb. to shrug, to shake [with-neck-body]
igoh	exc. hi, hello (informal) [with-good]
ilah	verb. to scratch, to swipe, to write, to draw [with-claw]
ilahlah	in. character, glyph, writing (plural) [with-claw-claw]
ilahngeh	pre. right [with-claw-to]
ilahngoh	pre. left [with-claw-from]
imuveheh	verb. to cast a spell [with-heart-strong-strong]
ingaqh	verb. to smell, to snort [with-nostril]
ingassmu	verb. to curse [with-night-very-heart]
iqhh	an. mouse
iseh	verb. to touch, to feel [with-scale]
isheh	verb. to taste, to lick [with-tongue]
ishh	pre. along [with-long]
isoh	verb. head-butt [with-head]
lah	an. claw, foot
laqh	verb. to see, to look
laqhi	an. eye [see-with]
laqhigoh	exc. hello (formal) [see-with-good]
leff	in. crystal [similar-ice]
leh	adj. similar, as
lehbu	in. thing, substance, stuff (plural), matter (plural) [similar-stone]
lehdi	adj. sharp [similar-one]
lehdidi	an. horn [similar-one-one]
lehdidi	fl. thorn [similar-one-one]
lehdidi	in. spike [similar-one-one]
lehgah	in.m. dust, powder [similar-ash]
lehgu	an. animal, beast [similar-animal]
lehleh	in. type, kind [similar-similar]
lehmimi	in.m. metal [similar-white-white]
lehmu	an. internal organ [similar-heart]
lehneh	in.m. liquid [similar-water]
lehqshh	adj. loud [similar-thunder]
lehqshhbeh	adj. quite [similar-thunder-rare]
lehqshhmeh	adj. silent [similar-thunder-wet]
lehri	pro. we (plural) [similar-I]
lehridu	an. dragon [similar-I-fly]
lehshi	pro. you (plural) [similar-another]
leseh	adj. flat [similar-scale]

leseshibu	in. plateau [similar-scale-another-stone]
leshah	verb. to rest [similar-sleep]
lesheh	adj. thin [similar-tongue]
li	num. three
li	verb. to hear
lidi	num. four [three-one]
liyah	adj. audible, clear sounding [hear-able]
liyashi	fl. the Liyashi language [hear-able-another]
liyi	an. ear [hear-with]
loh	an. tail
loshoh	post. behind, beyond [tail-at]
lu	adj. green, blue
lubu	fl. malachite [green-stone]
lububushoh	fl. grassland, wild [green-stone-stone-at]
lulu	fl.m. grass [green-green]
mah	fl. plant
mah	pro. it (flammable) [plant]
maqh	verb. to bite, to hold, to have
maqhi	an. tooth [bite-with]
maseh	fl. leaf [plant-scale]
masslu	adj. green [plant-very-green]
meh	adj. wet
meh	aux. never, not [wet]
meh	pre. without [wet]
mehdu	an. duck [wet-fly]
mi	adj. white
mimi	in.m. silver [white-white]
mineh	in.m. mercury [white-water]
moh	an. female
moh	verb. to hum
mu	adj. internal
mu	an. heart
mubah	an. core [heart-body]
mubahbushoh	an.m. intestines, guts [heart-body-stone-at]
mubushoh	an. stomach [heart-stone-at]
mugibushoh	an. lung [heart-neck-stone-at]
muraqh	an. breath, soul [heart-flame]
mushoh	post. inside, in, within [heart-at]
muveh	adj. magical [heart-strong]

muveheh	an. spell, magik (plural) [heart-strong-strong]
nah	an. non-binary
naqh	adj. stupid
naqhdu	an. pigeon [stupid-fly]
nefaqhboh	exc. shut-up [water-f***-say]
neh	in.m. water
neh	verb. put out fire, extinguish
neh	verb. to end, to die
nehaqhaqh	in. swamp [water-big-big]
nehbeh	adv. in some way [water-rare]
nehboh	exc. be quite, hush [water-say]
nehbu	in. cliff, edge, coast (plural) [water-stone]
nehbungeshoh	in. canyon [water-stone-to-at]
nehdaqh	verb. to clean, to purify [water-dirty]
nehdi	adv. in any way [water-one]
nehduvah	verb. to trap [water-free]
neheh	verb. to defeat, to weaken [water-strong]
nehlaqh	verb. to blind [water-see]
nehmuraqh	exc. f*** you [water-heart-flame]
nehmushoh	in. island [water-heart-at]
nehneh	in. end, death
nehneh	in. sunset, evening [water-water]
nehoh	adv. how [water-which]
nehraqh	fl.m. smoke [water-flame]
nehroh	adv. in this way [water-this]
nehru	adv. in no way, without method [water-zero]
nehu	verb. to eat [water-tasty]
nehufi	adj. hungry [water-tasty-want]
nehufifi	in. hunger [water-tasty-want-want]
nesah	adv. in every way [water-all]
neshaqh	adv. in that way [water-that]
neshashah	verb. to wake, to challenge [water-sleep-sleep]
neshimah	fl.m. jungle [water-another-plant]
neshoh	post. out, outside [water-at]
neshu	verb. to forget, have known [water-smart]
neshushu	in. lost knowledge [water-smart-smart]
ngah	fl. night, darkness (plural)
ngaqh	an. nostril, nose (dual)
ngaqh	fl. hole, pit, pore, lake [nostril]

ngaqh	verb. to snore
ngaqhishh	in. level, layer [nostril-with-long]
ngass	adj. dark [night-very]
ngassmu	adj. evil [night-very-heart]
ngassneh	in. sea [night-very-water]
ngeh	pre. to, towards
ngeshoh	post. around, near, by [to-at]
ngi	pre. after
ngi	verb. to come, to land, to fall, to descend
ngibah	verb. to lay [come-body]
ngidudu	in. future [come-fly-fly]
ngiff	fl. snow [come-ice]
ngiloh	verb. to sit, to stay still, to remain, to live, to exist, there is [come-tail]
ngilohrah	exc. goodbye (formal) [come-tail-dry]
ngineh	in.m. rain [come-water]
ngirah	exc. goodbye (informal) [come-dry]
ngoh	pre. from
ngohlaqhi	an. teardrop [from-see-with]
ngohlubu	in.m. copper [from-green-stone]
ngohngaqh	an.m. snot [from-nostril]
ngohraqh	an. heat, temperature, energy [from-flame]
ngohraqsaqh	an. day, sunlight (plural) [from-flame-star]
ngohu	an.m. spit, saliva [from-tasty]
ngosaqh	in. ray, light (plural) [from-star]
ngoshisaqh	in. moonlight [from-beautiful-star]
ngoshoh	post. away, far [from-at]
ngu	pre. before
ngu	verb. go, to take off, to rise
ngubah	verb. to stand [go-body]
ngududu	in. past [go-fly-fly]
nguff	verb. to freeze [go-ice]
ngungu	fl. travel, flight, journey [go-go]
ngunoh	verb. to lay an egg [go-egg]
ni	adj. round, fat
ni	verb. to repeat, to loop
nideh	adj. fuzzy [round-feather]
nidehgu	an. sheep [round-feather-animal]
nidu	an. turkey [round-fly]
nigehgeh	in. coin [round-yellow-yellow]

nini	an.m. fat [round-round]
nini	in. circle, hell (plural) [round-round]
niru	in. ring [round-empty]
noh	fl. egg
noshoh	fl. nest
nu	in. fish
oh	aux. yes-no question marker [which]
oh	det. which
qhhdah	an. son [small-male]
qhhdu	an. swallow [small-fly]
qhhgu	an. rodent [small-animal]
qhhmoh	an. daughter [small-female]
qhhnah	an. child, offspring [small-NB]
qhhraqff	exc. thank god [dual form of ember]
qhhraqh	an. ember, hope (plural) [small-flame]
qshh	an. thunder, noise (plural), sound (plural)
qshh	aux. may [thunder]
qshh	con. exclusive or [thunder]
qshi	con. inclusive or [thunder-another]
qshigu	an. dog [small-beautiful-animal]
qss	adj. small [small-very]
rah	adj. dry, healthy
rahaqhaqh	in. savanna [dry-big-big]
rahgah	in.m. sand [dry-ash]
rahmah	fl.m. wood [dry-plant]
rahrah	in. desert [dry-dry]
rahraqss	in. drought [dry-flame-very]
raqff	verb. to melt [flame-ice]
raqh	an. flame, fire (plural)
raqh	verb. to activate something, to cause, to cook, to burn, to ignite
raqhah	adj. flammable, combustible [flame-able]
raqhbeh	adv. for some reason [flame-rare]
raqhdeh	verb. to shave [flame-feather]
raqhdi	adv. for any reason [flame-one]
raqheh	verb. to win, to strengthen, to triumph [flame-strong]
raqhehbehbeh	verb. to frighten, to threat [flame-strong-rare-rare]
raqheheh	in. victory [flame-strong-strong]
raqheheh	verb. to prove, to argue [flame-know-know]
raqhifushi	verb. to breathe, to blow [flame-with-ice-very]

raqhiyeh	verb. to explode, to burst, to erupt [flame-with-strong]
raqhiyeheh	fl. volcano [flame-with-strong-strong]
raqhmeh	verb. to annoy, to bother, to wet [flame-wet]
raqhngi	verb. to call [flame-come]
raqhngungu	an. wing [flame-go-go]
raqhnoh	verb. to hatch an egg, to be born [flame-egg]
raqhnohnoh	an. nature [flame-egg-egg]
raqhoh	adv. why [flame-which]
raqhrah	verb. to dry, to heal [flame-dry]
raqhraqh	in. combustion [flame-flame]
raqhroh	adv. for this reason [flame-this]
raqhru	adv. for no reason [flame-zero]
raqhu	in. cooked meat [flame-tasty]
raqsah	adv. for every reason [flame-all]
raqsah	in. emerald [borrowed]
raqsaqh	an. sun [flame-star]
raqshahah	verb. to save [flame-sleep-able]
raqshaqh	adv. for that reason, because [flame-that]
raqshashah	in. lullaby [flame-sleep-sleep]
raqshh	verb. to extend, to reach [flame-long]
raqshi	adj. hot [flame-another]
raqshibu	an. lava [flame-another-stone]
raqshimah	verb. to deforest, to start a forest fire [flame-another-plant]
raqshimahmah	an. forest fire [flame-another-plant-plant]
raqshu	verb. to think, will know, to understand, to learn, you see (future imperative) [flame-smart]
raqss	adj. warm [flame-very]
reh	adj. red
rehreh	an.m. blood [red-red]
ri	pro. I
rishi	pro. you [I-another]
rishishoh	post. between, amid, during [I-another-at]
roh	det. this
ru	adj. empty
ru	num. zero, none
rubeh	adj. least [zero-rare]
rushi	adj. many [from most, zero-another]
rushibeh	adj. few [zero-another-rare]
sah	adj. all, full, whole, most, every

saqh	in. star
saqhbeh	adj. dull, dim [star-rare]
saqhbehmi	adj. grey [star-rare-white]
saqhbehmimi	in.m. iron [star-rare-white-white]
saqhmeh	adj. dark [star-wet]
saqshoh	in. sky [star-at]
saqss	adj. bright [star-very]
saqssngineh	in. rainbow [star-very-come-water]
saqsuqshh	an. lightning, electricity (plural) [star-very-thunder]
sashi	adj. overflowing, excessive [all-another]
seh	an. scale, skin (plural), hide (plural)
shafi	adj. tired [sleep-want]
shah	verb. to sleep
shahah	adj. peaceful, safe [sleep-able]
shahahmeh	adj. restless [sleep-able-wet]
shahisaqss	verb. to bask [sleep-with-star-very]
shaqh	det. that
shashah	in. sleep, peace [sleep-sleep]
sheh	an. tongue
shh	adj. long
shhbeh	adj. short [long-rare]
shhbu	in. brick, bar (of gold/silver) [long-stone]
shhneh	in. river, stream [long-water]
shi	adj. beautiful
shi	con. and
shi	num. two [another}
shibeh	adj. less [another-rare]
shibu	in. mountain [another-stone]
shibungeshoh	in. valley [another-stone-to-at]
shiff	fl. glacier [long-ice]
shigu	an. wolf [beautiful-animal]
shimah	fl. tree, woods (plural), forest (plural) [another-plant]
shingaqh	fl. cave, cavern [another-nostril]
shiqshh	an. music [beautiful-thunder]
shiraqh	con. then [another-flame]
shisaqh	in. moon [beautiful-star]
shishi	adj. too [another-another]
shishi	in.m. art [beautiful-beautiful]
shiss	adj. another, additional, extra, even [another-very]

shisuss	in. quantity, number [another-very-very]
shoh	post. at, located
shu	adj. smart
shugu	an. elf [smart-animal]
shugushoh	fl. house, village (plural) [smart-animal-at]
si	adj. new
si	aux. imperative, must [new]
sibeh	adj. old [new-rare]
siraqsaqh	an. sunrise, morning [new-flame-star]
soh	an. head
sohmu	an. brain [head-heart]
soshoh	post. ahead, in front of, before [head-at]
ss	an. snake
ss	aux. definitely [very]
ss	exc. yes [very]
ss	verb. to hiss, to insult, to swear [snake]
su	verb. to give
suss	adj. very, really [very-very]
suss	in. swearword [snake-snake]
u	adj. tasty
u	an. lip, mouth (dual) [tasty]
u	in.m. meat, food, flesh [tasty]
u	verb. to love [tasty]
ubushoh	an. jaw, chin [tasty-stone-at]
udu	an. quail [tasty-fly]
umeh	adj. disgusting [tasty-wet]
umeh	verb. to hate [tasty-wet]
uss	adj. delicious [tasty-very]
ussgu	an. cow [tasty-very-animal]
uvoh	verb. to struggle