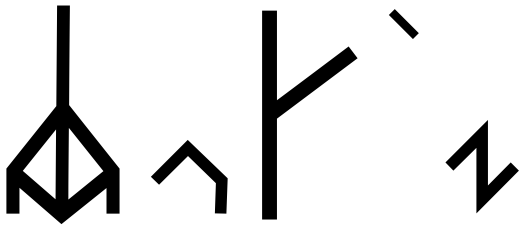
AIRËS



OR ‘FIRST-TONGUE’

Created by Stephen Escher - 2021

PHONOLOGY

Consonants

The chart below represents Airës's consonant inventory. Broad IPA symbols are provided where they differ from their romanisation. When consonants are paired, the left consonant is unvoiced while the right one is voiced.

	Labial*	**Dental**	**Velar**	**Uvular**	**Glottal**
Nasal	m	n	ng /ŋ/		
Stop	p,b	t,d	k,g		‘ /ʔ/
Fricative		s,z		h /χ/, r /ʁ/	
Approximant	w		l /ʟ/		

**m*, *p*, and *b* are bilabial, while *w* is labiovelar.

Some tips on pronouncing some of the trickier consonants:

- *ng* /ŋ/ is pronounced like the ‘ng’ in ‘si**ng’, t**he ‘g’ is not pronounced
- ‘ /ʔ/ is a glottal stop, and is pronounced by cutting the air stream in the throat
- *h* /χ/ and *r* /ʁ/ are both pronounced with the tongue pulled back
- *n, t, d, s, z* are all pronounced with the tongue touching the teeth
- *l* /ʟ/ is usually pronounced with the tongue in the same position as *k,g* or *ng*.

Allophones

The exact realisation of certain consonants may vary in certain contexts:

h /χ/, has various allophones:

- /h/ when preceding a voiceless stop or affricate; eg. *ha**hk**eikoi* [ˌχæ**hk**eiˈkʰoi] ‘tower’
- /ɸ/ when following /p/: eg. *dei**ph**ai* [d̪eiˈ**pɸ**æi] ‘ankles’
- /θ/ when following /t/: eg. **th**as [ˈt̪**θ**æs] ‘neck’
- /x/ before a /w/ or /ʟ/: eg. *äk**hw**ë’* [ɐˈk**xw**ɘ̞ʔ] ‘western’

The list above is ordered in terms of priority, so *thlo* ‘to cause’ should be pronounced [t̪θ̪lo] and not [t̪xʟo].

l /ʟ/ becomes [l̪] after a dental consonant. eg. ***tlä*** [ˈt̪l̪ɐ] ‘straight’

/ʁ/ becomes a uvular trill /ʀ/ between two vowels eg. *airës* [æiˈʀəs̪] ‘first-tongue’

Velar stops /k/ and/g/, become uvular stops, [q] and [ɢ], before a /ʁ/ or a /χ/ eg. ***grr*** [ˈɢʁ̝] ‘wolf’

Oral voiceless stops, /p,t,k/ are aspirated before a vowel if the syllable is stressed, but are unaspirated elsewhere: suböpa [ˌs̪ubəˈpʰæ]

Vowels

	Front	**Centre**	**Back**
Closed		i /ɨ/	u /u/
Close-Mid	e /e/	ë /ə/, ö /ɵ/	o /o/
Open	a /æ/	ä /ɐ/	

Vowels have a **creaky voice** if followed by a glottal stop /ʔ/. eg. ***hiwë’*** [χɨˈwə̰ʔ]

Some vowels are shifted when adjacent to a uvular consonant:

- ë /ə/ is realised as [ɤ] eg. *parës* [pæˈʀɤs] ‘ruler’
- o /o/ is realised as [ɔ] eg. ***khrok*** [ˈqχʁɔk] ‘sometime’
- ä /ɐ/ is realised as [ɑ] eg. ***äkhrës*** [ɑˈqχʁɤs] ‘elder’

The allophones of /h/ that are not uvular do not affect these vowels: eg. *hwähwä* ‘life’ is realised [xwɐˈxwɐ] and not *[xwɑxwɐ] as the *h* is realised as a velar fricative in this context.

Diphthongs:

	-i	**-u**
e-	ei /ei/	eu /eu/
o-	oi /oi/	ou /ou/
a-	ai /æi/	au /æu/

The diphthongs *oi* /oi/ and *ou* /ou/ can also be affected by a uvular shift, resulting in [ɔi] and [ɔu] respectively. However, they are affected only if a preceding uvular consonant precedes it: eg. *roi* ‘fat’ is

realised as [ˈʁɔi], but *kak**oirr*** ‘across’ is realised as [ˌkæk**oi**ˈʁ̥] and not *[ˌkækɔ**i**ˈʁ̥].

Stress and Timing

Stressed syllables tend to be louder and have a falling pitch unless the final consonant is a stop. Primary Stress always falls on the final syllable. If there are three or more syllables, then third from last syllable will have secondary stress. Syllables with secondary stress are slightly louder than unstressed syllables, but they are not as loud and lack a fall in pitch.

Airës is a **stress-timed** language, where a word can be broken into three rhythmic units of equal duration:

- The initial unstressed syllables
- The syllable with secondary stress and it’s following unstressed syllable
- The stressed syllable

For example: *hamehlosrës* ‘peasant’ can be broken into ha-mehlos-RËS [χæː ˌmexʟos ˈʁə̂ːs].

Phonotactics

Airës’s syllables can be broken into three parts: the **onset**, which may have up to three consonants; the **nucleus** which may consist of a monophthong vowel, diphthong or syllabic consonant; and the **coda** which may consist of a single consonant. The onset and coda are optional while the nucleus is mandatory. This syllable structure may be summed up as:
(C)(C)(C)V(C)

Onset

A glottal stop ‘ /ʔ/ can only occur in the coda of a syllable. All other consonants may appear in the onset, but there are further limitations for what consonant clusters are permitted.

l may occur after any oral stop, nasal or voiceless fricative. It may not occur after a voiced fricative or an approximant:

P + l	pl, tl, kl
S + l:	sl, hl

N + l: ml, nl, ngl
B + l: bl, dl, gl

Not permitted: *rl, *zl, *ll, *wl

The same applies to *w,* but with a additional restriction: it cannot follow a dental consonant.

P + w pw, kw
S + w: hw
N + w mw, ngw
B + w: bw, gw

Not permitted: *nw, *dw *tw *sw

However, as *t* and *s* are permitted in the coda, *tw* and *sw* may be permitted across a syllable boundary: eg. ***rëswë*** [ʁəs**ˈw**ə] 'guts'.

In addition to the restrictions with consonant clusters, *w* or *l* can only precede the vowels *ë*, *ä*, or *o*.

Voiceless fricatives may precede voiceless stops:

S + P: sp, st, sk, hp, ht, hk

These clusters may also be followed by *l* or *w* (if permitted under the previous restrictions):

S + P + l: spl, stl, skl, hpl, htl, hkl
S + P + w: spw, hpw, skw, hkw

A voiceless stop may be followed by a voiceless fricative:

P + S: ps, ts, ks, ph [pɸ], th [t̪θ], kh [qχ]

These can also be followed by *l* or *w*:

P + S + l: psl, tsl, ksl, phl [pɸʟ], thl [t̪θl̪], khl [kxʟ]
P + S + w: phw, khw

A voiceless fricative may be followed by a voiced fricative of the same place of articulation:

S + Z: sz, hr

A voiceless stop cannot directly be followed by a voiced fricative, but can be followed by a voiceless fricative plus voiced fricative cluster:

P + S + Z: psz, tsz, ksz, phr, thr, khr

Lastly, a voiced stop may be followed by a voiced fricative:

B + Z: bz, dz, gz, br, dr, gr

Syllabic consonants

Some syllables can have a consonant in their nucleus instead of a vowel. The only consonants that may do this are the voiced fricatives. When syllabic these are written *rr* /ʁ̩/, and *zz* /z̩/.

These syllables may have a consonant in the onset, but only those that are allowed to cluster with the voiced fricative in the nucleus:

P + S + Z: pszz, tszz, kszz, phrr, thrr, khrr
B + Z: bzz, dzz, gzz, brr, drr, grr
S + Z: szz, hrr

Syllabic consonants cannot have a syllable coda, and cannot be followed be a vowel.

Coda

Only five consonants may be permitted in a syllable's coda: s,h,', t, and k. The glottal stop,‘, cannot be the coda if the syllable has a diphthong or the vowel is a closed vowel.

Derivational Morphology

Morphophonology

When deriving new words, there are certain phonological rules that must be applied to to both

compounds and affixes. This includes the inflectional prefixes described in the grammar section.

If a syllable final stop is followed by a stop, it becomes geminate:

- ‘p, tp, kp → pp [pː]
- ‘t, kt → tt [t̪ː]
- ‘k, tk → kk [kː]
- ‘b, tb, kb → bb [bː]
- ‘d, td, kd → dd [d̪ː]
- ‘g, tg, kg → gg {gː}

Glottal stops assimilate before voiced fricatives, becoming voiced stops in the same place of articulation as the fricative:

- ‘z → dz [d̪z̪]
- ‘r → gr [gʁ]

A voiceless fricative is followed by another voiceless fricative, then the second fricative will be dropped:

- hh → h /χ/
- ss → s /s/
- hs → h /χ/
- sh → s /s/

A glottal stop, ‘, must be inserted between two vowels if they don’t from a valid diphthong. If the first vowel is a closed vowel, then *p* is inserted instead.

Affixes

Below is a list of common affixes used in AIrës. The segments in brackets only occur when necessary.

The Diminutive Affix

Diminutives can be formed with an affix, *i,* that primarily functions as a prefix but can sometimes function as an infix depending on the context:

- *i* is simply prefixed to the root if it begins with a single consonant: eg. *pok* ‘fire’ → ***i****pok* ‘ember’.

- If the root starts with a vowel, then a *p* can be inserted after the *i (ip-)* eg. *uh* 'fear' → *ipuh* 'anxiety'.
- If the root begins with a consonant cluster, then *i* can be inserted as an **infix** between the first and second consonants of the cluster: eg. *hplä'* 'mountain' → *h**i**plä'* 'hill'.

Prefixes

h(a)- **A**ugmentative
- *eg. ska* 'bad' → ***ha**ska* 'evil'
- *eg. tö 'wall'* → ***h**tö* 'cliff'

m(e)- Gas (results in a mass noun)
- *eg. tszo'* 'black'→ ***me**tszo'* 'smoke'
- *eg. lo* 'white' → ***m**lo* 'cloud'

ng(e)- Negation
- eg. *äk* 'old' → ***ng**äk* 'baby'
- eg. *böpa* 'look' → ***nge**böpa* 'hate'

rës- Time
- eg. *koikoi* 'to inhabit' → ***rës**koikoi* 'time of residence'

Suffixes

-(o)' The result of an action, to have a property, being full of something
- eg. *iddlä* 'to pierce' → *iddlä'* 'hollow'
- eg. *iddlä'* 'hollow' → *iddlä'**o'*** 'box'

-koi Produces a collective noun that refers to a house, but can refer to a room in the singulative form (see Nouns)
- eg. *tszo' 'dark'* → *tszok**koi*** 'prison'**;** ***te**szok**koi*** 'cell'

-pa Performing an action using something
- eg. *slä* 'ears' → *slä**pa*** 'to hear'

-rës Person
- eg. *äk* 'old' → *äkh**rës*** 'elder'

-rr Liquid (mass), movement (verb)
- eg. *hös* 'red' → *hös**rr*** 'blood'

-thlo Causative
- eg. *khrr* 'to crumble' → *khrr**thlo*** 'to sabotage'

-zz Powder (mass)
- eg. *lo* 'white' → *lo**zz*** 'salt'

The following suffixes are common in place-names:

-itö	Town
-nu	Place
-oi	Island
-psas	Sea
-ri	Lake, river
-seh	Land
-tö	City

Reduplication

New words can also be formed by repeating the stressed syllable. This can be done to a count noun to produce a collective noun: eg. *grr* 'wolf' → *grrgrr* 'a pack of wolves'. For more information on collective nouns, please see *Nouns*.

Reduplication can also be used on a verb to indicate a repeated action: *eg. wëgrr* 'to jump' → *wëgrrgrr* 'to dance'.

Compounds

Compounds can be formed with following patterns:

- **Adjective + noun**
  - eg. *ou* 'good' + *rës* 'beard' = *ourës* 'hero'
- **Material + p(a) + noun**
  - *tik* 'metal' + *pa* + *bö* 'circle' = *tippabö* 'coin'

- **Benefactor + (o)' + noun**
    - *so'* 'body' + *o'* + *gwo* 'hood' = *so'oggwo* 'cloak'
- **Location + n(u) + noun**
    - *hahkei* 'tree' + *nu* + *tlë' 'arms'* = hahkeinutlë' 'tree branches'
- **Adverb + verb**
    - *ska* 'bad' + *pslok* 'think' = *skapslok* 'to be mean'
- **Adjective + adjective**
    - *rës* 'long' + *ik* 'sharp' = *rësik* 'spear'
- **Noun + postposition**
    - *rirës* 'tongue' + *nu* 'on' = *rirësnu* 'taste'
- **Postposition + verb**
    - rus 'before' + rirëspa 'to say' = rusrirëspa 'to warn'
- **Object + verb**
    - *rës* 'beard' + *teu* 'to pull' = *rësteu* 'to fight'

Grammar

Examples in this section are formatted in the following way:

Example
gloss
Free translation.

Abbreviations for Glosses

1	First person
2	Second person
3	Third person
CESS	Cessative aspect
DIST	Distal
FUT	Future tense
GNO	Gnomic aspect
IMP	Imperative mood
INCEP	Inceptive aspect
INT	Interrogative mood/pronoun
IPFV	Imperfective aspect
MED	Medial
NEG	Negation

PASS	Passive voice
PFV	Perfective aspect
PL	Plural number
PRO	Pronoun
PROG	Progressive aspect
PROX	Proximal
PST	Past tense
RECP	Reciprocal voice
REFL	Reflexive voice
REL	Relative
SBJV	Subjunctive mood
SGV	Singulative number

Nouns

Nouns can take two inflectional prefixes: **Determiner**; and **number**. These prefixes are arranged in the following order: **Determiner-Number-Stem.**

Determiner Prefixes

There are two kinds of Determiner Prefixes: Possessive and Demonstrative.

Possessive prefixes mark the grammatical person of the infected noun's possessor:

	Singular	**Plural**
1	(a)k-	koi-
2	ö-	öt-
3	(o)t-	tot-

Note that plural prefixes above indicate plurality of the possessor and not the inflected noun. eg. ***koi****rë'* is 'our fruit' as opposed to 'my fruits' (*khrë'*)

Demonstrative prefixes take the same slot as possessive prefixes.

	Prefix	**Usage**
Proximate	dak-	'this' - Indicates that the noun is near the speaker.
Medial	doi(p)-	'that' - Indicates the the noun in near the listener.
Distal	dot-	Indicates the noun is far away fro both the speaker and listener

Interrogative gz(z)- 'which' - Used in questions

Number Prefixes

Number prefixes indicate grammatical number. Which prefixes a noun can take depends on it class:

Count nouns represent single objects. They are unmarked when singular and take the prefix ***h(ë)-*** in the **plural**

Collective nouns represent groups of objects. When unmarked, they represent a single group. Like count nouns, these nouns can take the plural prefix *h(ë)-* to indicate multiple groups. Collective nouns can also take a **singulative** affix *e-* which indicates a single member from that group. Like the diminutive affix (see *Derivation*), *e-* can be an infix where possible.

For example, *slä* 'ears' is a collective noun, when unmarked refers to a pair ears on a single person. Adding the plural prefix, *hëslä,* refers to multiple sets of ears. To refer to an individual ear, the singulative affix must be added: *selä*.

Some collective nouns are derived from count nouns via reduplication (see *Derivation*). For these words, the unmarked count noun suggests that it is on its own; as opposed to the singulative form of the derived collective noun, which suggests it belongs to a group. For example:

grr	A wolf (alone)
hëgrr	Wolves (everywhere)
grrgrr	A pack of wolves
hëgrrgrr	Many packs of wolves
gerrgrr	A wolf (that is part of a pack)

The following sample sentence demonstrates how a noun in the singulative form can be used:

Dak gzzhäk epihrrhrr ai?
PROX.PRO 3.INT-GNO.be SVG-kitten.litter first
Is this the first kitten of the litter?

Compare this to:

Dak gzzhäk pihrr ai?
PROX.PRO 3.INT-GNO.be kitten first
Is this the first kitten?

There is a third class of nouns, **mass** nouns, which cannot take any of the number prefixes. Mass nouns are treated as singular in verb agreement (see *Verbs*).

Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

	Singular	**Plural**
1	ak	koi
2	oi	öt
3	ot	tot

Demonstratives

	Singular	**Plural**
Proximal	dak	doki
Medial	doi	döt
Distal	dot	dot

	Location	**Goal**
Proximal	aknu	khrr
Medial	oinu	oirr
Distal	otnu	thrr

Indefinite Pronouns

	N**one**	**Any**	**Some**	**Every**
Location	ngenu	enu	khro'nu	hënu
Goal	ngerr	re	khrogrr	hrë
Person/Object	ngot	et	khro'ot	hët
Time (pfv.)	ngekoi	ekoi	khrok	hkoi
Time (ipfv.)	ngerës	erës	khrogrës	hrës

Interrogative Pronouns

gzz	what, who
gzznu	where
gzzrr	whither, to where
gzzkoi	when (pfv.)
gzzrës	when (ipfv.)

Verbs

Verbs take two prefixes: a personal prefix and a tense/aspect prefix. Following the template: **Personal-Tense/aspect-Stem**

Personal Prefixes

Verbs in Airës have **polypersonal agreement,** which means they are marked with the grammatical person of both the subject and the object (with some exceptions) . The **personal** prefix primarily marks polypersonal agreement, but can sometimes indicate other thing such as various moods and passive voice.

There are two main conjugation patterns: prefixes that precede a consonant and those that precede a vowel.

Consonant Conjugation

Subject agreement only:

	1 Subject	**2 Subject**	**3 Subject**	**Imperative**
Intransitive	ak-	-ö-*	-	oi-
Plural Intrans.	koi-	öt-	-	oit-
Passive	ko'-	o'-	o'-	po'-
Subjunctive	ke-	-e-*	-e-*	pe-
Negative	nge-	nge-	nge-	nge-
Interrogative	gzz-	gös-	gzz-	gis-
Relative	pa-	pa-	pa-	pa
Passive-Rel.	op-	op-	op-	op-

Transitive:

	1 Subject	2 Subject	3 Subject	Imperative
1s Object	bö-	ök-	tak-	pak-
1p Object	ka-	koi-	koi-	koi-
2s Object	kö-	bö-	tö-	bö-
2p object	köt-	nau-	töt-	nau-
3s Object	kot-	öt-	bö-/-**	oit-
3p Object	tot-	tot-	nau-	tot-
Reciprocal	gai-	gai-	gai-	gai-

Vowel Conjugation

Subject agreement only:

	1 Subject	2 Subject	3 Subject	Imperative
Intransitive	k-	ö'-	-	oip-
Plural Intrans.	koip-	öt-	-	oit-
Passive	ko'-	o'-	o'-	po'-
Subjunctive	ek-	e'-	e'-	p-
Negative	ng-	ng-	ng-	ng-
Interrogative	gz-	göz-	gz-	giz-
Relative	p-	p-	p-	p-
Passive-Rel.	opp-	opp-	opp-	opp-

Transitive:

	1 Subject	2 Subject	3 Subject	Imperative
1s Object	b-	ök-	tak-	pak-
1p Object	kan-	koip-	koip-	koip-
2s Object	k-	b-	t-	b-
2p Object	köt-	ngwa'-	töt-	ngwa'-
3s Object	kot-	öt-	b-/-**	oit-
3p Object	tot-	tot-	ngwa'-	tot-
Reciprocal	koig-	ögg-	g-	oigg-

* these prefixes can also be used as infixes, eg. *phri* 'to walk' → *pöhri* 'you walk'

** b(ö)- is reflexive, while the non-reflexive is unmarked

The rules described in the *Morphophonology* section must also be applied to the prefixes above:

eg. *ak + phri = apphri 'I walk'*

The main advantage of marking person on the verb is that pronouns can dropped if they're obvious from context:

Tattotthlo
1.3-break
I break it.

This is often the case in casual everyday speech, but the pronouns could be included to add emphasis or make to sound more formal:

Ak tattotthlo.
PRO.1 1.3-break
***I** break it.*

Tattotthlo ot.
1.3-break PRO.3
*I break **IT**.*

Ak tattotthlo ot.
PRO.1 1.3-break PRO.3
I break it (very formal).

The **intransitive** prefixes are used when there is no object:

Apphri.
1-walk
I walk.

Plurality of the subject can be marked on an intransitive verb with the **plural intransitive** prefixes:

Koiphri.
1.PL-walk
We walk.

However, the plurality of a subject cannot be marked with the **transitive** prefixes, so the pronoun must be included for clarity:

Koi tattotthlo
PRO.1.PL 1.3-break
We break it.

Another instance where pronouns must be used is with **reflexive** prefixes**,** *b(ö)-*. These are used if the subject performs the action on itself:

Ak böpeh.
PRO.1 REFL-kick
I kick myself.

Oi böpeh.
PRO.2 REFL-kick
You kick yourself.

Ot böpeh.
PRO.3 REFL-kick
He kicks himself.

Note that the third person reflexive is different from having a third person in the subject and object:

Ot peh ot.
PRO.3 kick PRO.3
He kicks him.

Plural reflexives are also distinct from the **reciprocals**:

Koi böpeh.
PRO.1.PL REFL-kick
We kick ourselves.

Koi gaipeh.
PRO.!.PL RECP-kick
We kick each other.

The **passive** voice promotes an object to a subject, this process is marked on the verb with a passive prefix:

Ottszz.
3.PASS-burn
It is burnt.

Usually the demoted subject is dropped like in the example above, but it can be included by placing it after the verb:

Ottszz pokhwä'.
3.PASS-burn dragon
It is burnt by the dragon.

Some personal prefixes can be used to express grammatical mood. Subjunctive prefixes are used to suggest that something is uncertain:

Pszz e'**äkhrä'sut dei**
3.SBJV-FUT.CESS-fall soon
The rain may stop soon.

Tobböpapa pszz e'**äkhrä'sut dei**
1-3.PL-hope rain 3.SBJV-FUT.CESS-fall soon
I hope the rain stops soon.

The imperative prefixes are used for commands. When used without a pronoun, it implies the second person:

Oipikhrus grr!
IMP-PFV-go away
(you) Go away!

A pronoun can be used to indicate that the imperative is in a different person:

Koi oikikhrus!
PRO.1.PL IMP-PFV-go
Let's go!

The 'subjunctive-imperative' is much weaker in force, and can be used for suggestions:

Pestarus.
IMP.SBJV-FUT.PFV-go

You should go.

Koi peikhlëkhlë habrr hë'.
1.PL IMP.SBJV-FUT.IPFV-eat slow more
We should eat more slowly.

Adverbs may be used with a subjunctive verb to indicate other moods. For example, *börr 'can'* can be used to indicate permission:

Ekeibei börr rëspuslotthlo rä'
1.SBJV-FUT.IPFV-play can schooltime after
I can play after school.

Yes-no questions can be formed by marking the verb with a interrogative prefix:

Rës gzairus?
man 3.INT-PST.PFV-go
Did the man leave?

These questions can be answered with *tës* 'yes' or *nge* 'no'.

Finally there are the relative and passive-relative prefixes which are used for modifying nouns and in relative clauses (see *Subclauses*)

Tense and Aspect Prefixes

Verbs in Airës can be marked for their location in time, **tense**, and their relationship to time, **aspect.** Tense and aspect is marked with a prefix that is placed between the personal prefix and the stem.

Like the personal prefixes, there is a conjugation for consonant initial stems and one for vowel initial stems:

Consonant Conjugation:

	Past	**Present**	**Future**
Imperfective	-äk-	-	-ei-
Perfective	-ai-	-ik-	-sta-
Progressive	-rus-	-rës-	-rä'-
Inceptive	**-**eirus-	-eirës-	-eirä'-
Cessative	**-**äkhrus-	-äkhrës-	-äkhrä'-

Gnomic	-häk-	-häk-	-häk-

Vowel Conjugation:

	Past	**Present**	**Future**
Imperfective	-k-	-	-eip-
Perfective	-aip-	-k-	-sat-
Progressive	-rus-	-rës-	-rä'-
Inceptive	**-**eirus-	-eirës-	-eirä'-
Cessative	**-**kährus-	-kährës-	-kährä'-
Gnomic	-hk-	-hk-	-hk-

However, there are some verbs where the stem may change depending tense and aspect (see *Irregular Verbs*). Of course, the morphophonological rules described in the *Derivational Morphology* section also apply here.

The two most basic aspects are the imperfective and perfective aspects. The **imperfective** treats a verb as a process with a duration, while the **perfective** treats a verb as an unanalysed whole. Compare the following examples:

Peh
IPFV.kick
He kicks (for a while)

Ippeh
PFV-kick
He kicks (in an instant)

These may seem similar, but the key difference is the imperfective (which is unmarked in the present tense) suggests that the action has a duration, while the perfective suggests the action is instantaneous.

Another important distinction to make is the difference between the imperfective and the **progressive** aspects. The progressive aspect also suggests the action has a duration, but puts more emphasis on it being a process and implies that it is a temporary state. Compare the following:

Pli.
IPFV.drip
It drips.

Rëspli

PROG-drip
It is dripping

There are also the **inceptive** and **cessative** aspects which focus on the beginning and the end of a process respectively.

Eirëspli.
INCEP.drip
It starts to drip.

Äkrëspli
CESS-drip
It stops to drip

Finally there's the **gnomic** aspect, which suggests that something is always true. This aspect is the same in each of the three tenses, as it suggests an eternal state.

Hlotsza häkhlo.
sun GNO-shine
The sun always shines.

Certain verbs have limitations on which aspects they can be marked for. Verbs can be categorised into two groups: Telic and atelic. **Telic** verbs are actions that have a goal, these cannot take the **gnomic** aspect; while **Atelic** verbs represent actions that have no clear goal, and cannot take the **perfective** aspect.

Aspect can also effect postpositions, mainly when referring to time. When a verb is in the perfective aspect, *koi* 'in' is used; while *rës* 'during' is used for the other aspects:

Göstara' börr äkhwërä' koi?
2.INT-FUT.PFV-come can tomorrow in
Can you come tomorrow?

Hlotsza eihlo äkhwërä' rës
sun FUT.IPFV-shine tomorrow during
The sun will shine tomorrow.

This also effects pronouns concerning time (see *Pronouns*) For example the word 'when' is *gzzkoi* when perfective but *gzzrës* in the other aspects.

Tot tötö grr öhëgai stangwo' gzzkoi
3.PL.PRO city from 2-PL.guest FUT.PFV-arrive when.PFV
When will your guests from the city arrive?

Irregular Verbs

This section lists verbs with unique conjugations. Most of the irregularities are due to having different stems for certain tenses or aspects. However, most of these verbs take a regular personal prefix (as described in the *Personal Prefix* section).

To be

	Past	**Present**	**Future**
Imperfective	äk	nu	ei
Progressive	rus	rës	rä'
Inceptive	eirus	eirës	eirä'
Cessative	äkhrus	äkhrës	äkhrä'
Gnomic	häk	häk	häk

To come

	Past	**Present**	**Future**
Imperfective	äkhrä'	rä'	eirä'
Perfective	aira'	ikhra'	stara'
Progressive	rustei	rëstei	räddei
Inceptive	eirustei	eirëstei	eiräddei
Cessative	äkhrustei	äkhrëstei	äkhräddei

To go

	Past	**Present**	**Future**
Imperfective	äkhrus	rus	eirus
Perfective	airus	ikhrus	starus
Progressive	ruska	rëska	rägga
Inceptive	eiruska	eirëska	eirägga
Cessative	äkhruska	äkhrëska	äkhrägga

To grow

	Past	Present	Future
Imperfective	äko’	äk	eipäk
Perfective	aipo’	iko’	sato’
Progressive	ruso’	rësäk	rä’äk
Inceptive	eiruso’	eirësäk	eirä’äk
Cessative	äkhruso’	äkhrësäk	äkhrä’äk

To hold, to have

	Past	Present	Future
Imperfective	äppa	pa*	eipa
Progressive	rusau	hau	rä’hau
Inceptive	eirusau	eihau	eirä’hau
Cessative	äkhrusau	äkhau	äkhrä’hau
Gnomic	häknu	häknu	häknu

Present-imperfective form of this verb has some irregularities for some of its personal prefixes. Note that there are there is no intransitive form for this verb.

	1 Subject	2 Subject	3 Subject	Imperative
Passive	ko’	o’	o’	po’
Subjunctive	kepa	pe	pe	pepa
Negative	ngepa	ngepa	ngepa	ngepa
Interrogative	gzzpa	göspa	gzzpa	gispa
Relative	pa	pa	pa	pa
Passive-Rel.	po	po	po	po

The transitive prefixes for this verb are regular with *pa* being the stem.

Numbers

There are three basic types of number: **cardinals** used for amounts; **ordinals** used for order; and **adverbs** for specifying the frequency of a verb:

Value	Cardinal	Ordinal	Adverb
1	e	ai	eik
2	at	sta	taik
3	ok	okksët	koik
4	o	kos	oik

5	ë	kës	ëki
6	sat	sakksët	satik
7	stat	stakksët	statik
8	stok	stokksët	stokik
9	stö	stöksët	stöki
10	stë	stëksët	stëki
11	okksëte	okksëtai	okksëteik
12	okksëtat	okksëtsta	okksëtatik
13	okksëtok	okksëtokksët	okksëtokik
14	okksëto	okksëkkos	okksëtoik
15	okksëtë	okksëkkës	okksëtëki
16	kose	kosai	koseik
17	kosat	kosta	kostaik
18	kosok	kosokksët	koskoik
19	koso	koskos	kosoik
20	kosë	koskës	kosëki
21	këse	kësai	këseik
22	kësat	kësta	këstaik
23	kësok	kësokksët	këskoik
24	këso	këskos	kësoik
25	kësë	këskës	kësëki

Numbers 26 to 49 are formed with the formula ‘25 and *x* (cardinal number)’:

Value	**Cardinal**	**Ordinal**	**Adverb**
26 (25 + 1)	kësë to e	këskës to e	kësëki to e
49 (25 + 24)	kësë to këso	këskës to këso	kësëki to këso

Numbers 50 and above are formed by adding a multiplier to 25:

Value	**Cardinal**	**Ordinal**	**Adverb**
50 (2x25)	at kësë	at këskës	at kësëki
51 (2x25 + 1)	at kësë to e	at këskës to e	at kësëki to e
600 (24x25)	këso to kësë	at këskës to këso	at kësëki to këso

This pattern can be extended to higher numbers:

Value	Cardinal	Ordinal	Adverb
625	pwo	spwë	pwoki
390 625	hpwo	haspwë	hpwoki

Modifying a noun with a number depends on the noun class. For count nouns the are simply added like adjectives:

Ok hëphrr.
three PL-cat
Three cats.

Kos phrr.
fourth cat
The fourth cat.

For collectives, if whole groups are being counted then they function as count nouns. But if members are being counted, then the singulative is used. Compare:

Ok hëslä.
three PL-ears
Three pairs of ears.

Ok selä
three SGV-ears
Three ears.

Mass nouns cannot be counted directly, so they must have a possessor to indicate a unit:

Ok hëklo tottik.
three PL-block 3.PL-metal
Three blocks of metal.

Syntax

Basic Word Order

Airës's basic word order is Subject-Verb-Object:

Girr khlëkhlë mwo.
dog eat meat
The dog eats the meat.

Adverbs may come between the verb and the object:

Girr khlëkhlë habrr mwo.
dog eat slow meat
The dog slowly eats the meat.

Postpositional phrases (noun + postposition) should come after the object:

Koi kotairus so'so' rësböparr o'.
1.PL 1.3-PST.PFV-go village visit for
We went to the village for a visit.

Postpositions can be placed after the verb to function as an adverb:

Stangwo' dei
FUT.PFV-arrive soon
He will arrive soon.

Noun Phrase Order

The order of components in a noun phrase tends to vary depending on its position in a sentence and the prefixes marked on the head noun.

A noun phrase before a verb has the following order:

Relative clause - Number - Adjective - Head noun

Ok haklo' hëgirr khlëkhlë mwo.
three angry PL-dog eat meat
The three angry dogs eat the meat.

If the head noun has a determiner prefix, or if the noun phrase follows the verb; then the following noun phrase structure is used:

Relative clause - Possessor - Head noun - Adjective - Number

Phwä thëgirr haklo' ok khlëkhlë mwo.
phwä 3-PL-dog angry three eat meat
Phwä's three angry dogs eat the meat.

Girr khlëkhlë mwo ska'.
dog eat meat rotten
The dog eats the rotten meat.

Phwä ngwa'aihpa girr thëbei.
Phwä 3.3.PL-PST.PFV-laugh dog 3-PL-trick
Phwä laughed at the dog's tricks.

Numbers and adjectives may be placed before a possessor to modify it:

O ei hirëso' tothëgirr haklo' ok khlëkhlë mwo.
four young PL-boy 3.PL-PL-dog angry three eat meat
The three angry dogs of the four young boys eat the meat.

Unless the noun phrase comes after the verb, then the adjectives and numbers come in-between the possessor and the head noun:

Phwä ngwa'aihpa girr haklo' thëbei.
Phwä 3.3.PL-PST.PFV-laugh dog angry 3-PL-trick
Phwä laughed at the angry dog's tricks.

There are no strict rules on the order of multiple adjectives, but generally those dealing with quality will be closer to the head noun than those concerning quantity:

Khro' haklo' hëgirr khlëkhlë mwo.
some angry PL-dog eat meat
Some angry dogs eat the meat.

Girr khlëkhlë mwo ska' khro'.
dog eat meat rotten some
The dog eats some of the rotten meat.

Conjunctions

to ‘and’ is simply placed between two noun phrases

Hëgirr to hëphrr
PL-dog and PL-cat
Dogs and cats.

to can also be used to join two verbs:

Tszz to khlëkhlë
cook and eat
He cooks it and eats it.

pauh ‘because’ is placed between two sentences:

Akairus pauh ö’äk.
1-PST.PFV.go because 2.PST.IPFV-be
I left because of you.

plë ‘if-then’ is placed after the condition and is followed by the consequence. The verb in the condition must be subjunctive, while the consequence is not:

E’eirus plẹ̈ akeirus
2.SBJV-FUT.IPFV.go if.then 1-FUT.IPFV.go
If you go, then I will go.

Subordinate clauses

Unlike main clauses, subordinate clauses have a **Subject-Object-Verb** word order. The most basic use of a subordinate clause is to embed a sentence as an object:

Kotopuslok girr mwo khlëkhlë.
1.3-know dog meat eat
I know that the dog eats meat.

The subject of the subordinate clause is treated as the object of main clause. So in the example above, *opuslok* ‘to know’ is marked with the prefix for first person subject and third person singular object, *kot-*.

Adjectives and numbers come after the noun in subordinate clauses:

Kotopuslok girr haklo’ mwo ska’ khlëkhlë.
1.3-know dog angry meat rotten eat
I know that the angry dog eats rotten meat.

Postpositional phrases still come after the verb:

Kotopuslok girr mwo khlëkhlë spë’seh nu.
1.3-know dog meat eat meadow at
I know that the dog eats meat in the meadow.

A **relative clause** can be formed placing a relative prefix (see *Personal Prefixes*) on the verb:

Parësbei hëmouspa.
REL-PROG-play PL-child
Children that are playing

The relative prefix is also used to allow a verb to modify a noun. So the example above can also be translated as ‘The playing children’.

An object of a relativised verb can be placed in front of it:

Grr paiskethlo ot.
wolf REL-PST.PFV-kill PRO.3
He who killed a wolf.

There is also a **passive-relative** prefix, where the modified noun is affected by the verb:

Oppaiskethlo ot
PASS.REL-PST.PFV-kill PRO.3
He who was killed.

Passive relatives can also have an agent precede the verb:

Grr oppaiskethlo ot

wolf PASS.REL-PST.PFV-kill PRO.3
He who was killed by a wolf.

Relative clauses are always at the start of a noun phrase:

Hlotsza äbböpa us hahkeinutlë' kakoirr parësbei hëmouspa nu
sun PST.IPFV-look down branches through REL-PROG.play PL.child upon
The sun looked down through the branches upon the children at play.

Verbs may be dropped if there's a postposition:

Tläso'hai koi ai irëso' aibrotthlo koiphrinu nu.
line in first boy PST.PFV-stop entrance at
The first boy in the line stopped at the entrance.

SEMANTICS

Names

Here is a brief list of common given names:

Name	**Gender**	**Etymology**
Skoipparës	m	Home's ruler
Sikoippa	f	Feminine variant of Skoipparës
Hkählo	m/f	Eternally-holy
Hikählo	m/f	Diminutive of Hkählo
Egaiphwä	m	Twin
Phwä	m	Short for Egaiphwä

Surnames are treated as collective nouns. These can be used alone to refer to a family as a whole: eg. *Hkählogrr* 'The Hkählogrrs'

In a full name, a surname precedes the given name: eg. *Hkählogrr Skoipparës*

A full name can be shortened by using the singulative prefix: eg. *Hekählogrr* '**Mr./Mrs.** Hkählogrr'

Swearing

The swearword *ski* can be added to any word as an affix. *ski* can inserted as an infix before the penultimate syllable of any content word (nouns, verbs and adjectives), giving it secondary stress. If the word has only two syllables then *ski-* is just prefixed. If the word has only one syllable, then *skipa-* is prefixed instead. For example:

ska → **skipa**ska	f***ing bad
skaiddlä' → **ski**skaiddlä'	f***ing h***

ski can even be used on itself to create the much stronger *skipaski,* which often occurs on it's own. This often takes imperative prefixes eg. *po'skipaski 'get f***ed', oiböskipaski 'go f*** yourself'.*

The Ksläkhro' Alphabet

Airës is written using an alphabet known as the **Ksläkhro'** (literally 'The Runes'). Please note that the romanisation system used in this document is supposed to reflect the pronunciation of Airës words, and does not necessary reflect how words are spelt in its native writing system. This section will describe how to write words using the Ksläkhro'.

Below is a summary of Ksläkhro' runes, how to type them using the font, and their romanisation:

Rune	Font Key(s)	Romanisation
	A	a
	a	ä
	B,b	b
	D,d	d
	E	e
	e	ë
	G.g	g

	H,R	h or r
	h,r	h or r*
	I	i
	i	i*
	K	k
	k	k*
	L,l	l
	M,m	m
	N,n	n
	^(shift+6)	ng
	O	o
	o	ö
	P	p
	p,’	‘
	S,Z	s or z
	s,z	s or z*
	T	t
	t	t*
	U	u
	u	u*
	W,w	wä
	X,x	wë
	Y,y	wo

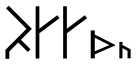
. .

, ,

*Minuscule runes that are only used for the coda of a syllable or the glide of diphthong

Spelling rules

Some runes have **minuscule** forms which are used when it occurs in a syllable coda:

 *khrok* ‘sometime’

Diphthongs are spelt with the minuscule forms of *i* and *u*:

Spelling	**Font Keys**	**Romanisation**
	Ii	ei
	Ui	oi
	ai	ai
	Iu	eu
	Uu	ou
	au	au

Note that in diphthongs, *e* and *o* are spelt with the runes I and U respectively.

Germinates are usually spelt with a regular rune preceded by a minuscule rune. The usual combinations are:

Spelling	**Font Keys**	**Romanisation**
	pP	pp
	pB	bb

	tT	tt
	tD	dd
	kK	kk
	kG	gg

There are exceptions based on how a word is dervived. For example:

ittszo' 'tonight' [sharp-black]

The geminate consonant in *ittszo'* is spelt 'kT' to reflect its derivation: *ik* 'sharp' + *tszo'* 'black'.

The spelling of fricatives is dependent on context. Word initial fricatives are spelt in the following way:

Spelling	**Font Keys**	**Romanisation**
	S	s
	H	h
	Zz	z, zz
	Rr	r, rr

These runes are spelt slightly differently between two vowels:

Spelling	**Font Keys**	**Romanisation**
	Z	z
	R	r
	s	s
	h	h
	sZ	sz
	hR	hr

In consonant clusters, these runes are interpreted as voiced when following a voiced stop, and unvoiced when following an unvoiced stop:

Spelling	Font Keys	Romanisation
	BZ	bz
	GR	gr
	PS	ps
	KH	kh
	PSZ	psz
	KHR	khr

If preceded by a vowel, the clusters *dz* and *gr* are spelt the following way:

Spelling	Font Keys	Romanisation
	pZ	dz
	pR	gr

Finally syllabic consonants are spelt in the following way:

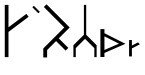
Spelling	Font Keys	Romanisation
	Zz	zz
	Rr	rr
	SZz	szz
	HRr	hrr

Historical Spellings

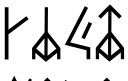
Some consonant clusters were formed through the loss of a vowel. These lost vowels are persevered in

spellings of the following roots:

hkei green, plant

 hkloh sleep

hkwot throw

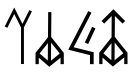
 hpa to laugh

ska bad

ske to die

skloh to wear

skwët to argue

 spa chin

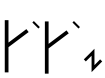
spë colour

sta right

stu front

hrë to everywhere

hkoi everytime

 hrës always

Silent vowels will also appear if one of those roots occurs in a compound. For example:

skapslok ‘to be mean’ [bad-think]

Punctuation

There are two glyphs that function as punctuation marks:

Glyph	Font Key	Punctuation
	.	full stop
	,	comma

Other forms of punctuation can be formed by using certain combinations:

Combination	Font Keys	Punctuation
	..	exclamation mark
	,,	semicolon

Note that punctuation marks are always preceded by a space.

Tlä aknu gainu, oupsloko’ nupwës nu.
directly here opposite wonderful place stand
Directly opposite, stands a wonderful place.

Oipikhrus grr!
IMP-PFV-go away
Go away!

There is no punctuation mark at the end of a question:

Ösetarës gzzwëgrrgrr ou börr?
2-SGV.brothers 3.INT-IPFV-dance good can
Can your brother dance well?

Numerals

Numerals are derived from letters I (1) and S (5), but are joined together with a **~~strikeout~~**. An additional **underline** may be added for the value of four:

Numeral	Font Keys	Value
	~~I~~	1
	~~II~~	2
	~~III~~	3
	~~I~~	4
	~~S~~	5
	~~SI~~	6
	~~SII~~	7
	~~SIII~~	8
	~~SI~~	9
	~~SS~~	10
	~~SSS~~	15
	~~S~~	20
	~~SI~~	24

Higher numerals do not have a strikeout:

Numeral	Font Keys	Value
	K	25
	P	625
	H	390 625

The numerals above must always be preceded by a multiplier:

1x25 = 25

5x25+24=149

Ordinals can be marked by placing the glyph ‘a’ before the number:

4th

Airës to English Dictionary

Dictionary entries have the following layout:

lemma part.of.speech. gloss, polyseme (additional information) [etymology]

Abbreviations:

a.	Adjective/adverb
adv.	Adverb
conj.	Conjunction
int.	Interjection
n.col.	Collective noun
n.count.	Count noun
n.mass.	Mass noun
num.	Number
post.	Postposition
pro.	Pronoun
sgv.	singulative form
v.atl	Atelic verb
v.tel.	Telic verb

ai	a. left
ai	num. first
aihwä	v.tel. to be born [first-breathe]
aikhlë	n.count. breakfast [first-bite]

airës	n.count. Airës, native language [first-tongue]
airëso'o'	n.col. 'First-men'
aista	a. in order, orderly
aista	n.count. side, order, riverbank [left-right]
ak	pro. I
aknu	pro. here
at	num. two
au	a. dull, depressing, boring
aumäs	a. dirty, unholy
äk	a. old, ancient, wise
äk	v.tel. to age, to grow up (irregular)
äkei	n.mass. age, wisdom
äkenarurr	n.count. tradition [old-trend]
äkhrës	n.count. ancestor, elder
äkhwërä'	n.count. tomorrow
äkhwë'	a. western
äkhwë'	n.count. evening, sunset, west
äko'	n.count. adult
äppä'	n.col. grandparents
ätthlo	a. fertile
bei	n.count. trick
bei	v.tel. to play, to fool around, to trick
birr	n.col. hail, hailstone (sgv.)
blë	v.tel. to vomit, puke; to admit something
bö	a. round, repetitive
bö	n.count. circle, wheel, nest, basket, spool
bö	post. around
böbö	n.col. pair of eyes
bökwas	v.atl. to be ashamed [self-cover]
böpa	n.count. window; appearance, look
böpa	v.tel. to see, to look; to plan out; to spy; seem (passive)
böpapa	a. lovely, lovable, desirable, beautiful
böpapa	v.atl. to love, to want, to desire, to hope
böparës	n.count. spy
böparr	v.tel. to visit
böpsas	n.count. bay, gulf [round-sea]
böpwës	v.tel. to wrap [circle-put]
börr	a. free, allowed to, can (adv.)
böspë'spë'	n.col. wreath of flowers

brä’	n.count. spring
brës	n.count. egg, oval
brobbrr	n.mass. ice
brotthlo	v.tel. to freeze, to stop, to wait
brö	v.tel. to turn, rotate, steer, roll; to repeat; to oppose
brörës	n.count. steersman
brö’	a. another, again (adv.)
bro’	a. frozen
brr	a. cold
brr	n.mass. cold water, icy water
brrpszz	n.col. sleet
brrthlo	v.atl. to cool; to slow
brrzz	n.mass. snow
brus	n.count. autumn, fall
bwä	n.count. belly, stomach
bzz	n.count. fly, flying insect
dak	pro. this
dei	a. close, near, soon (adv.)
dei	post. nearby, near
deiga	n.count. distance
deiphai	n.col. a pair of ankles [near-feet]
deiphaibö	n.count. robe, dress [ankles-around]
deipsas	n.count. coast [near-sea]
deirës	n.count. neighbour
dirr	n.count. path, way, course
dirrböpa	v.atl. to scout [way-plan]
dirrböparës	n.count. scout
dla	v.tel. to hit, to insult, to strike
dladla	n.col. war, battle (sgv.)
dladla	v.tel. to beat up
dladlabrö	v.tel to revolt [war-repeat]
dlapa	n.count. dagger [reanalysis of knife]
doi	pro. that
dot	pro. that (distal)
drr	n.count. road; plan, method
drrgrr	v.tel. to raid
dzz	v.atl. to rub
dzzdzz	v.tel. to clean
e	num. one

eh	a. heavy, low
ehbzz	n.count. louse, insect, bug
ehme	n.mass. weight [heavy-light]
ehmlo	a. unknown, mysterious
ehmlo	n.mass. fog, mist; the unknown, mystery
ehnlä	v.atl. to lie down [heavy-back]
ehteu	v.atl. to drag, to work [heavy-pull]
ei	a. new, young, naïve
eihwëgrus	n.count. yesterday
eihwë’	a. eastern
eihwë’	n.count. morning, sunrise, east
eik	n.count. rodent
ekoi	pro. anytime (perfective)
enu	pro. anywhere
erës	pro. anytime (imperfective)
et	pro. anyone, anybody
eu	a. yellow
ë	num. five
ë’	num. fifths
e’	a. all
ga	a. far
ga	post. off
gai	a. other
gai	n.count. stranger, guest
gai	v.atl. to travel, to wonder
gaidei	post. like, similar to
gaikoi	n.count. hotel, tavern
gainu	post. opposite
gaipa	adv. together
gaipaihwä	n.col. twins
girr	a. loyal [dog]
girr	n.count. dog
glä	n.count. name
grr	n.count. wolf
grr	post. away, from
grrgrr	n.col. a pack of wolves
gwo	n.count. mouth, hood, doorway, door
gzz	pro. what
gzzkoi	pro. when (perfective)

gzznu	pro. where
gzzrës	pro. when (imperfective)
gzzrr	pro. to where, whither
habrr	a. slow
habrr	n.count. glacier
hadirr	n.count. street
hagwo	n.col. gateway, gate (sgv.)
hahë’	a. most
hahkei	a. tall, proud [tree]
hahkei	n.count. tree
hahkeikei	n.col. woods, forest
hahkeikoi	n.count. tower
hahkeinutlë’	n.col tree branches, boughs [tree-at-arms]
hahkeipoppa	a. wooden
hahkeipoppatö	n.count. fence [wooden-wall]
hahkeipo’	n.mass. wood
hahlos	n.count. storm
hahwä	v.tel. to blow, to blast, to clear away
hai	a. northern
hai	n.count. north
hai	v.tel. to push
hainlä	a. north-eastern
hainlä	n.count. north-east
haistu	a. north-western
haistu	n.count. north-west
haklo	n.count. strength, anger
haklo’	a. angry
hamehlos	a. rural
hamehlos	n.mass. countryside
hamehlosrës	n.count. peasant
hami	n.count. sail
hamipa	v.tel. to sail (somewhere)
hamirës	n.count. sailor
hapli	v.atl. to spill
hapsas	a. oceanic; vast, endless [ocean]
hapsas	n.count. ocean
haska	a. evil
haspwë	num. 390 625th
hasta	a. southern

hasta	n.count. south
hastanlạ	a. south-eastern
hastanlạ	n.count. south-east
hastastu	a. south-western
hastastu	n.count. south-west
hastlëh	v.tel. to rip into two
hathlo’	n.col. palace, castle; chamber, hall (sgv.)
hatslëk	v.tel. to slash
hauthlo	v.tel. to grab, to grip
häk	a. eternal
häkhrës	n.col. the gods [eternal-beard]
heh	a. big
heik	n.count. rat
herës	n.count. rope, belt
heus	v.tel. to sit (down)
hë	a. many, frequent, usual
hënu	pro. everywhere
hët	pro. everyone, everybody
hë’	a. more
hiddlä’	n.count. cave, cavern
hik	n.count. middle
hiplä’	n.count. hill
hiwë’	n.count. ceiling
hkei	a. green
hkei	n.count. plant
hkeihkei	n.col. crop [reduplication of plant]
hkeimäseh	n.col. grass, field, pasture [green-earth]
hkeiteu	v.tel. to harvest [green-pull]
hkloh	n.count. sleep, rest, peace
hkloh	v.atl. to sleep, to rest
hkoi	pro. every-time
hkwot	v.tel. to throw, to send, to launch (a ship); to lose a fight or game (passive)
hkwotnu	n.count. port
hlo	a. bright, holy
hlo	v.tel. to shine, to flash
hlobö	n.count. moon, full moon [bright-circle]
hlohwë’	n.count. day [bright-sky]
hlorës	n.col. thunderstorm, lightning-bolt (sgv.) [bright-long]
hlori	n.count. rainbow, arc, arch, curve, bow (and arrow) [bright-wet]

hloripa	v.tel. to shoot
hlos	n.count. wind
hlotsza	a. sunny
hlotsza	n.count. sun [bright-warm]
hlotszo’	n.count. autumnal/fall equinox [bright-dark]
hös	a. red
hösro’	n.count. heart
hösrr	n.mass. blood
hpa	v.tel. to laugh (at)
hpa’	n.count. a period of time
hplä’	n.count. mountain
hpli	a. too much, excessive
hpwo	num. 390 625
hrë	pro. to everywhere
hrës	n.count. mile
hrës	pro. always
hrëspa	v.tel. to tie
hrirëspa	v.tel. to shout
hrirr	n.count. rapids
hrr	n.count. animal, beast
htlë’	n.col. pair of legs
htö	n.count. cliff
htötö	n.col. canyon, gorge
huthlo	v.tel. to frighten, to scare, to intimidate
hwä	v.tel. to breathe
hwähwä	v.atl. to live
hwäkhri	v.tel. to inhale, suck
hwänaru	v.tel. to exhale
hwä’	n.count. breath
hwë	n.count. liver
hwëhwë	n.col. internal organs
hwëknu	n.count. ship
hwëknunu	n.col. fleet
hwë’	n.count. sky
iböpsas	n.count. cove
iddlä	v.tel. to stab, to pierce
iddläkkwäs	n.count. cover, blanket, lid
iddläpa	n.count. knife
iddläppwës	v.tel. to trap [pit-put]

iddlä’	a. hollow
iddlä’	n.count. hole, pit, trap
iddlä’o’	n.count. box, container
ih	n.mass. size
ik	a. sharp, exactly; central; just, now, on time, punctual
ik	n.count. centre
ike	adj. any, ever
ikhlo	n.count. today [sharp-bright]
ikksläk	n.col. claws, weapons
imirës	n.count. thread
ipeh	a. dense
ipeh	n.count. stone, seed
ipehkwot	v.tel. to sow [seed-throw]
ipeik	n.count. mouse
ipik	n.count. needle
ipikhrr	v.tel. to sew
ipok	n.count. ember, spark, star
ipö’	a. small, little
ippsas	n.count. strait, sound, channel [narrow-sea]
ipuh	a. nervous
ipuh	n.count. anxiety, worry
irësik	n.count. arrow
irëso’	n.count. boy
it	a. narrow
itö	n.count. town
ittszo’	n.count. tonight [sharp-black]
kakoi	post. in between
kakoirr	post. through, across
kës	num. fifth
këstlë’	n.count. tail [fifth-leg]
khlë	v.tel. to bite
khlëkhlë	v.tel. to eat
khrës	n.count. captain, chief
khri	post. into
khrogrës	pro. sometimes
khrogrr	pro. to somewhere
khrok	pro. sometime
khrokkhwë’	a. probable [some-win]
khro’	a. some, often (adv.)

khro’	n.count. ruin
khro’nu	pro. somewhere
khro’ot	pro. someone, somebody
khrr	pro. to here, hither
khrr	v.tel. to crumble
khrrthlo	v.tel. to ruin, to sabotage
khu	n.count. head, bow (of a ship)
khukwäs	n.count. helmet, hat [head-cover]
khuseh	n.count. peninsula, cape, headland
khwë	v.atl. to struggle [fight]
khwëpa	n.count. combat
khwë’	v.tel. to win, to triumph
kihro’	n.count. part, fragment
kik	n.col. horns
kirësplä’	n.count. edge, blade [sharp-ridge]
kiri	v.tel. to squeeze, to juice
kiripo’	a. juicy
kiripo’	n.mass. juice
klo	a. hard, solid, strong, violent
klo	n.count. block, cube
klo	v.atl. to resist, to protest, to be against
klodlä	v.tel. to murder [violent-strike]
klonge’	v.tel. to violently remove, to tear off, to strip
klorës	n.count. enemy, fiend
koi	post. in, among
koibö	n.count. yard, garden
koiböthlo	n.count. farm
koiböthlo	v.atl. to farm
koikoi	v.atl. to live in, to inhabit, to reside
koiphri	v.tel. to enter, to invade
koiphrinu	n.count. entrance
kos	num. fourth
ko’	num. thirds
ksëkkoi	a. ready, prepared
ksëkksët	a. military
ksëkksët	n.col. army, soldier (sgv.)
ksët	n.col. hands
ksët	n.count. warrior
ksläk	a. rough, jagged

ksläk	n.col. fingernails
ksläk	n.mass. bark
ksläkhro’	n.col. runes
ksläkhrr	v.tel. to scratch
ksläkhrrgrr	v.tel. to write
kszz	n.col. hunting, hunt (svg.)
kszz	v.tel. to hunt
kwäs	n.count. tent
kwäs	v.tel. to cover, to hide
kwäskwäs	n.col. camp
kwäskwäsrës	n.count. camper
lo	a. white
lozo’	a. salty
lozz	n.mass. salt
lozz	v.tel. to add salt
mä	n.count. mother
mäs	a. dry
mäsaista	n.count. roadside [dry-riverbank]
mäseh	n.mass. earth, ground, land, soil [heavy-dry]
mäsehteu	v.tel. to plough [earth-pull]
mäsiddlä	v.tel. to dig
mäsiddlä’	n.count. bed
mäspa’	n.count. drought [dry-time]
mäszz	n.mass. sand, powder, dust
mäszzseh	n.count. beach
mä’	n.count. daughter
mä’mä’	n.col. offspring, children
me	a. light (weight)
me	n.count. feather
mehlos	a. outdoor, outside
mehlos	a. wild
mehlos	n.mass. cold air; outdoors, outside
mehlospok	n.count. bonfire
mehwäppok	n.count. domestic fire, stove
mehwä’	a. indoor, inside
mehwä’	n.mass. warm air; indoors, inside
mephwä	n.col. pair of wings
metszo’	n.mass. smoke
mi	a. soft, weak, thin

mi	n.mass. cloth
mi	v.atl to droop
midzz	v.atl. to caress
mimi	n.col. clothes
mimibö	n.count. coat
minge’	v.tel. to strip, to remove clothing [cloth-move]
miphwärr	n.count. rag [cloth-wipe]
mipo’	n.count. defeat
mipwës	v.tel. to dress [cloth-put]
mirës	n.count. string
mithlo	v.tel. to lose (something)
mlo	n.mass. cloud
mou	a. smooth, barren, sound (asleep)
mou	n.mass. skin, hide
moubö	n.count. pearl, globe, sphere, ball, orb [smooth-round]
mounu	n.count. feel, feeling, texture
mounu	v.atl. to feel, to touch
moupopphai	n.col. pair of shoes, boots
moupo’	n.mass. leather
mouspa	a. beardless, feminine [smooth-chin]
mouspa	n.count. woman, female; child; girl
mwo	n.mass. meat, flesh
naru	post. out-wards
narurogro’	n.col. empire, province (sgv.)
naruro’	n.count. country, nation; victory
narurr	n.col. culture, fashion; trend (sgv.)
narurr	v.tel. to expand, to spread; to conquer
nau	post. out
ngäk	n.count. baby
nge	a. not
nge	int. no
ngeböpa	v.atl. to hate
ngedirrI	a. lost
ngekoi	pro. never (perfective)
ngemi	a. naked
ngenu	pro. nowhere
ngerës	pro. never (imperfective)
ngerr	pro. to nowhere
nge’	v.tel. to remove

nglë	n.count. nose
nglëpa	v.tel. to smell, to sniff
ngot	pro. no-one, nobody
nguh	a. brave, fearless
ngwä	a. thick, viscous
ngwärr	a. sweet
ngwärr	n.mass. sap, syrup
ngwärrzz	n.mass. sugar
ngwo’	v.tel. to arrive (at)
nlä	n.count. back
nlä	post. behind
nu	post. on, at, upon
nu	v.atl. to be
nu	v.tel. to stand (up)
nupwës	n.count. place
nurr	post. onto, to, towards
o	num. four
obbö	a. natural
obbö	n.count. nature
oi	pro. you
oikö’	a. least
oinu	pro. there (medial)
oirr	pro. to there, thither (medial)
ok	num. three
okaista	n.count. triangle [three-side]
okksët	num. third
okö	a. few, several
oköhë	n.count. quantity, number
oköhpa	v.tel. to count
okö’	a. less
opehai	n.col. table, desk; table-leg (sgv.) [four-feet]
opuslok	v.atl. to know (about)
opuslokkoi	n.col. library, archive (sgv.)
opuslokkwäs	v.tel. to lie, to deceive [knowledge-hide]
opusloko’	n.count. knowledge
opuslotthlo	v.tel. to learn
opuslotthlo’	a. intelligent, smart
ot	pro. he, she, them, it
otnu	pro. over-there (distal)

ou	a. good
ougai	a. friendly, fellow
ougai	n.count. friend, fellow, ally
oupo’	a. happy, glad
oupslok	v.atl. to wonder [good-think]
oupsloko’	a. wonderful
ourës	n.count. hero [good-beard]
ourrspa	v.tel. to sing [good-speak]
ourrspa’	n.count. song
ourrspa’spa’	n.col. concert
ouska	n.mass. quality
ö’	a. short
ö’hlohë’	n.count. winter solstice [short-day]
o’	post. for
o’aista	n.count. square, market [four-side]
o’o’	n.col. people, folk, ethnic group [back-formation from ‘first-men’]
o’o’	num. quarters
pa	post. with
pa	v.atl. to hold, to have (irregular)
parës	n.count. owner, ruler
pauh	conj. because
pä’	n.col. parents
peh	v.tel. to kick
phai	n.col. a pair of feet
phlä	n.count. bird
phlä	v.tel. to fly (somewhere)
phri	n.count. step
phri	v.tel. to walk
phrinu	n.count. corridor
phriphri	n.col. staircase, stairs
phrr	n.count. cat
phwä	a. wide, flat, level
phwä	n.count. plain
phwäbrr	n.count. sheet of ice [wide-cold]
phwähkei	n.count. leaf [wide-green]
phwähplä’	n.count. plateau
phwäri	n.count. lake [wide-water]
phwärr	v.tel. to wipe
phwätik	n.count. shield [wide-metal]

phwätinglä	v.tel. to defend, to protect, to save
phwätinglä’	a. safe
pihrr	n.count. kitten
pihrrhrr	n.col. a litter of kittens
piläpplä	n.col. pair of breasts
plë	conj. if-then
pli	v.atl. to drip
pok	a. hot, fiery
pok	n.count. fire
pokhplä’	n.count. volcano [hot-mountain]
pokhwä’	n.count. dragon [hot-breath]
pouslotthlokoi	n.col. school, classroom (sgv.)
psas	n.col. sea, wave (sgv.)
pslok	v.atl. to think
pszz	n.col. rain, raindrop (sgv.)
pwës	v.tel. to put, to place, to apply
pwo	num. 625
rä’	post. after
rä’	v.tel. to come (irregular)
re	pro. to anywhere
rës	a. long
rës	n.col. beard, facial hair, hair-stand (sgv.)
rës	post. during
rësböparr	n.count. visit
rësbrr	n.count. winter
rësiddla’	n.count. trench, valley [long-hole]
rësik	n.count. spear; message [long-sharp]
rëskhlë	n.count. meal, dinner
rëskloh	a. patient [long-peace]
rëskoikoi	n.count. time of residence
rëskskläk	n.count. stick, walking stick
rëslo	n.count. bone
rëslo	n.count. summer [long-bright]
rëslohwë’	n.count. summer solstice [long-day]
rëslolo	n.col. skeleton, bone (svg.)
rësmi	n.count. strip [long-cloth]
rësoppä’	n.count. father
rësö’	n.mass. length
rëso’	a. masculine

rëso’	n.count. man, male
rëso’mä’	n.count. son
rëso’seu	n.count. husband
rëspa’	n.count. year
rësplä’	n.col. mountain range, ridge (sgv.)
rëspuslotthlo	n.col. school-time, lesson (sgv.)
rësri	n.count. river [long-water]
rësteu	v.atl. to fight, to scrap [beard-pull]
rëstik	n.count. sword [long-metal]
rëstlä	n.count. line
rëswë	n.count. guts, intestines, entrails [long-organ]
rë’	n.count. fruit
ri	a. wet
ri	n.mass. water, liquid
riblë	n.count. estuary, the mouth of a river [water-vomit]
ribö	n.count. pool, pond [wet-circle]
ribrö	v.tel. to pour [water-turn]
ridrr	n.count. ford [wet-road]
rihai	v.tel. to row (somewhere) [water-push]
rihlori	n.count. bridge [wet-arch]
rihrr	n.count. fish [wet-animal]
rihwä	v.tel. to spit
rikoi	a. insular; alone, lonely
rikoi	n.count. island
rikoikoi	n.count. island group, archipelago
ripeh	v.tel. to swim [water-kick]
rirës	n.count. tongue, language [wet-long]
rirësnu	n.count. taste, flavour
rirësnu	v.atl. to taste
rirëspa	n.count. voice
rirëspa	v.tel. to say, to speak
rirr	n.count. stream, brook, creek
rirr	v.atl. to flow
rirrthlo	n.count. spring (water)
riseh	a. wetland
riszz	n.count. eel [wet-snake]
rithlo	v.tel. to wash, to clean, to bath
rithlokoi	n.col. baths, bath-house, bathtub (sgv.)
rithlottlä	a. neat [clean-straight]

rithlo’	a. clean
ritö	n.count. dam [wet-wall]
ritsza	a. steamy, hot, boiling, scolding
ritsza	n.mass. steam [wet-warm]
roi	a. fat
rotthlo	v.tel. to fill, to swell
ro’	a. full, whole
rus	post. before
rus	v.tel. to go, to leave (irregular)
rusrirëspa	v.tel. to warn [before-say]
sat	num. six
seu	n.count. wife
seuseu	n.col. married couple, spouses
seuthlo	v.tel. to marry
sitnu	post. beside
sizz	n.count. worm
ska	a. bad
skaiddlä’	n.count. hell [bad-hole]
skapslok	v.atl. to be mean [bad-think]
skathlo	v.tel. to annoy, to bother
ska’	a. rotten
ska’ou	a. fermented
ska’ou	n.count. alcohol
ske	v.tel. to die
skethlo	v.tel. to kill
ski	int. f***
skloh	v.atl. to wear, to carry
skwët	v.tel. to argue
slä	n.col. ears
släpa	n.count. sound
släpa	v.atl. to hear
sokkoi	n.col. home, household, family; family-member (sgv.)
so’	n.count. person, body
so’hai	n.col. crowd
so’oggwo	n.count. cloak [body’s hood]
so’so’	n.col. village, community; villager (sgv.)
spa	n.count. chin
spë	n.count. colour, pigment
spë’	n.count. flower

spë'seh	n.count. meadow
spë'spë'	n.col. bunch of flowers, flower-arrangement
spläh	v.tel. to splash
spwë	num. 625th
sta	a. right (side), next
sta	num. second
stapä'	n.col. aunts, uncles
starës	n.col. brothers, sisters, siblings
stat	num. seven
sta'ai	a. backwards, in reverse [right-left]
stë	num. ten
stlëh	v.tel. to tear into two
stlëho'	n.count. tear (in a material)
stlëhtlëh	v.tel. to tear up into pieces [reduplication of 'to tear']
stok	num. eight
stö	num. nine
stu	n.count. front, face
stu	post. in front
sturr	v.atl. to move forward, to run (after), to attack
suböpa	v.atl. to suspect [below-look]
sut	v.tel. to fall, to come down
szz	n.count. snake, serpent
tä	n.col. teeth
teu	v.tel. to pull
tës	a. correct, true, very
tës	int. yes
thas	n.count. neck
thlo	n.count. root
thlo	v.tel. to cause, to make, to build
thlo'	n.col. house, room (sgv.)
thrr	n.count. thunder
thrr	pro. to there, thither (distal)
thrr	v.tel. to threat
tihlo'	n.count. hut
tik	n.mass. metal
tippabö	n.count. coin [metal-circle]
tlä	a. straight, direct, linear
tläso'hai	n.col. queue, a line of people
tlë'	n.col. pair of arms

to	conj. and
totthlo	v.tel. to split, to break
tö	n.count. wall
tötö	n.col. city, city-wall (sgv.)
to’	num. halfs
tslëk	v.tel. to cut
tso’	n.count. knee
tsza	a. warm
tszodzz	n.mass. ash [black-powder]
tszokkoi	n.col. prison, cell (sgv.)
tszo’	a. black, dark
tszo’hlo	n.count. vernal/spring equinox [dark-bright]
tszo’hwë’	n.count. night [black-sky]
tszz	v.tel. to burn, to cook, to forge
tszzkoi	n.col. restaurant, kitchen (sgv.)
uh	n.count. fear
us	a. lower
us	n.count. bottom, floor
us	post. below, down, under
useus	n.count. chair, stool, seat [down-sit]
uslori	n.count. tunnel [under-arch]
usrës	n.col. body hair [lower-hair]
uswë’	n.count. world [below-sky]
wëgrës	n.col. hair (on the head); roof, roof-tile (sgv.) [upper-hair]
wëgri	n.count. surface
wëgrinu	n.count. boat
wëgrinu	v.atl. to float
wëgrr	v.tel. to rise, to climb, to ascend, to jump
wëgrrgrr	v.atl. to dance
wëkkhlë	n.count lunch [high-bite]
wë’	a. upper, high, lofty
wë’	n.count. top
wë’	post. above, over
wë’eik	n.count. squirrel [upper-rodent]
wë’hlotsza	n.count. noon, midday
zou	v.tel. to give