

Ipani
Reference Grammar
and Lexicon

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for Killian Wolf's *Tarotland* novel series
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1. Phonology

In this entire document, /**phonemic**/ notation will be blue, [**phonetic**] notation red, and **book romanization** black and boldfaced. Most of the grammar will be discussed in phonemic notation for the sake of transparency.

Consonants

The majority of Ipani consonant phonemes can be sorted into five families according to their historical place of articulation. While modern Ipani has mostly merged the labiovelar family with the labial in terms of pronunciation, the distinction is preserved here for the sake of the few dialects that retain it.

Consonant phonemes and their canonical phonetic values

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Labio- velar	Glottal
Fortis	p [p]	t [t]	c [c]	k [k]	q [p]	
Lenis	b [b~v]	d [d~ɾ]	j [j~j]	g [g~ɰ]	w [b~w]	
Nasals	m [m]	n [n]	ɲ [ɲ~ni]	ŋ [ŋ]	ɰ [m~ɲu]	
Fricatives		s [s]				h [h]
Trill/Tap		r [r]				
Laterals		l [l]				

- **Phonotactics:** Syllables are made of an (optional) onset and a rhyme. An onset is either a single consonant phoneme or a cluster made of one of /p t k/ plus one of /r l/, the latter of which are then realized as [j w] in most dialects (except for the Mountain dialect, which preserves [r l]). A rhyme is a single vowel and an optional coda consonant, though most codae end up vocalized in pronunciation (see the *Vowels* section). As an exception to this rule, a word may begin with the vowelless syllable /n/, which is realized as a syllabic nasal. This /n/ is considered the coda, rather than the onset, of its syllable. The consonants /p t c k q s/ are not eligible as codae.
- **Lenition:** In an onset, a lenis consonant appears as a voiced stop clause-initially and after nasal consonants (even across word boundaries), and is otherwise lenited into its fricative/approximant form, much as in Spanish.

Example: daba [ˈdava]; a daba [a ˈrava]; an damba [an ˈdamba]

- Assimilation: Nasal codae assimilate to the point of articulation of directly following stops and nasals, even across word boundaries. When a nasal coda assimilates to /l/, it is realized as [l] itself, resulting in gemination.

Example: an kilu [aŋ 'kilu]; an bele [am 'bele]; an lo [al 'lo]; npole [m.'po.le]

- Epenthesis: The nasal phonemes /ñ μ/ are realized as [ɲ m] when followed by a vowel (even across word boundaries), but are resolved into [ni ɲu] before /h s r/ or sentence-finally. Before other consonants, they assimilate as described above.

Example: nen [nen]; ñeñ ['ne.ni]; μεμ ['me.ɲu]; but μεμ to ['men.to]

Vowels

Ipani features only five vowel phonemes:

Vowel phonemes and their canonical phonetic values

	Front	Central	Back
High	i [i]		u [u]
Mid	e [e]		o [o]
Low		a [a]	

- Vocalization: The codae /b d g h j w r l/ merge with the preceding vowel to form either a long consonant or a diphthong. The codae /b d/ cause pure lengthening, /g h/ cause lowering, /j r/ cause fronting, and /w l/ cause rounding and backing. All diphthongs are falling, and are only allowed to span one step along the height axis.

Vocalization of consonant codae

	+ b, d	+ g, h	+ j, r	+ w, l
a	a:	a:	aɛ	aɔ
e	e:	eɔ	ej	eɔ
i	i:	iɛ	i:	eɔ
o	o:	oɔ	oɛ	ow
u	u:	uɔ	oɛ	u:

For the sake of simplicity, I will use the term *Diphthongs* for both long vowels and diphthongs, since they behave identically.

Vocalization of codae is the only way to generate diphthongs. A juxtaposition of two vowel phonemes without intervening consonants is realized as two distinct syllables separated by hiatus.

Example: *bed* [be:]; *cur* [coɐ̯]; *sog* [so̯a]; *soa* [so.'a]

- Nasalization: In the River dialect, nasal codae are realized as nasalization of the preceding vowel. The codae /n m ŋ/ also lengthen the vowel, while /ɲ/ causes fronted diphthongs and /ɥ/ causes rounded and backed diphthongs. Syllabic nasals are not subject to nasalization. (Even in other dialects, it is common to nasalize vowels to some degree before a nasal coda. This is not represented in the phonetic transcriptions in this document, as it is not phonemically relevant.)

Example: *tim* [tĩ:]; *moñ* [mõẽ]; *caɥ* [cãõ]; *an pole* [ã 'pole]; *a npole* [a m'pole]

- Liaison: When a word ends in a coda consonant and the next word starts with a vowel, liaison occurs. The consonant is pronounced as if it were the onset of the new word, and vocalization/nasalization are suppressed.

Example: *sog* ['so̯a]; *sog e* ['so ɥe]

- Epenthesis: Vowels colliding at word boundaries may be separated by a glottal stop in careful speech. This is particularly common in the context of the copulae /a/ and /e/.

Example: *a apo* [a 'ʔapo]

Stress

- Ipani words receive a stress accent on the final syllable if it has a coda, or on the penultimate syllable otherwise.
- As an exception, when a word ends in a sequence of two vowels phonemes without intervening consonant, the final vowel attracts the stress.
- A syllabic /n/ never takes on the stress.

Example: *ate* ['a.te]; *atem* [a.'tem]; *ateg* [a.'te̯a]; *atea* [a.te.'a]; *nte* [n.'te]

2. Romanization

While the *phonemic* notation is ideal for discussing grammar, it is not well suited to use in the novels. The words and sentences of Ipani shown in the novels must first and foremost transmit the language's aesthetic and flavor to the reader. While it is desirable that the reader be able to predict the language's correct pronunciation from its spelling, it is unlikely to succeed consistently, even for readers who consult a pronunciation guide in the back of the book.

Thus, the book romanization is by and large *phonetic*, but allows itself a certain amount of ambiguity for the sake of not cluttering up the appearance on the page.

- The sounds [p t k b d g m n h l w] are spelled the same as their phonetic symbol; thus, p t k b d g m n h l w. There is little risk of confusion.
- The sound [ŋ] will be spelled **ng** on its own, or simply **n** before [k g ŋ]. Likewise, the sound [ɲ] is spelled **ny** on its own, or simply **n** before [c ʝ ɲ].
- The sounds [r v j c ʃ] are spelled **r v y ch j**.
- The sound [ɥ] is spelled **g**, and is thus not distinguished from [g]. (English-native readers are unlikely to pronounce the sound correctly, and would most likely hear and reproduce it as [g] in a dialog situation. A distinct spelling like ***gh** would therefore do little to improve pronunciation, but render the appearance quite a bit uglier.)
- The long vowels that emerge from coda vocalization are marked with a macron, so [a: e: i: o: u:] are spelled **ā ē ī ō ū**.
- The diphthongs that emerge from coda vocalization are spelled as two consecutive vowels. Thus: **ae** [ae̯], **ea** [ea̯], **ei** [ei̯], **eo** [eo̯], **ie** [ie̯], **oa** [oa̯], **oe** [oe̯], **ou** [ou̯], **uo** [uo̯].
- When a Diphthong breaks due to liaison between words, the surfacing coda consonant is separated from the vowel with an apostrophe: **sag sā** [sa:], but **sag a sa'g a** [sa.ɥa]. This is to imply that the consonant belongs to the following word phonetically but not morphologically. In contrast, a spelling like ***sag a**, while phonemically correct, would make the language look uglier than it phonetically is. I also hope that the unusual yet consistent appearance of those endings will contribute to establishing a visual «brand» in the reader's mind and imply linguistic depth below the phonetic surface.
- Hiatus between vowel phonemes is marked by an acute accent on the stressed vowel among the pair (if any of them are stressed). A macron suppresses the acute. Thus: **iele iéle** [i.'e.le], **ioi ioí** [i.o.'i], **aob aō** [a.'o:], **aobo aóvo** [a.'o.vo]

3. Introduction to Ipani Grammar

Noun Phrases

- Ipani does not fundamentally distinguish nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Thus, adjectives can be used as noun phrase heads without modification, and verbs appear exclusively as participles and thus behave like adjectives. There are no articles. For simplicity, all these content words will be referred to as 'Nouns' in this grammar.

tam «boy»

tenko «big; a big one»

punu «sleeping; a sleeping one»

- Ipani is *head-first*. Unmarked Nouns following other nouns are treated as appositions.

tam tenko «a big boy»

tam punu «a sleeping boy»

tenko punu «a sleeping big-one»

punu tenko «a big sleeper; someone sleeping deeply»

tam tenko punu «a sleeping big boy»

tam punu tenko «a deeply sleeping boy»

Predicate Phrases and Copulae

- Nouns are turned into predicates by prefixing a copula. The default *indicative copula* is *a* (referred to as COP in interlinears). This essentially turns the Noun into a verb, and appositions to the Noun into adverbs. While Ipani has role marking and thus allows some freedom in word order, subjects generally come before their predicates.

Tam a tenko. «The boy is big.»

Tenko a tam. «The big one is a boy.»

Punu a tam tenko. «The sleeping one is a big boy.»

Tam a punu. «The boy sleeps.»

Tam a punu tenko. «The boy sleeps deeply.»

- Ipani is heavily *pro-drop* and likes to prune away sentence components that are understood from context.

Tam a punu. «The boy is sleeping.»

A punu. «[The boy] is sleeping.»

Punu. «[The boy is] sleeping.»

- The *subordinating copula* **e** is used to form subordinate clauses, relative clauses, imperatives, and even yes/no questions. It is referred to as SUB in interlinears. Unlike **a**, **e** is always found at the beginning of its clause and thus marks the branching point of a subordinate clause from the main clause.

E punu! «Sleep!»

E tenko! «Be big!»

E! «Come on!»

Win a ncabi e punu tam. «The girl thinks that the boy is sleeping.»

- *Relative clauses* are simply subordinate clauses that follow their head Noun in apposition. The head Noun is not represented within the subordinate clause, and thus its grammatical role in the subordinate clause is not uniquely specified. This rarely causes any significant ambiguity, though.

Tam e punu a tenko.
boy SUB sleeping COP big
«The boy who sleeps is big.»

Tam e ia win-o a tenko.
boy SUB greeting girl:ACC COP big
«The boy *who* greets the girl is big.»

Tam e ia win a tenko.
boy SUB greeting girl COP big
«The boy *whom* the girl greets is big.»

Bilu e plab win a simo.
lake SUB swimming girl COP beautiful
«The lake *in which* the girl swims is beautiful.»

- For a *yes/no question*, the both initial **e** and the stressed syllable of the last word are spoken at a notably raised pitch. Using **a** instead of **e** in this pattern heavily implies the expectation of a confirmative answer.

É punu tám? «Is the boy sleeping?»

Á punu tám? «The boy is sleeping, right?»

- In *negative* clauses, the copulae *a* and *e* are replaced by the negative indicative copula *ko* (NEG) and the negative subordinate copula *koj* (NEG:SUB), respectively.

Gole ko tenko.
fish NEG big
«The fish is not big.»

Tam-aj gole koj tenko.
boy:FAT fish NEG:SUB big
«The boy says the fish is not big.»

Koj punu!
NEG:SUB sleeping
«Don't sleep!»

Koj!
NEG:SUB
«Don't!»

- Double negation:** The negative copulae are mandatory even when there is an explicit negative marker on one of the clause's arguments. The most common negative markers are *kode* «none» and *εμμε* «not». *Kode* acts as the head of its Noun phrase, whereas *εμμε* is a modifier (which, exceptionally, appears before the phrase head) and therefore does not take case inflections.

Win a gembe gole-d n-ajin.
girl COP catching fish:ACC creek:LOC
«The girl catches a fish in the creek.»

Win ko gembe gole-d n-ajin.
girl NEG catching fish:ACC creek:LOC
«The girl does not catch a fish in the creek.»

Win ko gembe kode-d gole n-ajin.
girl NEG catching none:ACC fish creek:LOC
«The girl catches no fish in the creek.»

Win ko gembe εμμε gole n-ajin.
girl NEG catching not fish creek:LOC
«It's not fish that the girl catches in the creek.»

Aspects

- In their unmarked form, Nouns are considered to be in their *simple aspect*. They can be turned into the *perfect* or *imminent aspects* with by a prefix. Since Ipani does not distinguish between verbs and nouns, this is applicable to all Nouns.

- The *perfect aspect* is marked by the suffix **-an**/**-ŋ** (the second suffix is used when the noun ends in **-a**). It moves the Noun's action into the relative past and implies completion.
- The *imminent aspect* is marked by the suffix **-isi**. It moves the Noun's action into the relative future and implies prediction or purpose.
- Both perfect and imminent aspects include a switch from active to passive voice for transitive predicates.

punu «sleeping» (intransitive)

punu-an «having slept; rested»

punu-isi «about to sleep; sleepy»

boh «eating» (transitive)

boh-an «eaten»

boh-isi «about to be eaten; meant to be eaten; edible»

herka «warrior» (intransitive; noun-like)

herka-ŋ «ex-warrior; veteran»

herka-isi «would-be warrior; recruit»

Noun Cases

Ipani shows *split-ergative alignment*, with accusative alignment prevalent in the simple aspect and ergative alignment in the perfect and imminent aspects. A number of other cases fulfill oblique roles in the sentence. The *core cases* are formed by suffixes on the noun, whereas the *composite cases* are built from the preposition **n(e)-** «at» and a core case. Only the head Noun of a noun phrase is marked for the phrase's case.

❖ Direct Case (DIR)

- The unmarked form of a noun is called the *direct case*. It fulfills both the nominative and absolutive roles. In those roles, it preferentially appears before the predicate. In an interlinear, a noun without an explicit case marker is assumed to be in the direct case.
- The subject of an *intransitive* predicate appears in the direct case, regardless of aspect:

Tam **a** **punu.**
 boy COP sleeping
 «The boy sleeps.»

Tam a punu-aŋ.
 boy COP sleeping:PRF
 «The boy has slept.»

- With a *transitive* predicate, the subject appears in direct case in the simple aspect only. In the perfect or imminent aspect, the *object* appears in the direct case while the subject is marked with another case, typically the ergative.

Win a tir low-o.
 girl COP driving canoe:ACC
 «The girl drives the canoe.»

Win-ate low a tir-aŋ.
 girl-ERG canoe COP driving:PRF
 «The girl has driven the canoe.»

Win-ate low a tir-isi.
 girl-ERG canoe COP driving:IMM
 «The girl is about to drive the canoe.»

- Most *appositions* appear in the direct case:

tam tenko punu
 boy big sleeping
 «the sleeping big boy»

- A direct-case apposition can be used to form a *basic possessive*, especially when the possessor is a personal pronoun or a name.

Ja a sal jensu-d ja.
 1 COP speaking name:ACC 1
 «I speak my name.»

A low Lagri.
 COP canoe Lāri
 «[This] is Lāri's canoe.»

- **Object incorporation:** A direct-case apposition to a predicate can sometimes behave much like an accusative object, and be translated as such. Compared to an actual accusative object, such an apposition is more intimately incorporated into the predicate's action, being an integral part of it rather than the goal at which it is directed:

Win a tir low-o. (accusative object)
 girl COP driving canoe:ACC
 «The girl drives the canoe.»

Win a tir low. (apposition to the predicate)
 girl COP driving canoe
 «The girl canoes.»

❖ *Accusative Case (ACC)*

- The *accusative case* is formed by the suffix *-o/-d* (from *od* «rump; body»). The latter form is used with Nouns ending in a vowel phoneme. It marks the direct object of a transitive predicate.

Tam a ia win-o.
 boy COP greeting girl:ACC
 «The boy greets the girl.»

Win a boh suga-d.
 girl COP eating egg:ACC
 «The girl eats the egg.»

❖ *Ergative Case (ERG)*

- The *ergative case* is formed by the suffix *-ate/-te* (from *hate* «hand»). The latter form is used with Nouns ending in a vowel phoneme. It marks the agent of most transitive predicates in the perfect or imminent aspect.

Win-ate low a tir-aŋ.
 girl:ERG canoe COP driving:PRF
 «The girl has driven the canoe.»

- Furthermore, an ergative argument may be added to a normally intransitive predicate to indicate the *cause* or *perpetrator* of the action, effectively turning it transitive:

Low a siseli.
 canoe COP moving_swiftly_and_smoothly
 «The canoe glides along.»

Win-ate low a siseli.
 girl:ERG canoe COP moving_swiftly_and_smoothly
 «The girl makes the canoe glide along.» / «At the girl's hands, the canoe glides along.»

Lagri a herka.
 Lāri COP warrior
 «Lāri is a warrior.»

Lagri a herka karha-te.
 Lāri COP warrior war_paddle:ERG
 «The war paddle makes Lāri a warrior.» / «Lāri is a warrior because of her war paddle.»

❖ *Fative Case (FAT)*

- The *fative case* is formed by the suffix *-aj/-maj* (from *maji* «mouth»). The latter form is used with Nouns ending in a vowel phoneme. It marks the sentence's source of information. Using *e* as the copula implies reported speech and leaves the veracity of the information open, whereas *a* implies the speaker accepts the information as truth.

Tam-aj win a punu.
 boy-FAT girl COP sleeping
 «According to the boy, the girl sleeps.»

Tam-aj e punu win.
 boy-FAT SUB sleeping girl
 «The boy says that the girl sleeps.»

- Furthermore, the fative replaces the ergative as the explicit *agent marker* for predicates performed with the mouth, such as speaking, eating, etc.

Win-aj suga a boh-aj.
 girl-FAT egg COP eating
 «The girl has eaten the egg.»

Win-aj tam a nmuj-isi.
 girl-FAT boy COP kissing:IMM
 «The girl is about to kiss the boy.»

❖ *Genitive Case (GEN)*

- The *genitive case* is formed by the suffix *-ni* (from *nei* «blood»). It is used for inalienable possessors, including for relatives, poetry, and magic.

hate Lagri-ni
 hand Lāri-GEN
 «Lāri's hand»

ama Kuramba-ni
 mother Kuramba-GEN
 «Kuramba's mother»

Loa-ŋ ca a Kuramba-ni
 singing-PRF this COP Kuramba
 «This song is by Kuramba.»

- Furthermore, the genitive replaces the ergative as the explicit *agent marker* for predicates related to procreation, chemistry, heat, or magic.

Rob-ni low a boh-aj.
 fire-GEN canoe COP eating-PRF
 «The fire has consumed the canoe.»

Lagri-ni nugu a hahjaŋ.
 Lāri-GEN baby COP giving_birth:PRF
 «Lāri has given birth to a baby.»

- Many verb-like Nouns of emotion treat the cause of the emotion as the agent and the experiencer as the patient. In these cases, the genitive replaces the accusative as the explicit *patient marker* in the simple aspect.

Kuramba-ni Lagri a caj.
 Kuramba:GEN Lāri COP eliciting_love
 «Kuramba loves Lāri.» (lit.: «Lāri elicits love from Kuramba.»)

❖ *Perceptive Case (PCP)*

- The *perceptive case* is formed by the suffix *-al/-lo* (from *alo* «eye»). The latter form is used with Nouns ending in a vowel phoneme. It is used to mark a Noun as the point of view on the predicate action.

Win-al tam a punu.
 girl-PCP boy COP sleeping
 «The girl sees the boy sleep.»

Tam-al win a tenko.
 boy-PCP girl COP big
 «In the boy's view, the girl is big.»

- Furthermore, the perceptive replaces the ergative as the explicit *agent marker* for predicates related to perception and intent.

Krad-al gole a utu-isi.
 gull-PCP fish COP spotting:IMM
 «The gull is about to spot a fish.»

Krad-al gole a hal-aŋ.
 gull-PCP fish COP wanting:PRF
 «The gull wanted a fish.»

- Many verb-like Nouns of passive perception (e.g., seeing rather than looking) treat the perceived object as the agent and the perceiver as the patient. In these cases, the perceptive replaces the accusative as the explicit *patient marker*.

Krad-al gole a n-alo
 gull-PCP fish COP eye:LOC
 «The gull sees a fish.» (lit.: «A fish is in the gull's eye.»)

❖ *Locative Case (LOC)*

- The *locative case* is formed by adding the prefix *n-/ne-* (from *ne* «in, at») to the noun's direct case. The latter form is used only before syllabic nasals. It is used to mark the location or goal of the action. The noun does not distinguish between locations and destinations; this onus lies on the predicate, which may employ serial verbs for the purpose.

Gole a siseli n-aw.
 fish COP moving_swiftly_and_smoothly salt_water:LOC
 «The fish glides through the seawater.»

Lagri a quμ n-qeki.
 Lāri COP leaping rock:LOC
 «Lāri jumps on/onto the rock.»

Lagri a quμ ji n-qeki.
 Lāri COP leaping going_to rock:LOC
 «Lāri jumps onto the rock.»

Krad-ao gole a n-alo.
 gull-PCP fish COP eye:LOC
 «The gull sees a fish.» (lit.: «A fish is in the gull's eye.»)

❖ *Dative Case (DAT)*

- The *dative case* is formed by adding the prefix *n-/ne-* (from *ne* «in, at») to the noun's *ergative form*. It is used to mark the recipient of a transaction (but see → Benefactive).

Kuramba a teg gole n-krad-ate.
 Kuramba COP giving fish gull:DAT
 «Kuramba gives fish to the gull.»

- Furthermore, the dative used as an apposition marks an *alienable possessor*:

Gole n-krad-ate a ioi.
 fish gull:DAT COP moving_to_and_fro
 «The gull's fish thrashes about.»

- And finally, the dative can be used as a predicate to express the verb «to have, to own», with the owned object as the agent.

Gole a n-krad-ate.
 fish COP gull:DAT
 «The gull has the fish.» (lit.: «The fish is in the gull's possession.»)

❖ *Benefactive Case (BEN)*

- The *benefactive case* is formed by adding the prefix *n-/ne-* (from *ne* «in, at») to the noun's *fative form*. It is used to mark the beneficiary of an action, and can usually be translated with the preposition «for».

Kuramba a wor klela-ŋ-o gole n-krad-aj.
 Kuramba COP bringing leaving_behind:PRF:ACC fish gull:BEN
 «Kuramba brings fish offal for the gulls.»

- Furthermore, the benefactive marks the object of the three predicates *ertu* «listening», *meme* «feeding», *nmuj* «kissing».

Ama a meme n-nugu-maj.
 mother COP feeding baby:BEN
 «The mother feeds the baby.»

- Finally, the benefactive replaces the dative in cases where food, drink, or air is applied directly to the recipient's mouth.

Lagri-te tam a ebe-aŋ onje n-aw,
 Lāri:ERG boy COP pulling:PRF from salt_water:LOC,
 huw a teg-aŋ n-kum-aj.
 wind COP giving:PRF 3:BEN
 «Lāri pulled the boy from the seawater and gave breath to him.»

❖ *Instrumental Case (INS)*

- The *instrumental case* is formed by adding the suffix *-ante/-nte* (from *ne* «in, at» and *hate* «hand») to the noun. The latter form is used with Nouns ending in a vowel phoneme. It is used to mark the instrument or means by which the action is performed.

Win a tir low karha-nte.
 girl COP driving canoe war_paddle:INS
 «The girl canoes with a war paddle.»

- When used as an apposition, the instrumental case may indicate an item held or equipped by the head Noun, or a distinguishing feature or attribute, and can typically be glossed by «with».

Lej karha-nte a herka.
 woman war_paddle:INS COP warrior
 «The woman with the war paddle is a warrior.»

Oke a seb-ante.
 flesh COP fat:INS
 «The meat is fatty.» (Lit.: «The meat is with fat.»)

4. Ipani Reference Grammar

Personal Pronouns

Person	1st	2nd	3rd anim.	3rd inan.	4th anim.	reflexive
Direct	ja ja	qa pa	kum kum	dih die	sum sum	ed ē
Accusative	ew eo	qo po	kud kū	diw deo	sud sū	edo ero
Ergative	jate jate	qate pate	kunte kunte	dihte diete	sunte sunte	edte ēte
Fative	jamaj jamae	qamaj pamae	kumaj kumae	dihaj dihae	sumaj sumae	edaj erae
Genitive	jani jani	qani pani	kumni kunni	dihni dieni	sumni sunni	edni ēni
Perceptive	jalo jalo	qalo palo	kumal kumao	dihal dihao	sumal sumao	edal erao
Instrumental	jante jante	qante pante	kumante kumante	dihante dihante	sumante sumante	edante erante
Locative	n-ja nja	n-qa mpa	n-kum nkum	n-dih ndie	n-sum nsum	n-ed nē
Dative	n-jate njate	n-qate mpate	n-kunte nkunte	n-dihte ndiete	n-sunte nsunte	n-edante nerante
Benefactive	n-jamaj njamae	n-qamaj mpamae	n-kumaj nkumae	n-dihaj ndihae	n-sumaj nsumae	n-edaj nerae

The sequences **ja qo** (1:DIR 2:ACC) and **qa ew** (2:DIR 1:ACC) form the contractions **jaw** and **qaj pae** respectively.

The 4th-person pronouns are used to distinguish one third-person party from another.

The *reflexive pronoun* is the same for all subject persons, unlike in English (myself, yourself, etc.). Example:

Herka edte a itan-aŋ.
warrior REF:ERG COP die:PRF
«The warrior died by his own hand.»

While the pronouns do not distinguish *grammatical number*, a quantifier can be added in apposition to specify it. The word **ed ē** «self» is used for the singular, **mun mun** «together» for paucal, **benge benge** «some» for plural, and **poe poé** «all» for collective. The combination **ed poe ē poé** is used for «each, every».

Examples: **ja ed ja ē** «I myself», **ja mun ja mun** «we (closed group, e.g. the people present, or a family)», **ja benge ja venge** «some of us», **ja poe ja poé** «all of us, our kind».

Noun Declension Paradigms

The suffixes used to form the core noun cases depend on whether the word ends in a vowel phoneme (–V) or a coda (–C). Furthermore, the prefix used to form the composite cases depends on whether or not the noun starts with a syllabic nasal (N–). This yields four basic noun declension paradigms:

	–C tam «boy»	–V gole «fish»	N–C njom «spear»	N–V nsego «storm»
Direct	tam	gole	njom	nsego
Accusative	tam-o	gole-d	njom-o	nsego-d
Ergative	tam-ate	gole-te	njom-ate	nsego-te
Fative	tam-aj	gole-maj	njom-aj	nsego-maj
Genitive	tam-ni	gole-ni	njom-ni	nsego-ni
Perceptive	tam-al	gole-lo	njom-al	nsego-lo
Instrumental	tam-ante	gole-nte	njom-ante	nsego-nte
Locative	n-tam	n-gole	ne-njom	ne-nsego
Dative	n-tam-ate	n-gole-te	ne-njom-ate	ne-nsego-te
Benefactive	n-tam-aj	n-gole-maj	ne-njom-aj	ne-nsego-maj

Derivational Paradigms

- **Zero derivation:** Many noun-like words have a second, verb-like meaning that is not distinguished by any morphological change. The verb typically represents the archetypical behavior of the noun, or conversely, the noun can be understood as the archetypical perpetrator of the verb. Example: **alo** means both «eye (i.e., that which sees)» and «seeing, having sight (i.e., behaving like an eye)». *Note that zero derivations that place the noun in patient position like in the English verbs «to fish» or «to skin» are not possible in Ipani. In fact, the word **rudni** «skin» used as a predicate means «enveloping, covering (like skin does)».*
- **Adjective (ADJ):** The suffix **-i** (of unknown etymology) forms terms related to the root Noun that are often adjectival or generalized in nature. The paradigm is old and no longer productive. Example: **geb** «cutting», **gebi** «short»; **sal** «speaking», **sali** «human».
- **Agent (AGT):** The suffix **-la** (from **lela** «working; artisan») forms habitual or professional actors and artisans from other nouns. Example: **gole** «fish», **golela** «fisherman»; **raku** «poison», **rakla** «devil».
- **Antipassive (ATP):** When applied to an intransitive Noun, the prefix **te-** (from **hate** «hand», cf. ergative case) turns the Noun transitive, shifts the former subject to an accusative argument and promotes the former ergative argument (or other marked agent) to a direct subject. When applied to the perfect or imminent aspect of a transitive Noun, the same prefix **te-** enforces accusative rather than ergative alignment, i.e. undoing the passivization that comes with those aspects. When the prefix is applied to the same Noun twice (i.e., turning an intransitive Noun transitive and then reversing the voice of its imminent or perfect aspect), the ***te-te-** combines into **tide-** (**tid-** before vowels, or **tite-** before Nouns starting with **d-** or **r-**). For instance, **cul** «worried», **tecul** «harrassing (= making worried)», **teculan** «harrassed», **tideculan** «having harrassed». Other examples:

Gole a ioi.
fish COP thrashing
«The fish thrashes.»

Krad-ate gole a ioi.
gull-ERG fish COP thrashing
«The gull shakes the fish.» / («By the gull's hand, the fish thrashes.»)

Krad a te-ioi gole-d. (transitivization)
gull COP shaking fish:ACC
«The gull shakes the fish.»

Lagri Kuramba-ni a caj.
Lāri Kuramba:GEN COP eliciting_love

«Kuramba loves Lāri.» / («Lāri elicits love from Kuramba.»)

Kuramba Lagri-d a te-caj. (transitivization)
 Kuramba Lāri-ACC COP loving
 «Kuramba loves Lāri.»

Krad gole-d a boh.
 gull fish:ACC COP eating
 «The gull eats the fish.»

Krad-aj gole a boh-aj. (default ergative alignment)
 gull:FAT fish COP eating:PRF
 «The fish was eaten by the gull.»

Krad gole-d a te-boh-aj. (enforced accusative alignment)
 gull:FAT fish:ACC COP ATP:eating:PRF
 «The fish was eaten by the gull.»

- **Applicative (APP):** The prefix *im-/m-/i-* (from *im* «taking»; the second form occurs before vowels or *h* (which is lost), the third before syllabic *n*) turns an intransitive Noun transitive by promoting an oblique object to an accusative object. It can also be applied to an already transitive Noun, where the existing accusative object is displaced by the promoted oblique object. Examples:

Lagri a nwati n-gepo.
 Lāri COP mounted horse:LOC
 «Lāri is mounted on a horse.»

Lagri a inwati gepo-d. (transitivized)
 Lāri COP APP:mounted horse:ACC
 «Lāri rides a horse.»

Kuramba a opre gole-d njoma-nte.
 Kuramba COP stabbing fish:ACC spear:INS
 «Kuramba stabs the fish with a spear.»

Kuramba a m-opre njom-o n-gole. (object displaced)
 Kuramba COP stabbing:APP spear:ACC fish:LOC
 «Kuramba stabs the spear into the fish.»

- **Diminutive (DIM):** The suffix *-ci* denotes smallness or affection. Example: *gole* «fish», *goleci* «little fish».
- **Frequentative (FRQ):** A verb-like Noun can be turned into another verb-like Noun with an added meaning of «frequently», «repeatedly», or «relentlessly» by reduplicating the onset and vowel of the stressed syllable, though the duplicate syllable is typically subject to some dissimulation (e.g., change of vowel quality or

fortis/lenis modulation). Sometimes the prefixed syllable is based on the base Noun's final syllable instead. Example: *la* «doing», *lela* «working; artisan»; *molte* «branch», *memolte* «antlers»; *quμ* «leaping»; *muquμ* «hopping, skipping».

- **Inceptive (ICP):** The prefix *qu-/quμ-* (from *quμ* «leaping; starting»; the second form occurs before vowels) lends inceptive meaning to a Noun. When applied to a Noun in the perfect aspect, it restores it to the simple aspect but retains the passivization. In the latter sense, it is the opposite of the antipassive. Examples: *kah* «riding», *qukah* «mounting»; *bohan* «eaten», *qubohan* «being eaten (right now)».
- **Tool (TOO):** The prefix *qoh-* denotes a tool or implement used for the purpose of the Noun action. Example: *punu* «sleeping», *qohpunu* «mat, mattress».
- **Place/Building (PLA):** The suffix *-nen* (from *nen* «stack; house») denotes a place or building used for the purpose of the Noun action. Example: *punu* «sleeping», *pununen* «accommodation, dormitory».
- **State/Act (STA):** The prefix *od-* (from *od* «body») denotes a state of being. The prefix is often translated as «-ness» (for adjective-like Nouns) or «-hood» (for noun-like Nouns), or as a gerund for verb-like Nouns. Example: *tam* «boy», *odtam* «boyhood»; *tenko* «big», *odtenko* «bigness, size»; *punu* «sleeping», *odpunu* «(the act of) sleeping; sleep».

5. How to Read the Dictionary

Below is a sample dictionary entry from the Ipani–English side of the dictionary. Each item has a number which corresponds to an explanation below the entry:

hal¹ hao² [hao]³ ha'l, halang^{4 5} (t)⁶ wanting, desiring, coveting⁷ (uses PCP instead of ERG)⁸

1. Citation Form: Ipani words will be listed by their citation form. This is the most basic form of the word (direct case in isolation) written in **phonemic notation**.
2. Phonetic Romanization: This is how the word's citation form appears in the **phonetic romanization** to be used in the books.
3. Pronunciation: This is the base form's pronunciation in IPA notation.
4. Additional phonetic forms: Optionally, a number of non-citation forms of the word will be listed here in **phonetic romanization** in order to facilitate dictionary searches for words from the books. This includes the effects of lenition (e.g., **bin** → **win**) and liaison on the citation form (e.g., **hao** → **ha'l** in the above example). For noun-like words, the accusative case will be listed here if it breaks a final diphthong in the citation form (e.g., **kyā** → **kyaro**). For verb-like words, the perfect aspect will be preferred instead of the accusative case to showcase these effects where applicable (e.g., **hao** → **halang** in the above example).
5. Etymology: In case of a compound or derived word, the etymology will be written out *in italics* in this place.
6. Transitivity: This marks whether the word is intransitive (i) or transitive (t) when used as a predicate. This influences the meaning of the perfect and imminent aspects of the word. All noun- and adjective-like words are intransitive.
7. Etymology: The meaning of the word is described with English glosses. When a word has several meanings that cannot be regarded as synonyms of each other, each distinct meaning starts with its own transitivity marker. Verb-like words are glossed with participles to match their usage in Ipani grammar.
8. Usage: Notes on usage of the word are appended in parentheses to the end of a definition. This is particularly important for verb-like words that govern non-standard cases in their arguments.

The English–Ipani side of the dictionary is fairly straightforward, and will attempt to provide the reader with a one-to-one translation of a given word. The parts of speech should be familiar (they're English parts of speech). Where a one word gloss is insufficient to understanding how a given Ipani word is to be used, additional information is provided in parentheses. In such cases, it is advisable that the language user reference the entry for the word the Ipani-English side of the dictionary to read up on the specific usage.

6. *Ipani* Overall Word Count

Letter	Words	Letter	Words	Letter	Words
<i>A</i>	30	<i>J</i>	22	<i>T</i>	66
<i>B</i>	22	<i>K</i>	41	<i>U</i>	28
<i>C</i>	23	<i>L</i>	31	<i>V</i>	—
<i>D</i>	21	<i>M</i>	43	<i>W</i>	19
<i>E</i>	30	<i>N</i>	57	<i>Y</i>	—
<i>F</i>	—	<i>O</i>	29	<i>Z</i>	—
<i>G</i>	25	<i>P, Q</i>	40	Total Number of Words	647
<i>H</i>	27	<i>R</i>	27		
<i>I</i>	31	<i>S</i>	35		

7. Ipani to English Dictionary

A

a a [a] *indicative copula; see grammar*

aba ava [a.ʋa] (i) father

abeja aveya [a.ʋe.ja] *shortened from a ebe jad* (expr.) I'm sorry (lit. «it pulls me»)

agɲa ānga [a.ɲa] (i) bear

agwe āwe [a.ʋe] (i) rich (soil), fertile (land), plump (fruit), fat (animal, meat)

agwi āwi [a.ʋe] *related to agwe* (i) summer (season)

ah ā [a:] (i) one, 1, single; (i) piece, item, unit; (i) loaf

ahdeɲqu ārempu [a.ˈrem.pu] (i) simple, easy, simplistic (lit. «one foot», i.e., something that might be achieved while balancing on one foot)

ahi ahi [a.hi] *related to ah* (i) part, piece, segment (especially when still part of the whole); (i) the distance traveled between breaks on a march, approximately 6 km; (i) the time span between such breaks, approximately 1.5 hours

ahqe āpe [a.ˈpe] (i) lung; (i) breathing

ajin ayin [a.ˈjin] (i) creek, brook, rivulet; (i) vein, blood vessel

ajin jume ayin jume [a.ˈjin ˈju.me] (i) vein, blood vessel (lit. «blue rivulet»)

aled alē [a.ˈle:] **alē'r, alerang** (i) staying, remaining, resting

aledla alēla [a.ˈle.la] *from aled + -la* (i) spirit, ghost, apparition

alo alo [a.lo] (i) eye; (i) seeing, having sight

alonpodu alomporu [a.lom.ˈpo.ru] *from alo npodu* (i) unconscious, out cold (lit. «eyes inside»); (i) asleep, unaware

ama ama [a.ma] (i) mother

aman aman [a.ˈman] (i) forest, woods

ambe ambe [am.be] (i) right hand, (i) right, right-hand side

amwati ambati *from ama + wati* [am.ˈba.ti] (i) aunt; mother figure

añ ani [a.ni] **any', anyang** (t) begging, asking, requesting (ACC: the commodity/ service, DAT: the giver); (expr.) please

ansu ansu [an.su] (i) owl

aɲkli ankwi [aɲ.kwi] (i) body hair, pubic hair; (i) pelt, coat (of animals)

aob aō [a.ˈo:] **aó'v, aóvo** (i) world spirit

arti aeti [a.ɛ.ti] (t) talking to, chatting with, conversing with

asu asu [a.su] (i) standing, upright, vertical

atle atwe [a.twe] (t) washing, rinsing

aw **ao** [aɔ] **a'w**, **awo** (i) salt water, brine; (i) seawater; (i) sea; (i) tears

awati **awati** *from* **aba** + **wati** [a.'wa.ti] (i) uncle; father figure

B

- baj** **bae** [baɛ] **vae**, **ba'y**, **va'y**, **bayo**, **vayo** (i) light, shine, glow; (i) shining
- bajoh** **bayoa** [ba.'joa] *from baj + oh* **vayoa**, **bayo'h**, **vayo'h**, **bayoho**, **vayoho** (i) aurora, northern lights, «Nautilus» (lit. turning light)
- bal** **bao** [baɔ] **vao**, **ba'l**, **va'l**, **balang**, **valang** (t) clogging, blocking, stopping; (t) strangling, choking; (i) barrier, blockage; (i) dam
- bañca** **bancha** [ˈbaɲ.ca] **vancha** (i) empty, free of (GEN); (i) lacking (GEN); (i) fool, idiot, oaf
- batu** **batu** [ˈba.tu] **vatu** (i) worm; (i) wiggling, wriggling, squirming
- benge** **benge** [ˈbeŋ.ge] **venge** (i) some; (pron) *plural and partitive quantifier*
- beñe** **benye** [ˈbe.ɲe] **venye** (i) cloud; (i) floating, hovering
- bewa** **bewa** [ˈbe.wa] **vewa** (t) squeezing, wringing
- beru** **beru** [ˈbe.ru] **veru** (i) heavy, massive
- beseb** **besē** [be.'se:] **vesē**, **bese'v**, **vese'v**, **besevang**, **vesevang** *FRQ of seb* (t) greasing, oiling; (i) masturbating
- besebla** **besēla** [be.'se.la] **vesēla** *AGT of beseb* (i) wanker, jerk, asshole, idiot (expletive)
- bilu** **bilu** [ˈbi.lu] **vilu** (i) lake
- bimma** **bimma** [ˈbim.ma] **vimma** (i) sitting
- boh** **boa** [boɑ] **voa**, **bo'h**, **vo'h**, **bohang**, **vohang** (i) eating (uses FAT instead of ERG); (i) drinking (of milk) (uses FAT instead of ERG); (i) consuming (of fire), digesting (uses GEN instead of ERG)
- bohhibe** **boahive** [boɑ.'hi.ve] **voahive** *from boh + hehibe* (i) cloth-eater; moth
- bohisi** **bohisi** [bo.'hi.si] **vohisi** (i) edible; (i) food, sustenance, nourishment, meal
- bola** **bola** [ˈbo.la] **vola** (i) new, fresh
- buci** **buchi** [ˈbu.ci] **vuchi** (i) drop, bead (of liquid); (i) juice, sap
- buj** **boe** [boɛ] **voe**, **bu'y**, **vu'y**, **buyo** (i) young, immature
- buño** **bunyo** [bu.ɲo] **vunyo** (i) left hand; (i) left, left-hand side
- bue** **bué** [bu.'e] *related to buj* **vué**, **buéo**, **vuéo** (i) child, youngling
- buseb** **busē** [bu.'se:] **vusē**, **buse'v**, **vuse'v**, **busevo**, **vusevo** *FRQ of useb* (i) obnoxious, harmful, disruptive; (i) pest, vermin

C

- ca cha** [ca] (i) here; (i) this (*inflected or as apposition*)
- ca ja cha ya** [ca.'ja] (i) here with me; (i) this here with me (*inflected or as apposition*)
- ca qa cha pa** [ca.'pa] (i) here with you; (i) this here with you (*inflected or as apposition*)
- cabi chavi** ['ca.vi] (i) forehead, brow
- cace chache** ['ca.ce] *FRQ of caj* (t) coddling, pampering, making comfortable; (i) comfortable, fitting (of shoes etc.)
- caj chae** [caɛ] **cha'y, chayang** (t) eliciting love, being loved (DIR: the person loved, GEN: the experiencer of the emotion)
- caponi chaponi** [ca.'po.ni] *simplified from ca kaponi* (i) thus, therefore, so, because of this (lit. «by this root»)
- catile chatile** [ca.'ti.le] (i) this many, this much, so many, so much
- cecid chechī** [ce.'ci:] *FRQ of cid* **chechī'r, chechirang** (i) war
- ceg chea** [ceɔ] (i) female breast, breasts
- cebu chevu** ['ce.vu] *irr. PRF cewan* **chevang** [ce.'van] (i) rotting, spoiling, going bad
- cewan chevang** [ce.'van] *PRF of cebu* (i) rotten, spoilt
- cici chichi** ['ci.ci] *redup. of dimin. -ci* (i) a little, a bit; (adv) a little bit, somewhat, slightly
- cid chī** [ci:] **chī'r, chirang** (i) clashing, colliding; (i) clinking, rattling; (t) battling, waging war against, meeting in battle; (i) battle
- cig chie** [ciɛ] **chigo** (i) time, instance, bout, round; (i) (*with number*) times
- con chong** [con] (i) mist, fog; (t) hiding, concealing, obscuring, veiling (from: PCP)
- cowid chovī** [co.'vi:] **chovī'r, choviro** (i) ill, sick, diseased
- cu chu** [cu] (i) there, yonder; (i) that, yon (*inflected or as apposition*)
- cu kum chu kum** [cu.'kum] (i) there (as opposed to yonder)
- cu sum chu sum** [cu.'sum] (i) yonder (as opposed to there)
- cumi chumi** ['cu.mi] (i) down feather, fluff; (i) fluffy, puffed up
- cuke chuke** ['cu.ke] (i) old, worn, obsolete, dilapidated, derelict
- cul chū** [cu:] **chū'l, chulang** (i) worrying, worried, troubled; (i) should (used as the head part of a predicate)

D

- da da** [da] **ra** (t) witnessing, acknowledging, perceiving (uses PCP instead of ERG); (expr) there is, there was, once there was... (at the beginning of sentences before the first Noun)
- dai daí** [da.i] **raí, daī, raī** *related to da* (i) true, real, genuine; (interj.) yes, indeed
- dan dan** [dan] **ran** (i) thumb; (i) 6, six (*due to the hand symbol for six*)
- danad danā** [da.'na:] **dana'r, danaro** *FRQ of nad* (t) favoring, preferring
- darke daeke** [daɛ.ke] **raeke** (i) horn
- darkente daekente** [daɛ.'ken.te] **raekente** *from INS of darke* (i) devil (not necessarily evil)
- dau daú** [da.'u] **daū, raú, raū** (i) chest, breast
- dawa dawa** [da.wa] **rawa** (i) diving
- dawi dawi** [da.wi] **rawi** *related to dau* (prep) before (in space), in front of (with direct apposition)
- debid devī** [de.'vi:] **revī, devi'r, revī'r, devirang** (t) teaching (ACC: the skill or knowledge; BEN: the recipient); (i) teacher
- deμqu dempu** [dem.pu] **rempu** (i) foot; (i) standing, located; (i) river mouth
- deμqunu dempunu** [dem.'pu.nu] **rempunu** *shortened from deμqu + punu* (i) hesitating, stalling, undecided (lit. «sleep-foot», i.e., someone sluggish to move on)
- dente dente** [den.te] **rente** (i) stick, piece of wood; (i) sticking out, protruding; (i) erect
- dentla dentwa** [den.twa] **rentwa** *from AGT of dente* (i) robber, bandit, mugger; (i), ruffian, goon
- dih die** [diɛ] **dī'h, rie, ri'h**, ACC **diw deo** [deɔ] **dī'w, reo, ri'w**, ERG **dihthe diete** [diɛ.te] **riete** (i) thing, object; (pron) it, its
- dir dī** [di:] **rī, dī'r, ri'r, diro, riro** (i) wet
- didaj dirae** [di.'raɛ] **rirae, dira'y, rira'y, dirarang, ridarang** *from FRQ of dai* (i) possible, maybe, perhaps; (i) «might», «may» (often with subordinate clause)
- diwe diwe** [di.we] **riwe** (i) hare, rabbit
- diri diri** [di.ri] **riri** *related to dir* (i) sweat
- doa doá** [do.'a] **roá, doā, roā** (i) cave, cavern, hollow
- doro doro** [do.ro] **roro** (i) black, dark
- dug duo** [duɔ] **ruo, du'g, ru'g, dugo** (i) bark, rind

E

e e [e] *subordinating or imperative copula; see grammar*

e e! [e] (interj.) hey! come on! get on with it!

e da e ra [e.'ra] (expr) hey look, behold (*mirative*)

e n-ɲub soh e n'ngū soa [eɲ.'ɲu:.soa] (expr.) goodbye, farewell (lit.: «may the wind be in your back»)

eahi eáhi [e.'a.hi] (i) liver

ebe eve [e.ve] (t) pulling, dragging; (t) eliciting regret from (used in the passive to express «regretting, being sorry»)

ed ē [e:] (i) self, proper; (pron) *reflexive pronoun*; (pron) *singular quantifier for personal pronouns*

ed poe ē poé [e: po.'e] (pron) each, every

ega ega [e.ɣa] (i) digging, burrowing

ehqo eapo [eə.po] (i) mud

ejuh eyuo [e.'juo] *from FRQ of juh* (i) temple, shrine

eku eku [e.ku] (i) brother

ekukle ekukwe [e.'ku.kwe] *from kukle by analogy with eku* (i) boyfriend, male partner

eled elē [e.'le:] (i) white, yellow, light

elna eona [e'ɔ.na] (i) hook, barb; (i) burr; (t) hooking, snagging, clinging to, grabbing

emɥe emme [em.me] (i) not (*comes before head noun, not inflected*)

emtludisi entwurisi [en.twu.'ri.si] *emɥe + IMM of twuda* (i) unstoppable

eɲ eng [eɲ] *irr. PRF of er* (i) full, filled

eɲgi engi [eɲ.gi] *related to eɲ* (i) thankful, grateful; (expr.) thank you, thanks

ente ente [en.te] *shortened from ed + INST* (i) alone, solitary; (adv) only, just (lit. «self-with»)

epuh epuo [e.'puo] *from puh by analogy with eku* (i) male cousin

equ epu [e.pu] (i) hair (individual)

ewequ ewepu [e.'we.pu] *FRQ of equ* (i) head of hair, mane

er ei [ej] **e'r, erisi** *irr. PRF eɲ eng* [eɲ] (t) filling (as in: water fills the cup; cf. **ter**), taking up the room inside (uses GEN instead of ERG)

eri eri [e.ri] (i) dog

ertu eitu [ej.tu] (i) listening (BEN: the person speaking); (t) listening to (ACC: the sound)

esasu esasu [e.'sa.su] *FRQ of asu* (i) standing guard; (t) guarding, watching

eso eso [e.so] (i) knee

ew **eo** **[eq]** **e'w** *irregular ACC of the 1st person pronoun, ja*

F

— (empty) —

G

- gab gā [ga:] ga'v, gavo (i) stone, pebble
gaboh gavoā [ga.'voa] gavo'h, gavoho from gab + oh (i) lodestone, magnet
gaku gaku [ga.ku] (i) throat, larynx; (t) swallowing, ingesting
gamal gamao [ga.'mao] gama'l, gamalo (i) few, little, scant
gar gae [gae] ga'r, garang (t) drinking
garisi garisi [ga.'ri.si] (i) drink, beverage
gawa gawa [ga.wa] (i) dying
geb gē [ge:] ge'v, gevang (t) cutting, clipping, pruning, shortening
gebi gevi [ge.vi] related to geb (i) short
gembe gembe [gem.be] irr. PRF gemben gembeng [gem.'ben] (t) catching, capturing, seizing
gembenla gembella [gem.'bel.la] from gembe + PRF + -la (i) prisoner, inmate
gepo gepo [ge.po] (i) horse
gira gira [gi.ra] (i) claw; (t) clawing, tearing, ripping
gici gichi [gi.ci] irr. PRF gican gichang [gi.'can] (t) scratching, notching, grooving
gican gichang [gi.'can] from PRF of gici (i) coin, token
gicançi gichanchi [gi.'can.ci] PRF of gici + dimin. (i) notch, mark, scratch; (i) letter, glyph, symbol
giw geo [geo] (i) quick, swift, fast
gob gō [go:] go'v, govang (i) angry, wrathful, raging
gole gole [go.le] (i) fish
golela golela [go.'le.la] (i) fisher, fisherman, fisherwoman
goma goma [go.ma] (t) helping, aiding
gor goe [goe] go'r, gorang (i) tail; (i) end; (i) ending, finishing, coming to a close; (i) dying, passing away (respectful; using GEN for the subject)
gudo guro [gu.ro] (i) wide, broad
gui guí [gu.i] (i) ear; (i) hearing, being able to hear
gujuti guyuti [gu.'ju.ti] from gui + wuti (i) Earthling, Earth human (pejorative)
gulje gūye [gu:.je] (i) playing (games; with INS)

H

hahli **hāli** ['ha:.li] *irr. PRF* **hahjan** **hāyang** [ha:.'jan] (t) giving birth to, birthing (uses GEN instead of ERG)

hahjan **hāyang** [ha:.'jan] *PRF of* **hahli** (i) offspring, descendant, child

hal **hao** ['haɔ] **ha'l**, **halang** (t) wanting, desiring, coveting (uses PCP instead of ERG); (expr.) yes please, gladly

har **hae** ['haɛ] **ha'r**, **haro** (i) valley

hari **hari** ['ha.ri] *related to* **har** (i) low, deep, at low elevation

haraw **harao** [ha.'raɔ] *from* **har** + **aw** **hara'w**, **harawo** (i) fjord (lit. saltwater valley)

hate **hate** ['ha.te] (i) hand; (i) five, 5

heb **hē** [he:] **he'v**, **hevo** (i) two, 2

hebi **hevi** [he.vi] *related to* **heb** (adv) between; (prep) between (with LOC); (adv) apart, in twain (as a complement to a predicate); (i) fig. crotch, genitals

heg **hea** [heɔ] **he'g**, **hegisi**, *irr. PRF* **hen** [hen] **heng** (t) bearing, carrying, supporting; (i) having to, being obliged, «must» (with relative clause); (i) wing

hehibe **hehive** [he.'hi.ve] *FRQ of* **hibe** (i) mythology, myth; (i) tradition; (i) cloth, textile

helo **helo** ['he.lo] (i) flight feather

herka **heika** ['hej.ka] (i) warrior, soldier

hibe **hive** ['hi.ve] (i) braid; (i) rope; (i) streak, series, spree; (i) story, tale

hiku **hiku** ['hi.ku] (i) sister

hikukle **nikukwe** [hi.'ku.kwe] *from* **kukle** *by analogy with* **hiku** (i) girlfriend, female partner

hipuh **hipuo** [hi.'puɔ] *from* **puh** *by analogy with* **hiku** (i) female cousin

hir **hī** [hi:] **hi'r**, **hiro** (i) sand; (i) desert, wasteland

hig **hie** [hiɛ] **hi'g**, **higo** (i) foam, froth, scum; (i) foaming, frothing

hog **hoa** [hoɔ] **ho'g**, **hogo** (i) bad, negative

hongu **hongu** ['hon.gu] (i) heel; (i) squatting, sitting on one's heels; (i) waiting, idling, delaying

hor **hoe** [hoɛ] **ho'r**, **horang** (t) splitting, dividing, cleaving

hornen **hoenen** [hoɛ.'nen] *from* **hoe** + **-nen** (i) artificial clearing, agricultural land claimed from the forest

hortar **hoetae** [hoɛ.'taɛ] **hoeta'r**, **hoetaro** *from* **hor** + **tar** (i) axe, hatchet; (t) cutting wood, felling

huw **hū** [hu:] **hu'w**, **huwo** (i) air, gas; (i) breath; (i) breeze, slight wind; (t) blowing (INS: a gas, LOC: at a target)

huw raku hū raku [hu: 'ra.ku] (i) poisonous gas, noxious fumes

hui huí [hu.'i] **huī** *related to huw* (i) dry, arid

I

ia iá [i.'a] (t) greeting, hailing; (interj.) hello, ahoy, greetings

icu ichu [i.'cu] (i) star

ide ire [i.'re] (i) finger; (t) pointing at, indicating, showing

ijke ike [i.'ke] *irr. PRF ijken* **ikeng** [i.'ken] (i) smoke; (i) smoking, smokey

ijken **ikeng** [i.'ken] *PRF of ijke* (i) soot

im im [im] *irr. PRF inan* **inang** [i.'nan] (t) taking; (t) harvesting, gathering; (i) ruminating, feeding (on grass, plankton, etc.) (with INS)

imbewa imbewa [im.'be.wa] *APP of bewa* (t) squeezing (juice) from, liquefying

ini ini [i.'ni] *related to im* (i) fall season, autumn

inda inda [in.'da] (i) sweet

indakepoh indakepoa [in.'da.ke.'poa] **indakepo'h, indakepoho** (i) licorice (lit.: root-sweet)

iñjodisi injorisi [in.jo.'ri.si] *APP of jodisi* (t) welcoming, receiving as guests (using FAT instead of ERG)

ingui inguí [in.gu.'i] *APP of gui* (t) listening to

injaw innkao [in.'nao] **innka'w, innkawang** *APP of jaw* (t) smelling, sniffing

impal impao [im.'paə] **impa'l, impalang** *APP of pal* (t) losing against, succumbing to; (prep) subject to, subordinate to, under (a ruler)

imrudni imrūni [im.'ru:ni] *APP of rudni* (t) touching, feeling (physically)

ipwati imbati [im.'ba.ti] *APP of nwati* (t) mounting, climbing onto

ipwor imboe [im.'boe] **imbo'r, imborang** *APP of wor* (t) supplying, stocking, delivering to (ACC: the recipient, INS: the goods); (t) trading with, doing business with (this meaning uses FAT instead of ERG); (i) the trade language

ie ié [i.'e] *irr. PRF ien* **iéng** [i.'en] (t) searching, seeking (uses PCP instead of ERG); (t) asking, requesting (ACC: something, GEN: of someone; uses FAT instead of ERG)

iesi iesi [i.'e.si] *from PRF of ie* (i) question, request

iele iéle [i.'e.le] **ielē** (i) moon

ioi ioí [i.o.'i] **ioī** (i) moving vigorously to and fro or back and forth, thrashing, shaking (of a hand); (i) (with ERG+DIR) shaking

ipli ipwi [i.'pwi] (i) side, flank

iponoñci ipononchi [i.po.'noñ.ci] **ipononcheo** *from ipono + PRF + ci* (i) cookie, pastry (lit.: little baked)

iqa ipa [i.'pa] (i) the global ocean; (i) the World

iqani ipani [i.'pa.ni] *GEN of iqan* (i) of the World; (i) the language of the World

irwa īwa [i:.wa] (i) mouse

isu isu [i.su] (i) hot

itan itan [i.'tan] (i) dead

itanci itanchi [i.'taŋ.ci] *from itan + ci* (i) elderberry (lit.: berry of the dead)

itide itire [i'ti.re] *FRQ of ide* (t) counting, enumerating

J

- ja ja** [ja] **ya**, ACC **ew eo** [eɔ] **e'w** (i) I, me, my; we, us, our (*first person pronoun*)
jali jali ['ja.li] **yali** (i) flower, bloom
jaw jao [jaɔ] **ja'w, yao, ya'w** contraction of **ja qo** «I (DIR) you (ACC)»
jeh jea [jea] **yensu** (i) name
jel jeo [jeɔ] **yeo, je'l, ye'l** (t) crossing, traversing, overcoming; (t) spanning, joining; (i) bridge
jembe jembe ['jem.be] **yembe** (t) slaughtering; (t) killing violently
jensu jensu ['jen.su] **yensu** (i) name
ji ji [ji] **yi** *irr. PRF* **jan jang** [jan] **yang** *irr. IMM* **jisi jisi** ['ji.si] **yisi** (i) going to, traveling to, reaching (with LOC); (prep) to, at
jiqa jipa ['ji.pa] **yipa** (i) sharp, pointy; (i) dangerous, harmful
jiqaj jipae [ji.'pae] **yipae, jipa'y, yipa'y, jipayo** from **jiqa** (i) danger, peril; (i) dangerous, hazardous
jobo jovo ['jo.vo] **yovo** (i) flat, plane; (i) peaceful, calm (esp. of the ocean)
joboj jovoe [jo.'voe] related to **jobo yovoe, jovo'y, yovo'y** (i) peace
jod jō [jo:] **yō, jo'r, yo'r, joro, yoro** (i) open
jodnen jōnen [jo:.'nen] from **jod** + **-nen** (i) clearing, open space
jodisi jorisi [jo.'ri.si] **yorisi** (interj) welcome! (lit.: «[the doors are] to be open»)
juñ juni ['ju.ni] **yuni, junyo, yunyo** (i) clear, transparent, pure
jog joa [joa] **yoa, jo'g, yo'g** (i) rain; (i) raining
juh juo [juɔ] **yuo, ju'h, yu'h, juhang, yuhang** (i) stretched, tense, taut, (i) tent
jutu jutu ['ju.tu] **yutu** (t) hacking, chopping (a tree)
jule jule ['ju.le] **yule** (i) morning
juli juli ['ju.li] related to **yule yuli** (i) early
jume jume ['ju.me] **yume** (i) blue, green, gray, grue

K

- kah** **kā** [ka:] **ka'h**, **kahang** (t) riding; (t) fucking
karha **kaeha** [kaɛ.ha] (i) paddle; (i) war paddle, greatclub, quarterstaff
karhante **kaehante** [kaɛ.han.te] (i) prepared, equipped (lit.: with a paddle)
kaw **kao** [kaɔ] **ka'w**, **kawang** (t) striking, hitting
kawka **kaoka** [kaɔ.ka] (i) thunder; rumbling
kawnij **kaonī** [kaɔ.'ni:] **kaoni'y**, *irreg. PRF* **kaum** **kaúm** [ka.'um] (t) forging (lit. strike-making)
kawnijla **kaonīla** [kaɔ.'ni:.la] (i) smith, blacksmith
keh **kea** [keɔ] **ke'h** *related to* **kehqo** (i) or (used in apposition after each option)
kehte **keate** [keɔ.te] *from* **keh** + **hate** (i) seven, 7
kehqo **keapo** [keɔ.po] (i) the other (of two); (i) complement; (i) spouse
kekaw **kekao** [ke.'kaɔ] *FRQ of* **kaw** **keka'w**, **kekawang** (t) hammering, pounding, drumming; (i) hammer
kekonj **kekong** [ke.'konj] *FRQ of* **konj** (i) color (*disambiguation: kekonj nalo*); (i) kind, species (*disambiguation: kekonj nei*)
kel **keo** [keɔ] (i) ability, capability, proficiency, power, might
kel sao **keo sao** [keɔ.'saɔ] (i) language
kel sao iqa-ñ **keo sa'l ipani** [keɔ.'sa.li.'pa.ni] (i) the language of the World
kel treb **keo tyē** [keɔ.'tje:] (i) medicine
keñ **keni** [ke.ni] **ke'ny**, **kenyo** (i) sky, heavens
kepoh **kepoa** [ke.'poɔ] (i) root
keponi **keponi** *from GEN of* **kepoh** [ke.'po.ni] (i) because, since
kigeb **kigē** [ki.ɥe:] **kigē'v**, **kigevang** *FRQ of* **geb** (t) chopping, dicing, slicing
kike **kike** [ki.ke] (i) louse
kito **kito** [ki.to] (t) rubbing
klah **kwā** [kwa:] **kwa'h** (i) pump; (t) pumping
klela **kwela** [kwe.la] (t) leaving behind, letting go; (t) refusing, rejecting
klela mul **kwela mū** [kwe.la 'mu:] (i) leaving a trace; (i) mattering, making a difference, relevant (lit. leaving footprints)
klelanj **kwelang** [kwe.'lanj] *PRF of* **klela** (i) offal, trash
klij **kwī** [kwi:] **kwī'y**, **kwiyang** (t) tickling, titilating; (t) amusing
ko **ko** [ko] (copula) *negative indicative copula (NEG)*
koj **koe** [koɛ] (copula) *negative subordinating copula (NEG:SUB)*; (interj.) no! don't!
kode **kore** [ko.re] (i) no, none

kodul korū [ko.'ru:] **koru'l** (i) never (lit. «at no time [of day]»)

kon kong [kon] (i) red, orange, brown, dark yellow

krad kyā [kja:] **kya'r, kyaro** (i) seagull

kuhiku kuniku [ku.'hi.ku] *FRQ of hiku* (i) sibling

kukle kukwe [ku.kwe] (i) heart; (i) crux, most important part; (i) significant other, girlfriend/boyfriend, mate

kukuhuw kukuhū [ku.ku.'hu:] *reduced form of kukle + huw* (i) shy, skittish, timid; lit. «wind-heart»

kukurakla kukurakwa [ku.ku.'ra.kwa] *reduced form of kukle + rakla* (i) fierce, aggressive, dangerous, hot-headed; lit. «demon-heart»

kukurob kukurō [ku.ku.'ro:] **kukuro'v, kukurovo** *reduced form of kukle + rob* (i) spirited, fierce, courageous; lit. «fire-heart»

kum kum [kum], ACC **kud kū** [ku:] **ku'w**, ERG **kunte kunte** [kun.te] (i) he, she, they; his, her, their (*3rd person animate pronoun*)

kuti kuti [ku.ti] (i) bug, beetle; (i) fingernail

L

- la la** [la] (t) doing; (i) acting, in action, busy; (t) handling, using (a tool)
-la la [la] *shortened from lela* (suffix) *used to derive habitual actors, users, or professionals*
lag lā [la:] **la'g, lāgo** (i) hunger; need, urge
lagri lāri ['la:ri] (i) surf, wave activity
lal lao [laɔ] **la'l, lalo, lalang** (i) dip, depression, pit, sinkhole, hole; (i) divot, dimple; (i) less (anti-comparative, as apposition); (prep) less than
lalqa laopa ['laɔ.pa] *from lal iqa* (i) least (anti-superlative, as apposition)
laled lālē [a.'le:la] **lale'r, lalerang** *FRQ of alēd* (i) resting, relaxing, recovering
lanu lanu ['la.nu] (i) high, tall
law lao [laɔ] **la'w, lawo** (i) neck; (i) stalk, stem
lela lela ['le.la] *FRQ of la* (i) working, laboring, performing a trade; (i) artisan; (t) working on
lelal lelao [le.'laɔ] *FRQ of lal lela'l, lelalo* (i) too little, not enough
lem lem [lem] (i) shelter, roof; (t) sheltering, shielding, protecting
lemkukle lenkukwe [lenj.'ku.kwe] *from lem + kukle* (i) amulet, charm, pendant (lit.: heart-shield)
leloj leloe [loɛ] **lelo'y, leloyo** *FRQ of loj* (i) each other; (i) sitting or standing face to face
leluh leluo [le.'luɔ] **lelu'h, leluho** *FRQ of luh* (i) live, alive, living
lej lei [lej] (i) woman; (i) female; feminine
liriy lirī [li.'ri:] (i) ring, circle, loop; (i) group people gathered for a communal meal
liriyila lirīla [li.'ri:la] (i) eating companion, guest attending a meal, table fellow
loa loá [lo.'a] **loang** (t) singing
loj loe [loɛ] **lo'y, loyo** (i) face; (t) facing, opposite; (t) meeting; (prep) facing, opposite (with LOC); (i) inflected form of a word
loj orisi lo'y orisi [lo jo.'ri.si] (i) imminent aspect (lit. upstream face)
loj oran lo'y orang [lo jo.'ran] (i) perfect aspect (lit. downstream face)
low lou [low] **lo'w, lowo** (i) canoe
luh luo [luɔ] **lu'h, luho** (i) warm
luhi luhi ['lu.hi] (i) animal, creature
luke luke ['lu.ke] (i) bent (traumatically), crooked, kinked
lumbe lumbe ['lum.be] (i) boiling, seething
lumul lumū [lu.'mu:] *FRQ of mul* **lumū'l, lumulo** (i) step, increment; (adv) then, after that
lun lung [lun] (t) approving, accepting, judging to be good

luṇisi lungisi [lu.'ŋi.si] IMM of *luṇ* (i) fair, acceptable

luni luni [lu.ni] related to *luṇ* (i) correct, right, approved; (i) law

M

- maji mayi** ['ma.ji] (i) mouth; (i) source (of a river), spring
- mala mala** ['ma.la] (i) tongue; (t) licking, tasting
- malaj malae** [ma.'laɛ] *related to mala* (i) delicious, tasty, yummi, palatable, good to eat
- malo malo** ['ma.lo] *APP of alo* (t) looking at, inspecting
- mane mane** ['ma.ne] (i) ant; (i) swarming, scurrying
- masu masu** ['ma.su] *APP of asu* (t) defeating, winning against, prevailing against
- mawha maoha** ['maɔ.ha] (i) thick, massive; (i) overweight, fat
- mega mega** ['me.ɰa] *APP of ega* (t) digging, excavating
- meme meme** ['me.me] *FRQ of mi* (t) feeding, nurturing (t) suckling (using BEN instead of ACC)
- memob memō** [me.'mo:] **memo'v, memovo** *FRQ of mob* (i) frequent, often, common
- memoe memoé** [me.mo.'e] **memoē** *FRQ of moe* (i) eternal, perpetual; (adv) always
- memolte memoute** [me.'mow.te] *FRQ of molte* (i) canopy; (i) antlers, horns
- memuh memuo** [me.'muɔ] **memu'h, memuhang** (i) going missing, being dropped, being lost (by: DAT)
- memunci memunchi** [me.'muj.ci] *FRQ of munci* (i) tiny, very small
- mew meo** [meɔ] **me'w, mewang** (t) bending (gently), curving, rounding
- mewan mewang** [me.'wan] *PRF of mew* (i) curved, gently bent, rounded
- mi mi** [mi] (i) crying, weeping; (t) secreting (sweat, milk)
- miki miki** ['mi.ki] (i) deciduous tree
- mig mie** [mie] (i) earth, soil
- mob mō** [mo:] **mo'v, movang** (i) returning, coming back, turning around; (i) again
- mobi movi** ['mo.vi] *related to mob* (conj) but, however
- moe moé** [mo.'e] *related to mob* **moē** (i) year; (i) cycle
- moe qamuj moé pamoe** [mo.'e pa.'moɛ] **pamu'y** (i) ever, of any time (lit. «any year»)
- molte moute** ['mow.te] (i) branch; (i) tributary; (i) branch-off, deviation, side path; (i) deviating (from: GEN), turning away, branching off, leaving; (i) irregular (grammatical)
- mongu mongu** ['mon.gu] *APP + hongu* (t) awaiting, expecting, looking forward to (uses PCP instead of ERG)
- monle molle** ['mol.le] *from mob + nleb* (t) remembering, recalling (uses PCP instead of ERG)
- monlean pide molleang pire** [mol.le.am 'pi.re] *from PRF of monle + pide* (i) history (lit.: ancient remembered-things)

- monlisi mollisi** [mol.'li.si] *from IMM of monle* (i) after all, as you know
- mopre mopye** ['mo.pje] *irreg. IMM mopisi mopisi* [to.'pi.si] *APP of opre* (t) planting, burying; (t) inserting, injecting
- muh muo** [muo] **mu'h, muhang** (i) falling, dropping; (i) waterfall
- mowe mowe** ['o.we] *APP of owe* (t) painting (a pattern; onto: LOC); writing (glyphs)
- mui muí** [mu.'i] **muī** *related to muj* (i) path (chosen), trajectory, itinerary; (i) decision, choice; (i) if (for plausible options, with relative clause)
- muj moe** [mo] **mu'y, muyang** (t) choosing, selecting, deciding for; (i) deciding, making up one's mind
- mujla moela** ['mo.ɛ.la] *AGT of muj* (i) chief, leader, ruler, decisionmaker, captain
- mujla n-aw moela n'ao** [mo.ɛ.la 'nao] *from mujla + loc. + aw* (i) ship captain
- mul mū** [mu:] **mu'l, mulo** (i) sole (foot, shoe); (i) footprint; (i) (fig.) consequence, trace
- mun mun** [mun] (i) together, gathered, grouped; (i) group, gathering; (i) as many as, altogether (introduces a number); (pron) *paucal quantifier*
- muni muni** ['mu.ni] *related to mun* (i) litter (of puppies etc.); (i) generation
- munci munchi** ['muɲ.ci] (i) small, little
- muse muse** ['mu.se] (i) spider
-
- μuquμ mupungu** [mu.'pu.ɲu] **mupu'm, mupumang** (i) hopping, skipping, bouncing
- μehi mehi** ['me.hi] (i) hat, cap, bonnet

N

- nad** **nā** [na:] **na'r**, **naro** (i) good, favorable
- nadla** **nāla** [na:.la] AGT of **nad** (i) friend, associate, good person
- nag** **nā** [na:] **na'g**, **nago** (i) palate; (i) ceiling, vault
- naob** **naō** [na.'o:] LOC of **aob** (i) blessed, in tune with the world spirit; (interj) hello, goodbye, godspeed
- nalo** **nalo** [na.lo] LOC of **alo** (i) being seen, being visible (*use to express «to see»*); (i) appearing, seeming (to: PCP)
- naŋ** **nang** [naŋ] (i) tooth; (t) biting (uses FAT instead of ERG)
- nañci** **nanchi** [naŋ.ci] *dimin. of naŋ* (i) smile (lit. «little tooth»)
- naŋ** **nugu** **nan** **nugu** [nan.'nu.uqu] (i) milk tooth; (i) Earthling, Earth human (*pejorative*)
- nate** **nate** [na.te] from LOC of **hate** (t) getting, receiving, obtaining
- ncabi** **nchavi** [ŋ.'ca.vi] from LOC of **cabi** (i) thinking, musing, having an opinion (uses PCP instead of ERG)
- ne** **ne** [ne] (prep) in, on, at, to (*usually realized as the locative case*)
- nei** **neí** [ne.'i] *irr. ACC.* **nejo** **neyo** (i) blood
- nej** **nei** [nej] **ne'y** from **nei** (prep) of, by, from (used to express the genitive of indeclinable things, such as clauses)
- nejudo** **neyuro** [ne.'ju.ro] from **nei** + **udo** (i) brave, courageous, bold (lit. strong-blood)
- nen** **nen** [nen] from FRQ of **ne** (i) stacked, layered, on top of each other; (i) stack, pile; (i) house, building
- nen** **-nen** [nen] from **nen** (suffix) *used for deriving place or building terms*
- nenal** **nenao** [ne.'nao] from FRQ of **nalo** (i) like, similar (to: apposition, or same grammatical role as the original being compared)
- ngui** **nguí** [ŋ.gu.'i] LOC of **gui** (i) being heard, being audible (to: PCP) (*use to express «to hear»*);
- nij** **nī** [ni:] **ni'y**, *suppletive PRF* **um** **um** [um], *irreg. IMM* **nisi** **nisi** [ni.si] (t) making, producing; (t) causing; (t) forming, shaping; (t) sowing, seeding; (t) spreading (information, disease etc.); (t) siring (uses GEN instead of ERG); (i) sire, parent, progenitor
- nipli** **nipwi** [ni.pwi] (prep) to the side of, beside, next to
- njom** **njom** [ŋ.'jom] (i) spear
- nkel** **nkeo** [ŋ.'keo] LOC of **kel** **nke'l**, **nkelang** (i) able, capable, proficient (with direct-case apposition for the deed of which one is capable; used to express «can»)
- nkeñ** **nkeni** [ŋ.'ke.ni] LOC of **keñ** (t) raising, lifting up; (t) improving, making better

- nlag llā** [l̥.ˈla:] **lla'g, llagang** (i) hungry, having a hunger (for: DIR or GEN)
- nleb llē** [l̥.ˈle:] **lle'v, llevang** (t) knowing (using PCP instead of ERG)
- nmaj mmae** from *ne-* + *-maj* [m̥.ˈmaɛ] (conj) for, in order to, so that (before a subordinate clause; use BEN case for noun phrases instead)
- nmuj mmoe** [m̥.ˈmoɛ] **mmuyang** (t) kissing (BEN: on the mouth, ACC: other)
- nmul siseli mmū siseli** [m̥.ˈmu: si.ˈse.li] (i) surreptitious, sneaky, stealthy, duplicitous (lit.: on snakefoot)
- nmala mmala** [m̥.ˈma.la] *LOC of mala* (i) tasting (of: INS), having a taste
- nnag nnā** [n̥.ˈna:] **nna'g, nnago** *LOC of nag* (i) at most, maximum
- nṇaw nngao** [ṇ̥.ˈŋaɔ] **nnga'w, nngawang** (i) being smelled (by: PCP) (*use to express «to smell (v.t.)»*); (i) having a notable smell, smelling (of: INS), fragrant, smelly
- nṇub nngū** [ṇ̥.ˈŋu:] **nngu'v** (prep) behind, to the back of
- nonṇ nong** [nonṇ] *related to nonṇgu* (conj) and, with
- nonṇgu nongu** [nonṇ.ɡu] *LOC of honṇgu* (t) following, accompanying, pursuing
- noranṇ noranṇ** [no.ˈraṇ] *LOC of oranṇ*; (i) before, earlier; (i) (prep) before (in time or a sequence) (with apposition)
- norisi norisi** [no.ˈri.si] *LOC of orisi*; (i) afterwards, later; (i) (prep) after (in time or a sequence) (with apposition)
- npadanṇ mparang** [m̥.pa.ˈraṇ] *LOC of padanṇ* (i) at least, minimum
- nplenṇ mpwen** [m̥.ˈpwen] *LOC of plenṇ* (i) dreaming, hallucinating; (i) if (hypothetical, followed by relative clause)
- npodu mporu** [m̥.ˈpo.ru] *LOC of podu* (prep) inside, within (with DIR)
- nqi mpi** [m̥.ˈpi] (i) seed, kernel, grain; (i) semen
- nrob nrō** [n̥.ˈro:] *LOC of rob* **nro'v, nrovang** (t) grilled, flame-broiling
- nrudni nrūni** [n̥.ˈru.ni] (i) being physically felt (by: PCP), being tangible (*use to express «to feel (physically)»*); (i) touching
- nsego nsego** [n̥.ˈse.ɣo] (i) storm, tempest
- ntoj ntoe** [n̥.ˈtoɛ] **nto'y, ntoyo** (i) arm
- ntlar ntwaē** [n̥.ˈtwaɛ] *LOC of tlar* (i) where?
- nue nué** [nu.ˈe] **nuē** *irr. PRF* **nueṇ nuéng** [nu.ˈeṇ] *irr. IMM* **nuisi nuísi** [nu.ˈi.si] (i) swollen; (i) bulging; (i) hill; (i) high tide
- nugu nugu** [nu.ˈɣu] (i) baby, infant
- nuisi nuísi** [nu.ˈi.si] *IMM of nue* (i) swelling, growing in size
- nuw nū** [nu:] **nu'w, nuwo** from *LOC of huw* (i) high up, elevated, in the air; (i) holy, sacred
- nwati mbati** [m̥.ˈba.ti] *LOC of wati* (prep) on, on top of (with DIR); (i) mounted, sitting (on horseback) (with LOC)

ɲaw ngao [ɲaŋ] nga'w, ngawo (i) nose; (i) being able to smell, having a sense of smell

ɲub ngū [ɲu:] ngu'v, nguvo (i) back; (i) backside, rear end

ɲubseb ngūsē [ɲu:.'se:] ngūse'v, ngūsevo (i) salmon (lit.: fatback)

ñenge nyenge [ɲeŋ.ge] (t) sucking

ñan nyang [ɲaŋ] *possibly from the PRF of ñenge* (i) tea, extract, essence

O

- obu ovu** ['o.vu] (i) fruit
od ō [o:] **o'r, oro** (i) body, rump
od- ō- [o:] **or-** (prefix) -ness, -hood, the act of ...ing (*state/act derivation*)
odcowid ōchovī [o:.co.'vi:] **ōchovi'r, ōchoviro** *STA of covid* (i) disease, sickness, illness
oddai ōraí [o:.ra.'i] (i) truth, reality
odgob ōgō [o:.'uɔ:] **ōgo'v, ōgovo** *STA of gob* (i) anger, wrath, rage
odisu orisu [o:.'ri.su] *STA of isu* (i) heat, warmth
odleluh ōleluo [o:.le.'luɔ] **ōlelu'h, ōleluho** *STA of leluh* (i) life
odpunu ōpunu [o:.'pu.nu] *STA of punu* (i) sleep
odreb ōrē [o:.'re:] **ōre'v, ōrevo** *STA of reb* (i) health; (i) state
odsi ōsi [o:.si] (i) snow
ogoh ogoa [o:.'uɔa] **ogo'h, ogohang** (i) spinning quickly, whirling, twirling
oh oa [oa] **o'h, ohang** (i) turning, rotating, spinning
oyo oyo ['o.jo] (t) having sex with, making love to
oke oke ['o.ke] (i) meat, flesh
olim olim [o:.'lim] (i) bird (excluding aquatic birds)
olpa ouma ['ow.ma] (i) magic; (i) magical
olpala oumala [ow:.'ma.la] (i) mage, practitioner of magic, magic user, fae
onje onje ['ɔn.je] (t) departing, leaving, going away from (with LOC), retreating; (prep) from
onij onī [o:.'ni:] **oni'y, oniyo** *related to onje* (i) far; (i) away
opre opye ['o.pje] (t) stabbing, stinging, piercing; (i) spicy, sharp, pungent
opraŋci opyanchi [o:.'pjaŋ.ci] *PRF of opre + dimin.* (i) hole, puncture; (i) sting
or oe [oɛ] **o'r, oro** (i) fresh water, sweetwater
oraŋ orang [o:.'raŋ] *PRF of or* (i) downstream; (i) past
orisi orisi [o:.'ri.si] *IMM of or* (i) upstream; (i) future
ote ote [ote] (i) ship
owe owe ['o.we] (t) stroking, touching lightly, petting; (t) painting (a surface)
oi oí [o:.'i] **oī** *related to owe* (i) smooth, sleek, soft to the touch

P, Q

- pad** **pā** [pa:] (t) stamping, thumping, pounding
padan **parang** [pa.'ran] *PRF of pad* (i) floor, esp. packed dirt; (i) solid, stable, massive
padi **pari** [pa.'ri] *related to pad* (i) earth, ground, land
pal **pao** [paɔ] **pa'l**, **palang** (i) lying (flat), prone; (i) line, border
pali **pali** [pa.'li] *related to pal* (i) winter (season)
penti **penti** [pen.ti] (i) vomiting, puking
peh **pea** [pea] **pe'h**, **peho** (i) mountain
pepal **pepao** [pe.'paɔ] **pepa'l**, **pepalang** *FRQ of pal* (i) dwelling, living, residing; (i) (before a verb-like expression) habitually, often, commonly, routinely: **ja a pepao punu tenko** «I typically sleep deep»
pepuj **pepoe** [pe.'poɛ] **pepu'y**, **pepuyo** *reduced from imitative *pujpuj* (i) bubbly, fizzy, bubbling, fizzing
piu **piú** [pi.'u] **piū** (i) steel (as crafted by the ancient Ipani)
pide **pire** [pi.re] (i) old (and respected), venerable; (i) elder
pideson **pireson** [pi.re.'son] *from pide + son* (i) mentor, guru, master, sage; (i) sage mushroom
plab **pwā** [pwa:] **pwa'v**, **pwavang** (i) swimming (actively)
plen **pwen** [pwen] (i) dream, illusion
plile **pwile** [pwi.le] (i) lying, telling lies (using FAT instead of ERG); (t) deceiving (using FAT instead of ERG)
podu **poru** [po.ru] (i) belly, abdomen
poe **poé** [po.'e] (i) all, every; (pron) *collective quantifier*
pracu **pyachu** [pja.cu] (t) wrestling, struggling with, fighting unarmed; (i) octopus, squid
prej **pyei** [pjej] **pye'y**, **pyeyo** (i) cold
punu **punu** [pu.nu] (i) sleeping
pud **pū** [pu:] **pu'r**, **puro** (i) three, 3
puh **puo** [puɔ] **pu'h**, **puho** (i) cousin (gender-neutral; see **epuh** and **hipuh**)
- qa pa** [pa], ACC **qo po** [po] (i) you, your (2nd person pronoun)
qaj pae [pae] *contraction of qa eo* «you (DIR) me (ACC)»
qamuj **pamoe** [pa.'moɛ] **pamu'y**, **pamuyo** *from qa a muj* (i) any, random, whatever (lit. «you choose»)
qeki **peki** [pe.ki] (i) rock, large stone; (i) stone (material)

qinad pinā [pi.'na:] **pina'r, pinaro** *shortened from nqi nad* (i) spice, seasoning (lit. «good seed»)

qireqe pirepe [pi.'re.pe] *FRQ of reqe* (t) milling, grinding into flour

qito pito [pi.to] (i) pine, coniferous tree

qoh poa [poa] **po'h, poho** (i) bone; (i) tool, implement

qoh- poa- [poa] poh- (prefix) tool, implement

qohpunu poapunu [poa.'pu.nu] (i) mat, mattress

qohtah poatā [poa.'ta:] **poata'h, poataho** (i) joint; (i) hinge; (i) chain link; (i) individual member of a line of people, e.g. a hunting party

qu- pu- [pu], quμ- pum- [pum] (prefix) starting to; (prefix) becoming, getting (with following perfect Noun; used to express the passive in the simple aspect)

qug puo [puo] **pu'g, pugang** (t) thumping, pounding, beating, drumming

quμ pungu [pu.ŋu] **pu'm, pumang** (i) leaping, jumping, springing; (i) starting, beginning

quμla pulla [pul.la] *from quμ + -la* (i) beginner, newbie, greenhorn, rookie

qura pura [pu.ra] (t) breaking, snapping, destroying

R

- raku raku** ['ra.ku] (i) poison, venom; (i) poisonous, venomous; (t) poisoning
rakla rakwa ['ra.kwa] *from raku + -la* (i) demon, devil, evil spirit
ramba ramba ['ram.ba] (i) laughing
rante rante ['ran.te] (i) leg
reb rē [re:] **re'v, revo** (i) whole, entire; (i) healthy, in good health, hale
rekra rekya ['re.kja] (i) deer, stag
reqe repe ['re.pe] (t) scraping, grinding
requ repi ['re.pi] *related to reqe* (i) thin, flimsy
rig rie [ri:] **ri'g, rigo** (i) ice; (i) frozen
rigisi rigisi [ri.'ʋi.si] *imminent of rig* (i) freezing
rij rī [ri:] **ri'y, riyo** *related to rig* (i) crystal, gem, jewel
rij keñ rī keni [ri:'ke.ni] **riyo** (i) rainbow (lit. sky gem)
rijrob rīrō [ri:.'ro:] **rīro'v, rīrovo** *from rij + rob* (i) ruby (lit.: fire gem)
riwaw riwao [ri.'waɔ] **riwa'w, riwawo** *from rij + uao* (i) amethyst (lit.: deep gem)
rikla rikwa ['rik.wa] (i) thief
riko riko ['ri.ko] (t) stealing, snatching
rikorob rikorō [ri.ko.'ro:] **rikoro'v, rikorovo** *from riko + rob* (i) soulthief berry
rikukle rikukwe [ri.'ku.kwe] *from riko + kukle* (t) betraying (lit: heart-stealing) (with FAT instead of ERG), (t) cheating on (with GEN instead of ERG)
rikukla rikukwa [ri.'ku.kwa] *from rikukle + -la* (i) traitor; (i) adulterer
rob rō [ro:] **ro'v, rovo** (i) fire; (i) soul (with GEN possessor)
roe roé [ro.'e] **roē** (i) burning, aflame
roño ronyo ['ro.ɲo] (i) salt
ropre ropye ['ro.pje] *from FRQ of opre* (t) sewing
ruh ruo [ruɔ] **ru'h, ruho** (i) wolf
rud rū [ru:] **ru'r, rurisi** *irr. PRF run* **rung** [run] (t) (reaching and) touching; (t) arriving, reaching
rudni rūni ['ru.ni] (i) skin; (t) covering, enveloping
ruta ruta ['ru.ta] (i) wall of stone or massive wood; (i) fortification; castle

S

sag **sā** [sa:] **sa'g**, **sago** (i) land, territory, country

sagni **sāni** ['sa:.ni] (i) down to earth, rural, primal, unspoilt

sajci **saechi** ['saɕ.ci] *from* **saj** + **ci** (i) a rare sour and sweet fruit growing on volcanoes (lit. «peak berry»)

saj **sae** [saɕ] **sa'y**, **sayo**, **sayang** (i) peak, summit, mountain; (t) towering, looming over; (t) exceeding, surpassing; (i) more (comparative, as apposition); (prep) more than

sajqa **saepa** ['saɕ.pa] *from* **saj** **iqā** (i) most (superlative, as apposition); (i) greatest, highest

sal **sao** [saɔ] **sa'l**, **salang** (t) speaking, saying (ACC: words; LOC: listener); (i) speaking, talking

salan **salang** [sa.'lan] *PRF of* **sal** (i) speech, talk, utterance

sali **sali** ['sa.li] *related to* **sal** (i) human; human being (Ipani and Earth)

salda **saora** ['saɔ.ra] *from* **sal** + **da** (i) to testify, to speak out (about: LOC), to bear witness

seb **sē** [se:] **se'v**, **sevo** (i) fat, grease, tallow

sehu **sehu** ['se.hu] (i) ash

sehui **sehuí** [se.hu.'i] (i) ashen; (i) pale

seke **seke** ['se.ke] (t) fighting, attacking

seli **seli** ['se.li] (i) flowing

seqe **sepe** ['se.pe] (i) day (period of time)

sesir **sesī** [se.'si:] **sesi'r**, **sesirang** *FRQ of* **sir** (i) coming, approaching

sesiran **sesirang** [se.si.'ran] *PRF of* **sesir** (i) newcomer, arrival (person); (i) stranger

sesole **sesole** [se.'so.le] *FRQ of* **sole** (i) herb, growth

sisaj **sisae** [si.'saɕ] *FRQ of* **saj** **sisā'y**, **sisayo** (i) too much, excessive

siseli **siseli** [si.'se.li] *FRQ of* **seli** (i) snake, serpent; (i) moving smoothly and quietly, gliding

siseqe **sisepe** [si.'se.pe] *FRQ of* **seqe** (i) time period, passage of time, season

simo **simo** ['si.mo] (i) beautiful, pretty, lovely

sin **sing** [sin] (t) hunting, tracking down, pursuing (using PCP instead of ERG)

sinla **silla** ['sil.la] (t) hunter, tracker, ranger

sir **sī** [si:] **sī'r**, **siro**, **sirang** (i) course, bearing, direction of travel; (i) heading, bearing, going in the direction of (with LOC); (prep) toward (with LOC)

soh **soa** [soa] (i) wind (*strong enough to drive a ship*); (interj) goodbye, farewell (*short for e n-ŋub soh*)

sole **sole** ['so.le] (i) leaf

solerig **solerie** [so.le.'riɕ] **soleri'g**, **solerigo** (i) peppermint (lit.: ice-leaf)

son son [son] (i) ripe, mature; (i) wise, knowledgeable, experienced

songu songu [ˈson̩.gu] (i) wilting, shriveling, drooping

suga suga [ˈsu.ɯa] (i) egg

sugaj sugae [su.ˈɯaɛ] **suga’y, sugayo** *related to suga* (i) round

sui suí [su.ˈi] (t) throwing, tossing

suɟ soe [soɛ] **su’y, suyo** (i) cow, cattle

sue sué [su.ˈe] *related to sui* (i) straight, linear; line

suwhi sūhi [su.ˈhi] (i) intestines, guts, viscera

T

taci tachi [ˈta.ci] (i) river

tah tā [ta:] ta'h, tahang ATP of *ah* (t) tying, linking, joining, unifying

tam tam [tam] (i) boy

tar tae [tae] (i) wood

tarad tarā [ta.ˈra:] tara'r, tararo possibly related to *tar* (i) rib; (i) rough (sea, terrain), bumpy

tarbeñe taevenye [tae.ˈve.ɲe] from *tae* + *beñe* (i) cinnamon (lit.: cloud-wood)

taruta taruta [ta.ˈru.ta] FRQ of *ruta* (t) resisting, defending against, fighting against; (i) defending, hunkering down, taking a defensive position; (i) resistance movement

tasuj tasoe [ta.ˈsoe] taso'y, tasoyo related to *tasu* (i) spring (season)

tasu tasu [ˈta.su] ATP of *asu* (t) putting upright, erecting, setting up; (t) waking, rousing; (t) (refl.) waking up

teahqe teāpe [te.ˈa.pe] ATP of *ahqe* (t) breathing in, inhaling

tebañca tevancha [te.ˈvaɲ.ca] ATP of *bañca* (t) emptying, evacuating; (i) diarrhea

tebola tevola [te.ˈvo.la] ATP of *bola* (i) creating, fashioning, crafting

tecul techū [te.ˈcu:] ATP of *cul* techu'l, techulang (i) harrassing, molesting, worrying, causing grief to

teg tea [teə] te'g, tegisi irr. PRF *teɲ* teng [ten] (t) giving, handing (to: DAT)

tegor tegoe [te.ˈuoe] tego'r, tegorang ATP of *gor* (t) ending, finishing, concluding; (t) killing

tehate tehate [te.ˈha.te] FRQ of *hate* (i) signaling, miming, gesturing, waving, communicating nonverbally; (i) signal, gesture; (i) symbol, figment, representation (of: GEN)

tehibe tehive [te.ˈhi.ve] ATP of *hibe* (t) braiding, intertwining, splicing

tehui tehuí [te.hu.ˈi] ATP of *hui* (t) drying; (t) dehydrating, dessicating

teluke teluke [te.ˈlu.ke] ATP of *luke* (t) bending (traumatically), kinking, buckling

tejod teyō [te.ˈjo:] ATP of *jod* (t) opening, widening

tejuh teyuo [te.ˈjuo] teyu'h, teyuhang (t) stretching, tightening; (i) setting up camp

tememuh tememuo [te.me.ˈmuo] tememu'h, tememuhang (t) losing, dropping (uses DAT instead of ERG)

temob temō [te.ˈmo:] temo'v, temovang ATP of *mob* (t) returning, giving back; (t) turning around

temuh temuo [te.ˈmuo] temu'h, temuhang ATP of *muh* (t) dropping, letting fall, felling

temul temū [te.ˈmu:] temu'l, temulang ATP of *muh* (i) walking, going on foot

- tenj teng** [ten] *PRF of teg* (i) allowed (by: ERG, to: DAT), permitted, permissible; used to express «may»: **É teng ja voa?** «May I eat?» (lit. «Is allowed I eating?») *tenen* **tenen** [te.'nen] *ATP of nen* (t) stack, pile up; (t) build, construct
- tenko tenko** [ten.ko] (i) big, large, sizeable; (i) (as adverb) very, strongly, deeply
- tenad tenā** [te.'na:] **tena'r, tenarang** *ATP of nad* (t) repairing, putting in order, fixing; (t) sorting out, taking care of, arranging
- tepal tepao** [paɔ] **tepa'l, tepalang** (t) laying, placing, putting
- ter tei** [tej] *ATP of er, te'r, terang* (*re-regularized PRF*) (t) filling, stuffing, pouring (DIR: the person acting, ACC: the container, INS: the contents)
- teroe teroé** [te.ro.'e] **teroē** *ATP of roe* (t) burning, setting fire to, putting to the flame
- tesir tesī** [te.'si:] **tesi'r, tesirang** *ATP of sir* (t) steering, directing, guiding; (t) aiming; (t) sending
- tesirla tesīla** [te.'si:la] *AGT of tesir* (i) helmsman, pilot
- tetan tetan** [te.'tan] *from ATP of itan* (i) deadly; (t) killing
- tetarad tetarā** [te.ta.'ra:] **tetara'r, tetararo** *FRQ of tarad* (i) ribcage; (i) cage
- tetrebisi tetyevisi** [te.tje.'vi.si] *ATP IMM of treb* (i) medicine, remedy, cure
- tidente tirente** [ti.'ren.te] *FRQ of dente* (i) germinating, starting to grow; (i) shoot, bud; (i) becoming aroused
- tile tile** [ti.le] (i) many, much
- tir tī** [ti:] **ti'r, tirang** (t) driving, pushing, propelling; (i) blowing (of wind)
- titeg titea** [ti.'teɔ] **tite'g, titegang, titegisi** *FRQ of teg* (t) answering, replying (to: BEN)
- titenj titeng** [ti.'ten] *FRQ of tenj* (t) allowing, permitting (uses FAT instead of ERG)
- titegisi titegisi** [ti.te.'uɰi.si] *IMM of titeg* (i) answer, reply
- tlakonj twakong** [twa.'kon] *from tlar + kekong* (i) what kind of? what manner of? what sort of?
- tlante twante** [t'wan.te] *from INS of tlar* (i) how?
- tlaponi twaponi** [twa.'po.ni] *from tlar + keponi* (i) why?
- tlar twae** [twæ] **twa'r, twaro** (i) which? what? who? *interrogative pronoun*
- tlarul twarū** [twa.'ru:] *from tlar + ul* (i) when?
- tlatile twatile** [twa.'ti.le] *from tlar + tile* (i) how many? how much?
- tluda twura** [twu.ra] *ATP of wuda* (t) stopping, halting, bringing to a rest
- toe toé** [to.'e] *related to ntoj* (i) near, close
- toh toa** [toɔ] **to'h, tohang** *ATP of oh* (t) turning, rotating, spinning
- tomma tomma** [tom.ma] (i) long, elongate
- traj tyae** [tjæ] **tya'y, tyayo** (i) four, 4
- trabe tyabe** [tja.vɛ] (i) flying
- treb tyē** [tje:] **tye'v, tyevang** *from ATP of reb* (t) healing, curing, treating (uses GEN instead of ERG if the subject is a substance)

- treṃqu tyempu** ['tjem.pu] *from ATP of deṃqu* (t) putting down, setting down, placing; (t) tyempu iésī asking a question
- tug tuo** [tuɔ] **tu'g, tugo** (i) man; (i) male, masculine
- tuj toe** [toɛ] **tu'y, tuyang** (i) spitting
- tutumutum** [tu.'tum] *back formation from tutumbu + PRF* (i) broth, soup, stew
- tumbuumbu** ['tum.bu] *ATP of lumbu* (t) cooking, boiling
- tumuumu** ['tu.mu] *ATP of umu* (t) growing, cultivating
- tumla tulla** ['tul.la] *AGT of tumu* (i) farmer, gardener
- tunliulli** ['tul.li] (t) wiping, sweeping
- tureture** ['tu.re] *ATP of ure* (t) hurting, inflicting pain on
- turte toete** [toɛ.te] *FRQ of urte* (t) moving, setting in motion, displacing; (t) pouring, channeling
- tutumbuutumumbu** [tu.'tum.bu] *FRQ of tumbu* (t) cooking to soup, processing, reducing, digesting

U

- uam uám** [u.'am] (i) mushroom
uaw uáo [u.'aɔ] **uá'w, uáwo** *FRQ of aw* (i) deep (water), profound
ub ū [u:] **u'v, uvo** (i) bowl, eating dish
uca ucha [u.'ca] (i) night
ucala uchala [u.'ca.la] *AGT of uca* (i) girlfriend, boyfriend, steady sexual partner
udo uro [u.'ro] (i) strong, muscular, mighty, brawny
ugko uoko [u.ɔ.ko] (i) dark, obscure, sombre; (i) vicious, nefarious (of magic)
uh uo [u.ɔ] **u'h, uhang** (t) pressing, squeezing, encroaching on
uhi uhi [u.'hi] *related to uh* (i) narrow; (i) tight, snug, not roomy
ukeh ukea [u.'keɔ] **uke'h, ukeho** (i) grass
ul ū [u:] **u'l, ulo** (i) sun; (i) time of day; (i) time, point in time
uli uli [u.'li] *related to ul* (i) daytime, noon
ul kawkante ū kaokante [u: kaɔ.'kan.te] (i) surprise; spectacle (lit. «sun with thunder»)
umu umu [u.'mu] *irreg. PRF um um* [um] (i) growing; (i) becoming, turning into (with apposition)
umuisi umuisi [u.'mu.'i.si] *IMM of umu* (i) sprout, sapling; (i) embryo; (i) ingredients, raw material
unjo unko [u.ɲ.ko] (i) dust; (i) powder
unne unne [un.ne] (i) different, other (of several options)
upi upi [u.'pi] (i) head; (i) person, sentient being, individual
ure ure [u.'re] (i) hurting, being in pain, suffering
urte oete [oɛ.te] (i) moving, going, traveling
urti oeti [oɛ.ti] *related to urte* (i) road, pathway, route
useb usē [u.'se:] **use'v, usevisi** *irr. PRF usen useng* [u.'sen] (i) dirtying, soiling, making dirty (use GEN instead of ERG when agent is a substance)
usen useng [u.'sen] *PRF of useb* (i) dirty, soiled
utla utwa [u.'twa] *from utu + -la* (i) scout, spy
utu utu [u.'tu] (t) peering at, looking intently at, staring at; (i) scouting, spying
uwme ūme [u.'me] (i) afraid, fearing (ERG: the cause of fear)
uwje ūye [u.'je] (i) dull (of a knife); (i) dumb, stupid, simple

V

— (empty) —

W

wada bara ['ba.ra] **wara** (i) orange (fruit)

wadaci barachi [ba.'ra.ci] **warachi, baracheo, waracheo** *from wada + ci* (i) kumquat (lit.: orange-berry)

wako bako ['ba.ko] **wako** (i) aquatic bird, waterfowl

waldo baoro ['baɔ.ro] (t) finding, discovering (uses PCP instead of ERG); (i) foraging (for: INS), ruminating, grazing

waldo sir baoro sī [baɔ.ro 'si:] (i) navigating, finding one's way

war bae [baɛ] **wae, ba'r, wa'r, baro, waro** (i) barren, desolate, infertile; (i) desert; desolation; (i) empty, deserted; (prep) without

wati bati ['ba.ti] **wati** (i) shoulder; (t) supporting, propping up, buttressing

web bē [be:] **be'v, wē, we'v, bevo, wevo** (i) marrow; (i) treasure, loot, bounty

webci bēchi ['be:.ci] **wēchi** (i) dear, precious; (i) darling, honey, sweetie

weg bea [beɔ] **wea, be'g, we'g, begang, wegang** (t) grasping, holding, clutching (with ACC); (i) holding hands with (with DAT); (i) wielding, holding by the handle (with DAT); (i) (romantically) together with, in a relationship with, mated to (with GEN)

wegisi begisi [be.'ɥi.si] **wegisi** (i) betrothed, bride, groom

wegisi aobate begisi aovate [be.'ɥi.si a.o.'va.te] (i) soulmate, destined partner (lit. betrothed by the hand of the world spirit)

wegla beala ['beɔ.la] **weala** *from weg + -la* (i) (with alienable possession) sexual partner; (with inalienable possession) life partner, spouse; (i) counterpart, matching part

wiwe biwe ['bi.we] **wiwe** (i) wagging, swinging from side to side, swaying; (t) rocking

win bin [bin] **win** (i) girl

wiha biha ['bi.ha] **wiha** (i) crouching; (i) low tide

wor boe [boɛ] **bo'r, woe, wo'r, borang, worang** (t) bringing, carrying, delivering

wuda bura ['bu.ra] **wura** (i) stopping, halting, coming to a rest

wuti buti ['bu.ti] **wuti** (i) withered, shriveled

Y

— (empty) —

Z

8. English to Ipani Dictionary

A

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

to be able (v) [nkel](#)
able (adj) [nkel](#)
ability (n) [kel](#)
to accompany (v) [nonngu](#)
to act (v) [la](#)
adulterer (n) [rikukla](#)
afraid (adj) [uwɥe](#)
after (prep) [norisi](#)
after all (adv) [monlisi](#)
again (adv) [mob](#)
to aid (v) [goma](#)
to aim (v) [tesir](#)
air (n) [huw](#)
all (pron) [poe](#)
to allow (v) [titen](#), see also [ten](#)
alone (adj) [ah](#)
always (adv) [memoe](#)
amethyst (n) [riwaw](#)
amulet (n) [lemkukle](#)
to amuse (v) [klij](#)
and (conj) [non](#)
anger (n) [odgob](#)
angry (adj) [gob](#)
animal (n) [luhi](#)
answer (n) [titegisi](#)
to answer (v) [titeg](#) (see usage)
ant (n) [mane](#)
antlers (n) [memolte](#)
any (pron) [qamuj](#)
to approach (v) [sesir](#)
to approve (v) [lun](#)
arm (n) [ntoj](#)

to arrange (v) [tenad](#)
ash (n) [sehu](#)
to ask (v) [ie](#), [treμqu](#) (see usage)
asshole (n) [besebla](#)
at least (adv) [nparan](#)
aunt (n) [amwati](#)
aurora (n) [bajoh](#)
autumn (n) [ini](#)
axe (n) [hortar](#)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

B

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

baby (n) **nugu**
back (n) **ɲub**
bad (adj) **hog**
to bake (v) **ipono**
bandit (n) **dentla**
barley (n) **kirijte**
bark (n) **dug**
barren (adj) **war**
barrier (n) **bal**
to battle (v) **cid**
bear (n) **agɲa**
to bear (v) **heg**
beautiful (adj) **simo**
to beat (v) **qug** (a drum)
because (conj) **keponi**
beetle (n) **kuti**
before (prep) **noran** (in time), **dawi** (in space)
to beg (v) **añ**
behind (prep) **ɲɲub**
being (n) **upi**
to begin (v) **quɰ**
beginner (n) **quɰla**
belly (n) **podu**
to bend (v) **mew** (gently), **teluke** (buckle)
bent (adj) **luke**
berry (n) **ci**
beside (prep) **nipli**
between (prep) **hebi**
to betray (v) **rikukle**
betrothed (n) **wegisi** (see usage)
big (adj) **tenko** (large), **lanu** (tall)
bird (n) **waku** (aquatic), **olim** (other)
a bit (n, adv) **cici**
to bite (v) **nan**

black (adj) **doro**
blacksmith (n) **kawnijla**
to block (v) **bal**
blood (n) **nei**
to blow (v) **tir** (of wind), **huw** (of people)
blue (adj) **jume**
to boil (v) **lumbu** (intr.), **tumbu** (trans.)
bone (n) **qoh**
to bounce (v) **muquṃ**
bowl (n) **ub**
boy (n) **tam**
boyfriend (n) **ekukle**, **kukle** (see usage)
braid (n) **hibe**
to braid (v) **tehibe**
branch (n) **molte**
to branch off (v) **molte**
brave (adj) **nejudo**
to break (v) **qura**
breast (n) **dau** (chest), **ceg** (female)
breath (n) **huw**
to breathe (v) **ahqe**
bride (n) **wegisi** (see usage)
bridge (n) **jel**
to bring (v) **wor**
brook (n) **ajin**
brother (n) **eku**
brown (adj) **kon**
bubbly (adj) **pepuj**
bud (n) **tidente**
bug (n) **kuti**
to build (v) **tenen**
to bulge (v) **nue**
to burn (v) **roe** (intr.), **terob** (trans.)
burr (n) **elna**
but (conj) **mobi**
bye (interj) **soh**

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

C

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- cage* (n) [tetarad](#)
calm (adj) [jobo](#)
can (v) [nkel](#)
canoe (n) [low](#)
cap (n) [μehi](#)
capable (adj) [nkel](#)
captain (n) [mujla](#), [mujla n-aw](#) (see usage)
to capture (v) [gembe](#)
to carry (v) [heg](#)
castle (n) [ruta](#)
to catch (v) [gembe](#)
cave (n) [doa](#)
to chat (v) [arti](#)
to cheat on (v) [rikukle](#)
cheese (n) [tijro](#)
ceiling (n) [nag](#)
chief (n) [mujla](#)
child (n) [bue](#) (young), [hahjan](#) (descendant)
chest (n) [dau](#)
to chop (v) [kigeb](#) (food), [jutu](#) (a tree)
choice (n) [mui](#)
to choose (v) [muj](#)
cinnamon (n) [tarbeñe](#)
to clash (v) [cid](#)
claw (n) [gira](#)
clear (adj) [juñ](#)
clearing (n) [jodnen](#) (natural), [hornen](#) (artificial)
cloth (n) [hehibe](#)
cloth-eater (n) [bohhibe](#)
close (adj) [toe](#)
cloud (n) [beñe](#)
coin (n.) [gican](#)
cold (adj.) [prej](#)
color (n) [kekon](#)

to come (v) **sesir** (to a place)
come on! (interj.) **e**
to comfort (v) **cace**
comfortable (adj) **cace**
to conceal (v) **con**
to count (v) **itide**
to cook (v) **lumbu** (intr.), **tumbu** (trans.)
cookie (n) **iponoñci**
courageous (adj) **nejudo**
course (n) **sir**
to cover (v) **rudni**
to create (v) **tebola**
creek (n) **ajin**
to cross (v) **jel**
to crouch (v) **wiha**
to cry (v) **mi**
crystal (n) **rij**
to cure (v) **treb**
curved (adj) **mewan**
to cut (v) **geb**

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

D

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

dam (n) [bal](#)
danger (n) [jiqaj](#)
dangerous (adj) [jiqaj](#)
dark (adj) [ugko](#)
darling (n) [webci](#)
day (n) [seqe](#) (24 h), [uli](#) (daytime)
dead (adj) [itan](#)
deadly (adj) [tetan](#)
dear (adj) [webci](#)
deer (n) [rekra](#)
demon (n) [rakla](#)
to decide (v) [muj](#)
to depart (v) [onje](#)
descendant (n) [hahjan](#)
desert (n) [hir](#) (sand), [war](#) (desolation)
to desire (v) [hal](#)
to deviate (v) [molte](#)
devil (n) [rakla](#)
to die (v) [gawa](#), [gor](#) (see usage)
different (adj) [unne](#)
to dig (v) [ega](#) (intr.), [mega](#) (trans.)
to digest (v) [tutumbu](#)
dip (n) [lal](#)
dirty (adj) [usenj](#)
to dirty (v) [useb](#)
disease (n) [odcowid](#)
dish (n) [ub](#) (vessel)
to dive (v) [dawa](#)
to divide (v) [hor](#)
to do (v) [la](#)
dog (n) [eri](#)
don't! (interj) [koj](#)
down feather (n) [cumi](#)
downstream (adj) [oranj](#)

dream (n) **plen**

to dream (v) **nplen**

to drink (v) **boh** (milk), **gar** (other)

drink (n) **garisi**

to drive (v) **tir**

drop (n) **buci**

to drop (v) **temuh**

dry (adj) **hui**

to dry (v) **tehui**

dull (adj) **uwje**

dumb (adj) **uwje**

dust (n) **uŋko**

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

E

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

each other (pron) leloj
ear (n) gui
early (n) juli
earth (n) mig (soil); padi (ground)
Earthling (n) nan nugu (pejorative); gujuti (pejorative)
easy (adj) ahdequ
to eat (v) boh
edible (adj) bohisi
egg (n) suga
elder (n) pide
elderberry (n) itanci
embryo (n) umuisi
empty (adj) bañca, war (barren)
to end (v) gor (intr.), tegor (trans.)
to envelop (v) rudni
equipped (adj) karhante
erect (adj) dente
eternal (adj) memoe
ever (adv) moe qamuj
every (pron) ed poe
to exceed (v) saj
to expect (v) mongu
eye (n) alo

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

F

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

face (n) [loj](#)
to face (v) [loj](#)
fair (adj) [luṇisi](#)
to fall (v) [muh](#)
fall season (n) [ini](#)
far (adj) [onij](#)
farmer (n) [tumla](#)
fat (n) [seb](#)
fat (adj) [mawha](#)
the Fates (n) [mojra](#)
father (n) [aba](#)
to favor (v) [danad](#)
to fear (v) [uwpe](#)
feather (n) [cumi](#) (down); [helo](#) (flight)
to feed (v) [meme](#)
to feel (v) [imrudni](#) (to touch), [nrudni](#) (to be felt)
to fell (v) [hortar](#), [temuh](#)
female (adj) [lej](#)
few (adj) [gamal](#)
fierce (adj) [kukurob](#), [kukurakla](#) (see usage)
to fight (v) [seke](#), [pracu](#) (unarmed)
to fill (v) [er](#) (use up space), [ter](#) (put into)
to find (v) [waldo](#)
finger (n) [ide](#)
finger nail (n) [kuti](#)
fire (n) [rob](#)
fish (n) [gole](#)
fisher (n) [golela](#)
five (pron) [hate](#)
fizzy (adj) [pepuj](#)
flat (adj) [jobo](#)
flesh (n) [oke](#)
flimsy (adj) [reqi](#)
to float (n) [beñe](#)

floor (n) padan
to flow (v) seli
flower (n) jali
fluffy (adj) cumi
to fly (v) trabe
foam (n) hig
fog (n) con
to follow (v) nonngu
food (n) bohisi
fool (n) bañca
foot (n) deμqu
footprint (n) mul
for (prep, conj) nmaj (see usage)
to forage (v) waldo
forehead (n) cabi
forest (n) hir
to forge (v) kawnij
four (pron) traj
to freeze (v) rigisi
friend (n) nadla
from (prep) onje
froth (n) hig
frozen (adj) rig
fruit (n) obu
to fuck (v) kah
full (adj) en
future (n) orisi

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

G

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- generation* (n) [muni](#)
genitals (n) [hebi](#) (see entry)
to germinate (v) [tidente](#)
gesture (n) [tehate](#)
to get (v) [nate](#)
ghost (n) [aledla](#)
girl (n) [win](#)
girlfriend (n) [hikukle](#), [kukle](#) (see usage)
to give (v) [teg](#)
to give birth (v) [hahli](#)
to glide (v) [siseli](#)
glyph (n) [gicançi](#)
to go (v) [urte](#)
to go away from (v) [onje](#)
to go missing (v) [memuh](#)
to go toward (v) [sir](#)
to go to (v) [ji](#)
good (adj) [nad](#)
goodbye (interj) [e n-ηub soh](#) (formal); [soh](#) (informal); [naob](#) (religious)
to grasp (v) [weg](#) (see usage)
grass (n) [ukeh](#)
grateful (adj) [ençi](#)
gray (adj) [jume](#)
grease (n) [seb](#)
to grease (v) [beseb](#)
to greet (v) [ia](#)
green (adj) [jume](#)
to grill (v) [nrob](#)
to grind (v) [reçe](#)
groom (n) [wegisi](#) (see usage)
ground (n) [padi](#)
group (n) [mun](#)
to grow (v) [umu](#) (intr.), [tumu](#) (trans.)
guest (n) [liriyla](#) (see usage)

to guide (v) [tesir](#)

gull (n) [krad](#)

guts (n) [suwhi](#)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

H

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- habitually* (adv) **pepal**
to hack (v) **jutu**
to hail (v) **ia**
hair (n) **equ** (individual), **ewequ** (mane), **anjkli** (body)
hammer (n) **kekaw**
to hammer (v) **kekaw**
hand (n) **hate**
handle (n) **hate**
to handle (v) **lela**
to harrass (v) **tecul**
hat (n) **uehi**
to have (v) *use dative or genitive*
to have sex (v) **oyo**
to have to (v) **heg**
he (pron) **kum**
head (n) **upi**
to head (v) **sir**
heading (n) **sir**
to heal (v) **treb**
health (n) **oreb**
healthy (adj) **reb** (in good health)
to hear (v) **gui** (being able to hear), **ngui** (being heard)
heart (n) **kukle**
heat (n) **odisu**
heavy (adj) **beru**
heel (n) **hongu**
hello (interj) **ia** (hail); **naob** (religious)
helmsman (n) **tesirla**
to help (v) **goma**
herb (n) **sesole**
here (pron) **ca**
to hesitate (v) **deμqunu**
hey look! (expr) **e da**
hi (interj) **ia**

to hide (v) **conj** (trans.)
high (adj) **lanu**
high tide (n) **nue**
hill (n) **nue**
hilt (n) **hate**
to hit (v) **kaw**
history (n) **monlean pide**
to hold (v) **weg** (see usage)
hole (n) **lal** (dip), **oprançi** (puncture)
hook (n) **elna**
to hop (v) **muquµ**
horn (n) **darke**; **memolte** (antlers)
horse (n) **gepo**
hour (n) **ahi** (see usage)
house (n) **nen**
hot (adj) **isu**
how (pron) **tlante**
however (conj) **mobi**
hunger (n) **lag**
hungry (adj) **nlag**
to hunt (v) **sinj**
hunter (n) **sinla**
human (n) **sali**; **nan nugu** (Earthling, pejorative); **gujuti** (Earthling, pejorative)
to hurt (v) **ure** (intr.), **ture** (trans.)
husband (n) **wegla** (see usage)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

I

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

I (pron) [ja](#)
I'm sorry (expr) [abeja](#)
ice (n) [rig](#)
idiot (n) [bañca](#)
if (conj) [mui](#) (plausible), [nplen](#) (hypothetical)
ill (adj) [cowid](#)
imminent aspect (n) [loj orisi](#)
to improve (v) [nkeñ](#)
in (prep) [ne](#) (but see locative case); [npodu](#) (inside)
in front of (prep) [dawi](#)
ingredient (n) [umuisi](#)
to inhale (v) [teahqe](#)
to insert (v) [mopre](#)
inside (n) [npodu](#)
intestines (n) [suwhi](#)
irregular (adj) [molte](#)
it (v) [dih](#)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

J

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

jerk (n) besebla

to join (v) tah

joint (n) qohtah

juice (n) buci

to jump (v) quμ

just (adv) ente

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

K

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

to kill (v) [tetan](#), [jembe](#) (slaughter)

kinked (adj) [luke](#)

to kiss (v) [nmuj](#)

knee (n) [eso](#)

to know (v) [nleb](#)

kumquat (n) [wadaci](#)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

L

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

to lack (v) [bañca](#)
lake (n) [bilu](#)
land (n) [sag](#)
large (adj) [tenko](#)
to laugh (v) [ramba](#)
law (n) [luni](#)
to lay (v) [tepal](#)
leader (n) [mujla](#)
leaf (n) [sole](#)
to leap (v) [quµ](#)
least (adj) [lalqa](#) (see usage)
to leave (v) [onje](#)
to leave behind (v) [klela](#)
left (adj) [buño](#)
leg (n) [rante](#)
less (adj) [lal](#) (see usage)
licorice (n) [indakepoh](#)
to lie (v) [pal](#) (flat), [plile](#) (deceive)
life (n) [odleluh](#)
to lift (v) [nkeñ](#)
light (n) [baj](#)
like (adv) [nenal](#)
line (n) [pal](#)
to link (v) [tah](#)
link (n) [qohtah](#)
a little (n, adv) [cici](#)
little (adj) [gamal](#)
to listen to (v) [ingui](#)
to live (v) [leluh](#)
live (adj) [leluh](#)
liver (n) [eahi](#)
lodestone (n) [gaboh](#)
long (adj) [tomma](#)
to look (v) [tealo](#) (look at), [utu](#) (peer, stare)

to lose (v) **impal** (a fight), **tememuh** (a possession)

louse (n) **kike**

to love (v) **caj** (see usage)

low (adj) **hari**

low tide (n) **wiha**

lung (n) **ahqe**

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

M

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- mage* (n) olμala
magic (n) olμa
magical (adj) olμa
magnet (n) gaboh
to make (v) nij
to make a difference (v) klela mul
to make love (v) ojo
male (n) tug
man (n) tug
many (adj) tile
mark (n) gicanɽci
marrow (n) web
to masturbate (v) beseb
mat (n) qohpunu
to matter (v) klela mul
mattress (n) qohpunu
mature (adj) son
maximum (n) nnag
may (v) ten (see usage)
maybe (adv) didaj
meat (n) oke
medicine (n) tetrebisi (remedy), kel treb (science)
to meet (v) loj
mentor (n) pideson
mighty (adj) udo
milk tooth (n) nan nugu
mile (n) ahi (see usage)
to mill (v) qireqe
minimum (n) nparan
mist (n) con
more (adj) saj (see usage)
morning (n) jule
most (adj) sajqa (see usage)
moth (n) bohhibe

mouth (n) maji; deμqu (of a river)

mother (n) ama

moon (n) iele

to mount (n) iμwati

mountain (n) peh

mounted (n) nwati

mouse (n) irwa

to move (v) urte (intr.), turte (trans.)

much (adj) tile

mud (n) ehqo

mushroom (n) uam

must (v) heg

myth (n) hehibe

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

N

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

name (n) jensu

narrow (adj) uhi

to navigate (v) waldo sir

near (adj) toe

neck (n) law

never (adv) korul

new (adj) bola

next to (prep) nipli

night (n) uca

no (interj) koj (don't!)

none (pron) kode

northern lights (n) bajoh

not (adv) eµµe

not enough (adv) lelal

notch (n) gicançi

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

O

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

obnoxious (adj) **buseb**

ocean (n) **iqa**

octopus (n) **pracu**

of (prep) *use genitive or dative*; **nej**

offal (n) **klelan**

offspring (n) **hahjan**

often (adv) **memob**

to oil (v) **beseb**

old (adj) **pide** (and respected), **cuke** (worn)

on (pron) *use locative*; **nwati** (on top of)

one (pron) **ah**

only (adv) **ente**

open (adj) **jod**

to open (v) **tejud**

or (conj) **keh**

orange (n) **wada**

orange (adj) **kon**

other (adj) **unne** (of several), **kehqo** (of two)

oven (n) **ipono**

owl (n) **ansu**

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

P

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- paddle* (n) [karha](#)
palate (n) [nag](#)
pale (adj) [sehui](#)
to paint (v) [owe](#) (a surface), [mowe](#) (a design)
to pamper (v) [cace](#)
parent (n) [nij](#)
partner (n) [wegla](#) (see usage)
past (n) [oran](#)
path (n) [mui](#)
peace (n) [joboj](#)
peak (n) [saj](#)
to peer (v) [utu](#)
peppermint (n) [solerig](#)
perhaps (adv) [didaj](#)
to permit (v) [titen](#), see also [ten](#)
perfect aspect (n) [loj oran](#)
person (n) [upi](#)
pest (n) [buseb](#)
to pet (v) [owe](#)
piece (n) [ah](#), [ahi](#) (see usage)
pine tree (n) [qito](#)
to plant (v) [mopre](#)
to play (v) [gulje](#)
please (expr) [añ](#)
to point (v) [ide](#)
poison (n) [raku](#)
poisonous (adj) [raku](#)
to poison (v) [raku](#)
possible (adj) [didaj](#)
to pound (v) [kekaw](#)
to pour (v) [turte](#)
power (n) [kel](#) (ability)
prepared (adj) [karhante](#)
to press (v) [uh](#)

pretty (adj) **simo**
primal (adj) **sagni**
prisoner (n) **gembenla**
to process (v) **tutumbu**
prone (adj) **pal**
to prove (v) **teda**
to puff up (v) **cumi**
to pull (v) **ebe**
pump (n) **klah**
to pump (v) **klah**
pure (adj) **juñ**
to pursue (v) **siŋ**
to push (v) **tir** (drive); **uh** (press)
to put (v) **tepal** (lay); **treµqu** (stand, set)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Q

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

quarterstaff (n) [karha](#) (war paddle)

question (n) [iesi](#)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

R

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

rabbit (n) diwe
to rage (v) gob
rain (n) jog
to rain (v) jog
rainbow (n) rij keñ
to raise (v) nkeñ
random (adj) qamuj
ranger (n) sinla
to reach (v) rud
real (adj) dai
to receive (v) nate
to recover (v) laled
red (adj) kon
to refuse (v) klela
to reject (v) klela
to relax (v) laled
to remain (v) aled
remedy (n) tetrebisi
to remember (v) monle
to repair (v) tenad
reply (n) titegisi
to reply (v) titeg (see usage)
to resist (v) taruta
resistance movement (n) taruta
to rest (v) aled, laled
to return (v) mob (intr.), temob (trans.)
rib (n) tarad
ribcage (n) tetarad
to ride (v) kah
right (adj) ambe
ring (n) liri
to rip (v) gira
ripe (adj) son
river (n) taci

road (n) [urti](#)
rock (n) [qeki](#)
to rock (v) [wiwe](#)
roof (n) [lem](#)
root (n) [kepoh](#)
rope (n) [hibe](#)
to rot (v) [cebu](#)
rotten (adj) [cewan](#)
rough (adj) [tarad](#) (sea, terrain)
round (adj) [sugaj](#)
to rouse (v) [tasu](#)
to rub (v) [kito](#)
ruby (n) [rijrob](#)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

S

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

sage mushroom (n) pideson, uam pideson
salmon (n) ŋubseb
salt (n) roño
salt water (n) aw
sand (n) hir
sap (n) buci
to say (v) sal
scout (n) utla
to scrape (v) reqe
to scratch (v) gici
scum (n) hig (literal)
seagull (n) krad
sea (n) aw (local), iqa (global)
sea water (n) aw
to search (v) ie
seasoning (n) pinad
to see (v) alo (having sight), nalo (being seen)
seed (n) nqi
to seek (v) ie
self (n) ed
to send (v) tesir
to set up (v) tasu
to set up camp (v) tejuh
to sew (v) ropre
seven (pron) kehte
to shake (v) ioi (be shaken)
she (pron) kum
sharp (adj) jiqa
shelter (n) lem
to shine (v) baj
ship (n) ote
shoot (n) tidente
short (adj) gebi
should (v) cul

shoulder (n) wati
to shrivel (v) songu
shriveled (adj) wuti
shy (adj) kukuhuw
sibling (n) kuhiku
sick (adj) cowid
side (n) ipli
signal (n) tehate
to sing (v) loa
similar (adj) nenal
simple (adj) ahdeµqu
single (adj) ah
to sire (v) nij (see usage)
sister (n) hiku
six (pron) dan
skin (n) rudni
sky (n) keñ
to slaughter (v) jembe
sleep (n) odpunu
to sleep (v) punu
small (adj) munci
to smell (v) jaw (having a sense of smell), tenjaw (sniff), njaw (being smelled)
smile (n) nañci
smith (n) kawnijla
smoke (n) ijke
smooth (adj) oi
snake (n) siseli
sneaky (adj) nmul siseli
snow (n) odsi
so (conj) caponi
soil (n) mig
to soil (v) useb
soldier (n) herka
sole (n) mul
some (n) benge
soot (n) ijken
sorry (adj) ebe (see usage), abeja (see usage)
soul (n) rob (see usage)
soulmate (n) wegisi aobate (see usage)
soulthief berry (n) rikorob

soup (n) **tutum**
to sow (v) **nij** (see usage)
to speak (v) **sal**
spear (n) **njom**
speech (n) **salan**
spice (n) **pinad**
spicy (adj) **opre**
spider (n) **muse**
spirit (n) **aledla**
to spit (v) **tuj**
to split (v) **hor**
to spot (v) **utu**
spouse (n) **wegla** (see usage), **kehqo** (see usage)
spring season (n) **tasuj**
sprout (n) **umuisi**
to spy (v) **utu**
spy (n) **utla**
to squat (v) **honngu**
to squeeze (v) **bewa** (fruit), **imbewa** (juice)
squid (n) **pracu**
to squirm (v) **batu**
to stab (v) **opre**
stable (adj) **padan**
stack (n) **nen**
to stack (v) **tenen**
stag (n) **rekra**
stalk (n) **law**
to stamp (v) **pad**
to stand (v) **deμqu** (be located), **asu** (be upright)
star (n) **icu**
to start (v) **quμ**
state (n) **oreb** (of being)
to stay (v) **aled**
to steal (v) **riko**
silver (n) **piu**
to steer (v) **tesir**
step (n) **lumul**
stick (n) **dente**
to stick out (v) **dente**
to sting (v) **opre**

to stretch (v) **tejuh**
stone (n) **gab** (pebble), **qeki** (material)
to stop (v) **wuda** (intr.), **twuda** (trans.)
storm (n) **nsego**
straight (adj) **sue** (line)
stranger (n) **sesiran**
to strangle (v) **bal**
to strike (v) **kaw**
to stroke (v) **owe**
strong (adj) **udo**
to suck (v) **ñenge**
summer (n) **agwi**
sun (n) **ul**
to supply (v) **wor**, **iμwor** (see usage)
to support (v) **wati**
surprise (n) **ul kawkante**
surf (n) **lagri**
to swallow (v) **gaku**
to sway (v) **wiwe**
sweat (n) **diri**
sweet (adj) **inda**
to swell (v) **nuisi**
to swim (v) **plab**
to swing (v) **wiwe** (from side to side)
swollen (adj) **nue**
symbol (n) **gicançi** (glyph), **tehate** (representation)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

T

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- tail* (n) gor
to take (v) im
tall (adj) lanu
to talk (v) arti
to taste (v) mala (transitive), nmala (intransitive)
tasty (adj) malaj
taut (adj) juh
tea (n) ñaŋ
to teach (v) debid
to tear (v) gira
temple (n) ejuh
tent (n) juh
tense (adj) juh
to testify (v) salda
thankful (adj) engi
thanks (expr) engi
that (pron) cu, cu kum, cu sum (see usage)
then (adv) lumul
there (pron) cu
there is (expr.) da (see usage)
therefore (conj) caponi
they (pron) kum
thick (adj) mawha
to tie (v) tah
thief (n) rikla
thin (adj) reqi
thing (v) dih
to think (v) ncabi
this (pron) ca, ca ja, ca qa (see usage)
this many, this much (pron) catile
to thrash (v) ioi
three (pron) pud
throat (n) gaku
to throw (v) sui

thumb (n) **dan**
to thump (v) **qug, pad**
thunder (n) **kawka**
thus (conj) **caponi**
to tickle (v) **klij**
tight (adj) **uhi**
time (n) **ul** (point in time), **cig** (instance), **siseqe** (period)
tiny (adj) **memunci**
to (prep) **ji** (but see *locative case*)
to be together with (romantically) (v) **weg** (see usage)
together (adj) **mun**
tongue (n) **mala**
too (adv) **sisaj**
too little (adv) **lelal**
tooth (n) **nan**
to touch (v) **nrudni** (be in contact), **rud** (reach)
toward (prep) **sir**
tower (n) **pirgo**
to track (v) **sin**
to trade (v) **ipwor**
tradition (n) **hehibe**
traitor (n) **rikukla**
trash (n) **klelan**
treasure (n) **web**
tree (n) **qito** (coniferous), **miki** (deciduous)
tributary (n) **molte**
true (adj) **dai**
truth (n) **oddai**
to turn (v) **oh** (intr.); **toh** (trans.)
two (pron) **heb**

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

U

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

uncle (n) [awati](#)

unconscious (adj) [alonpodu](#)

unstoppable (adj) [eṃtwudisi](#)

upright (adj) [asu](#)

upstream (adj) [orisi](#)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

V

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

valley (n) [har](#)

vein (n) [ajin](#), [ajin jume](#)

venom (n) [raku](#)

to vomit (v) [penti](#)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

W

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- to wag* (v) wiwe
to wait (v) hongu
to wake (v) tasu
to wake up (v) tasu + refl.
to walk (v) temul
wall (n) ruta (stone or solid wood)
wanker (n) besebla
to want (v) hal
war (n) cecid
warm (adj) luh
warrior (n) herka
to wash (v) atle
water (n) or (fresh), aw (salt)
waterfall (n) muh
wave (n) lagri (surf)
way (n) urti (road), mui (path chosen)
we (pron) ja
to weep (v) mi
welcome! (interj) jodisi
to welcome (v) iñjodisi
wet (adj) dir
what? (pron) tlar
what kind of? (pron) tlakon
wheat (n) pijro
when? (pron) tlarul
where? (pron) ntlar
which? (pron) tlar
to whirl (v) ogoh
white (adj) eled
who? (pron) tlar
whole (adj) reb
why? (pron) tlaponi
wide (adj) gudo
to wield (v) weg (see usage)

wife (n) **wegla** (see usage)
to wilt (v) **songu**
to win (v) **masu** (see usage)
wind (n) **huw** (slight), **sog** (strong)
wine (n) **ojno**
wing (n) **heg**
winter (n) **pali**
to wipe (v) **tunli**
with (prep) *use instrumental*; **nonj** (and)
withered (adj) **wuti**
without (prep) **war**
to witness (v) **da**
wolf (n) **ruh**
woman (n) **lej**
world (n) **iqa**
world spirit (n) **aob**
worn (adj) **cuke**
to work (n) **lela**
worm (n) **batu**
to worry (v) **cul** (intr.), **tecul** (trans.)
wrath (n) **odgob**
to wrestle (v) **pracu**
to wriggle (v) **batu**

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

X

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Y

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

year (n) [moe](#)

yellow (adj) [eled](#) (bright), [kon](#) (dark)

yes (interj.) [dai](#) (indeed), [hal](#) (yes please)

yon (pron) [ca kum](#)

you (pron) [qa](#)

young (adj) [buj](#)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

9. Examples: Lexember 2021

Lexember is a yearly event in the Conlang community where conlangers post a newly minted word of their conlang lexicon for each day of December. I used Ipani for the Lexember of 2021. Each new word is used in a full sentence and accompanied by comments from behind the scenes.

#Island #Lexember 1st:

chae [caɛ̃] «eliciting love»

Pa jani a chae.

[pa .ja.ni a 'caɛ̃]

«I love you.»

qa ja-ni a caj
2 1:GEN COP eliciting_love

Notes:

- The direction of the predicate **chae** is inverted with respect to Indoeuropean expectations: The subject is the person causing the love, the object is the one experiencing it (hence the gloss «eliciting love»). Emotions and sensory experiences generally work that way in Island.
- The object is marked with the genitive rather than the accusative case for emotion predicates. This is due to the genitive's origin from the root **nei** «blood», which is considered the organ with which one feels emotions.
- Island employs a considerable amount of pro-drop (and other-things-drop) when it can get away with it. The above might be appropriate when professing one's love for someone for the first time, whereas couples might just say **a chae** to each other.

#Island #Lexember 2nd:

jume ['ju.me] «grue»

Ke'ny a yume.

['ke.na 'ju.me]

«The sky is grue.»

keñ a jume
sky COP grue

Notes:

- Island does not distinguish between blue, green, and gray on the vocabulary level. Many languages do that, and apparently linguists like to call that meta-color «grue».
- When speaking of the sky, the word **jume** is reserved for the blue of a clear sky. A hazy or lightly overcast sky would be **sehuí** «ashen, pale», whereas rainclouds would be **uoko** «dark».
- Conversely, **jume keni** «sky grue» is a common expression for blue as opposed to green or gray.

#Island #Lexember 3rd:

lungisi [lu.'ŋi.si] «fair, acceptable»

E gira nong nang ko lungisi.

[e 'ʋi.ra non 'nan 'ko lu.'ŋi.si.]

«Clawing and biting are not acceptable.»

e gira non nan ko luŋ-isi
SUB clawing and biting NEG acceptable

Notes:

- The word **lungisi** is the regularly derived imminent aspect of the word **lung** «approving».
- While **a** is the default copula in Island, this sentence showcases two others: The subordinating copula **e** and the negative one **ko**.
- The first clause has no subject («that [someone] claws and bites»), but Island is very relaxed about such things.

#Island #Lexember 4th:

moela ['moɛ.la] «chief»

E iá moelā, poé!

[e ʔi'a moɛ.'la: po.e]

«All hail the chief!»

e ia muj-la-d, poe
SUB hailing chief:ACC all

Notes:

- The word **moela** literally means «decision-maker», from **moe** «choosing» and the agent suffix **-la**.
- The subordinating copula **e** is used to form imperatives.

#Island #Lexember 5th:

lélao [le.'laɔ] «not enough»

A tongue twister! 🤪

Lela lei loá a lalē lélao.

[le.la 'lej lo.'a ʔa la.'le: le.'laɔ]

«The singing woman artisan rests too little.»

lela lej loa a laled lelal
artisan woman singing COP resting not_enough

Notes:

- Several words here showcase the widespread practice of derivation by reduplication, which carries a frequentative or intensified meaning. **Lela** «artisan» is the reduplication of **la** «doing», **lalē** «relaxing» of **alē** «remaining», and **lélao** «too little» of **lao** «pit, depression; less».

#Island #Lexember 6th:

gichi ['gi.ci] «scratching, notching, grooving»

Heika a gichi kaehā n'orang ōtetan ē poé.

['hej.ka ʔa 'uʔi.ci kaɛ.'ha: no.ʔaŋ o:te.'tan e: po.'e]

«The warrior notches his war paddle after each kill.»

herka a gichi karha-d ne-or-aŋ od-tetan
warrior COP notching war_paddle:ACC after act_of_killing

ed poe
self all

Notes:

- The word **n'orang** «after» is the locative of **orang** «downstream; past», which in turn is the perfect aspect applied to the word **oe** «freshwater». The idea is that when you stand at the riverside, the water upstream is yet to come to you whereas the water downstream has already gone past. The same logic is applied to the stream of time.
- The word **ē** «self» is placed after noun phrases to express singular number, whereas **poé** «all» does the same for collective number. Put together, **ē poé** means «every one; all individually».

#Island #Lexember 7th:

simo ['si.mo] «beautiful»

E ra ngūsē simo e gembeng!

[e ʔa ŋu:.'se: 'si.mo e ŋem.ʔen]

«Look at the beautiful salmon I caught!»

e da ŋub-seb simo e gembe-ŋ
SUB witness salmon beautiful SUB catching:PRF

Notes:

- The word **da** means «witness; perceiving» by itself. Placed before a Noun at the beginning of a sentence, it reads as «There is...». The subordinating copula turns it into an imperative («witness!»), and thus forms the mirative expression **e ra** «behold!».
- The word for salmon is a compound of **ngū** + **sē** and literally means «fatback».
- The relative clause at the end lacks a subject; it only says «that has been caught». The intention is clear from context, though. If needed, you could add the first person ergative pronoun **jate** at the end.

#Island #Lexember 8th:

tasoe [ta.'soɛ] «spring (season)»

Mpi mun cha a mopisi n'tasoe.

[m̩.'pi mun ,ca ʔa mo.'pi.si n̩.ta.'soɛ]

«This batch of seeds is to be planted in spring.»

nqi mun ca a mpre-isi ne-tasuj
seed together this COP planting:IMM spring:LOC

Notes:

- The word **mun** «together» is used as an apposition to mark paucal number. As in this example, paucal doesn't necessarily mean «few» but rather «a well-delimited cohesive quantity».
- The word **mopye** «planting» is the applicative of **opye** «stabbing». You are stabbing the ground with the seed or sapling you are planting, after all. **Mopisi** is its irregular imminent aspect, since **mopyeisi** would just be weird.
- The word **tasoe** «spring» is derived from **tasu** «waking» with the old and no longer productive ending **-i** of uncertain origin.

#Island #Lexember 9th:

gavoa [ga.'voa] «lodestone»

Gavo'h a m'ma'y e waoro si.

[ga.'vo ha m̩.,ma je ,waɔ.ro 'si:]

«The lodestone is for navigating.»

gab-oh a ne-maj e waldo sir
lodestone COP for SUB finding heading

Notes:

- The word **gavoa** «lodestone» is built from **gā** «pebble» and **oa** «turning».
- The usual way to express «for» is with the benefactive case. Since that doesn't work when the argument is an entire clause, the circumfix **n-/mae** of the benefactive case is used as a free-standing conjunction, yielding **m'mae**. Literally, it means «in mouth», since the benefactive case originally derives from feeding a baby.
- It's not by accident that the word **baoro** «finding» is **waldo** in phonemic notation. 🧐

#Island #Lexember 10th:

ega ['e.ɰa] «digging, burrowing»

Batute opyanchi a megang n'eapo.

[ba.'tu.te o.'pjaŋ.ci a me.ɰan 'ne̞.po]

«The worm has dug a little hole into the mud.»

batu-te opranci a m-ega-ŋ ne-ehqo
worm:ERG puncture COP APP:digging:PRF mud:LOC

Notes:

- The applicative prefix **mi-/m-** turns the intransitive **ega** «burrowing» into the transitive **mega** «excavating». The distinction is important due to the split ergativity: In the perfect aspect of a transitive predicate, the experiencer is promoted to the grammatical subject (in the direct case) whereas the agent needs to be marked with the ergative case.
- The word **opyanchi** «little hole, puncture» is derived from the perfect aspect of **opye** «stabbing» (cf. Lexember 8th) and the diminutive suffix **-chi**.

#Island #Lexember 11th:

kwā [kwa:] «pump»

É goma ya'w e tenā kwaho?

[e ɰo.ma ja we te.na: 'kwa.ho]

«Can you help me repair the pump?»

e goma jaw e tenad klah-o
SUB helping 1>2 SUB repairing pump:ACC

Notes:

- When the subordinating copula **e** is used to introduce a yes/no question, it receives stress and a notably raised pitch.
- Island offers the two contractions **jao** and **pae** for the commonly used combinations of subject and object pronouns **ja po** «I you» and **pa eo** «you me».
- The antipassive prefix **te-** turns **nā** «good» into **tenā** «making good, repairing». The prefix is derived from the ergative case suffix **-(a)te**, which in turn comes from the root **hate** «hand». The antipassive essentially promotes an oblique ergative argument to the subject: **jate kwa'h a nā** «by my hand, the pump is good» becomes **ja kwaho a tenā** «I repair the pump».

#Island #Lexember 12th:

ini ['i.ni] «autumn»

Bué yani a chowī keate chie n'ini cha.

[bu.'e ja.ni a co.'wi: 'keə.te ,ciɛ ,ni.ni ,ca]

«My child has been ill seven times this autumn.»

bue	ja-ni	a	cowid	kehte	cig	ne-ini	ca
child	1:GEN	COP	ill	seven	times	autumn:LOC	this

Notes:

- I'm afraid the statement is entirely true. 😞
- The word **keate** «seven» is related to the root **kea-** «other; complement» and **hate** «hand», since the hand gestures for numbers range from zero to six, so seven is the first number that requires the second hand.
- The word **chie** «times» literally means «step».
- Yes, that's a lame easter egg in the phonemic rendition of **chowī**, but I couldn't resist...

#Island #Lexember 13th:

rō [ro:] «fire»

Nangang manemae chu a ure nenaō rōni.

[na.'ŋam ma.ne.'maɛ cu a 'ʔu.re ne.naɔ 'ro:.ni]

«Being bitten by that ant hurts as if by fire.»

naŋ-aŋ	mane-maj	cu	a	ure	nenał	rob-ni
biting:PRF	ant:FAT	that	COP	hurting	like	fire:GEN

Notes:

- More precisely, the beginning translates as «One bitten by a spider...». It's a good example of the fact that all content words in Island behave as nouns when not used as a predicate.
- The agent of a word in the perfect aspect would normally be supplied in the ergative case (etymologically based on «hand»). Here, we find two exceptions: The ant is in the fative case (based on «mouth») because that's what you use to bite. The fire has neither hands nor a mouth, but uses its essence to attack, so it's in the genitive case (based on «blood») instead.
- The word **nenaō** «similar, like» is a reduced reduplication of **nalo** «being seen; seeming», which in turn is from the locative **n'alo** «in the eye».

#Island #Lexember 14th:

m'mū siseli [m.'mu: si.'se.li] «surreptitious; sneaky»

Or «hingerbiggelig», as Franz Hohler would say.

N'twarae pa a n'ngū ya m'mū siseli?

[ŋ.twa.'raɛ pa ʔa ŋ.ŋu: ja m.'mu: si.'se.li]

«What are you sneaking around behind my back for?»

ne-tlar-aj	qa	a	ne-ŋub	ja	ne-mul	siseli
what:BEN	2	COP	back:LOC	1	sole:LOC	snake

Notes:

- The expression **m'mū siseli** literally means «on snake soles». Snakes don't generally carry negative connotation in Island; in fact, the word **siseli** doubles as the predicate «moving about swiftly; gliding». They are pretty stealthy, though, and the fact that snakes don't actually have soles brings in the element of duplicity.
- The word **n'twarae** «what for?» is simply the benefactive case of the word **twae** «what?».

#Island #Lexember 15th:

tehate [te.'ha.te] «signaling, gesturing; symbol, representation»

Moweang m'peki a tehate loeni.

[mo.we.'am m.'pe.ki a te.'ha.te 'loɛ.ni]

«The painting on the rock represents a face.»

m-owe-aj	ne-geki	a	tehate	loj-ni
APP:painting:PRF	rock:LOC	COP	representation	face:GEN

Notes:

- The word **owe** «stroking» doubles as «painting (a surface)». If you want to express «painting something (onto a surface)», you need to add the applicative prefix **m-/im-**. With the perfect aspect, **moweang** then means «that which has been painted (onto a surface)».
- The word **tehate** looks like a use of the antipassive **te-**, but it's actually the reduplication of the frequentative derivation applied to the word **hate** «hand». Thus, originally, it meant «waving about with a hand; gesturing» and later picked up the meaning «representation» from the practice of using gestures to describe the shape of something. In the latter use, the genitive is expected for the thing being represented.

#Island #Lexember 16th:

molleang pire [mol.le.am 'pi.re] «history»

E! Hive pa masu a molleang chuke.

[e | 'hi.ve pa 'ma.su a mol.le.ʔn 'cu.ke]

«Hah! Your winning streak is history!»

e! hibe qa m-asu a monle-ʔn cuke
SUB braid 2 winning COP remembering:PRF obsolete

Notes:

- The word **pire** means «old» in a venerable sense, hence the idiomatic expression **molleang pire** «ancient remembered things» for «history». The speaker here uses **chuke** instead, which comes with negative connotations («worn, derelict, obsolete»), which gives it an ironic twist along the lines of «the bad old times».
- The word **hive** meant «braid» originally and acquired the extra meanings «rope; story; sequence». Its frequentative form **hehive** means «cloth; tradition; myth».
- The word **masu** «defeating, winning against» is the applicative of **asu** «standing upright». The winner in the fight is the one still standing at the end.

#Island #Lexember 17th:

tulla ['tul.la] «farmer»

Dentwa mun chu a tirechulang tullā venge.

[ˈden.twa mun ˌcu a ti.re.cu.ˈlan tul.ˈlaː ʋen̩.ge]

«That band of robbers has been harrassing farmers.»

dentla mun cu aq te-te-cul-ʔn tumla-d ben̩ge
bandit together that COP ATP:harrassing:PRF farmer:ACC some

Notes:

- The antipassive prefix **te-** has been applied twice to the word **chū** «worried» here: Once to turn it transitive (**techū** «making worried = harrassing») and another time to reverse the passivization in its perfect aspect (**techulang** «harrassed», **tirechulang** «having harrassed»). The two instances of **te-** dissimulate to **tire-** (phonemically **tide-**).
- **Dentwa** and **tulla** are slightly contracted products of the profession suffix **-la** as applied to **dente** «stick» and **tumu** «cultivating» (antipassive of **umu** «growing»).
- **Mun** and **ben̩ge** are the optional quantifiers for the paucal and plural numbers.

#Island #Lexember 18th:

memuo [me.'muo] «going missing, being lost»

Mehi chuke a memuhang n'jate. Ā, kwelang, tenarang.

[me.hi 'cu.ke a me.mu.'hap̥.ɲ.ja.te | a: kwe.'lan te.na.ra'ŋ]

«I lost my old hat. Oh well, good riddance.»

me.hi cu.ke a memuh-aŋ ne-ja-te. ah klela-aŋ tenad-aŋ
hat old COP being_lost:PRF 1:DAT ah refusing:PRF fixing:PRF

Notes:

- Losing something is considered something that happens to you rather than that you do in Island. Thus, the sentence literally says «the hat went lost to me». **Memuo** is the frequentative of **muo** «falling».
- The idiomatic expression **kwelang, tenarang** translates to «refused, (and thus) set right» and conveys the meaning «better off without».

#Island #Lexember 19th:

hū hoa [hu:'hoə] «bad breath; miasma»

E onī huwante hoa pamae. A tenisi ōchowiro.

[e o.'ni: hu.wan.te 'hoə pa.maɛ | a te.'ni.si o:co.'wi.ro]

«Stay away with your bad breath. You will spread the disease.»

e onij huw-ante hog qa-maj. a te-nij-isi od-cowid-o.
SUB far breath:INS bad 2:FAT COP ATP:sowing:IMM STA:ill:ACC

Notes:

- The fative form of the second person pronoun is used instead of the genitive or dative to mark the possessor of the bad breath, since breath comes from the mouth.
- The predicate **tenisi** is the irregular imminent aspect **nisi** of the word **nī** «making», which doubles as «sowing», with the antipassive prefix **te-** to prevent passivization.
- The prefix **ō-** turns a predicate into the state of being the predicate, much like English -ness. It's from the same root /od/ **ō** «body» that also yields the accusative ending.

Someone spilled strawberry milk on my laptop, so I didn't have access to it for two days. Catching up a little now.

#Island #Lexember 20th through 22nd:

solerie [so.le.'rie] «peppermint (lit. ice-leaf)»

nyang [ɲaŋ] «extract, essence, tea»

devī [de'vi:] «teaching»

É pa'y tindevirisi e nī nyang solerieni?

[e paɛ ˈtin.de.vi.'ri.si e ɲiː ˈɲaŋ so.le.'rie.ni]

«Will you teach me how to make peppermint tea?»

e qaj te-im-debid-isi e nij ñaŋ solerig-ni
SUB 2>1 ATP:APP:teach:IMM SUB making tea peppermint:GEN

- The word **devī** «teaching (something)» takes the thing taught as direct object, so the applicative is required to target it at the student: **indevī** «teaching (someone)». The imminent aspect **indevirisi** «about to be taught» comes with passivization, so the antipassive **te-** is needed to preserve the sentence's intended direction: **tindevirisi** «about to teach (someone)».

#Island #Lexember 23rd & 24th:

pao [paɔ] «lying, prone; line, border»

lāri [laː.ri] «surf, wave action»

Pao mū yani n'hi'r a vohisi lārimae.

[paɔ ˈmuː ja.ni ɲ.ˈhi ra vo.ˈhi.si laː.ri.'maɛ]

«The line of my footprints in the sand will be eaten by the surf.»

pal mul ja-ni ne-hir a boh-isi lagri-maj
line footprint 1:GEN LOC:sand COP eating:IMM surf:FAT

- Again, a simple apposition in the direct case would have sufficed: **mū ya** «my footprints». The genitive is chosen to emphasize the first person's role as the origin/creator of the footprints.
- The surf doesn't have a mouth, but the predicate **boa** «eating» absolutely demands the fative case for its agents in ergative alignment.

#Island #Lexember 25th:

loe [loɛ] «face; facing; opposite; word form»

«Eng» a lo'y orang moute nei «ei».

[ʔen ʔa lo jo.ɾan ˈmow.te nej ʔej]

«Eng is the irregular perfect form of *ei*.»

en	a	loj	oran	molte	nej	er
full	COP	face	downstream	deviant	of	filling

- Island generally allows speakers to insert the non-phonemic glottal stop for clarity, but this mostly only done before or after a copula. Here, glottal stops are used to separate individual words from the phonetic flow of the sentence to highlight them and keep them as recognizable as possible. Normally, the phrase *nej er* would be realized as *ne'y ei* [ne.ʔej], but the glottal stop prevents the liaison.
- Since we want to keep the word *ei* pristine, we can't just inflect it for the genitive either. The preposition *nei* (a whittled-down form of *neí* «blood», whence also the genitive ending) offers a solution here. That's also how one would form the genitive of other indeclinable things, such as a clause.

#Island #Lexember 26th:

alomporu [a.lom.ˈpo.ru] «unconscious»

Moute a muhang n'upi, a tiralomporuang kū.

[ˈmow.te a mu.ɬan ˈnu.pi | a ˌti.ra.lom.po.ru.ˈan ku:]

«A branch fell on [his] head, knocked him unconscious.»

molte	a	muh-an	ne-upi	non	te-te-alonpodu-an	kud
branch	COP	fall:PRF	LOC:head	and	ATP:ATP:unconscious:PRF	3:ACC

- The expression **alomporu** is just a lexification of **alo m'poru** «eyes [turned] inside», which is how Islanders think of unconsciousness.
- The **tir-** in **tiralomporuang** is another example of the antipassive prefix **te-** applied twice (cf. Lexember 17th).

#Island #Lexember 27th:

hoe [hoɛ] «splitting, cleaving»

A n'keo hoe poho cha m'bevae.

[a ŋ. keo 'hoɛ 'po.ho ca m.be.'vaɛ]

«One can split this bone for marrow.»

a ne-keɫ hor qoh-o ca ne-web-aj
COP can splitting bone:ACC this marrow:BEN

- Here, the predicate **n'keo** «can» (actually the locative of **keo** «power, ability») is used impersonally to express «one can, it is possible».
- The word **bē** «marrow» appears in the benefactive case even though the action is not strictly speaking beneficial for the marrow. It's understood as a shorthand for «for the sake of obtaining the marrow». (I'm also oddly pleased with my choice of **bē** as the word for marrow.)

#Island #Lexember 28th:

uám [u.'am] «mushroom»

Uám kekong pamu'y a n'keo puvohang ā chie m'parang.

[u.'aŋ ke.kom pa.'mu ja ŋ. keo pu.vo.'haŋ 'a: ciɛ m.pa.'raŋ]

«Any kind of mushroom can be eaten at least once.»

uam kekong qamuɟ a ne-keɫ qu-boh-aŋ ah ciɟ ne-padaŋ
mushroom type any COP can ICP:eating:PRF one instance at_least

- The word **kekong** «color» (itself the frequentative of **kong** «red, yellow, brown») doubles as «kind, species». If you want to be precise about your meaning you could add the apposition **n'alo** «in the eye» for the former and **neí** «blood» for the latter.
- The word **pamoe** «any» is short for **pa a moe** «you choose».
- The prefix **pu-/pum-** (from **pungu** «leaping; starting») is used to derive the inceptive form of a word (e.g., **kā** «riding», **pukā** «mounting»). When applied to a predicate in the perfect aspect, it restores the simple aspect but leaves the passivization in place: **boa** «eating», **bohang** «eaten», **puvohang** «being eaten». Effectively, **pu- -ang** is the circumfix for the simple passive.
- The word **m'parang** «at least, minimum» is the locative of **parang** «floor», itself the perfect aspect of **pā** «pounding». The counterpart **n'nā** «up to, maximum» is the locative of **nā** «palate; ceiling».
- The saying is used to express «Just because it's possible doesn't mean it's wise.»

#Island #Lexember 29th:

iéle [i.'e.le] «moon»

É **nchavi** **pa** **e** **ra** **pepao** **n'íéle**?

[e.n.'ca.vi pa ʔe .ra pe'paŋ ni.'e.le]

«Do you think there are inhabitants on the moon?»

e ne-cabi qa e da pepal ne-iele
SUB thinking 2 SUB there_is dwelling LOC:moon

- The word **nchavi** «thinking, musing» is the locative of **chavi** «forehead, brow», so literally «being in one's forehead».
- The word **pepao** «living, residing, dwelling» is the frequentative of **pao** «prone, lying flat; line» (cf. Lexember 23rd). Here it is used as a noun, and thus means «someone dwelling; inhabitant».

#Island #Lexember 30th:

rī keni [ri: 'ke.ni] «rainbow»

Ū **palo**, **rī** **ke'ny** **a** **n'ngū** **kong** **n'ipwi** **pa**.

[u: 'pa.lo | ri: 'ke.na ŋ.'ŋu: kon 'ni.pwi pa]

«Looking at the sun, the rainbow is behind you and to the side.»

ul qa-lo | rij keñ a ne-ŋub koŋ ne-ipli qa
sun 2:PCP gem sky COP back:LOC and side:LOC 2

- The first phrase showcases the perceptive noun case: **ū palo** literally translates to «the sun in your sight».
- As the interlinear shows, **rī keni** literally means «sky gem».

#Island #Lexember 31th:

pepoe [pe'poɛ] «fizzy, bubbly»

hie [hiɛ] «foam, froth, scum; frothy»

Ōgae vuchi pepoe kong hi'g a tenisi tevanchā.

[oːɰaɛ ˌvu.ci pe'poɛ koŋ 'hi ɰa te.ni.si te.vaŋ.'caː]

«Drinking fizzy and foamy juice will cause diarrhea.»

od-gar buci pepuj koŋ hig a te-nisi te-bañca-d
STA:drinking juice fizzy and frothy COP ATP:making:IMM diarrhea:ACC

- There are two words of imitative origin here: **buchi** «drop» has the secondary meanings «juice; sap», whereas **pepoe** «fizzy» is a reduced form of underlying **pujpuj**. Come to think of it, **gae** «drinking» (from underlying **gar**) might also be imitative, as in «gargle».
- The word **tevancha** «diarrhea» is the antipassive of **bancha** «empty», so it means «emptying; that which empties».