# **Ghudaz Lexicon**

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# Dictionary: Ghudaz (Akhvnas) to English

 $-\hat{\exists}$  - Suffix - /-(j) $\tilde{o}$ / - Roman: -ot Synonym(s): by

### - WORDS:

 $-/\overline{\mathbb{W}}/\hat{\top}$  - Suffix - 1st - Roman:  $-(j)\tilde{o}$ Synonym(s): -ic, -al, -ian

 $-(x) \bar{\wedge} T$  - Adjective - /-(r)yn-/ - Roman: -(r)yn-

Makes nouns into adjectives. The r is dropped after a consonant. Should not be used with words of Zelev or Orisian origin; Zelev nouns are made into adjectives by adding  $-\tilde{o}$ /-uv, and Orisian ones by adding -e/-a. Synonym(s): -like, -ish

 $-/\mathbb{X}/\hat{\Lambda}$  - Adverb - /-(j) $\tilde{o}$ / - Roman:  $-(r)\tilde{o}$ 

Turns adjectives into adverbs. Only works with Dwarven-origin adjectives. (So for instance, if -rynk/rymf makes an adjective, -rynõ will make an adverb.) Synonym(s): -ly

-門Ō - Suffix -Roman: -bu

Conditional verb suffix indicating that the verb is the end of an "if" clause; follows all other verb suffices. In order to make it clear that the condition is not or may not be met (i.e. counterfactual), shād may be used. Can also be attached to a noun; in this case, it means something like "if there is (noun)" or "if we have (noun)", and behaves like an adverb in terms of its placement and other features.

Synonym(s): if, if there is, if we have, if there were

Can only attach to nouns. In order to connect verbs, one must use a dummy pronoun, which is generally shak or shaf: shak when giving instructions or new information, and shaf when discussing the already-known.

Synonym(s): and (nouns)

 $-\bar{\Diamond}$  - Adjective - /-(j) $\tilde{o}$ / -

Roman: -e

Makes Orisian-derived nouns into adjectives. Cannot be used with nouns from a different source. Orisian nouns that already end in -e can simply also be treated as adjectives without further modification, and for those that already end in a vowel other than -e, replace that vowel with -e. Synonym(s): -esque

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#### **日 WORDS:**

Ħ X ĀΠ- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: shrvz-

Synonym(s): vomit, throw up, puke

 $\exists \land \cdot \text{Conjunction} \cdot \text{Roman: } shu$ 

Synonym(s): or

ĦŇ- - Adjective -

Roman: shu-

Synonym(s): new, recent, novel, interesting, unique

日本山 - Preposition -

Roman: shuv

Synonym(s): under, beneath, about, concerning

Roman: shuvg

Synonym(s): bad, unhappy

日道 - Particle - Either -

Roman: shat

Used to mark a passive voice sentence when there is no agent explicitly stated. Typically comes at the beginning of the sentence, but after all tense/negation particles. Synonym(s): by them (passive marker)

日菜 - Pronoun -

Roman: *shak* Synonym(s): he, him

日 文 - Conjunction -

Roman: shaken

Synonym(s): and (verbs describing new information)

日山 - Pronoun -

Roman: shaf

Synonym(s): she

日山 - Conjunction -

Roman: shafen

Synonym(s): and (verbs describing familiar information)

H♦ - Pronoun - /sha/ -

Roman: sha

Can be used as either a singular or plural they.

Synonym(s): they

→ - - Verb, Transitive - /sha-/ - 1st -

Roman: sha-

Synonym(s): point at, direct toward, guide to

Ħ X Ô- - Adjective -

Roman: *shero*-Synonym(s): six

日介〉 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *shõd* 

Synonym(s): head, face, image, visage

 $\exists \land \land \land : Conjunction : Roman: shad$ 

In order to use the 'if' meaning, must be accompanied by bu at the end of the verbal phrase. Indicates the subjunctive, and is also used to indicate that the condition is hypothetical rather than actual in an if clause. However, it is often simply used to mark an if clause, rather than exclusively with a subjunctive meaning. Synonym(s): maybe, perhaps, if, possibly, potentially

日 ヘ ト ス - Adverb -

Roman: shãde

Synonym(s): when?, what time?

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#### T WORDS:

⊤ - Preposition -

Roman: n

Synonym(s): in, inside, within

⊤ 🛪 - - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: nil-

Synonym(s): think, understand, comprehend, realize

Roman: njalestã

Synonym(s): definitely, certainly, undoubtedly

 $\top \nabla \overrightarrow{A} \stackrel{\cdot}{\triangle}$  - Noun - Feminine, 6th -

Roman: *njale* Synonym(s): sin

 $\top \nabla \mathring{\dashv} \hat{\wedge} - \text{Noun} - 2\text{nd} -$ 

Roman: njalõ

Synonym(s): neanderthal

⊤ ₩ Ш́- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: *njaf*-Synonym(s): sin

⊤ \(\bar{\partial}\) \(\hat{\partial}\) - Noun - Masculine. 5th -

Roman: *njegho* Synonym(s): hellfire

Roman: njeghule

Synonym(s): Inferno (plane), hell

⊤ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ Adjective -

Roman: njoghy

Synonym(s): infernal, hellish, diabolical

 $\top \nabla \hat{\Lambda} \times \Lambda$  - Verb, Intransitive - 2nd -

Roman: njõg

Use n for a transitive meaning, to describe what is being frozen. Synonym(s): freeze

⊤入山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: nudf

Synonym(s): ball, orb, sphere

T Å 入山 Ā 丁 - - Adjective -

Roman: nudfyn-

Synonym(s): round, curved, spherical, orblike

 $\top \mathring{X} \hat{\Lambda}$  - - Adjective -

Roman: narõ-

Synonym(s): steady, certain

⊤ M̃ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: nas

Synonym(s): tongue (body part only), word, dialect

T Ā 日父 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: nyshk

Synonym(s): liver

T \(\hat{\lambda}\) X \(\hat{\lambda}\) - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: nyrod-

Synonym(s): count, number

⊤ ∃- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: net-

The object of net- is the item given, as in English.

Synonym(s): give

 $\top \hat{\Lambda}$ - - Adjective -

Roman: nõ-

Synonym(s): four

T 介門 Ť - - Adjective -

Roman: nõbõ-

Synonym(s): quarter, fourth of

⊤ Â **X**- - Verb, Intransitive - 2nd -

Roman: nõr-

Synonym(s): lie down, recline

T Â T - Adjective -

Roman: nodõ

Not actually an Ancient Zelev loanword, but this has been

forgotten recently since it ends in -õ.

Synonym(s): thick, great, sturdy, resilient, durable

⊤Ŷ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: nok

Synonym(s): bridge

⊤\\ % - Noun - 1st -

Roman: *nãk* 

Synonym(s): child, boy, girl

⊤ ∖ X Ĵ- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: nãrod-

Synonym(s): flow

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⊤ Ū Ŭ- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: *nukhas*-Synonym(s): fly

T - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: nud

Synonym(s): back (of a creature)

### 山 WORDS:

山 ※ № - Adjective -

Roman: *varok* Synonym(s): vicious, savage, wild, chaotic

<sup>1</sup> → - - Adjective - Roman: *ven*-

Synonym(s): graceful, polite, elegant

山血 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: vos

Synonym(s): tool, device

山並
入
T - - Adjective -

Roman: vosyn-

Synonym(s): mechanical, technological

山山 ※ ▼ 門 〒山 - Expression - /vofoke bojlvõf/ -

Roman: vofoke bojlvõf

Shortened to just "Vofoke!" which no longer has any meaning in the modern tongue, but originally meant "Of the ancestors!" Synonym(s): ancestor's genitals (Ghudaz curse)

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#### 

〒 ▼ Ā X - - Verb, Transitive - 2nd -

Roman: mjyr-

Synonym(s): wipe, clean off, dry

TX Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: mrõjn Synonym(s): fat, lard

Roman: mrãs-Synonym(s): breathe

**〒 X** ∧ M- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: mrãs-Synonym(s): rub

Roman: muvtjõ

Synonym(s): small, little, sweet, nice, cute, adorable

**⊤**♦ - Expression -

Roman: ma

Synonym(s): yes

⊤ X X X Adjective -

Roman: merije

Synonym(s): magnificent, spectacular, gorgeous

⊤  $\mathring{\nabla}$  \ \ \ \ - Adjective -

Roman: moja

Synonym(s): eastern

⊤∳- - Adjective -

Roman: mov-

Synonym(s): dull, blunt

 $\overrightarrow{T}\hat{\lambda}$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: mod

Synonym(s): south (direction)

〒 Î ≪ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: molk

Synonym(s): town, village

TX - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: mor

Synonym(s): gold

Roman: mãty

Synonym(s): boat, ship

〒 A 父 M 〒 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: mãksen

Synonym(s): salt water, ocean

〒-Ū- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: muv-

Synonym(s): predict, foretell, guess

〒 「 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: mub

Synonym(s): door

 $\exists \bar{X} \bar{\Lambda}$  - - Adjective -

Roman: mury-

Synonym(s): brave, bold

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#### **WORDS:**

**▼**⊤**× X** - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: inkar

Synonym(s): bird, flying creature

 $\mathbb{Z} \sqcup \hat{\mathbb{U}}$  - - Verb, Intransitive - /ikhos-/ - 1st -

Roman: ikhos-

Use the preposition le to indicate what is appreciated or enjoyed. Synonym(s): like, appreciate, enjoy, have fun

Roman: is

Synonym(s): on, over, atop

 $\nabla \exists \underline{\square} \hat{\nabla} \hat{\wedge} - Adverb - /itsur\tilde{o} / -$ 

Roman: itsurõ

Synonym(s): more than, increasingly, greatly

#### **WORDS:**

 $\nabla T$  - Preposition -  $/j\tilde{a}/$  -

Roman: jã

Pronounced "jan" before a vowel. Synonym(s): through, around, about

▼ T- - Adjective -

Roman: jã-

Synonym(s): thin, weak, flimsy

₩ T = - - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: jãt-

Synonym(s): migrate, seek refuge

 $\nabla T \rightarrow$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: jãd Synonym(s): camp

**▼**山介〒門介 - Noun - Masculine, 5th -

Roman: javõmbo

Synonym(s): fruit, sweet, treat, candy

₩ ii- - Adjective -

Roman: jas-

Synonym(s): upper, topmost

Roman: jat

Synonym(s): up, top, sunlight, light (not bioluminescence)

Roman: javõ

Synonym(s): dry, secure, safe, comfortable

 $\nabla \times \Lambda$  - - Verb, Transitive - /jag-/ - 2nd -

Roman: *jag*-Synonym(s): throw, hurl

₩ 🖺 🗏 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: jast

Synonym(s): cave, cavern

**▼山 ∃** - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: jaft
Synonym(s): castle

**▼** 国日◇ - Adjective -

Roman: jetsha

Synonym(s): miserable, impoverished, downtrodden

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 $\nabla \overline{\Phi}$  - - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: jev-

Synonym(s): swim

₩ŌŌ - Adjective -

Roman: jeve

Synonym(s): evil, cruel, twisted

 $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}} \stackrel{.}{\dashv} \mathbf{M} \ \mathbf{N} \ \overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}} \wedge \mathbf{A}$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: jolspreg Synonym(s): forest

₩ X × - Adjective -

Roman: jorok Synonym(s): ugly

 $\nabla \hat{N} + \bar{D}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: joplus Synonym(s): table

₩ŪΠ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: juvz

Synonym(s): carriage, cart

₩ W - Pronoun -

Roman: juj

Synonym(s): what?

**▼**□⊤ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: jukhn

Refers only a deliberately constructed wall, not to, for instance, the wall of a cave. Synonym(s): wall

▼ 「 - - Verb, Transitive - Irregular -

Roman: jub-

Conjugation 3A. Forms: Int: juboj jubo jubum jubuk jubuf 1st Exc: jubojk jubojz jubojv jubyjek jubyjef 1st Inc: jubõgy jubõzjõ jubõr jubõzjog jubõsjof 2nd: jubov jubov jubul jubovak jubovaf 3rd M: jubojkht jubogh jubukh jubojkek jubojkef 3rd F: jubojft jubov jubuf jubojfek jubojfef Synonym(s): know

▼
- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: juk-

Synonym(s): put, place, set

#### 」WORDS:

Roman: khioslabrõ Synonym(s): heroic, legendary

□∧ ▼ - I - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: ghjuvn

ghjuvn

Synonym(s): sun

니시 - 첫 월 크 지수 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: ghlukstyv

ghlukstyv

Synonym(s): dragon

□ X Å - - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: khruv-

Requires le to say what you are in danger of or afraid of.

Synonym(s): be in danger, fear

□ X Å 山 🖄 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: khruvek

To say 'fear OF something", one can use the particle le (lit. fear TO something).

Synonym(s): fear, terror, fright, horror

Roman: ghuvs

Synonym(s): north (direction)

LI Ň 〒 - Adjective -

Roman: ghumvjõ

Synonym(s): dirty, filthy, disgusting, nasty, unpleasant

 $\coprod \mathring{\Pi} \stackrel{-}{\dashv} \stackrel{\bullet}{\boxtimes} \overrightarrow{X}$  - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: khazelesi

Synonym(s): universe, multiverse, cosmos

ЦШ́ ЖЦФ - Adjective -

Roman: khafikhe

Synonym(s): immortal, eternal, undying

 $\Box \Box$  - Noun - Feminine, 5th -

Roman: khekh Synonym(s): song

□ ¬ > - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: kheld Synonym(s): voice, speech

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∐¬¬́ ♥ ▼ - Noun - 2nd -

Roman: khelke

Synonym(s): exile, outcast

□¬¬¬-Expression -

Roman: khelev

Synonym(s): thanks, thank you

 $\bigcup \bar{\mathsf{N}}$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: khep Synonym(s): arrow

 $\Box \hat{\Lambda}$  - - Verb, Transitive - /ghõ-/ - 1st -

Roman: ghõ-Synonym(s): see, notice

山 ∧ ▼ > - Adjective -

Roman: ghõjd

Synonym(s): there, over there, far, distant, bright, shining, glowing, outside darkvision range

∐Â₩₩Â - Adverb -

Roman: ghõjrõ

Synonym(s): distantly, far away, outside darkvision range, brightly,

山 ふ - Adjective -

Roman: *ghõd* Synonym(s): that

Roman:  $gh\tilde{o}zj\tilde{o}$ Synonym(s): short, brief, not tall

 $\square \land \dashv$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman:  $gh\tilde{o}l$  Synonym(s): root, base, foundation

∐ ∧ X - Noun - /ghõr/ - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman:  $gh\tilde{o}r$ Synonym(s): border, edge

 $\square \hat{\wedge} \square$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: *ghõs* Synonym(s): undead creature

∐ X - - Adjective -

Roman: khoro-

Synonym(s): hearty, stalwart

 $\coprod \hat{\square} \dashv \bar{\square}$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: khoslus

Synonym(s): deciduous plant

□ Å - - Adjective -

Roman: ghãv-

Synonym(s): rotten, spoiled, bad (of food), moldy

∐ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: khus

Synonym(s): rest, sleep, day

山南南⊤並 - Proper Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: khubetnas

Synonym(s): Overhill language

∐ ¬ ¬ Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: khule Synonym(s): year

 $\sqcup \bar{\square}$  - - Verb. Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: khus-

Synonym(s): rest, sleep, retire, end the day, go to bed

 $\coprod \bar{\coprod}$  - - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: khus-

Synonym(s): swell, expand

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#### **Ⅲ WORDS:**

Roman: *sjok* 

Modifies a noun to indicate that it is a modifier for the noun to follow. Can also simply indicate "that which belongs to (noun modified)". May begin a relative clause modifying a noun of the specified gender. For the "when/where" meanings, the modified noun must be shad (masculine) or ajd (feminine). Shad used to mean "time" (and its equivalent hlhed in Dwarven still does), but now it survives only in this expression and in shade "when". Synonym(s): belonging to, of, that, which, who, when, where

Roman: sjug Synonym(s): five

⊥ X ∧- - Adjective -

Roman: *srõ*-

Synonym(s): black, blue, green, purple, dark-colored

Roman: sã Synonym(s): earth, soil

 $\bot\!\!\!\bot \top \land \nearrow$  - Noun - /sanud/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: sanud Synonym(s): nipple

Roman: sav-

Synonym(s): few, not many

Roman: sãf

Synonym(s): west (direction)

业 □ ∃ - Conjunction -

Roman: sakht

Synonym(s): but, however

⊥L♦- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: sav-

Requires the preposition le to indicate what one finished or succeeded at.

Synonym(s): succeed, finish

⊥LX - Adjective -

Roman: sak

Synonym(s): okay, so-so

⊥⊥ X - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: sar

Synonym(s): oath, promise

Roman: sar-

Synonym(s): hunt, explore

⊥L ♦ - Preposition -

Roman: sa

Instrumental preposition. Becomes s' before a vowel. Synonym(s): with, by means of, using

Roman: syr-

Use n to indicate what you are letting fall or dropping, if used in a

transitive sense.

Synonym(s): fall, drop, let fall, let drop

⊥1. Transitive - 1st -

Roman: sek-Synonym(s): win, defeat

⊥⊥ Î - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: sol-Synonym(s): crush

⊥ ¬ - Particle - Either -

Roman: suj

Marks the negative present tense, for all genders. Synonym(s): no, is not, isn't, doesn't

ШѪТŎ - Particle - Either -

Roman: sujma

Marks questions in the present tense, for all genders. Synonym(s): is it?, does it?, is he?, does he?, is she?, does she?, are they?, do they?

⊥ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: sul Synonym(s): worm

⊥ X × - Adjective -

Roman: surok Synonym(s): noble, loyal

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#### WORDS:

Roman: tshedo Synonym(s): saint, savior

国日 ー ◇ - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: tshele

Synonym(s): monastery, monastic order

国山中- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: tvab-Synonym(s): turn, rotate

国山山- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: tvaf-Synonym(s): suck on

国山〉 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: tvod Synonym(s): tail

Roman: tighi

Synonym(s): destiny, purpose, calling

**国** ▼ □ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: tiz Synonym(s): nose

Roman: tjoryn-Synonym(s): wet, moist

Roman: tryk-

Synonym(s): live, survive, dwell

国 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: *tã* 

Synonym(s): son, boy, child

国人山目 - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: tuvt

Synonym(s): guts, innards

国山 🖺 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: tekhas Synonym(s): grass

**ヨ**∧⊤ - Adjective -

Roman: tyn

Synonym(s): ancient, lost, legendary

Roman: tyn-Synonym(s): split

 $\exists \, \bar{\wedge} \, \overline{\times} \,$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: tye

Synonym(s): river, underground river

Roman: tyj-Synonym(s): squeeze

Roman: tyd Synonym(s): ear

Roman: *tygdyk*-Synonym(s): kill, murder, shatter, break

크 ᄉ ᅴ Ō - Noun - Feminine, 5th -

Roman: tylu

Synonym(s): friend group, group of roommates, polycule

国 一 一 - Adjective -

Roman: tonõ

Not actually an Ancient Zelev loanword, but this has been forgotten recently since it ends in -õ.

Synonym(s): narrow, not spacious, cramped

Roman: tovek

Synonym(s): fresh water, droplet, moisture, rain, sleet, slush

国介 - Adverb -

Roman: *tõ* 

Synonym(s): also, too

**国** ハー Ô- - Adjective -

Roman: tãlo-

Synonym(s): one hundred

 $\exists \land \bot \land$  - Adjective - Masculine -

Roman: tãsjõ

Synonym(s): wise, understanding

**国**Adjective -

Roman: *tuk* Synonym(s): all, every

国 X - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: tur Synonym(s): soul

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Roman: tur-Synonym(s): fight

国 | Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: turdol

Synonym(s): poison, black magic, corrupt spell

#### → WORDS:

⇔⊤⊥ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: vnas

Synonym(s): language, speech

**♦** ⊤ • Noun - 1st -

Roman: vnablen Synonym(s): gnome

 $\Leftrightarrow$   $\top$   $\overset{\bar{}}{\mbox{M}}$   $\overset{\hat{}}{\mbox{\Lambda}}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: vnurõ Synonym(s): mithral

 $\Leftrightarrow$   $\top \, \bar{X} \, \hat{\wedge} \, X \, \bar{\wedge} \, \top$  - - Adjective -

Roman: vnurõryn-Synonym(s): mithral (made of)

♦ 🕅 🗖 🗖 - Adjective -

Roman: vije

Synonym(s): sinister, mysterious

 ♦ 🛪 🗷 नि० - Noun - Feminine, 5th

Roman: vitsho

Used only for the monster - not used as a pejorative term for women.

Synonym(s): hag

⇔ 双 □ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: viz Synonym(s): fruit fly

 $\Leftrightarrow \overline{X}$   $\mathbf{\bar{X}}$  - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: vjur

Synonym(s): symbol, image, coat of arms

 $\Leftrightarrow \overline{X} \ \Box \exists$  - Noun - Masculine, 4th -

Roman: vjurkht

Synonym(s): dog

 $\Leftrightarrow \overline{X} \bar{X} \bar{\wedge} \top$ - - Adjective -

Roman: vjuryn-

Synonym(s): symbolic, pictorial

⇔♪※ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: vdak Synonym(s): divine magic

⇔ 入山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: vdes Synonym(s): leg

Ghudaz (Akhvnas) Page 13 of 103 ◆入山 X Ŷ ハ ー Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: vduvrogõ

Synonym(s): cleric, divine spellcaster

 $\Leftrightarrow$   $\dashv$   $\check{\diamondsuit}$   $\overrightarrow{M}$   $\hat{\wedge}$   $\top$   $\check{\bot}$  - Proper Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *vlavjõnas* Synonym(s): Low Zelev language

 $\Leftrightarrow \mathring{\dashv} \not \boxtimes \mathring{\square}$  - Noun - Feminine. 1st -

Roman: valjos Synonym(s): gate, portal

♦ŪŌ - Adverb -

Roman: vekhe

Synonym(s): extremely, incredibly, exceptionally

♦ 🖹 🕅 🛪 - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: vetshi

Synonym(s): love, compassion, caring, lovingkindness, altruism

Roman: veljo

Synonym(s): theocracy, church-state

 $\Leftrightarrow \top$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: võ Synonym(s): tunnel

⇔ – - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: vol-Synonym(s): send

 $\Leftrightarrow \bar{\top}$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: vun

A "dwarven mile", equal to one hundred darkvision-lengths. Synonym(s): tunnel length, mile, six thousand feet

 $\Leftrightarrow \stackrel{\square}{\sqcup} \land \stackrel{\triangle}{\sqcup}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: vughos

Synonym(s): swamp, bog, marsh

#### P WORDS:

門山 X- - Adjective -Roman: bvoro-

Synonym(s): alone, lonely, abandoned

門▼ Ň 山 〒 - Noun - /-(j) õ/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: bjuvm Synonym(s): cat

門 🔻 遠 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: bjud Synonym(s): hand, paw

 $\P \dashv \bar{\P} \dot{\wedge} \dashv - \cdot \text{Verb}$ , Intransitive -  $\cdot \cdot (j)\tilde{o}/ - 1\text{st}$  -

Roman: blebuy-

Synonym(s): survive, endure, persevere

『 X 山 国 - Noun - /-(j)õ/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: brakht Synonym(s): sea, ocean

門 X 山 ヨ ー Adjective - /-(j) ō/ -

Roman: brakhtõ Synonym(s): marine, oceanic

□ X + Asculine, 1st -

Roman: bremviurk

Synonym(s): edible animal, game, prey

「 X へ 山 山 - Noun - /-(j) ŏ/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: bryvof Synonym(s): giant (creature)

Roman: bryvofyn-

Synonym(s): enormous, gigantic, gargantuan

Roman: brytuv Synonym(s): because

 $\square$  - Noun - /-(j) $\delta$ / - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: *bã* 

Synonym(s): faith, religion

 $\square$  - Noun - /-(j) $\delta$ / - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: bal Synonym(s): sister

 $\neg$  - - Adjective - /-(j) $\circ$ / -

Roman: bal-

Synonym(s): one (number)

Ghudaz (Akhvnas) Page 14 of 103 Roman: balgyn-

Synonym(s): some, a few, several, multiple

 $\square \overset{\circ}{\mathsf{M}}$  - - Verb, Transitive - /-(j) $\widetilde{\mathsf{o}}$  / - 1st -

Roman: bar-

Synonym(s): enter, take refuge in, seek shelter in

 $\square \overset{\circ}{\mathbf{M}} \dashv \overset{\circ}{\underline{\mathbb{D}}}$  - Noun - /-(j) $\widetilde{\mathbf{o}}$ / - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: barlus

Synonym(s): journey, adventure

門直 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: bet Synonym(s): bone

門交- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: bek-Synonym(s): die

 $\square \bar{X}$  - - Verb, Transitive - /-(j) $\bar{0}$ / - 2nd -

Roman: ber-Synonym(s): watch, look at

 $\mathbb{P}[\bar{X} \wedge \sqcup - \text{Noun} - /-(j)\tilde{0}/ - \text{Masculine}, 1\text{st}]$ 

Roman: berãkh Synonym(s): lake

 $\square \hat{\wedge}$  - - Verb, Transitive - /-(j) $\tilde{o}$ / - 1st -

Roman: bõ-Synonym(s): say

「中中- - Verb, Intransitive - /-(j)ő/ - 1st -

Roman: bob-

Due to its intransitivity, uses the preposition li to indicate the thing being practiced or repeated. Synonym(s): practice, repeat

 $\mathbb{P}\hat{\mathbb{P}}\bar{\mathbb{P}}$  \tau- - Adjective - /-(j)\tilde{\text{o}}/ -

Roman: bobyn-

Synonym(s): many, lots of, repeated

 $\Pi$  $\hat{\Pi}$  $\hat{\Lambda}$   $\hat{\Pi}$  $\hat{\Lambda}$  - Adverb - /-(i) $\hat{\Omega}$ / -

門巾 - Noun - /-(j)ő/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: boz Synonym(s): fire

門前丁- - Adjective -

Roman: bozno-Synonym(s): warm, hot 門 南木 T - - Adjective -

Roman: boziyn-

Synonym(s): fiery, flaming

門 Î Adverb -

Roman: bozjõ

Synonym(s): very, a lot, greatly, fervently, strongly

門 🕅 💆 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: bozuk

Synonym(s): ash, ashes

 $\Box$  - - Adjective - /-(j) $\delta$ / -

Roman: bol-Synonym(s): angry

 $\square \hat{\mathbf{X}} \bar{\wedge}$  - - Adjective - /-(j) $\tilde{0}$ / -

Roman: bory-

Synonym(s): mighty, crushing

 $\Box \hat{\Box}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: bosuv Synonym(s): name

□ - - Adjective - /bul-/ -

Roman: bul-

Synonym(s): hidden, secret

 $\square \bar{\exists} \ X \land \top$  - Noun - /bulrãn/ - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: bulrãn

Synonym(s): genitals, private parts

 $\square$   $\square$  - - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: bus-Synonym(s): laugh

□Ō - Noun - /bu/ - Feminine, 5th -

Roman: bu Synonym(s): hair

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#### → WORDS:

ンゴロー - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: *dvakh*-Synonym(s): hold, carry, have

거네 j = Noun - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: dvalt

Synonym(s): horn (of an animal), spike

入山 X - Noun - /dvar/ - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: dvar

Synonym(s): night, evening

入山 x 「木丁- - Adjective -

Roman: dvaryn-

Synonym(s): dark, dim, nocturnal, close by, near

入山 w - - Adjective -

Roman: *dvaro*-Synonym(s): cold, cool

ンゴー - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *dves* Synonym(s): egg

入山東 - Adjective - Roman: dvuk

Synonym(s): fierce

>\overline \wedge \div \land \div \land - Noun - /djug/ - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: djug

Synonym(s): accident, mishap, injury

>> → T- - Adjective -

Roman: dvã-

Synonym(s): noble, highborn

トロー・Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dvãd

Synonym(s): mountain

入今 T 山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dvanof

Synonym(s): sixty feet, dwarven unit of distance, darkvision length

>> ^ M 크 X Û - Noun - /dvustrokh/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: dvustrokh

Synonym(s): school, university, college

入今 ー 山 ー Noun - /dvalfo/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *dvalfõ* Synonym(s): alchemy

→ Ď Å Â ⊤ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

 $\rightarrow \Leftrightarrow \mathring{\mathbf{X}} \wedge \dashv \hat{\otimes}$  - Noun - /dvarylok/ - Masculine, Irregular -

Roman: dvaron

Roman: dvarylok Synonym(s): father

Synonym(s): darkvision, ability to see in the dark

>> Ō L Ō - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dvykhuv

Synonym(s): wood, lumber, timber

 $\lambda \Leftrightarrow \bar{\exists}$  - Noun - Masculine, 4th -

Roman: *dvel* Synonym(s): beard

入今 T 山- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: *dvonef*-Synonym(s): sew, stitch

>> Û - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *dvokh* Synonym(s): ground, floor

>> Û ∧ - Noun - /dvogh/ - 2nd -

Roman: *dvogh* Synonym(s): smith

Roman: *dvõzoljonuv* Synonym(s): prophet, doomsayer

Roman: dvõzoljõ

An ancient term for Azalla. Many believe Dvõzoljõ and Azalja are different deities and they have separate clerical traditions. Synonym(s): Dvozoljo (goddess), Azalla (goddess)

入会介[[ 一 | アル | The proper Noun - /Dvőzoljőstun/ -

Masculine, 1st -

Roman: *dvõzoljõstun* Synonym(s): Azalia (the continent)

 $\lambda \Leftrightarrow \hat{\Pi}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *dvoz* Synonym(s): rock

 $\lambda \Leftrightarrow \hat{\exists}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: *dvol* Synonym(s): forge

 $\lambda \Leftrightarrow \hat{\mathbf{X}} \hat{\lambda}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *dvorod*Synonym(s): guard, guardian

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> 今 Ū ∧ - Noun - 1st -Roman: dvugh

Synonym(s): dwarf

→ D T - - Adjective - /dvughyn-/ -

Roman: dvughyn-Synonym(s): dwarven

 $\rightarrow \Diamond \bar{X} \bar{\Lambda}$  - Noun - Feminine, 4th -

Roman: dvury Synonym(s): gem, crystal

 $\rightarrow \Diamond \overline{\mathsf{M}} \overline{\wedge} \dashv$  - Noun - /dvuryl/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dvuryl Synonym(s): law

 $\rightarrow \Diamond \bar{\mathbb{N}} \boxtimes \hat{\mathbb{N}} = - \text{Noun - /dvupjospen/ - Masculine, 1st -}$ 

Roman: dvupjospen Synonym(s): glaciei

 $\nearrow \diamondsuit \bar{\mathsf{N}} \; \bar{\mathsf{L}}$  - Noun - /dvupekh/ - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: dvupekh

Synonym(s): mountaintop, peak

 $\rightarrow \neg \neg$  - Noun - Feminine. 2nd -

Roman: *dlel* Synonym(s): copper

入一一 T- - Adjective -

Roman: dlelõ-

Synonym(s): brown, red-brown, coppery, copper-colored

入一介山 - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: dlõs

Synonym(s): hear, listen to

> X \(\bar{\cap}\) - - Adjective -

Roman: dry-

May refer either to time or distance, as in English. Synonym(s): long, tall, lengthy, protracted

入X <sup>「</sup>人 国 - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: *dryt* 

Synonym(s): spit, cough, spew

 $\nearrow$   $X \bar{\land} \nearrow$  - - Verb, Transitive - /dryd-/ - 1st -

Roman: *dryd*-

Synonym(s): lure, trap, mislead

 $\nearrow X \land \nearrow \%$  - Noun - /drydk/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: drydk Synonym(s): spider

> XX ハー - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: drosh-Synonym(s): float, hover

> X ∧ ↔ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: *drãv* 

Synonym(s): mixture, alloy, combination

ゝ Ť 双 Š - Noun - /danja/ - Feminine, 3rd -

Roman: danja Synonym(s): spellbook

 $\lambda \dot{\overline{\top}}$  - Noun - /dã/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dã

Synonym(s): home, house

 $\lambda \dot{\overline{\top}} \bar{\Lambda} \top$  - - Adjective - /damyn-/ -

Roman: damyn-

Synonym(s): safe, secure, comfortable

Roman: damymf dvar

Synonym(s): good night, good evening, sleep well, rest well

> ダ へ ◆ へ - Noun - 4th -

Roman: dajyvy

Synonym(s): special person, close friend, snarombind

Roman: dajysjy

Synonym(s): special person, loved one, snarosos

入^- - Verb, Transitive - /du-/ - 1st -

Roman: du-Synonym(s): hit, strike

入入山丁- - Adjective - /duvn/ -

Roman: duvn-Synonym(s): eight

入入山〒 - Adjective - /duvm/ -

Roman: duvm

Synonym(s): dark, deep, low, short (not tall)

入入山梁 XX Â - Noun - /duvkrõ/ - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: duvkrõ Synonym(s): wall

入入山 W Ō - Noun - /duvry/ - Masculine, 4th -

Roman: duvry Synonym(s): wolf

Ghudaz (Akhvnas) Page 17 of 103 Roman: dusbryvof

Synonym(s): hill giant

入道日�� - Noun - /datsho/ - Feminine, 5th -

Roman: datsho Synonym(s): butterfly

入 ー Â - Adverb -

Roman: dalõ

Synonym(s): definitely, surely, truly, absolutely, decisively, indeed

 $\nearrow$   $\check{\square}$  - Noun - /das/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: das

Synonym(s): ruin, dungeon, crypt

> Ď Ō - Adjective - /dase/ -

Roman: dase

Synonym(s): ancient, ruined, archaic

 $\nearrow \bar{\top}$  - - Verb, Transitive - /den-/ - 1st -

Roman: den-Synonym(s): cook, bake

 $\nearrow \Box$  - - Verb, Transitive - /des-/ - 1st -

Roman: des-

The object of des- is the recipient of the gift, not the item given. The item given is marked using the preposition (genitive preposition). If you want the object to be the item given, use net-. Synonym(s): give

Roman: dõdus Synonym(s): empire

>□- - Verb, Transitive - /dokh-/ - 1st -

Roman: dokh-Synonym(s): forage, hunt

入 - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: dõ

Synonym(s): louse, mite, parasite

>Â ♥ 🖺 - Adjective - /dõks/ -

Roman: dõks Synonym(s): broad, wide

入介 | Ŷ - Adjective - /dõlok/ -

Roman: dõlok

Synonym(s): heavy, stout, full (of food), satiated

〉 Â X 🌣 - - Verb, Transitive - /dork-/ - 1st -

Roman: dõrk-Synonym(s): destroy, ruin 入 N X X M T - Noun - /dõrksen/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: dõrksen

Synonym(s): survival, perseverance

> Ŷ- - Verb, Transitive - /dok-/ - 1st -

Roman: dok-

Synonym(s): speak (a language)

Roman: dozryn-

Synonym(s): flat, smooth, slick, sleek, slippery, icy

〉 - - Verb, Transitive - /dol-/ - 1st -

Roman: dol-Synonym(s): drink

ンー 🌣 - Adjective - /dola/ -

Roman: dola Synonym(s): mortal

入 Î 入 山 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: dolyv Synonym(s): tooth

入一人丁 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: dolãn Synonym(s): fish

> X - - Verb, Transitive - /dor-/ - 2nd -

Roman: dor-Synonym(s): destroy, raze

 $\lambda \times \Box \bar{\Lambda}$  - - Verb, Intransitive - /dorghy-/ - 1st -

Roman: dorghy-Synonym(s): lose, be defeated

> X ⊤ - Noun - /doren/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: doren Synonym(s): star, starlight

入山- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: *dof*-Synonym(s): smell (transitive)

Roman: dãkh

Synonym(s): east (direction)

ゝー - Noun - /dul/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dul Synonym(s): steel, blade

Ghudaz (Akhvnas) Page 18 of 103 >¬¬¬ - - Adjective -

Roman: dul-

Synonym(s): right (direction)

ブー - Adjective - /dulyn-/ -

Roman: dulyn-Synonym(s): steel (made of)

> X × - Adjective - /durok/ -

Roman: durok

Synonym(s): red, orange, purple

#### 

**※**▼ → Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: kiad Synonym(s): neck

**※** ₩ Ū- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: kjez-Synonym(s): stab

XX A → - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: kjõv Synonym(s): brown bear

※∧▼中川山国 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: gjobzeft Synonym(s): igloo

**※** ∧ **※** △ □ **※** △ □ **△** - Noun - 1st -

Roman: *gjosbryvof* Synonym(s): frost giant

 $\cancel{\times} \land \cancel{\times} \stackrel{\cap}{\square} \lor \stackrel{\neg}{\top}$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: gjospen

Does not refer to blue ice, which has its own word. Synonym(s): ice

Roman: gjospõ

Synonym(s): icy, frosty, frozen

**※**∧**w** Î い Ō M˙ 🛣 ➤ - Expression -

Roman: gã Synonym(s): stone

**※**∧ 当日団 - Noun - /gatshez/ - 1st -

Roman: *gatshez* Synonym(s): knight, paladin

X ∧ X Ĥ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *garoz* Synonym(s): fiend, demon, devil

 $\Re \wedge \check{\mathbb{M}} \overset{\circ}{\mathbb{W}} \nearrow$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: gasajd Synonym(s): church

Ghudaz (Akhvnas) Page 19 of 103 %∧ŵŤŠ ₩ŜŠ - Expression -

Roman: gojana jova

Very formal, Orisian-derived phrase. Synonym(s): farewell, goodbye

**※**Λ **※**□ョ ⊤ - Adjective -

Roman: gorkhtõ

gorkhtõ

Synonym(s): durable, resilient, sturdy

**※**Λ ℛ Ā門 - Adjective -

Roman: goryb

Synonym(s): eternal, everlasting

 $\Re \wedge \mathring{\mathbf{M}} \wedge$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: *gorõ* Synonym(s): pain

※∧-Ū X - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: *guvr* Synonym(s): boar

 $\stackrel{\text{left}}{\times} \wedge \bar{\square}$  - - Adjective -

Roman: gus-Synonym(s): seven

% ⊢ Ŭ- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: *klas*-Synonym(s): play

**☆** ⊢ <u>M</u>- - Adjective -

Roman: *kles*-Synonym(s): thousand

**☆** ↑ ↑ ⊤ - - Adjective -

Roman: klõn-

Synonym(s): lost, forgotten

⊗ ¬ Ĵ- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: *klod*-Synonym(s): forget

% ⊢ X × - Adjective -

Roman: klorak

Synonym(s): silver-colored, glittering

× ⊥ × - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: kask Synonym(s): man % ⊥ X Λ T - - Adjective -

Roman: kasgyn-

Refers either to manly things as dictated by dwarven culture, or to the grammatical gender. Synonym(s): masculine

× M× □ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: *kaskekh* Synonym(s): husband

 $\otimes \Lambda \top$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: gyn
Synonym(s): breast

 $\otimes \bar{\Lambda} = \exists \bar{\bot}$  - Noun - /gymlen/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: gymlen Synonym(s): axe

**☆**¬-- Adjective -

Roman: gyme-

Synonym(s): sharp, edged, bladed

 $\nearrow \land \sqcup$  - Noun - /gykh/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: gykh

Synonym(s): race, tribe, clan

 $\otimes \bar{\Lambda} \dashv \dot{\Box} \hat{\Box}$  - Adjective - /gylső/ -

Roman: gylsõ

Synonym(s): smart, intelligent, clever

 $\bigotimes \bar{\Lambda} X$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: gyr Synonym(s): foot

쑛 🐧 🖺 🖒 - Noun - Masculine, 3rd -

Roman: gystã Synonym(s): sword

≫́∧́Ш- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: gyf-

Synonym(s): dig, excavate

≫ 🖣 - Adjective -

Roman: keb

Synonym(s): cheerful, happy

**☆** ¬- - Adjective -

Roman: kel-

Synonym(s): hot, flaming, proud, powerful, great

Ghudaz (Akhvnas) Page 20 of 103

 $\cancel{x}$  - Preposition - /ke/ -

Roman: ke

Becomes kj' before a vowel. Used to describe associations with languages, cultures, concepts, fields, etc. For instance "cat bjuvm kj'Akhvnas" means "cat is "bjuvm" in Ghudaz". Synonym(s): for, on behalf of, in (something abstract)

× T ▼ O - Noun - Masculine -

Roman: konje Synonym(s): demon

Roman: kõdaz

More gender-neutral term for an adventurer, favored outside of traditionalist circles.

Synonym(s): adventurer, explorer

Roman: gõn Synonym(s): mouth

**※**Λ⊤- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: gõn-

Synonym(s): sculpt ice or stone, carve, chip

※介山山 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: gõvof Synonym(s): thief, burglar

<sup>∞</sup> Λ<sup>⊥</sup> - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: gõs-Synonym(s): lurk, steal

**※** △ **∃** - Noun - 1st -

Roman: gõt

Synonym(s): merchant, vendor

Roman: gõtlost

Synonym(s): peasant, laborer, farmer

×Λ ⊢ - - Adjective -

Roman:  $g\tilde{o}l$ -Synonym(s): left (direction)

 $X \wedge X$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: *gõr* Synonym(s): bear

※ ¬ ▼ - Proper Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: kolien

Synonym(s): Korlian (language)

X - - Verb, Transitive - 2nd -

Roman: kor-Synonym(s): heal

**※ X X T** - Adjective -

Roman: korjõ Synonym(s): ten

※ X □ 目 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: korkht

Synonym(s): stick, log, piece of wood

※ X □ ∃ - Expression -

Roman: korukht

Synonym(s): excuse me, please help me

 $\stackrel{\text{left}}{\approx}$   $\stackrel{\text{left}}{\square}$  - - Verb. Transitive - 1st -

Roman: kos-

Synonym(s): seek, search for

Roman: gãt-Synonym(s): sit

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#### □ WORDS:

川山
※ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zvak

Synonym(s): grandfather, male ancestor

川山山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zvaf

Synonym(s): grandmother, female ancestor

∏-Ш ̂Ж Ш̂ - Noun - Either, 1st -

Roman: zvorof Synonym(s): person, citizen

Roman: zivos

Synonym(s): worked crystal, Orisian crystal, psionic crystal

ПЖ Л Ц И Ш т - Proper Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman:  $zj\tilde{o}khpf\tilde{o}$  Synonym(s): power of the ancients, vjaachpelfan, legendary power

 $\sqcap \Leftrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{X}} \land \underline{\mathbb{M}} \exists \overline{\mathbb{X}} \dashv \overline{\diamondsuit} - \text{Proper Noun - Feminine, 1st -}$ 

Roman: zvejõsterluv Synonym(s): Lord Skybright

 $\Pi \Leftrightarrow \hat{\dashv}$  - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: zvol

Synonym(s): arcane magic

∏♦ Î Î Î ∧ - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: zvolotugh Synonym(s): wizard, magician

ПП⊕П - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zbovz Synonym(s): guide, helper

ПП Д → Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zboskhv

Synonym(s): leader, commander

川 寸 🍎 国 🖄 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zlavtas

Synonym(s): rumor, legend, myth

П⊣ Ш́ ஜ Ū - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zlafkekh Synonym(s): tyrant, dictator

П⊣ Ш́ ஜ Ū т̂ - Adjective -

Roman: zlafkekhõ

Synonym(s): tyrannical, despotic, autocratic

 $\Pi$  니  $\Lambda \Leftrightarrow M$  크  $\bar{\uparrow}$  크  $\dot{M}$  - Proper Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zlãvstuntas Synonym(s): Zelev Empire

∏ ▼ Ū- - Adjective -Roman: zajes-

Synonym(s): one hundred million

 $\prod \mathring{\Lambda} \stackrel{\circ}{\Lambda} \stackrel{\circ}{\Lambda} \stackrel{\circ}{\Phi}$  - Noun - Masculine -

Roman: zjusose

Synonym(s): yugoloth, daemon

П → Ж Й - Noun - 1st -

Roman: zaljaz
Synonym(s): missionary, monk

「「「「「」」 - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: zjyd-Synonym(s): bite, chomp, gnaw

ΠΠΦ - Adjective -

Roman: zeze Synonym(s): western

M∃TÛ∧♦♦ - Adjective -

Roman: zelmogheve

Synonym(s): racist, oppressive, bigoted

∏¬¬¬□∧¬• Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zelmoghevos

Synonym(s): racism

 $\Pi \, \bar{\dashv} \, \bar{\dashv} \, \bar{\Lambda}$  - Proper Noun - Feminine, 4th -

Roman: zelevy

Synonym(s): Ancient Zelev (language), Zelevzin (language)

∏Û∧Ŏ - Noun - 3rd -

Roman: zogha

Synonym(s): foreigner, outlander, southerner

∏ Â - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: zjõ Synonym(s): shoulder

∏^⊥ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: ziõs

Synonym(s): appearance, shape

 $\iint \hat{\Lambda} \dashv$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: ziõl

Synonym(s): technology, resources

Ghudaz (Akhvnas) Page 22 of 103 П 🖹 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zot
Synonym(s): wing

 $\Pi \hat{\times} \wedge \hat{\mathbf{X}} \wedge \dashv$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zogorõl Synonym(s): hall, stronghold

「「一) Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zogõl Synonym(s): shield

∏  $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$   $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$  - Adverb -

Roman: zorõ

Synonym(s): actually, really, in fact

 $\prod \hat{\mathbf{X}} \hat{\wedge} \hat{\otimes}$  - Noun - Feminine. 1st -

Roman: zorõk
Synonym(s): hammer

 $\prod \hat{\mathbf{x}} \hat{\wedge} \dashv$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zorõl Synonym(s): heart, spirit

 $\bigcap_{\mathbf{x}} \hat{\mathbf{x}} \hat{\mathbf{x}} \cdot \text{Adjective} \cdot \mathbf{Roman: } \mathbf{zorok}$ 

Synonym(s): ten thousand

ПШ́ Ж - Pronoun -

Roman: zofe Synonym(s): who?

Roman: zjãkhp Synonym(s): snake, serpent

П∧́X Ж - Adverb -

Roman: zjãke

Synonym(s): how, by what means

Π̄Λ̄ Λ̂- - Adjective - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zudõ-

Synonym(s): true, real, accurate

#### **⊢** WORDS:

 $\dashv \nabla \overline{\diamondsuit} \nabla \overline{\top}$  - Expression -

Roman: *ljevim* 

ljevim

Synonym(s): thank you very much

Roman: lõdã

Synonym(s): outhouse, restroom, toilet

⊢ ⊤- - Verb, Transitive - /len-/ - 1st -

Roman: *len*-Synonym(s): sing

ー 〒山父 ハ山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: lemfgãf Synonym(s): knee

니 遠 🗓 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *letur* Synonym(s): torch

一 中一- - Adjective -

Roman: *lebõ*-Synonym(s): half, semi-

 $\dashv \bar{\lambda}$  - Adjective -

Roman: led

Synonym(s): correct, right (morally), just, righteous

⊢ 🛱 - Adjective - /le-/ -

Roman: *lek*Synonym(s): two, both

 $\dashv \bar{\Diamond}$  - Preposition - /le/ -

Roman: le

Becomes l' before a vowel. Synonym(s): to, toward

 $\dashv \hat{\wedge} \nabla \Leftrightarrow - \text{Adverb} -$ 

Roman: lõjv

Synonym(s): should, must, need to, necessarily, inevitably

 $\dashv \bar{\top}$  - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: *lun*-Synonym(s): attack, battle

⊢Ō- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: lu-

Synonym(s): need, require

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#### **WORDS:**

X T- - Adjective -

Roman: rã-

Synonym(s): living, well, healthy, good, fine

X 道日 T - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: ratshã

Synonym(s): temperate forest, deciduous forest

**X** ∐ ¬Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: rafurs
Synonym(s): valley

 $\not\! X\ \bar{\bigwedge}$  - Noun - Masculine, 3rd -

Roman: ry

Synonym(s): insect, vermin

X Ā 〒 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: rym Synonym(s): spear

 $X \bar{\wedge} \sqcup$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: rykh

Synonym(s): chest, belly, stomach

 $X \bar{\wedge} \rightarrow$  - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: ryd-

Synonym(s): create, make

 $X \land \neg$  - - Adjective -

Roman: rõl-

Synonym(s): brave, confident, determined

X A L - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *rõf* 

Synonym(s): feather, feathered wing

X Â山癸市 - Adjective -

Roman: *rõfkõ* 

Synonym(s): dangerous

Ж Â Ш 💆 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: rõfsen Synonym(s): danger

<del>\_\_\_\_\_</del>

Synonym(s): Wild Wood

Roman: rotjõsknas Synonym(s): Dhekhazh language ΜΠ̈́Φ - Adjective -

Roman: roza
Synonym(s): southern

 $X \wedge \top$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: rãn

Synonym(s): armor, hide, skin

Ж ∧ 🖺 🗏 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: rãst Synonym(s): horse

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#### WORDS:

Roman: sizus

Synonym(s): watchtower, guard tower

∐ 🛪 🚊 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: sjat

Synonym(s): road, pathway, trail

M 第 自 日 山 ◇ - Noun - Feminine, 5th -

Roman: sjotshakho Synonym(s): horned devil

Roman: sjos Synonym(s): leaf

 $\boxtimes \boxtimes \overline{\top}$  - Noun - Masculine. 1st -

Roman: sjun Synonym(s): peak, top

∐ L W - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: skhvar Synonym(s): iron

∐ ☑ Û - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: skhjof

Synonym(s): coordinator, quartermaster

凹道Ā - Noun - 4th -

Roman: skhaty Synonym(s): friend, ally

∐⊢ - Noun - 1st -

Roman: skhal Synonym(s): god, goddess

□□□□ - Noun - 1st -

Roman: skhubet

Typically refers to stout halflings, but can be used to describe any

type including deep and tallfellow halflings.

Synonym(s): halfling

□ 国 南 X - - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: stabr-

Synonym(s): travel, wander

월급구립월 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: stuntas

Synonym(s): country, nation, state

∐⇔ ₩ ∃ □ ₩ - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: svitshi

Synonym(s): tallfellow halfling man, southern halfling man

변수 및 크 무수 - Noun - Feminine, 5th -

Roman: svitsho

Synonym(s): tallfellow halfling woman, southern halfling woman

Roman: skesh Synonym(s): rope, cord

Roman: sgyst Synonym(s): swordsman

凶≫ - I Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: skuvpalt Synonym(s): kobold

鬥一道 M 山 国 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: slatsuft Synonym(s): farm, garden

 $\boxtimes \dashv \check{\Phi} \boxtimes \hat{\Lambda}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: slavjõ Synonym(s): human

 $\boxtimes X \cap \boxtimes$  - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: srõs Synonym(s): tie, knot

Мш∧Пт - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: sfykhn Synonym(s): blue ice

Мш⊼⊔тт - Adjective -

Roman: sfykhnõ Synonym(s): blue, like blue ice

Roman: sfek

Synonym(s): shrine, holy site

Ŭ ⊤- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: sã-Synonym(s): ride

M - Noun - Masculine, 5th -

Roman: siu Synonym(s): object

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∐^́-Ш¬́-Ш - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: sjuvshãf Synonym(s): cloud, fog, mist

Roman: sak Synonym(s): three

**M** ※ → ▼ 道日◇ - Proper Noun - Feminine, 3rd -

Roman: sara njatsha Synonym(s): Sarenita (deity)

M × - Adjective -

Roman: sarod

Synonym(s): good, virtuous, altruistic

∐⊤ ₩♦ - Noun - Masculine -

Roman: senje Synonym(s): devil

∐ Û - Adjective -

Roman: sekho

Synonym(s): fiendish, corrupt, evil

М⊓Ш - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: sebf Synonym(s): salt, seasoning

M M ☐ - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: sesjot

Synonym(s): smoke, gas, vapor

M♦ ♦ ₩ ∃ Ħ♦ - Expression -

Roman: se vitshe

More formal than õblest.

Synonym(s): greetings, nice to meet you

Roman: soltus

Synonym(s): Soltus (deity)

鬥 Ŷ 山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: solkf

Synonym(s): dust, sand, gravel

Roman: so

Becomes sv' before a vowel.

Synonym(s): from

 $\square \wedge \square \wedge$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: sjãgh Synonym(s): flower

 $\stackrel{\square}{M}$  - - Verb, Intransitive - 2nd -

Roman: sur-Synonym(s): come, go

 $\boxtimes \mathbf{X} \otimes$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: surk

Synonym(s): time, period of time, interval

Roman: suryn-

Synonym(s): straight, forward, ahead, immediate, instant

 $\underline{\square} \ \underline{\square} \ \mathsf{N} \ \dashv$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: suspl Synonym(s): land, country

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#### ılı WORDS<sup>.</sup>

山 🛪 ⊢ Ō - Noun - Feminine, 6th -

Roman: file

Synonym(s): angel, celestial

Roman: file

Synonym(s): angelic, celestial, heavenly

Ш Ж Ж - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: fjar

Synonym(s): rune, writing

ШЖ ЙШ - Noun - Feminine, Irregular -

Roman: fjasof

Synonym(s): mother

ШЖ∧ЦМ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: fjykhs Synonym(s): snow

Roman: fjykhsõ

Synonym(s): light (weight), gentle, slight

Ш Ж ∧ Ж- - Verb, Transitive - 2nd -

Roman: *fjõr*-Synonym(s): scratch

 $\coprod \nabla \hat{\mathbf{X}} \wedge \hat{\mathbf{X}} - \text{Noun - Masculine, 1st -}$ 

Roman: *fjorãk* Synonym(s): fingernail

Roman: *fjos* Synonym(s): anvil

山叉菜 - Adjective -

Roman: *fjuk* 

Synonym(s): free (libre), escaped, clean

ШШӁ҅Ҳ҅҈҅҅҅Ҳ҅ - Noun - /fsarodk/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: fsarodk

Synonym(s): hunter, explorer, adventurer

ШШ Ж Л⊤ - Noun - /fsuryn/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *fsuryn* Synonym(s): chieftain, leader

ШШ Ж 🎘 🖶 - Noun - /fsurokem/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: fsurokem

Synonym(s): queen, king, warlord, general

山 国 X 入 - Noun - 1st -

Roman: ftryd

Synonym(s): hero

山 国 X 入 ※ - Noun - 1st -

Roman: fturodk

Synonym(s): warrior, fighter

 $\coprod \diamondsuit \, \bar{\overline{\mathbb{X}}} \, \bar{\wedge}$  - Noun - Masculine, 4th -

Roman: fvejy

Synonym(s): mist, haze

山今蔥木 ※ 木 T- - Adjective -

Roman: fvejyryn-

Synonym(s): misty, hazy

ШТ- - Adjective - /fan-/ -

Roman: fã-

Synonym(s): slow, weak

山 一 Â - Adverb -

Roman: fanõ

fanõ

Synonym(s): slowly

山 🔻 > - Adjective -

Roman: fajd

Synonym(s): here, nearby, close (to here), within darkvision range, within sixty feet, dark, dim, shadowed

山入山 X - Verb, Transitive - 2nd -

Roman: fuvr

Synonym(s): wash

ШФ́ 🌣 - Adjective -

Roman: favek

Synonym(s): green

山 🍈 入 🕅 - Noun - /fazdjus/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: fazdjus

Synonym(s): swamp

ШХ т - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: faren

Synonym(s): elf

ШЖШ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: farof

Synonym(s): woman

Ш Ж Ш Л Т- - Adjective -

Roman: farofyn-

See masculine entry (UPDATE)

Synonym(s): feminine

Ghudaz (Akhvnas) Page 27 of 103 ШШ́ 🗓 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: fafekh Synonym(s): wife

Ш¯− - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: *fem*-Synonym(s): blow

 $\dot{\Box}$  - Adjective - Roman: fed Synonym(s): this

 $\dot{\Box} \dot{\land} \dot{\diamondsuit} \dot{\land} \top$  - Adjective - Roman:  $f\tilde{o}v\tilde{a}n$  Synonym(s): good, kind

ய் பி $\hat{\mathbb{R}}$  - Adjective - Roman: folok Synonym(s): strong

#### **WORDS:**

 $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{A} \longrightarrow \mathbb{N}$  Noun - Feminine, 1st - Roman:  $ni\tilde{o}ghd$ 

Roman:  $pj\tilde{o}ghd$ Synonym(s): race, ethnicity

W X ∃ M - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: *prets*Synonym(s): sky, clouds

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Ĥ W - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: ashp Synonym(s): spore, seed

⊤ \ → Adjective - /anja/ -

Roman: anja Synonym(s): northern

⊤ 国 ↑ - Noun - /ãty/ - Masculine, 4th -

Roman: ãty Synonym(s): coin

ーコョー - Expression - /ãtető/ -

Roman: ãtetõ

Synonym(s): goodbye (informal)

⊤≻- - Verb. Transitive - 1st -

Roman: ãd-

Synonym(s): push, pull, drag, shove

 $\nabla$   $\overline{\top}$  - - Verb, Transitive - /ajm-/ - 1st -

Roman: aim-

Synonym(s): solve, remove

 $\nabla$  - Noun - /aid/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: aid

Synonym(s): campfire, location, place

▼ > - Preposition -

Roman: aid

Synonym(s): at, near, by, with

\vec{\vec{\pi}}\rightarpoonum - /ajde/ -

Roman: *ajde* 

This word is often used with various prepositions, in which case the preposition frequently blends with the question word to some extent, e.g. l'ajde "where to?", n'ajde "inside what?", etc. Synonym(s): where?

☐ - Adjective -

Roman: akh

Synonym(s): my, mine, our/ours (exclusive)

L - Pronoun -

Roman: akh

Synonym(s): I, we (exclusive), my, our (exclusive)

△ - Noun - /agh/ - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: agh

Synonym(s): down, underside, bottom

Ŭ∧ - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: agh

Marks the affirmative distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

Synonym(s): was (a long time ago), did (a long time ago), used to, once upon a time

Ŭ∧₩Ŭ∧ - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: aghjagh

Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

Synonym(s): was he ever?, did he ever?, has he ever?, has there ever been?, have you (masc.) ever?

Ŭ�⊤∭ - Proper Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: akhvnas Synonym(s): Ghudaz language

⊥- - Adjective - /as-/ -

Roman: as-Synonym(s): nine

 $\check{\wedge}\, \Pi\, \check{\boxtimes}\,$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: ubas Synonym(s): penguin

Adjective - /ak/ -

Roman: ak

Synonym(s): his, theirs (masculine)

 $\times \wedge$  - Adjective - /ag/ -

Roman: ag Synonym(s): lower

Roman: azalia

Synonym(s): Azalla (goddess)

 $\Pi \stackrel{\cdot}{\to} \mathbb{Z} \stackrel{\cdot}{\boxtimes} \mathbb{Z}$  - Proper Noun - /Azaljesi/ - Feminine, 6th -

Roman: azaliesi Synonym(s): Azalia (country)

M → M → S - Proper Noun - /Azalzela/ - Feminine, 3rd -

Roman: azalzela

Synonym(s): Azalian (language), English (language)

ighthalf - Noun - /al/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: al

Synonym(s): stranger

⊢ ∧ 🕅 - Expression - /alõ/ - Masculine -

Roman: alõ

Synonym(s): goblin shit (Ghudaz curse)

Ghudaz (Akhvnas) Page 29 of 103 ⊢ Ā⊤- - Adjective -

Roman: alyn-

Synonym(s): strange, foreign

XX ▼ - Particle - Either -

Roman: are

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

Synonym(s): never was, wasn't ever, never did, didn't ever, have never, haven't ever, never before, never in history

ЖШ Ж - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arfe

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

Synonym(s): never was, wasn't ever, never did, didn't ever, have never, haven't ever, never before, never in history

ЖШЖЖШ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arfjarof

Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

Synonym(s): was she ever?, did she ever?, has she ever?, has there ever been?, have you (fem.) ever?

Roman: arendokh Synonym(s): hill, hilltop

XXX - Particle - Either -

Roman: arejar

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

Synonym(s): were they ever?, did they ever?, have they ever?, have you (nb.) ever?

**X** ∧ - Particle - Either -

Roman: ary

Nonstandard particle. Marks the affirmative distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

Synonym(s): was (a long time ago), did (a long time ago), used to, once upon a time

 $X \bar{\wedge}$  - - Adjective - /ary-/ -

Roman: ary-Synonym(s): old

∭ T - Noun - /arõ/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *arõ* 

Synonym(s): skull, death

 $\mathring{\mathbf{X}} \stackrel{\frown}{\top} \mathring{\mathbf{X}} \stackrel{\frown}{\top}$  - - Adjective - /arõryn-/ -

Roman: arõryn-

Synonym(s): deathly, necromantic

Ж 🗓 - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arof

Marks the affirmative distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

Synonym(s): was (a long time ago), did (a long time ago), used to, once upon a time

 $\stackrel{\wedge}{\square}$   $\stackrel{\wedge}{\exists}$   $\stackrel{\wedge}{\land}$  - Verb, Intransitive - /astu-/ - 1st -

Roman: astu-Synonym(s): relax, rest

≝∃ ¬ ⊗ - Noun - /astelk/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: astelk Synonym(s): male cousin

Й 🗏 ¬ Ш - Noun - /astelf/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: astelf Synonym(s): female cousin

☐ | 🖄 - Adjective -

Roman: aslek

Synonym(s): skillful, capable

**M** X 入 国 - Expression -

Roman: asrodot Synonym(s): please

 $\mathring{\square} \mathring{\wedge} \diamondsuit \times \mathring{\wedge} \exists$  - Noun - /asjuvryt/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: asjuvryt Synonym(s): story, tale

 $\mathring{\square}$   $\mathring{\wedge}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: asiõ Synonym(s): moon

Ш - Adjective - /af/ -

Roman: af

Synonym(s): her, theirs (feminine)

Roman: aft

Synonym(s): flesh, meat

Ñ ∐- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: aps-

Synonym(s): burn, ignite, sear, scorch

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## **WORDS**:

⊤ - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: en Synonym(s): art

 $\bar{\top}\bar{\wedge}\bar{\top}$  - - Adjective -

Roman: enyn-

Synonym(s): beautiful, pretty

 $\bar{\Lambda} \coprod \hat{\coprod}$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: ykhos Synonym(s): tree

♦ - Pronoun - /ev/ -

Roman: ev

Synonym(s): you, your, yours

П- - Verb, Intransitive - 2nd -

Roman: eb-

Synonym(s): promise, swear an oath

 $\bar{\lambda}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: ed

Synonym(s): air, breath, wind, breeze

→ ▼ - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: edi

Synonym(s): sacred relic, holy relic

🕅 - Noun - /ek/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: ek
Synonym(s): brother

| 交 国 ー Adjective -

Roman: ektő Synonym(s): yellow

- , ----- , --- (e , . , - . . .

T - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: ez Synonym(s): fox

 $\neg \Rightarrow \Diamond$  - Adjective -

Roman: elve

Synonym(s): mystical, mystic, exotic

ート - Adjective -

Roman: *eld*Synonym(s): kind, fair

⊢ T - Noun - 1st -

Roman: elã

Refers to the type of creature, i.e. an immortal and psychically augmented mystic, formerly human, dedicated to the service of Soltus.

Synonym(s): elan

 $\overset{\square}{\square}$  - Noun - Feminine, 4th -

Roman: es Synonym(s): treasure

 $\stackrel{\square}{\mathbb{M}} \overline{\mathbb{M}}$  - - Verb, Intransitive - 2nd -

Roman: esjur-Synonym(s): run

 $\Box$   $\Box$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: esus Synonym(s): bark

 $\dot{\mathbb{L}}$   $\dot{\mathbb{X}}$  - - Verb, Transitive - 2nd -

Roman: *efor*-Synonym(s): cook

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## **WORDS:**

T - Noun - /õ/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman:  $\tilde{o}$  Synonym(s): eye

 $\hat{\top} \nabla \hat{\mathbf{X}} \hat{\mathbf{L}}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: onjorof

Synonym(s): group, team, family

⊤Π⇔ ѝ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman:  $\tilde{o}zvor$ Synonym(s): enemy

⊤🌣 - Adjective -

Roman: onek

Synonym(s): trusted, trustworthy

Roman: omôtô

Synonym(s): Lucent Mountains

山▼

- Adjective - Roman: okhjok

Synonym(s): zero

Û∧₩ - Particle - /oghe/ - Masculine -

Roman: oghõ

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (ogõ) instead. Synonym(s): never was, wasn't ever, never did, didn't ever, have never, haven't ever, never before, never in history

Û∧ Ŭ - Noun - Masculine. 1st -

Roman: oghas Synonym(s): library

 $\hat{\wedge} \Leftrightarrow \hat{\top}$  - Adjective -

Roman: õvõ

Synonym(s): other, another

个門 ∃ - Expression -

Roman: õblest

Synonym(s): hello, welcome

 $\hat{\wedge}$   $\Pi$   $\dashv$   $\bar{\underline{\square}}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: õblus

Synonym(s): border, perimeter

^∏ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: õzl

Synonym(s): refuge, shelter

^П ¬ ¬ ¬ Adjective -

Roman: õzoljõ

Synonym(s): holy, sacred

∧́ ¬¬ ПП ∧ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: õlzb

Synonym(s): outpost, new village

X Â M ∃ T - Adjective -

Roman: otrõstõ

Synonym(s): free (libre), safe, secure

بُ أُ - Noun - 5th -

Roman: odo

Synonym(s): priest, preacher

Ŷ- - Verb. Transitive - 1st -

Roman: *ok*-Synonym(s): cut

∧ - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: og

Marks the affirmative past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

Synonym(s): did, was, has, had

 $\hat{x} \wedge \overline{x}$  - Particle - /oge/ - Masculine -

Roman: ogõ

Marks the negative past tense for sentences with masculine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (og $\tilde{o}$ ) instead. Synonym(s): was not, wasn't, did not, didn't, have not, haven't

 $\hat{x} \wedge \vec{x} \hat{x} \wedge - Particle - Masculine -$ 

Roman: ogjog

Marks questions in the past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

Synonym(s): did he?, was he?, has he?, had he?

Π - Pronoun -

Roman: oz

Synonym(s): we (including you), our (including you)

Roman: olnub-

Requires the preposition le to indicate what is overshadowed or towered over. Generally used to describe large structures or objects, such as trees, mountains, etc.

Synonym(s): tower (over), stand above, stand tall, overshadow

¬ Mun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: olsgh

olsoh

Synonym(s): meadow, field

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 $\dot{\dashv}$   $\dot{\top}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: olen

Synonym(s): tower

 $\hat{\dashv} \hat{\otimes}$  - Adjective -

Roman: *olok* Synonym(s): holy

X X X - Proper Noun - Feminine, 6th -

Roman: orisi

Synonym(s): Orision (country)

 $\mathring{\textbf{X}} \ \overline{\textbf{X}} \ \square \ \overline{\neg} \ \mathring{\diamondsuit}$  - Proper Noun - Feminine, 3rd -

Roman: orisizela

Synonym(s): Orisian (language)

 $\hat{X} \hat{A}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: *orõ* Synonym(s): blood

 $\hat{\mathbb{D}}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: os Synonym(s): book

🖺 - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: os

Marks the affirmative past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

Synonym(s): did, was, has, had

 $\hat{\square} \times \hat{\square}$  - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: osios

Marks questions in the past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

Synonym(s): did she?, was she?, has she?, had she?

 $\square \land \square$  - Particle - /osje/ - Feminine -

Roman: osjõ

Marks the negative past tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (osjõ) instead. Synonym(s): was not, wasn't, did not, didn't, have not, haven't

 $\widehat{\mathbb{M}} \wedge \overline{\mathbb{W}}$  - Particle - /osje/ - Either -

Roman: osjõ

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (osjõ) instead.

Synonym(s): was not, wasn't, did not, didn't, have not, haven't

当 X - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: oster Synonym(s): ring, jewelry  $\hat{\square} \, \overline{\mathbb{X}} \, \hat{\square}$  - Particle - Either -

Roman: osejos

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Synonym(s): did they?, were they?, have they?, had they?

 $\hat{\square}$   $\bar{\wedge}$  - Particle - Either -

Roman: osjy

Nonstandard particle. Marks the affirmative past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

Synonym(s): did, was, has, had

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## WORDS:

^∏⊤ - Noun - /ãzen/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: ãzen Synonym(s): island

↑ 「「一入 ー Noun - /ãzendő/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: ãzendõ Synonym(s): continent

## **WORDS**:

 $\bar{\top}\hat{\otimes}$  - Adjective -

Roman: unok

Synonym(s): white, yellow, orange, pure, light-colored

- □□▼ /\ - Noun - Masculine, 3rd -

Roman: uvbjã

Synonym(s): aboveground river

-Ū XX 🌣 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *uvrak* Synonym(s): orc

- Uerb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: *uvs*-Synonym(s): eat

Ū∐∃₩♦ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: *uvstiv* Synonym(s): cow, bull

- Particle - Either -

Roman: us

Nonstandard particle. Marks the affirmative future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Synonym(s): will, shall, going to

□ X - Particle - Either -

Roman: use

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Synonym(s): will not, won't, shall not, shan't

Roman: usjus

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender, in more gender-inclusive environments.

Synonym(s); will they?, will they be?, are they going to?, are they going to be?, shall they?, shall they be?, could they?, could they be?, might they?, might they be?, shall we?, do you want to?

並 入<sup>\*</sup> Ā⊤ - Expression -

Roman: us damyn

Nonstandard expression, used when speaking to a nonbinary person. Use uk damynk when speaking to a man, or uf damymf when speaking to a woman.

Synonym(s): be safe, good luck, good morning, good afternoon, good day, have a nice day

園田前 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: utshaz

Typically refers to nonmagical animals from the Mortal Realm rather than supernatural creatures. Synonym(s): animal, creature, beast

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णि- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: ub-

Synonym(s): stand, behave, act

ПП – - Verb, Intransitive - /ubob-/ - 1st -

Roman: ubob-Synonym(s): walk

Ž - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: uk

Marks the affirmative future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

Synonym(s): will, shall, going to

※ ▼ - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: uke

Marks the negative future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

Synonym(s): will not, won't, shall not, shan't

🎘 ₩ 🎘 - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: ukjuk

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with masculine

Synonym(s): will he?, will he be?, is he going to?, is he going to be?, shall he?, shall he be?, could he?, could he be?, might he?, might he be?

 $\bar{x} \wedge$  - Adjective -

Roman: ug

Synonym(s): cunning, wise

Roman: uk damynk

Used when speaking to a man. Use uf damymf when speaking to a woman, or us damyn when speaking to a nonbinary person. Synonym(s): be safe, good luck, good morning, good afternoon, good day, have a nice day

– - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: ul-Synonym(s): teach

⊢ Â 🖄 - Adjective -

Roman: *ulok* 

Synonym(s): fat, large, big, bulky

X - - Verb, Transitive - 2nd -

Roman: *ur*-Synonym(s): ask

 $\mathbb{X} \wedge \mathbb{X} \wedge - \text{Adjective} -$ 

Roman: *uryg* Synonym(s): lawful, law-abiding, decent

Ш - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: uf

Marks the affirmative future tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

Synonym(s): will, shall, going to

Roman: ufe

Marks the negative future tense for sentences with feminine

Synonym(s): will not, won't, shall not, shan't

Ш́ Ж́ Ш́ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: *ufjuf* 

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender (the masculine can be used for male-dominated groups, but the feminine is also appropriate).

Synonym(s): will she?, will she be?, is she going to?, is she going to be?, shall she?, shall she be?, could she?, could she be?, might she?, might she be?, shall we?, do you want to?

ШШ - Verbal Auxiliary -

Roman: ufs

Synonym(s): could, can, may

Roman: uf damymf

Used when speaking to a woman. Use uk damynk when speaking to a man, or us damyn when speaking to a nonbinary person. Synonym(s): be safe, good luck, good morning, good afternoon, good day, have a nice day

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# Dictionary: English to Ghudaz (Akhvnas)

#### - WORDS:

-al

 $-(\overline{x})\hat{\top}$  - Suffix - 1st - Roman:  $-(j)\tilde{o}$ 

-esque

-♦ - Adjective - /-(j)õ/ -

#### Roman: -e

Makes Orisian-derived nouns into adjectives. Cannot be used with nouns from a different source. Orisian nouns that already end in -e can simply also be treated as adjectives without further modification, and for those that already end in a vowel other than -e, replace that vowel with -e.

-ian

 $-(\nabla x)^{\perp}$  - Suffix - 1st - Roman:  $-(i)\tilde{o}$ 

-ic

-/\(\mathbb{X}\)\(\hat{\tau}\) - Suffix - 1st -

Roman:  $-(j)\tilde{o}$ 

-ish

 $-(X)\bar{\wedge} \top$  - Adjective - /-(r)yn-/ -

#### Roman: -(r)yn-

Makes nouns into adjectives. The r is dropped after a consonant. Should not be used with words of Zelev or Orisian origin; Zelev nouns are made into adjectives by adding  $-\tilde{o}/-uv$ , and Orisian ones by adding -e/-a.

-like

 $-(X)\bar{\wedge} \top$  - Adjective - /-(r)yn-/ -

#### Roman: -(r)yn-

Makes nouns into adjectives. The r is dropped after a consonant. Should not be used with words of Zelev or Orisian origin; Zelev nouns are made into adjectives by adding -o/-uv, and Orisian ones by adding -e/-a.

-ly

 $-(X)^{\hat{\Lambda}}$  - Adverb - /-(j) $\tilde{o}$ / -

#### Roman: $-(r)\tilde{o}$

Turns adjectives into adverbs. Only works with Dwarven-origin adjectives. (So for instance, if -rynk/rymf makes an adjective, -rynõ will make an adverb.)

### A WORDS:

a few

M → × √ T - - Adjective -

Roman: balgyn-

a lot

門巾^ - Adverb - Roman: bozjõ

abandoned

門山 x-- Adjective - Roman: *bvoro*-

ability to see in the dark

 $\rightarrow \Diamond \mathring{\mathsf{M}} \mathring{\wedge} \top$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dvarõn

about

\(\vec{\pi}\) - Preposition - /jã/ -

Roman: jã

Pronounced "jan" before a vowel.

about

日本山 - Preposition -

Roman: shuv

aboveground river

- 中国 → - Noun - Masculine, 3rd -

Roman: *uvbjã* 

absolutely

 $\nearrow \mathring{\ } \mathring{\ } \mathring{\ } \mathring{\ } - Adverb -$  Roman:  $dal\tilde{o}$ 

accident

♪∀^≪↑ - Noun - /djug/ - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: djug

accurate

Roman: zudõ-

act

णै- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: *ub*-

actually

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adorable

〒△山国▼↑ - Adjective -

Roman: muvtjõ

adventure

 $\square \times \neg \square$  - Noun - /-(j) $\square$  - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: barlus

adventurer

ШШӁÂंX - Noun - /fsarodk/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: fsarodk

adventurer

※〒♪് - Noun - 1st -

Roman: kõdaz

More gender-neutral term for an adventurer, favored outside of

traditionalist circles.

again

門 $\hat{\Pi}$   $\hat{\Pi}$   $\hat{\Pi}$   $\hat{\Pi}$  - Adverb - /-(j) $\hat{\Omega}$ / -

Roman: bobynõ

ahead

 $\boxtimes \overline{X} \wedge \top$  - - Adjective -

Roman: suryn-

air

 $\bar{\lambda}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: ed

alchemy

→ → 山 ー - Noun - /dvalfo/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dvalfõ

all

国來 - Adjective -

Roman: tuk

alloy

> x ∧ ⇔ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: drãv

ally

凹道点 - Noun - 4th - Roman: skhaty

alone

門山 x-- Adjective - Roman: *bvoro*-

also

∃Å - Adverb -

Roman: tõ

altruism

♦ 🖹 🕅 - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: vetshi

altruistic

M × Adjective -Roman: sarod

ancestor's genitals (Ghudaz curse)

Roman: vofoke bojlvõf

Shortened to just "Vofoke!" which no longer has any meaning in the modern tongue, but originally meant "Of the ancestors!"

ancient

**ヨ**∧⊤ - Adjective -

Roman: tyn

ancient

>Ď♦ - Adjective - /dase/ -

Roman: dase

Ancient Zelev (language)

∏∃ŪĀ - Proper Noun - Feminine, 4th -

Roman: zelevy

and (nouns)

 $-\bar{\top}$  - Suffix - /-(j) $\tilde{0}$ / -

Roman: -en

Can only attach to nouns. In order to connect verbs, one must use a dummy pronoun, which is generally shak or shaf: shak when giving instructions or new information, and shaf when discussing the already-known.

and (verbs describing familiar information)

日山丁 - Conjunction -

Roman: shafen

and (verbs describing new information)

日美市 - Conjunction - Roman: *shaken* 

angel

山 🛪 ⊢ 💠 - Noun - Feminine, 6th -

Roman: file

angelic

ш⊠⊣ Ф - Adjective -

Roman: file

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angry

 $\mathbb{P}\hat{\mathcal{A}}$  - - Adjective - /-(j) $\tilde{o}$ / -

Roman: bol-

animal

園田市 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: utshaz

Typically refers to nonmagical animals from the Mortal Realm rather than supernatural creatures.

another

 $\hat{\wedge} \Leftrightarrow \hat{\top}$  - Adjective - Roman:  $\tilde{o}v\tilde{o}$ 

anvil

Ш⊠Й - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: fjos

appearance

「一个山 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zjõs

appreciate

 $\mathbb{Z} \sqcup \mathbb{\hat{U}}$  - - Verb, Intransitive - /ikhos-/ - 1st -

Roman: ikhos-

Use the preposition le to indicate what is appreciated or enjoyed.

arcane magic

 $\sqcap \Leftrightarrow \hat{\dashv}$  - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: zvol

archaic

> Mo - Adjective - /dase/ -

Roman: dase

are they going to be?

Roman: usius

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender, in more gender-inclusive environments.

are they going to?

Roman: usius

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender, in more gender-inclusive environments.

are they?

⊥L ¬ → - Particle - Either -

Roman: suima

Marks questions in the present tense, for all genders.

armor

X ∧ ⊤ - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: rãn

around

 $\nabla T$  - Preposition -  $/j\tilde{a}/$  -

Roman: jã

Pronounced "jan" before a vowel.

arrow

 $\sqcup \bar{\mathsf{N}}$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: khep

art

 $\bar{\top}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: en

ash

門 $\mathring{\Pi}$  $\mathring{\bar{\otimes}}$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: bozuk

ashes

門<sup>前</sup>秦 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: bozuk

ask

 $\bar{X}$  - - Verb, Transitive - 2nd -

Roman: ur-

at

☆ - Preposition -

Roman: ajd

atop

Roman: is

attack

⊢ ⊤- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: lun-

autocratic

П⊣Ш́́́́Х́Ū́т - Adjective -

Roman: zlafkekhõ

axe

⊗Λ¬¬¬ - Noun - /gymlen/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: gymlen

Azalia (country)

M → W M - Proper Noun - /Azaljesi/ - Feminine, 6th -

Roman: azaljesi

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Azalia (the continent)

ightarrow  $^{\hat{}}$   $^{\hat{}}$  - Proper Noun - /Dvõzoljõstun/ -

Masculine, 1st -

Roman: dvõzoljõstun

Azalian (language)

M̃ ⊢ M̃ ⊢ Š - Proper Noun - /Azalzela/ - Feminine, 3rd -

Roman: azalzela

Azalla (goddess)

 $\lambda$ 令  $\hat{\Lambda}$  ጠ  $\hat{\dashv}$   $\overline{w}$   $\hat{\Lambda}$  - Proper Noun - /Dvõzoljõ/ - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: dvõzoljõ

An ancient term for Azalla. Many believe Dvõzoljõ and Azalja are different deities and they have separate clerical traditions.

Azalla (goddess)

M → W → - Proper Noun - /Azalja/ - Feminine, 3rd -

Roman: azalja

**B WORDS:** 

back (of a creature)

 $\top \bar{\lambda}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: nud

bad

日本出業 ^ - Adjective -

Roman: shuvg

bad (of food)

∐ Å - - Adjective -

Roman: ghãv-

bake

 $\lambda \bar{\top}$ - - Verb, Transitive - /den-/ - 1st -

Roman: den-

ball

⊤ Å 入山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *nudf* 

bark

 $\underline{\square}$   $\underline{\square}$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: esus

base

 $\Box \hat{\wedge} \dashv$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: ghõl

battle

 $\dashv \bar{\top}\text{-}$  - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: lun-

be defeated

 $\lambda \hat{\mathbf{X}} \sqcup \bar{\Lambda}$ - - Verb, Intransitive - /dorghy-/ - 1st -

Roman: dorghy-

be in danger

니 xx 시니- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: khruv-

Requires le to say what you are in danger of or afraid of.

be safe

Roman: *uk damynk* 

Used when speaking to a man. Use uf damymf when speaking to a woman, or us damyn when speaking to a nonbinary person.

be safe

山 入 Ť 入 〒山 - Expression -

Roman: *uf damymf* 

Used when speaking to a woman. Use uk damynk when speaking to a man, or us damyn when speaking to a nonbinary person.

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be safe

Roman: us damyn

Nonstandard expression, used when speaking to a nonbinary person. Use uk damynk when speaking to a man, or uf damymf when speaking to a woman.

bear

% ∧ X - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: gõr

beard

>> → ¬ - Noun - Masculine, 4th -

Roman: dvel

beast

自日刊 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: utshaz

Typically refers to nonmagical animals from the Mortal Realm rather than supernatural creatures.

beautiful

 $\top \wedge \top$  - Adjective - Roman: *enyn*-

because

**門** X <sup>入</sup> 国 <sup>入</sup> 出 - Conjunction -

Roman: brytuv

behave

णै- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: ub-

belly

X Ā ☐ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: rykh

belonging to

⊥1 🕅 🖄 - Adjective -

Roman: sjok

Modifies a noun to indicate that it is a modifier for the noun to follow. Can also simply indicate "that which belongs to (noun modified)". May begin a relative clause modifying a noun of the specified gender. For the "when/where" meanings, the modified noun must be shad (masculine) or ajd (feminine). Shad used to mean "time" (and its equivalent hlhed in Dwarven still does), but now it survives only in this expression and in shade "when".

beneath

日本山 - Preposition -

Roman: shuv

big

 $\exists \hat{x} \cdot \text{Adjective} \cdot$ Roman: ulok bigoted

M∃∓Û∧♦♦ - Adjective - Roman: *zelmogheve* 

bird

**▼**⊤**× × ×** - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: inkar

bite

 $\Box$  - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: zjyd-

black

⊥L X ^- - Adjective -

Roman: srõ-

black magic

크  $\bar{X}$   $\rightarrow$   $\hat{-}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: turdol

blade

ゝー - Noun - /dul/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dul

bladed

**☆**¬- - Adjective -

Roman: gyme-

blood

 $\hat{X} \hat{\wedge}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: orõ

blow

 $\dot{\Box}$ - - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: fem-

blue

⊥L X Λ- - Adjective -

Roman: srõ-

blue

Шш⊼⊔⊤т̂ - Adjective -

Roman: sfykhnõ

blue ice

凶山 Ā 山 ⊤ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: sfykhn

blunt

⊤∳- - Adjective -

Roman: mov-

boar brave  $\times \hat{\wedge} \dashv$ - - Adjective -※∧Ū X - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -Roman: guvr Roman: rõlbreak boat Roman: mãty Roman: *tygdyk*bog breast  $\hat{\times} \bar{\wedge} \top$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd - $\Leftrightarrow \Box \land \mathring{\square}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: vughos Roman: gyn bold breath ⊤ X Ā- - Adjective - $\bar{\lambda}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -Roman: ed Roman: murybreathe bone ⊤ x \ \ ⊥- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -門 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: bet Roman: mrãsbook breeze  $\bar{\lambda}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd - $\stackrel{\circ}{\square}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: ed Roman: os border bridge ∐∧ X - Noun - /ghõr/ - Masculine, 2nd -⊤Ŷ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: ghõr Roman: nok border brief 入門 Ⅰ 🗓 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -山介団▼ - Adjective -Roman: õblus Roman: ghozjo both bright ⊣ 🕸 - Adjective - /le-/ -山 Â ▼ > - Adjective -Roman: lek Roman: ghõjd brightly bottom  $\dot{\Box} \land$  - Noun - /agh/ - Masculine, 2nd -∐Â₩₩Â - Adverb -Roman: agh Roman: ghõjrõ boy broad >^※ M - Adjective - /dõks/ -国 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -Roman: dõks Roman: tã boy brother ⊤\\ % - Noun - 1st -<sup>∞</sup> - Noun - /ek/ - Masculine, 1st -Roman: nãk Roman: ek brave brown ⊤ X Ā- - Adjective -> ーーー - Adjective -Roman: dlelõ-Roman: mury-

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brown bear

Roman: *kjõv* 

bulky

 $\exists \hat{\times} \text{ - Adjective -}$  Roman: ulok

. ..

Ū∐∃₩⇔ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: uvstiv

burglar

※△山山 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: gõvof

burn

Ñ ∐- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: aps-

but

L □ ∃ - Conjunction - Roman: sakht

butterfly

入道日令 - Noun - /datsho/ - Feminine, 5th -

Roman: datsho

by

- 🖹 - Suffix - /-(j)õ/ -

Roman: -ot

by

 $\overline{\mathbb{W}}$  - Preposition - Roman: ajd

,

by means of

⊥ ♦ - Preposition -

Roman: sa

Instrumental preposition. Becomes s' before a vowel.

by them (passive marker)

日**i** - Particle - Either -

Roman: shat

Used to mark a passive voice sentence when there is no agent explicitly stated. Typically comes at the beginning of the sentence, but after all tense/negation particles.

by what means

⊓∧≪▼ - Adverb - Roman: *zjãke* 

### C WORDS:

calling

**国** ▼ □ ∧ ▼ - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: tighi

camp

▼ ↑ > - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: jãd

campfire

 $\overline{\mathbb{W}}$  - Noun - /ajd/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *ajd* 

can

Ѿ҆҆҆ ҆҆҆ - Verbal Auxiliary -

Roman: *ufs* 

candy

〒山介丁門今 - Noun - Masculine, 5th -

Roman: javõmbo

capable

Ŭ ⊢ 🖄 - Adjective -

Roman: aslek

caring

 ♦ 国用▼ - Noun - Masculine, 6th

Roman: vetshi

carriage

₩ŪΠ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: juvz

carry

入山山- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: dvakh-

cart

₩ŪΠ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: juvz

carve

**※**Λ⊤- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: gõn-

castle

▼山目 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: jaft

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cat chip 門▼Å-山〒 - Noun - /-(j)õ/ - Feminine, 1st -**☆**Λ⊤- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -Roman: bjuvm Roman: gõncave chomp 「「「「へ」 - Verb, Transitive - 1st -₩ 🗓 🗏 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -Roman: jast Roman: *zjyd*cavern church **※**∧ Ď Ž → - Noun - Feminine, 1st -⊠ ∐ ∃ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -Roman: jast Roman: gasajd church-state celestial 山▼ ¬ Ф - Noun - Feminine, 6th -Roman: veljo Roman: file citizen celestial 川山 🕱 🗓 - Noun - Either, 1st -山▼ ¬ Ф - Adjective -Roman: file Roman: zvorof clan certain  $\top \mathring{X} \mathring{\Lambda}$  - - Adjective -Roman: narõ-Roman: gykh clean certainly Ш\Ф. - Adjective -Roman: njalestã Roman: fjuk chaotic clean off 山 🗴 🖄 - Adjective - $\top \nabla \bar{\wedge} \times - \text{-Verb}$ , Transitive - 2nd -Roman: varok Roman: mjyrcheerful cleric ◆〉- 山 X Ŷ ハ ⊤ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -**☆**ℙ - Adjective -Roman: keb Roman: vduvrogõ chest clever  $X \wedge \Box$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -**※**Λ⊢M⊤ - Adjective - /gylsõ/ -Roman: *rykh* Roman: gylsõ chieftain close (to here) ШШ Ѫ Л⊤ - Noun - /fsuryn/ - Feminine, 1st -山南 - Adjective -Roman: fsuryn Roman: fajd child close by 入山 ӂ ヘ ⊤- - Adjective -ョー - Noun - Masculine, 1st -Roman: *tã* Roman: dvarynclose friend child ゝ゚゚゚゚゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゚゙ → Noun - 4th -

Roman: *nãk* 

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Roman: dajyvy

cloud concerning ∐́∧-ШП́∧Ш - Noun - Feminine, 1st -ĦŇ-- Preposition -Roman: sjuvshãf Roman: shuv confident clouds И Ж ∄ ∐ - Noun - Masculine, 1st - $\times \hat{\wedge} \dashv$  - - Adjective -Roman: rõl-Roman: prets coat of arms continent  $\dot{\wedge}$ ጠ $\bar{\uparrow}$   $\dot{\wedge}$  - Noun - /ãzendõ/ - Masculine, 1st -⇔ 🕅 🗓 - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -Roman: vjur Roman: ãzendõ coin cook ゝーー - Verb, Transitive - /den-/ - 1st -Roman: den-Roman: ãty cold cook 入山 Ӂ- - Adjective -Ш́ Ж-- Verb, Transitive - 2nd -Roman: dvaro-Roman: eforcollege cool > 수 시 월 로 X Û - Noun - /dvustrokh/ - Masculine, 1st -入山 Ň- - Adjective -Roman: dvustrokh Roman: dvarocoordinator combination > X ∧ ♦ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -∐ ☑ Û - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: drãv Roman: skhjof come copper 入一一 - Noun - Feminine, 2nd - $\mathbb{M} \times -$  Verb, Intransitive - 2nd -Roman: sur-Roman: dlel comfortable copper-colored ゝーー Adjective - /damyn-/ -入 ー ー ー - - Adjective -Roman: dlelõ-Roman: damyncomfortable coppery ₩ 🌣 🕆 - Adjective -入 ー ー ー - - Adjective -Roman: *javõ* Roman: dlelõcommander cord 「「四」 単山 → - Noun - Masculine, 1st -当然 □ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -Roman: zboskhv Roman: skesh compassion correct 

 ♦ 国 R W - Noun - Masculine, 6th 
  $\exists \bar{\lambda}$  - Adjective -Roman: vetshi Roman: led comprehend corrupt  $\top \overline{\mathsf{W}} \dashv$ - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -∐Û - Adjective -

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Roman: sekho

Roman: nil-

corrupt spell

国 x ゝ Ĥ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: turdol

cosmos

∐Ṁ̃ ∃ M̄ w - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: khazelesi

cough

Roman: dryt

could

山山 - Verbal Auxiliary -

Roman: ufs

could he be?

 $\bar{x}$   $\nabla \bar{x}$  - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: ukiuk

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

could he?

🌣 🏿 🔻 - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: *ukjuk* 

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

could she be?

Ш́ Ж Ш́ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: ufjuf

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender (the masculine can be used for male-dominated groups, but the feminine is also appropriate).

could she?

ŪЖŪ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: ufiuf

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender (the masculine can be used for male-dominated groups, but the feminine is also appropriate).

could they be?

Ĩ₩Ĩ - Particle - Either -

Roman: usjus

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender, in more gender-inclusive environments.

could they?

Roman: usjus

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender, in more gender-inclusive environments.

count

 $\top \bar{\wedge} X \hat{\nearrow}$  - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: *nyrod*-

country

Roman: suspl

country

월 크 〒 로 🖺 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: stuntas

cow

- Ū M ∃ 🛪 ↔ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: uvstiv

cramped

 $\exists \hat{T} \hat{T}$  - Adjective -

Roman: tonõ

Not actually an Ancient Zelev loanword, but this has been forgotten recently since it ends in -õ.

create

 $\mathbb{X} \bar{\wedge} \rightarrow$  - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: *ryd*-

creature

ĪПЙ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: utshaz

Typically refers to nonmagical animals from the Mortal Realm rather than supernatural creatures.

cruel

 $\nabla \overline{\Diamond} \overline{\Diamond}$  - Adjective -

Roman: jeve

crush

⊥⊥ – - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: sol-

crushing

 $\mathbb{P}\hat{\mathbb{X}}\bar{\wedge}$  - Adjective - /-(j) $\tilde{0}$ / -

Roman: bory-

crypt

> M - Noun - /das/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: das

crysta

 $\rightarrow \Diamond \bar{X} \bar{\Lambda}$  - Noun - Feminine, 4th -

Roman: dvury

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cunning

 $\hat{\mathbb{R}} \wedge$  - Adjective - Roman: ug

curved

cut

Ŷ- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: ok-

cute

〒 Ň 山 国 家 市 - Adjective - Roman: *muvtjõ* 

# **D WORDS:**

daemon

∏ Ň ∐ Ď → Noun - Masculine -

Roman: zjusose

danger

Ж∧̂Ш Д⊤ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: rõfsen

dangerous

ж∧́ш́%т́ - Adjective -Roman: *rõfkõ* 

dark

入入山〒 - Adjective - /duvm/ -

Roman: duvm

dark

шॅж≯ - Adjective -Roman: fajd

dark

トーダ ネー - Adjective - Roman: dvaryn-

dark-colored

⊥⊥ X ^- - Adjective -

Roman: srõ-

darkvision

Roman: dvarõn

darkvision length

♪◆Ťů - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dvanof

day

□ L - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: khus

death

\mathbf{X} \hat{\tau} - Noun - /ar\tilde{\tau}/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: arõ

deathly

ĬX T X T - - Adjective - /arõryn-/ -

Roman: arõryn-

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decent

 $\bar{X} \bar{\wedge} \hat{\times} \wedge$  - Adjective -

Roman: uryg

deciduous forest

X 道日 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: ratshã

deciduous plant

 $\sqcup \mathring{\square} \dashv \bar{\square}$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: khoslus

decisively

ゞヿ゙∧̂ - Adverb -Roman: dalõ

deep

入入山〒 - Adjective - /duvm/ -

Roman: duvm

defeat

业菜- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: sek-

definitely

definitely

入 ー Â - Adverb -

Roman: dalõ

demon

X N M □ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: garoz

demon

⊗⊤ ♥Ō - Noun - Masculine -

Roman: konje

despotic

П⊣Ш́%Ū⊤́ - Adjective - Roman: zlafkekhõ

destiny

**国**₩山∧₩ - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: *tighi* 

destroy

 $\lambda$   $\hat{M}$  - - Verb, Transitive - /dor-/ - 2nd -

Roman: dor-

destroy

ゝ^^ 🗶 🌣 - - Verb, Transitive - /dork-/ - 1st -

Roman: dõrk-

determined

 $\mathbb{X} \wedge \dashv$ - - Adjective - Roman:  $r\tilde{o}l$ -

device

山血 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: vos

devil

×Λ x Π - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: garoz

devil

∐⊤₩Ō - Noun - Masculine -

Roman: senje

Dhekhazh language

Roman: rotjõsknas

diabolical

 $\neg \mathbb{W} \hat{\sqcup} \bar{\wedge}$  - Adjective - Roman: *njoghy* 

dialect

 $\top$   $\check{\mathbb{M}}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: nas

dictator

П⊣ Ш́ ஜ Ū - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zlafkekh

did

 $\hat{x} \wedge$  - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: og

Marks the affirmative past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

did

 $\hat{\mathbb{D}}$  - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: os

Marks the affirmative past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

did

 $\hat{\mathbb{D}}$  - Particle - Either -

Roman: osjy

Nonstandard particle. Marks the affirmative past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

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did (a long time ago)

∐^ - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: agh

Marks the affirmative distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

did (a long time ago)

ЖШ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: *arof* 

Marks the affirmative distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

did (a long time ago)

X ∧ - Particle - Either -

Roman: ary

Nonstandard particle. Marks the affirmative distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

did he ever?

Ľ∧₩Ľ∧ - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: aghjagh

Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

did he?

 $\hat{x} \wedge \nabla \hat{x} \wedge - Particle - Masculine -$ 

Roman: ogjog

Marks questions in the past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

did not

Ŷ∧₩ - Particle - /oge/ - Masculine -

Roman: ogõ

Marks the negative past tense for sentences with masculine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (ogō) instead.

did not

 $\mathbb{N} \wedge \mathbb{W}$  - Particle - /osje/ - Feminine -

Roman: osiõ

Marks the negative past tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (osjõ) instead.

did not

 $\mathbb{N} \wedge \mathbb{W}$  - Particle - /osje/ - Either -

Roman: osjõ

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (osjō) instead.

did she ever?

ЖШЖЖШ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arfjarof

Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

did she?

 $\hat{\mathbb{D}} \times \hat{\mathbb{D}}$  - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: osjos

Marks questions in the past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

did they ever?

X X X - Particle - Either -

Roman: arejar

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

did they?

 $\hat{\square} \, \overline{\mathbb{X}} \, \hat{\square}$  - Particle - Either -

Roman: osejos

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

didn't

Ŷ∧₩ - Particle - /oge/ - Masculine -

Roman: ogõ

Marks the negative past tense for sentences with masculine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (ogõ) instead.

didn't

M ^ W - Particle - /osje/ - Feminine -

Roman: osjõ

Marks the negative past tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (osjõ) instead.

didn't

 $\mathbb{M} \wedge \mathbb{W}$  - Particle - /osje/ - Either -

Roman: osjõ

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (osjō) instead.

didn't ever

Û∧₩ - Particle - /oghe/ - Masculine -

Roman: oghõ

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (ogõ) instead.

didn't ever

жш

— Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arfe

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

didn't ever

XX ▼ - Particle - Either -

Roman: are

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

die

Roman: bek-

dig

※ Λ 山- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: gyf-

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dim

山 🔻 > - Adjective -

Roman: fajd

dim

トールベトナ- - Adjective - Roman: dvaryn-

direct toward

⊢Ö- - Verb, Transitive - /sha-/ - 1st -

Roman: sha-

dirty

LIĂ〒山▼↑ - Adjective - Roman: *ghumvjõ* 

disgusting

distant

□ Â ▼ À - Adjective -

Roman: ghõjd

distantly

 $\Box \land \mathbb{X} \times \land - \text{Adverb} - \text{Roman: } gh \tilde{o} j r \tilde{o}$ 

divine magic

◆〉※ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: vdak

divine spellcaster

◆入- 山 X Ŷ ハ ↑ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: vduvrogõ

do they?

ШѪ⊤Ў - Particle - Either -

Roman: sujma

Marks questions in the present tense, for all genders.

do you want to?

ѾѪѾ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: *ufjuf* 

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender (the masculine can be used for male-dominated groups, but the feminine is also appropriate).

do you want to?

Roman: usjus

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender, in more gender-inclusive environments.

does he?

⊥☆〒◇ - Particle - Either -

Roman: sujma

Marks questions in the present tense, for all genders.

does it?

ШѪТ♦ - Particle - Either -

Roman: suima

Marks questions in the present tense, for all genders.

does she?

ШѾ⊤Ў - Particle - Either -

Roman: suima

Marks questions in the present tense, for all genders.

doesn't

⊥ 🔻 - Particle - Either -

Roman: suj

Marks the negative present tense, for all genders.

dog

⇔ 🛪 🗓 🗏 🗗 - Noun - Masculine, 4th -

Roman: vjurkht

doomsayer

ightarrowት ho  $\hat{\Lambda}$   $\Pi$   $\hat{\Pi}$   $\hat{\Psi}$   $\hat{T}$   $\hat{\Phi}$  - Noun - /dvõzoljonuv/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dvõzoljonuv

door

〒「中 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: mub

down

 $\Box \land$  - Noun - /agh/ - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: agh

downtrodden

₩国円◇ - Adjective -

Roman: jetsha

drag

Ť≯- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: ãd-

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dragon

니 $\wedge$  ⊣ $\bar{\otimes}$  M 크 $\bar{\wedge}$   $\Leftrightarrow$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: ghlukstyv

ghlukstyv

drink

→ - - Verb, Transitive - /dol-/ - 1st -

Roman: dol-

drop

Roman: *syr*-

Use n to indicate what you are letting fall or dropping, if used in a transitive sense.

droplet

国-山ঁ∕交 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: tovek

dry

 $\nabla \Phi \hat{T}$  - Adjective -

Roman: javõ

dry

⊤ ₩ ∧ W- - Verb, Transitive - 2nd -

Roman: mjyr-

dull

⊤∳- - Adjective -

Roman: mov-

dungeon

♪ 🖰 - Noun - /das/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: das

durable

※∧ ж ⊔ ョ ⊤ - Adjective -

Roman: gorkhtõ

gorkhtõ

durable

 $\top \hat{\lambda} \hat{\top}$  - Adjective -

Roman: nodõ

Not actually an Ancient Zelev loanword, but this has been

forgotten recently since it ends in -õ.

dust

鬥一常山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: solkf

Dvozoljo (goddess)

ightarrowት ho ho ho - Proper Noun - /Dvõzoljõ/ - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: dvõzoljõ

An ancient term for Azalla. Many believe Dvõzoljõ and Azalja are different deities and they have separate clerical traditions.

dwarf

**♪**◆ □ ∧ - Noun - 1st -

Roman: dvugh

dvugh

dwarven

トラ ロー・ Adjective - /dvughyn-/ -

Roman: dvughyn-

dwarven unit of distance

>◆ Ť 山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dvanof

dwell

Roman: *tryk*-

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# WORDS:

Roman: *tyd* 

earth

⊥⊥т̀ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: sã

east (direction)

^ L - Noun - /dãkh/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: dãkh

eastern

 $\exists \hat{\nabla} \diamond - \text{Adjective} -$ Roman: moja

-Ū M- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: uvs-

edge

∐∧ X - Noun - /ghõr/ - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: ghõr

edged

Roman: gyme-

edible animal

 $\square\!\!\!/ \, \mathbb{T} \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{X} \, \bar{\mathbb{X}} \, \hat{\mathbb{X}}$  - Noun - /bremvjurk/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: bremvjurk

egg

入山山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dves

eight

入入山丁- - Adjective - /duvn/ -

Roman: duvn-

elan

⊢ ⊤ - Noun - 1st -

Roman: elã

Refers to the type of creature, i.e. an immortal and psychically augmented mystic, formerly human, dedicated to the service of Soltus.

elegant

- □ - - Adjective -

Roman: ven-

elf

ШХ⊤ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: faren

empire

Roman: dõdus

end the day

 $\sqcup \bar{\square}$  - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: khus-

endure

미네마시니- - Verb, Intransitive - /-(j)õ/ - 1st -

Roman: blebuv-

enemy

+ Π → Ŵ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: õzvor

English (language)

 $\check{\sqcap}\check{\dashv}\, \Pi\,\bar{\dashv}\, \check{\diamondsuit}$  - Proper Noun - /Azalzela/ - Feminine, 3rd -

Roman: azalzela

enjoy

**▼**□ Û- - Verb, Intransitive - /ikhos-/ - 1st -

Roman: ikhos-

Use the preposition le to indicate what is appreciated or enjoyed.

enormous

『 X 小山山 小丁- - Adjective - /bryvofyn-/ -

Roman: bryvofyn-

enter

 $\mathbb{M}$  - Verb, Transitive - /-(j) $\tilde{0}$ / - 1st -

Roman: bar-

escaped

Ш\Ф. adjective -

Roman: *fjuk* 

eternal

**※**Λ ℛ Ā□ - Adjective -

Roman: goryb

eternal

ЦШ́ ЖЦ♦ - Adjective -Roman: khafikhe

ethnicity

N ▼ Â L ∧ > - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: pjõghd

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入山 🕱 - Noun - /dvar/ - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: dvar

everlasting

Roman: goryb

every

国菜 - Adjective -

Roman: tuk

evil

₩ŌŌ - Adjective -

Roman: jeve

evil

∐Û - Adjective -

Roman: sekho

excavate

% Л́Ш- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: gyf-

exceptionally

♦Ū♦ - Adverb -Roman: *vekhe* 

excuse me

% X □ ∃ - Expression -

Roman: korukht

exile

∐∃XX - Noun - 2nd -

Roman: khelke

exotic

¬¬→¬ - Adjective -

Roman: elve

expand

 $\sqcup \bar{\square}$  - - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: khus-

explore

⊥L X - - Verb, Transitive - 2nd -

Roman: sar-

explorer

ШШ Ӂ Ҳ҅҈҅ % - Noun - /fsarodk/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: fsarodk

explorer

※ 〒 入 ് - Noun - 1st -

Roman: kõdaz

More gender-neutral term for an adventurer, favored outside of traditionalist circles.

extremely

♦Ū♦ - Adverb -

Roman: vekhe

eve

⊤ - Noun - /õ/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman:  $\tilde{o}$ 

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#### F WORDS:

face

 $\exists \land \land \land$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: shõd

fair

∃ > - Adjective - Roman: eld

faith

 $\Box$  - Noun - /-(j) $\Box$  - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: bã

fall

Roman: *syr*-

Use n to indicate what you are letting fall or dropping, if used in a transitive sense.

transitive sense

family

⊤ 🛪 🕅 🗓 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: onjorof

far

山 ネ ▼ > - Adjective -

Roman: ghõjd

far away

∐Â₩₩Â - Adverb -

Roman: ghõjrõ

farewell

%∧ŵŤŠ ₩ŜŠ - Expression -

Roman: gojana jova

Very formal, Orisian-derived phrase.

farm

鬥一 首 凹 山 国 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: slatsuft

farmer

※ ^ 크 ┤ Ď 크 - Noun - 1st -

Roman: gõtlost

fat

∃® - Adjective -

Roman: ulok

fat

 $\top \times \hat{\wedge} \times \top$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: mrõjn

father

>> w Ň ハー※ - Noun - /dvarylok/ - Masculine, Irregular -

Roman: dvarylok

fear

□ M Å-L- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: *khruv*-

Requires le to say what you are in danger of or afraid of.

fear

⊔ ж ∧̀ - l 🖄 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: khruvek

To say 'fear OF something", one can use the particle le (lit. fear TO

something).

feather

X A L - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *rõf* 

feathered wing

X A 山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: rõf

female ancestor

П-Ш-Ш - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zvaf

female cousin

Й 🗷 ¬ Ш - Noun - /astelf/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: astelf

feminine

Ш Ж Ш̂ Ā⊤- - Adjective -

Roman: farofyn-

See masculine entry (UPDATE)

fervently

門向介 - Adverb -

Roman: bozjõ

few

Ш-Ŭ- - Adjective -

Roman: sav-

field

 $\hat{\dashv}$   $\square$   $\square$  ∧ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: olsgh

olsgh

fiend

×Λ x Π - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: garoz

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fiendish five ∐Û - Adjective -Ш₩ŽΛ - Adjective -Roman: sekho Roman: sjug fierce flaming 入山菜 - Adjective -**☆**∃- - Adjective -Roman: dvuk Roman: kelfiery flaming 門巾Ā丁- - Adjective -□□Ā⊤- - Adjective -Roman: bozjyn-Roman: bozjynflat fight 国 Ѿ- - Verb, Transitive - 2nd -Roman: dozryn-Roman: turfighter flesh 山 国 菜 入 ※ - Noun - 1st -Ш́ ⊒ - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -Roman: fturodk Roman: aft filthy flimsy **山**Ă〒山▼↑ - Adjective -\vec{\times}\tau^+- - Adjective -Roman: ghumvjõ Roman: jãfinal float ゝw^Ħ- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -Ш́Ж́ - Adjective -Roman: drõsh-Roman: fask floor fine X T- - Adjective ->> û - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: rã-Roman: dvokh flow fingernail 山▼ ж \^% - Noun - Masculine, 1st -⊤ Ń M Ĵ- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -Roman: *fjorãk* Roman: nãrodflower finish ⊥L♦- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -M∧ L∧ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -Roman: sav-Roman: sjãgh Requires the preposition le to indicate what one finished or succeeded at. fly fire  $\top \bar{\sqcup} \check{\boxtimes}$  - - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -Roman: nukhas-門 - Noun - /-(j) o/ - Masculine, 1st -Roman: boz flying creature fish ▼⊤% × - Noun - Masculine, 1st -Roman: inkar 入 イ ハ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -Roman: dolãn ∐ Ň 山 日 Å 山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

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Roman: sjuvshãf

foot

 $\Re \bar{\Lambda} X$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: gyr

for

Roman: ke

Becomes kj' before a vowel. Used to describe associations with languages, cultures, concepts, fields, etc. For instance "cat bjuvm kj'Akhvnas" means "cat is "bjuvm" in Ghudaz".

forage

〉 Û- - Verb, Transitive - /dokh-/ - 1st -

Roman: dokh-

foreign

 $\dashv \land \top$ - - Adjective - Roman: *alyn*-

foreigner

∏Û∧ॐ - Noun - 3rd - Roman: zogha

forest

₩ĤMWXA - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: jolspreg

foretell

Ţ-Ū- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: muv-

forge

 $\nearrow \diamondsuit \, \hat{\dashv}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: *dvol* 

forget

% ⊢ Ĵ- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: klod-

forgotten

⊗ ∃ ∧ ⊤- - Adjective - Roman:  $kl\tilde{o}n$ -

forward

MĀĀ⊤-- Adjective - Roman: *suryn*-

foundation

 $\Box \land \dashv$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: ghõl

four

 $\top \hat{\wedge}$ - - Adjective -

Roman: nõ-

fourth of

T Â 門 Î - - Adjective -

Roman: nõbõ-

fox

□ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: ez

free (libre)

山▼菜 - Adjective -

Roman: fjuk

free (libre)

 $\hat{\exists}$  **X**  $\hat{\land}$   $\mathbb{M}$   $\exists$   $\hat{\top}$  - Adjective -

Roman: otrõstõ

freeze

 $\top \nabla \hat{\Lambda} \times \Lambda$  - Verb, Intransitive - 2nd -

Roman: njõg

Use n for a transitive meaning, to describe what is being frozen.

frequently

門 $\hat{\Pi}$  「 $\hat{\Pi}$  「 $\hat{\Pi}$  - Adverb - /-(j) $\tilde{0}$ / -

Roman: *bobynõ* 

fresh water

国 山 來 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: tovek

friend

凹道点 - Noun - 4th - Roman: skhaty

friend group

**ヨ**∧ ¬ ♦ - Noun - Feminine, 5th -

Roman: tylu

fright

□ X Å · □ ※ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: khruvek

To say 'fear OF something", one can use the particle le (lit. fear TO something).

from

 $\square \diamondsuit$  - Preposition -

Roman: so

Becomes sv' before a vowel.

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frost giant

※ ∧ ▼ 単門 × 小 山 山 - Noun - 1st -

Roman: gjosbryvof

frosty

**※**∧**™** M M T - Adjective -

Roman: gjospõ

kgjosõ

frozen

**※**∧**™** Û ⋈ ⊤ - Adjective -

Roman: gjospõ

kgjosõ

frozen nipples (Ghudaz curse)

※ ∧ ▼ Û N Ō 凶 T Ŵ > - Expression -

Roman: gjospuv senojd

fruit

〒山介〒門◇ - Noun - Masculine, 5th -

Roman: javõmbo

fruit fly

⇔ ▼ □ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: viz

full (of food)

入 Â 寸 ட Adjective - /dõlok/ -

Roman: dõlok

# **G WORDS:**

game

 $\square \!\!\!\!/ \, \mathbb{T} \!\!\!/ \, \mathbb{T} \!\!\!/ \, \mathbb{T} \!\!\!/ \, \mathbb{X} \!\!\!/ \, \mathbb{X} \!\!\!/ \, -$  Noun - /bremvjurk/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: bremvjurk

garden

월 월 교 및 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: slatsuft

gargantuan

『 W △ 山山 △ 丁 - - Adjective - /bryvofyn-/ -

Roman: bryvofyn-

gas

∐ M 🖹 - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: sesjot

gate

 $\Leftrightarrow \mathring{\dashv} \ \overrightarrow{\times} \ \mathring{\square}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: valjos

gem

ightharpoonup 
igh

Roman: dvury

general

ШШЖ́Х т - Noun - /fsurokem/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: fsurokem

genitals

門司 X 🕆 T - Noun - /bulrãn/ - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: bulrãn

gentle

Ghudaz language

∐⇔⊤∭ - Proper Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: akhvnas

giant (creature)

門 X 入 山 山 - Noun - /-(j) o / - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: *bryvof* 

gigantic

門 X 小山山 小丁- - Adjective - /bryvofyn-/ -

Roman: *bryvofyn-*

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girl

 $\neg \land \%$  - Noun - 1st - Roman:  $n\tilde{a}k$ 

give

 $\nearrow \mathbb{D}$ - - Verb, Transitive - /des-/ - 1st -

Roman: des-

The object of des- is the recipient of the gift, not the item given. The item given is marked using the preposition (genitive preposition). If you want the object to be the item given, use net-.

give

⊤ 🖻 - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: net-

The object of net- is the item given, as in English.

glacier

 $\rightarrow \Diamond \bar{\mathbb{N}} \boxtimes \hat{\mathbb{N}} \to -\text{Noun} - \text{dvupjospen} / -\text{Masculine, 1st} -$ 

Roman: dvupjospen

glittering

 $\stackrel{\circ}{\times} \dashv \stackrel{\circ}{\mathsf{M}} \stackrel{\circ}{\times} - \text{Adjective} -$ 

Roman: klorak

glowing

 $\Box \land \mathbb{R} \rightarrow - \text{Adjective} -$ Roman:  $gh\tilde{o}jd$ 

glowingly

 $\Box \land \nabla \times \land - \text{Adverb} - \text{Roman: } gh \tilde{o} j r \tilde{o}$ 

gnaw

「「「「「「」」」 - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: *zjyd-*

gnome

◆ T 門 ¬ ¬ ¬ Noun ¬ 1st ¬ Roman: *vnablen* 

go

Roman: sur-

go to bed

 $\sqcup \bar{\square}$  - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: khus-

goblin shit (Ghudaz curse)

⊣ ∧ 🛪 - Expression - /alõ/ - Masculine -

Roman: alõ

god

∐⊔⊢ - Noun - 1st - Roman: *skhal* 

goddess

∐∐ - Noun - 1st - Roman: *skhal* 

going to

₹ - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: uk

Marks the affirmative future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

going to

Ш - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: uf

Marks the affirmative future tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

going to

🗓 - Particle - Either -

Roman: us

Nonstandard particle. Marks the affirmative future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

gold

TX - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: *mor* 

good

 $X \stackrel{+}{\vdash}$  - Adjective - Roman:  $r\tilde{a}$ -

good

M × Adjective -Roman: sarod

good

ш̂∧̂⇔∧⊤ - Adjective -

Roman: fõvãn

good afternoon

 $\overset{\circ}{\nearrow} \nearrow \overset{\circ}{\top} \bar{\wedge} \top \overset{\circ}{\nearrow}$  - Expression -

Roman: uk damynk

Used when speaking to a man. Use uf damymf when speaking to a woman, or us damyn when speaking to a nonbinary person.

good afternoon

山 入 Ť 入 〒 山 - Expression -

Roman: *uf damymf* 

Used when speaking to a woman. Use uk damynk when speaking to a man, or us damyn when speaking to a nonbinary person.

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good afternoon

Roman: us damyn

Nonstandard expression, used when speaking to a nonbinary person. Use uk damynk when speaking to a man, or uf damymf when speaking to a woman.

good day

 $\bar{\otimes} \ \lambda \dot{\bar{\top}} \bar{\wedge} \top \hat{\otimes}$  - Expression -

Roman: uk damynk

Used when speaking to a man. Use uf damymf when speaking to a woman, or us damyn when speaking to a nonbinary person.

good day

山 入 Ť 木 〒山 - Expression -

Roman: uf damymf

Used when speaking to a woman. Use uk damynk when speaking to a man, or us damyn when speaking to a nonbinary person.

good day

並 入 ー へ T - Expression -

Roman: us damyn

Nonstandard expression, used when speaking to a nonbinary person. Use uk damynk when speaking to a man, or uf damymf when speaking to a woman.

good evening

Roman: damymf dvar

good luck

Roman: uk damynk

Used when speaking to a man. Use uf damymf when speaking to a woman, or us damyn when speaking to a nonbinary person.

good luck

Ū ЉŤĀ⊤Ш - Expression -

Roman: uf damymf

Used when speaking to a woman. Use uk damynk when speaking to a man, or us damyn when speaking to a nonbinary person.

good luck

Roman: us damyn

Nonstandard expression, used when speaking to a nonbinary person. Use uk damynk when speaking to a man, or uf damymf when speaking to a woman.

good morning

Roman: uk damynk

Used when speaking to a man. Use uf damymf when speaking to a woman, or us damyn when speaking to a nonbinary person.

good morning

Roman: uf damymf

Used when speaking to a woman. Use uk damynk when speaking to a man, or us damyn when speaking to a nonbinary person.

good morning

並 入 ー へ T - Expression -

Roman: us damyn

Nonstandard expression, used when speaking to a nonbinary person. Use uk damynk when speaking to a man, or uf damymf when speaking to a woman.

good night

> Ť 木 〒山 > 刊 w - Expression - Roman: damymf dvar

goodbye

 $\otimes \wedge \hat{\mathbb{X}} \dot{\top} \dot{\Diamond} \mathbb{X} \hat{\ominus} \dot{\Diamond}$  - Expression -

Roman: gojana jova

Very formal, Orisian-derived phrase.

goodbye (informal)

ー 日 直 ー - Expression - /ãtető/ -

Roman: ãtetõ

gorgeous

⊤ X X X √ - Adjective -

Roman: *merije* 

graceful

- ∃ - - Adjective -

Roman: ven-

grandfather

川山 ※ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zvak

grandmother

П-Ш - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zvaf

grass

国山 🖞 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: tekhas

gravel

鬥Ĥ祭山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *solkf* 

great

≫∃- - Adjective -

Roman: kel-

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great

 $\top \hat{\lambda} \hat{\top}$  - Adjective -

Roman: nodõ

Not actually an Ancient Zelev loanword, but this has been forgotten recently since it ends in  $-\tilde{o}$ .

greatly

 $\nabla \exists \Delta \hat{\nabla} \hat{\wedge} - Adverb - /itsur\tilde{\wedge} -$ 

Roman: itsurõ

greatly

門巾介 - Adverb -

Roman: bozjõ

green

⊥L X ^- - Adjective -

Roman: srõ-

green

Ш♦́Ё - Adjective -

Roman: favek

greetings

M♦ ♦ ₩ ∃ Ħ♦ - Expression -

Roman: se vitshe More formal than öblest.

ground

>> û - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dvokh

group

〒▼ 🕅 🛈 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: onjorof

group of roommates

 $\exists$   $\bar{\land}$  ∃  $\bar{\Diamond}$  - Noun - Feminine, 5th -

Roman: tylu

guard

 $\searrow \Leftrightarrow \hat{\mathbb{X}} \stackrel{\hat{}}{\searrow}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dvorod

guard tower

Roman: sizus

guardian

>> 🖟 🕅 > - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *dvorod* 

guess

Ţ-Ū- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: muv-

guide

ПП⊕П - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zbovz

guide to

Roman: sha-

guts

国入山国 - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: tuvt

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# **HWORDS:**

had

Â∧ - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: og

Marks the affirmative past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

had

□ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: os

Marks the affirmative past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

had

 $\dot{\Box}\dot{\wedge}$  - Particle - Either -

Roman: osjy

Nonstandard particle. Marks the affirmative past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

had he?

 $\hat{x} \wedge \hat{x} \hat{x} \wedge - Particle - Masculine -$ 

Roman: ogjog

Marks questions in the past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

had she?

 $\hat{\square} \times \hat{\square}$  - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: osjos

Marks questions in the past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

had they?

 $\hat{\mathbb{D}} \, \hat{\mathbb{Z}} \, \hat{\mathbb{D}}$  - Particle - Either -

Roman: osejos

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

hag

 ◆▼∃日♦ - Noun - Feminine, 5th 

Roman: vitsho

Used only for the monster - not used as a pejorative term for women.

hair

□

- Noun - /bu/ - Feminine, 5th -

Roman: bu

half

∃P $\hat{\top}$ - - Adjective - Roman:  $leb\tilde{o}$ -

hall

 $\Pi \hat{\otimes} \wedge \hat{\mathbf{x}} \hat{\wedge} \dashv$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zogorõl

hammer

∏ x Â% - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zorôk

happy

≫P - Adjective - Roman: *keb* 

heal

X - - Verb, Transitive - 2nd -

Roman: kor-

healthy

 $X \stackrel{+}{\rightarrow}$  - Adjective - Roman:  $r\tilde{a}$ -

heart

 $\exists \hat{X} \land \exists$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zorôl

hearty

□ x̂- - Adjective - Roman: *khoro*-

heavy

入 ハ ー 🌣 - Adjective - /dõlok/ -

Roman: dõlok

hello

^ 鬥 ∃ - Expression -

Roman: õblest

helper

 $\Pi$ 円 $\hat{\Phi}$  $\Pi$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zbovz

her

Ш́ - Adjective - /af/ -

Roman: af

hero

Roman: ftryd

heroic

□▼単一単 ※ ↑ - Adjective -Roman: *khjoslabrõ* 

hide

X ∧ ⊤ - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: rãn

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highborn

 $\rightarrow$ ♦  $\dot{\top}$ - - Adjective -

Roman: dvã-

his

Š - Adjective - /ak/ -

Roman: ak

hit

♪^- - Verb, Transitive - /du-/ - 1st -

Roman: du-

holy

 $\hat{\exists}$  - Adjective - Roman: *olok* 

Roman, oto

holy

 $\hat{\Lambda}$   $\Pi$   $\hat{\dashv}$   $\nabla$   $\hat{\Lambda}$  - Adjective -

Roman: õzoljõ

holy site

∐山菜 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: sfek

home

 $\lambda \dot{\overline{\top}}$  - Noun - /dã/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dã

hot

**☆**∃- - Adjective -

Roman: kel-

house

ゝーー - Noun - /dã/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dã

human

∐ ⊢ Š Ѭ Λ̂ - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: slavjõ

hunt

ンロー - Verb, Transitive - /dokh-/ - 1st -

Roman: dokh-

hunt

ШӁ- - Verb, Transitive - 2nd -

Roman: sar-

hunter

ШШЖ́У́Ж - Noun - /fsarodk/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: fsarodk

hurl

 $\overline{\mathbb{W}} \dot{\otimes} \wedge$ - - Verb, Transitive - /jag-/ - 2nd -

Roman: jag-

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# I WORDS:

image

 $\Leftrightarrow \overline{\mathbf{W}}$   $\mathbf{\bar{W}}$  - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: vjur

in (something abstract)

 $\stackrel{\text{\tiny{$\sim$}}}{\sim}$  - Preposition - /ke/ -

Roman: ke

Becomes kj' before a vowel. Used to describe associations with languages, cultures, concepts, fields, etc. For instance "cat bjuvm kj'Akhvnas" means "cat is "bjuvm" in Ghudaz".

in fact

inevitably

 $\dashv \hat{\wedge} \, \nabla\!\!\!/ \, \Rightarrow$  - Adverb -

Roman: *lõjv* 

injury

 $\nearrow$  √

Roman: djug

insect

Roman: ry

iron

∐∐W - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: skhvar

# J WORDS:

jewelry

≌் த x - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: oster

journey

Roman: barlus

just

 $\exists \bar{\lambda}$  - Adjective -

Roman: led

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# K WORDS:

kind

ート - Adjective - Roman: eld

king

ШШ Ӝ́ № т - Noun - /fsurokem/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: fsurokem

# L WORDS:

laborer

쑛^ョ⊣ 🌣ョ - Noun - 1st -

Roman: gõtlost

lake

 $\mathbb{P}[\bar{X} \wedge \sqcup - \text{Noun} - /-(j)\tilde{o}/ - \text{Masculine}, 1\text{st} -$ 

Roman: berãkh

land

 $\underline{M} \, \underline{M} \, \mathsf{N} \, \dashv$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: suspl

language

⇔⊤⊥ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: vnas

large

 $\exists \hat{\mathbb{R}}$  - Adjective - Roman: *ulok* 

last

ш́ ≝ - Adjective -

Roman: fask

law

 $\rightarrow \Diamond \bar{X} \land \exists$  - Noun - /dvuryl/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dvuryl

law-abiding

 $\bar{X} \bar{\wedge} \hat{\times} \wedge$  - Adjective -

Roman: *uryg* 

lawful

 $\bar{X} \bar{\wedge} \hat{\times} \wedge$  - Adjective -

Roman: uryg

leader

ШШ Ѫ Л⊤ - Noun - /fsuryn/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: fsuryn

leader

ПП Д → - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zboskhv

light (not bioluminescence)

⊠ i - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: jat

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light-colored

⊤̂Ŷ - Adjective -

Roman: unok

living

X T- - Adjective -

Roman: rã-

location

 $\tilde{\mathbb{W}}$  - Noun - /ajd/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: ajd

look at

 $\square \bar{X}$  - Verb, Transitive - /-(j) $\tilde{o}$ / - 2nd -

Roman: ber-

lost

**☆** ⊢ Λ⊤- - Adjective -

Roman: klõn-

low

♪ Ň 山 〒 - Adjective - /duvm/ -

Roman: duvm

Low Zelev language

Roman: vlavjõnas

lower

Roman: ag

loyal

⊥ \(\bar{\pi}\)\(\hat{\pi}\) - Adjective -

Roman: surok

lure

>× ベトー - Verb, Transitive - /dryd-/ - 1st -

Roman: *dryd*-

lurk

%Â...- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: gõs-

M WORDS:

magician

 $\Pi \diamondsuit \hat{\dashv} \hat{\exists} \bar{\Box} \land$  - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: zvolotugh

make

X ∧ > - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: ryd-

male ancestor

川山 ※ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zvak

male cousin

Ď∃¬́X - Noun - /astelk/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: astelk

man

ЖЩЖ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: kask

meadow

Ĥ∐∧ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: olsgh

olsgh

merchant

**※**Λ ∃ - Noun - 1st -

Roman: gõt

mighty

 $\mathbb{P}\hat{\mathbb{X}}\bar{\wedge}$  - Adjective - /-(j) $\tilde{0}$ / -

Roman: bory-

migrate

Roman: jãt-

mile

 $\Leftrightarrow \bar{\top}$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: vun

A "dwarven mile", equal to one hundred darkvision-lengths.

mine

 $\check{\sqcup}$  - Adjective -

Roman: akh

mishap

>∀×××× - Noun - /djug/ - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: djug

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mislead

 $\nearrow X \land \nearrow$  - Verb, Transitive - /dryd-/ - 1st -

Roman: dryd-

mithral

 $\Leftrightarrow \top \, \bar{\mathbb{X}} \, \hat{\wedge} - \text{Noun} - \text{Feminine}, 2\text{nd} -$ 

Roman: vnurõ

moon

 $\mathring{\square} \mathring{\wedge}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: asjõ

mother

Ш₩ ЙШ́ - Noun - Feminine, Irregular -

Roman: fjasof

mountain

>◆ Ť> - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dvãd

must

 $\dashv \hat{\wedge} \nabla\!\!\!/ \Leftrightarrow$  - Adverb -

Roman: lõjv

my

 $\dot{\sqcup}$  - Adjective -

Roman: akh

# N WORDS:

necessarily

 $\dashv \hat{\wedge} \nabla \Leftrightarrow - \text{Adverb} -$ 

Roman: *lõjv* 

need

⊢Ō- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: lu-

need to

 $\exists \land \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow - \text{Adverb} - \text{Roman: } l\tilde{o}jv$ 

new village

入一円円∧ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: õlzb

night

>- 시 🕱 - Noun - /dvar/ - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: dvar

nine

⊥- - Adjective - /as-/ -

Roman: as-

noble

>> → Ť- - Adjective -

Roman: dvã-

noble

⊥ x × - Adjective -

Roman: surok

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# O WORDS:

oath

⊥⊥ X - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: sar

object

Roman: sju

ocean

『M L 国 - Noun - /-(j)õ/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: brakht

ocean

¬\^\X\ \M\—\ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: mãksen

old

 $\dot{\mathbf{M}}\,\dot{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$  - - Adjective - /ary-/ -

Roman: ary-

on behalf of

Roman: ke

Becomes kj' before a vowel. Used to describe associations with languages, cultures, concepts, fields, etc. For instance "cat bjuvm kj'Akhvnas" means "cat is "bjuvm" in Ghudaz".

one (number)

 $\mathbb{P}^{1}$  - Adjective - /-(j) $\tilde{0}$ / -

Roman: bal-

one hundred

Roman: tãlo-

one hundred million

∏ 🕅 🗓 - - Adjective -

Roman: zajes-

orange

>\bar{\mathbb{X}}\hat{\otimes} - Adjective - \durok/ -

Roman: durok

orange

 $\bar{\top}\hat{\otimes}$  - Adjective -

Roman: unok

our (including you)

П - Pronoun -

Roman: oz

our/ours (exclusive)

Ŭ - Adjective -

Roman: akh

outcast

∐∃́%₩ - Noun - 2nd -

Roman: khelke

outpost

 $\hat{\wedge}$  ー  $\Pi$   $\Pi$   $\wedge$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: õlzb

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#### P WORDS:

pain

 $\Re \wedge \hat{\mathbb{X}} \hat{\wedge}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: gorõ

peak

≝ 7 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: sjun

peasant

父介ョー 🖺 ヨ - Noun - 1st -

Roman: gõtlost

perimeter

△門 I D - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: õblus

persevere

門一直入出- - Verb, Intransitive - /-(j)õ/ - 1st -

Roman: blebuv-

person

П-山 ж ш - Noun - Either, 1st -

Roman: zvorof

place

 $\nabla$  - Noun - /ajd/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *ajd* 

place

₩Ā- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: juk-

please help me

※ Ĵ ☐ ∃ - Expression -

Roman: korukht

point at

⊢Š- - Verb, Transitive - /sha-/ - 1st -

Roman: sha-

polite

- ∃ - - Adjective -

Roman: ven-

powerful

≫¬- - Adjective -

Roman: kel-

practice

 $\Box \Box$  - Verb, Intransitive - /-(j)õ/ - 1st -

Roman: bob-

Due to its intransitivity, uses the preposition li to indicate the thing being practiced or repeated.

predict

⊤Ū- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: muv-

prey

鬥 ⋈ 〒 → ₩ Ѿ ※ - Noun - /bremvjurk/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: bremvjurk

promise

□- - Verb, Intransitive - 2nd -

Roman: *eb*-

promise

⊥L X - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: sar

prophet

hfill 
hfill

Roman: dvõzoljonuv

proud

≫∃- - Adjective -

Roman: kel-

pure

 $\bar{\top}\hat{\otimes}$  - Adjective -

Roman: unok

purple

> X × - Adjective - /durok/ -

Roman: durok

purple

⊥L XX Λ̂- - Adjective -

Roman: sro-

put

 $\nabla \bar{\nabla}$  - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: juk-

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# **Q WORDS:**

quartermaster

Roman: skhjof

#### **H WORDS:**

halfling

∐∐Ф́∃ - Noun - 1st -

Roman: skhubet

Typically refers to stout halflings, but can be used to describe any type including deep and tallfellow halflings.

hand

門 🗷 🗸 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: bjud

has

 $\hat{x} \wedge$  - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: og

Marks the affirmative past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

has

 $\hat{\square}$  - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: os

Marks the affirmative past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

has

 $\square \wedge$  - Particle - Either -

Roman: osjy

Nonstandard particle. Marks the affirmative past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

has he ever?

 $\dot{\sqcup} \wedge \overline{\times} \dot{\sqcup} \wedge$  - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: aghjagh

Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

has he?

 $\hat{x} \wedge \nabla \hat{x} \wedge - Particle - Masculine -$ 

Roman: ogjog

Marks questions in the past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

has she ever?

ЖШЖЖШ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arfjarof

Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

has she?

 $\hat{\square} \times \hat{\square}$  - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: osjos

Marks questions in the past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

has there ever been?

Ŭ∧₩Ŭ∧ - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: aghjagh

Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

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has there ever been?

ЖШЖЖШ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arfjarof

Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

have

トーリビー - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: dvakh-

have a nice day

Roman: uk damynk

Used when speaking to a man. Use uf damymf when speaking to a woman, or us damyn when speaking to a nonbinary person.

have a nice day

山 入 下 人 〒山 - Expression -

Roman: uf damymf

Used when speaking to a woman. Use uk damynk when speaking to a man, or us damyn when speaking to a nonbinary person.

have a nice day

Roman: us damyn

Nonstandard expression, used when speaking to a nonbinary person. Use uk damynk when speaking to a man, or uf damymf when speaking to a woman.

have fun

**▼**□ Û- - Verb, Intransitive - /ikhos-/ - 1st -

Roman: ikhos-

Use the preposition le to indicate what is appreciated or enjoyed.

have never

□ ∧ 🕅 - Particle - /oghe/ - Masculine -

Roman: oghõ

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (ogõ) instead.

have never

ЖШ₩ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arfe

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

have never

XX ▼ - Particle - Either -

Roman: are

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

have not

Ŷ∧₩ - Particle - /oge/ - Masculine -

Roman: ogõ

Marks the negative past tense for sentences with masculine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (ogõ) instead.

have not

 $\mathring{\square} \wedge \overline{\mathbb{W}}$  - Particle - /osje/ - Feminine -

Roman: osjõ

Marks the negative past tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (osjõ) instead.

have not

 $\mathbb{N} \wedge \mathbb{W}$  - Particle - /osje/ - Either -

Roman: osjõ

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (osjō) instead.

have they ever?

X X X - Particle - Either -

Roman: arejar

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

have they?

 $\hat{\square} \, \bar{\mathbb{X}} \, \hat{\mathbb{Y}}$  - Particle - Either -

Roman: osejos

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

have you (fem.) ever?

ЖШ⊠ЖШ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arfjarof

Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

have you (masc.) ever?

Ľ∧₩ĽΛ - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: aghjagh

Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

have you (nb.) ever?

 $\ddot{X} \ddot{\overline{X}} \ddot{X}$  - Particle - Either -

Roman: arejar

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

haven't

Ŷ∧₩ - Particle - /oge/ - Masculine -

Roman: ogõ

Marks the negative past tense for sentences with masculine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (ogõ) instead.

haven't

 $\mathring{\square} \wedge \overline{\mathbb{W}}$  - Particle - /osje/ - Feminine -

Roman: osjõ

Marks the negative past tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (osjõ) instead.

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haven't

 $\hat{\mathbb{M}} \wedge \overline{\mathbb{W}}$  - Particle - /osje/ - Either -

Roman: osjõ

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (osjō) instead.

haven't ever

□ ∧ 🕅 - Particle - /oghe/ - Masculine -

Roman: oghõ

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (ogõ) instead.

haven't ever

ЖШ₩ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arfe

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

haven't ever

X ▼ - Particle - Either -

Roman: are

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

haze

Ш♦ 🔻 Л - Noun - Masculine, 4th -

Roman: fvejy

hazy

Roman: fvejyryn-

he

 HŘ - Pronoun 

 Roman: shak

head

日介〉 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: shõd

hear

Roman: dlõs

heavenly

ш⊠ ⊣ ♦ - Adjective -

Roman: file

hell

Roman: njeghule

hellfire

 $\top \nabla \Box \wedge \Diamond$  - Noun - Masculine, 5th -

Roman: *njegho* 

hellish

Roman: njoghy

here

山 🕅 - Adjective -

Roman: fajd

hidden

□ - - Adjective - /bul-/ -

Roman: bul-

hill

※ エート - Noun - /arendokh/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: arendokh

hill giant

Roman: dusbryvof

hilltop

 $\mathring{\mathbf{X}} \dot{\top} \nearrow \dot{\square}$  - Noun - /arendokh/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: arendokh

him

⊟ॐ - Pronoun - Roman: *shak* 

hold

ンゴー - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: dvakh-

holy relic

<sup>▶</sup>▼ - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: edi

horn (of an animal)

>- 시 i ∃ - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: dvalt

horned devil

凶叉 自日山◇ - Noun - Feminine, 5th -

Roman: *sjotshakho* 

horror

□ X Å 山 🖄 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: khruvek

To say 'fear OF something", one can use the particle le (lit. fear TO something).

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horse

X∧ M∃ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: *rãst* 

hot

門巾丁- - Adjective - Roman: bozno-

hover

>× ハー- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: drõsh-

how

⊓Á≪▼ - Adverb - Roman: *zjãke* 

however

⊥L∐∃ - Conjunction - Roman: *sakht* 

husband

 $\cancel{\times}$   $\stackrel{\circ}{\square}$   $\cancel{\times}$   $\stackrel{\circ}{\square}$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: kaskekh

# I WORDS:

∐ - Pronoun - Roman: akh

ice

%∧₩μ¼Ť - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: gjospen

Does not refer to blue ice, which has its own word.

icv

Roman: gjospõ

kgjosõ

icy

入削 X Ā 丁 - - Adjective - Roman: *dozryn*-

if

日本 - Conjunction -

Roman: shãd

In order to use the 'if' meaning, must be accompanied by bu at the end of the verbal phrase. Indicates the subjunctive, and is also used to indicate that the condition is hypothetical rather than actual in an if clause. However, it is often simply used to mark an if clause, rather than exclusively with a subjunctive meaning.

if

□

Suffix -

Roman: -bu

Conditional verb suffix indicating that the verb is the end of an "if" clause; follows all other verb suffices. In order to make it clear that the condition is not or may not be met (i.e. counterfactual), shãd may be used. Can also be attached to a noun; in this case, it means something like "if there is (noun)" or "if we have (noun)", and behaves like an adverb in terms of its placement and other features.

if there is

-□Ō - Suffix -

Roman: -bu

Conditional verb suffix indicating that the verb is the end of an "if" clause; follows all other verb suffices. In order to make it clear that the condition is not or may not be met (i.e. counterfactual), shād may be used. Can also be attached to a noun; in this case, it means something like "if there is (noun)" or "if we have (noun)", and behaves like an adverb in terms of its placement and other features

if there were

□

Suffix -

Roman: -bu

Conditional verb suffix indicating that the verb is the end of an "if" clause; follows all other verb suffices. In order to make it clear that the condition is not or may not be met (i.e. counterfactual), shãd may be used. Can also be attached to a noun; in this case, it means something like "if there is (noun)" or "if we have (noun)", and behaves like an adverb in terms of its placement and other features.

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if we have

-門Ō - Suffix -

Roman: -bu

Conditional verb suffix indicating that the verb is the end of an "if" clause; follows all other verb suffices. In order to make it clear that the condition is not or may not be met (i.e. counterfactual), shād may be used. Can also be attached to a noun; in this case, it means something like "if there is (noun)" or "if we have (noun)", and behaves like an adverb in terms of its placement and other features.

igloo

※△▼中川山国 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: gjobzeft

ignite

Roman: aps-

image

日介〉 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: shõd

immediate

immortal

⊔ш́ ₩ Ц Ф - Adjective - Roman: khafikhe

impoverished

₩∃Ħ♦ - Adjective -

Roman: jetsha

in

⊤ - Preposition -

Roman: n

increasingly

Roman: itsurõ

incredibly

⇔ŪŌ - Adverb -Roman: *vekhe* 

indeed

^ i ∧ - Adverb -

Roman: dalõ

infernal

Roman: njoghy

Inferno (plane)

Roman: njeghule

innards

国入山目 - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: tuvt

inside

⊤ - Preposition -

Roman: n

instant

intelligent

**※**Λ⊢M ⊤ - Adjective - /gylsõ/ -

Roman: gylsõ

interesting

ĦŇ- - Adjective - Roman: *shu*-

interval

Roman: surk

is he going to be?

Ÿ₩Ż - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: ukjuk

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

is he going to?

🌣 ₩ 🕏 - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: ukjuk

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

is he?

ШѾ⊤Ў - Particle - Either -

Roman: sujma

Marks questions in the present tense, for all genders.

is it?

ШѪТ♦ - Particle - Either -

Roman: sujma

Marks questions in the present tense, for all genders.

s not

⊥ 🔻 - Particle - Either -

Roman: suj

Marks the negative present tense, for all genders.

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is she going to be?

ŪЖŪ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: ufjuf

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender (the masculine can be used for male-dominated groups, but the feminine is also appropriate).

is she going to?

ѾѾѾ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: *ufjuf* 

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender (the masculine can be used for male-dominated groups, but the feminine is also appropriate).

is she?

Roman: sujma

Marks questions in the present tense, for all genders.

island

 $\Lambda \Pi \bar{\tau}$  - Noun -  $/\tilde{a}$ zen/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: ãzen

isn't

⊥ 🛱 - Particle - Either -

Roman: suj

Marks the negative present tense, for all genders.

K WORDS:

kill

Roman: *tygdyk*-

kind

ш̂∧̂�∧⊤ - Adjective -

Roman: fõvãn

knee

⊣ 市山 ≪ 小山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: *lemfgãf* 

knight

枀∧当用匝 - Noun - /gatshez/ - 1st -

Roman: gatshez

knot

Roman: srõs

know

 $\overline{M}$   $\Box$  - Verb, Transitive - Irregular -

Roman: jub-

Conjugation 3A. Forms:
Int: juboj jubŏ jubum jubuk jubuf
1st Exc: jubojk jubojz jubojv jubyjek jubyjef
1st Inc: jubŏgy jubŏzjŏ jubŏr jubŏzjog jubŏsjof
2nd: jubov jubov jubul jubul jubovak jubovaf
3rd M: jubojkht jubŏgh jubukh jubojkek jubojkef
3rd F: jubojft jubŏv jubuf jubojfek jubojfef

kobold

월왕-Ū 씨 ┪ᆿ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: skuvpalt

Korlian (language)

⊗ Ĥ ₩ T - Proper Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: koljen

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## L WORDS:

lard

⊤ X ∧ X ⊤ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: *mrõjn* 

laugh

 $\square$   $\bar{\square}$  - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: bus-

leaf

Roman: sjos

left (direction)

×∧ ⊢ - - Adjective -

Roman: gõl-

leg

◆ 入山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: vdes

legend

미닉��릴 🖞 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zlavtas

legendary

山冢曽州南 ※ 〒 - Adjective - Roman: *khjoslabrõ* 

legendary

**国**∧⊤ - Adjective -

Roman: tyn

legendary power

Roman: zjõkhpfõ

lengthy

>× ベー - Adjective -

Roman: dry-

May refer either to time or distance, as in English.

let drop

⊥⊥ Ā X - - Verb, Intransitive - 2nd -

Roman: syr-

Use n to indicate what you are letting fall or dropping, if used in a transitive sense.

let fall

Roman: syr-

Use n to indicate what you are letting fall or dropping, if used in a transitive sense.

library

 $\hat{\Box} \wedge \check{\Box}$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: oghas

lie down

 $\top \hat{\Lambda} X$  - - Verb, Intransitive - 2nd -

Roman: nõr-

light (weight)

like

**▼**□ Û- - Verb, Intransitive - /ikhos-/ - 1st -

Roman: ikhos-

Use the preposition le to indicate what is appreciated or enjoyed.

like blue ice

Мш∧́Ц⊤т̂ - Adjective -

Roman: sfykhnõ

listen to

Roman: dlõs

little

〒 Ň 山 国 双 Ť - Adjective -

Roman: *muvtjõ* 

live

Roman: tryk-

liver

⊤ Ā 日癸 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: nyshk

log

% ж⊔⊒ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: korkht

Ionely

門山 X- - Adjective -

Roman: bvoro-

long

>× へ- - Adjective -

Roman: *dry*-

May refer either to time or distance, as in English.

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Lord Skybright

 $\Box \Leftrightarrow \overline{X} \land \Box \exists \overline{X} \dashv \overline{\diamondsuit}$  - Proper Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zvejõsterluv

lose

 $\lambda \hat{\mathbf{X}} \sqcup \bar{\Lambda}$  - - Verb, Intransitive - /dorghy-/ - 1st -

Roman: dorghy-

lost

∃Ā⊤ - Adjective -

Roman: tyn

lots of

 $\mathbb{P}\mathbb{P}^{-1}$  - Adjective - /-(j) $\mathbb{P}^{-1}$ 

Roman: bobyn-

louse

〉 ^ - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: dõ

love

◆ 国 R - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: vetshi

loved one

ゞ゙゙ゕ゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙ゕ゙ゕ゙ゕ゙ゕゕ. Noun - 4th - Roman: dajysjy

lovingkindness

 ♦ ∃ 円 ▼ - Noun - Masculine, 6th

Roman: vetshi

Lucent Mountains

Roman: omõtõ

lumber

>> 「 Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dvykhuv

# M WORDS:

magnificent

⊤ X X X √ - Adjective -

Roman: merije

many

 $\square \hat{\square} \bar{\wedge} \top$ - - Adjective - /-(j)õ/ -

Roman: bobyn-

marine

門 X 山 亘 ⊤ - Adjective - /-(j)õ/ -

Roman: brakhtõ

marsh

 $\Leftrightarrow \Box \land \mathring{\square}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: vughos

masculine

% ⊥ X Λ T - - Adjective -

Roman: kasgyn-

Refers either to manly things as dictated by dwarven culture, or to

the grammatical gender.

may

Ш́ - Verbal Auxiliary -

Roman: *ufs* 

maybe

日本 - Conjunction -

Roman: shãd

In order to use the 'if' meaning, must be accompanied by bu at the end of the verbal phrase. Indicates the subjunctive, and is also used to indicate that the condition is hypothetical rather than actual in an if clause. However, it is often simply used to mark an if clause, rather than exclusively with a subjunctive meaning.

meat

Ш́ ⊒ - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: aft

mechanical

山並ふ⊤- - Adjective - Roman: *vosyn*-

might he be?

🎘 ₩ 🛱 - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: ukjuk

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

might he?

🎘 🏿 🔻 - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: ukjuk

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

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might she be?

ѾѾѾ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: ufjuf

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender (the masculine can be used for male-dominated groups, but the feminine is also appropriate).

might she?

Ш́ЖШ́ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: *ufjuf* 

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender (the masculine can be used for male-dominated groups, but the feminine is also appropriate).

might they be?

Ī ₩Ī - Particle - Either -

Roman: usjus

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender, in more gender-inclusive environments.

might they?

Roman: usius

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender, in more gender-inclusive environments.

miserable

▼ <sup>国</sup>日◇ - Adjective - Roman: *jetsha* 

missionary

M⊣™M-Noun-1st-Roman: zaljaz

mist

ШФ Ѫ Л - Noun - Masculine, 4th -

Roman: fvejy

mist

∐ Ň 山 日 Ň 山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: sjuvshãf

misty

ш⇔ \vec{x} \wideh \x \wideh \tau - Adjective - Roman: fvejyryn-

mite

 $\nearrow \hat{\land}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: dõ

mithral (made of)

 $\Leftrightarrow \top \bar{\mathbb{X}} \land \mathbb{X} \bar{\wedge} \top - - \text{Adjective} -$ Roman: *vnurõryn*-

mixture

>× × ∧ ⇔ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: drãv

moist

 $\exists \mathbb{R} \hat{\mathbb{A}} \land \top$ - - Adjective - Roman: *tjoryn*-

moisture

国 山 來 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: tovek

moldy

니스니- - Adjective -

Roman: ghãv-

monastery

∃⊟¬¬¬¬ - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: tshele

monastic order

∃∃∃√ - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: tshele

monk

M⊣™M-Noun-1st-Roman: zaljaz

more than

 $\nabla \exists \Delta \hat{\nabla} \hat{\wedge}$  - Adverb - /itsurő/ -

Roman: itsurõ

mortal

ゝ ヿ゚ 🌣 - Adjective - /dola/ -

Roman: dola

mountaintop

Roman: dvupekh

mouth

**※**Λ⊤ - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: gõn

multiple

門 → × 木丁- - Adjective -

Roman: balgyn-

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multiverse

⊔്⊓ ⊣ 🗓 🗷 - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: khazelesi

murder

Roman: tygdyk-

my

∐ - Pronoun -

Roman: akh

mysterious

♦₩ ₩♦ - Adjective - Roman: *vije* 

mystic

 $\exists \Leftrightarrow \bar{\Diamond}$  - Adjective -

Roman: elve

mystical

∃ ♦ ♦ - Adjective -

Roman: elve

myth

川 → 当 単 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zlavtas

# N WORDS:

name

 $\mathbb{P} \, \mathring{\mathbb{L}} \, \overline{\mathbb{L}}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: bosuv

narrow

国 ー ・ Adjective -

Roman: tonõ

Not actually an Ancient Zelev loanword, but this has been

forgotten recently since it ends in -õ.

nasty

山 本 〒 - Adjective - Roman: *ghumvjõ* 

nation

월 크 프 크 🌣 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: stuntas

neanderthal

 $\top \nabla \mathring{\dashv} \hat{\wedge}$  - Noun - 2nd -

Roman: *njalõ* 

near

入山 x 「ハー - Adjective -

Roman: dvaryn-

near

\vec{\vec{\pi}} \sigma \text{- Preposition -}

Roman: *ajd* 

nearby

山 🕆 > - Adjective -

Roman: fajd

neck

※₩≯ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: kjad

necromantic

 $\mathring{\mathbf{X}} \hat{\top} \mathbf{X} \hat{\wedge} \top$ - - Adjective - /arõryn-/ -

Roman: arõryn-

never before

Û∧₩ - Particle - /oghe/ - Masculine -

Roman: oghõ

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (ogõ) instead.

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never before

ЖШ Ж - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arfe

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

never before

XX ▼ - Particle - Either -

Roman: are

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

never did

Û∧▼ - Particle - /oghe/ - Masculine -

Roman: oghõ

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (ogõ) instead.

never did

жш Ж - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arfe

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

never did

XX ▼ - Particle - Either -

Roman: are

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

never in history

Û∧₩ - Particle - /oghe/ - Masculine -

Roman: oghõ

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (ogõ) instead.

never in history

жш Ж - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arfe

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

never in history

XX ▼ - Particle - Either -

Roman: are

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

never was

□ ∧ ▼ - Particle - /oghe/ - Masculine -

Roman: oghõ

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (ogõ) instead.

never was

ж⊔ж - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arfe

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

never was

XX ▼ - Particle - Either -

Roman: are

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

new

 $\exists \Lambda$ - - Adjective -

Roman: shu-

nice

〒 Ň 山 国 双 亡 - Adjective -

Roman: muvtjõ

nice to meet you

Roman: *se vitshe* More formal than õblest.

nipple

ループ 入 - Noun - /sanud/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: sanud

no

⊥L 🛱 - Particle - Either -

Roman: suj

Marks the negative present tense, for all genders.

nocturnal

入山 x 「ハー - Adjective -

Roman: dvaryn-

north (direction)

니스네. - Noun - /ghuvs/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: ghuvs

northern

 $\check{\top} \, \overline{\mathbb{X}} \, \check{\diamondsuit}$  - Adjective - /anja/ -

Roman: anja

nose

国▼川 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: tiz

not many

- Adjective -

Roman: sav-

not spacious

ヨーー - Adjective -

Roman: tonõ

Not actually an Ancient Zelev loanword, but this has been forgotten recently since it ends in -õ.

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not tall

山介団冢〒 - Adjective - Roman: *ghõzjõ* 

notice

□^- - Verb, Transitive - /gho-/ - 1st -

Roman: ghõ-

novel

 $\exists \land$  - - Adjective - Roman: *shu*-

number

T へ X ♪- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: nyrod-

## O WORDS:

oceanic

Roman: brakhtõ

of

⊥1. ₩ 🌣 - Adjective -

Roman: sjok

Modifies a noun to indicate that it is a modifier for the noun to follow. Can also simply indicate "that which belongs to (noun modified)". May begin a relative clause modifying a noun of the specified gender. For the "when/where" meanings, the modified noun must be shad (masculine) or ajd (feminine). Shad used to mean "time" (and its equivalent hlhed in Dwarven still does), but now it survives only in this expression and in shade "when".

often

門 $\hat{\Pi}$  「 $\hat{\Lambda}$  「 $\hat{\Lambda}$  - Adverb - /-(j) $\hat{0}$ / -

Roman: bobynõ

okay

⊥Ь́ - Adjective -

Roman: sak

on

Roman: is

once upon a time

 $\dot{\Box} \land$  - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: agh

Marks the affirmative distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

once upon a time

Ж̀ Ш̀ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arof

Marks the affirmative distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

once upon a time

 $\dot{\mathbf{X}} \dot{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$  - Particle - Either -

Roman: ary

Nonstandard particle. Marks the affirmative distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

oppressive

M∃TÛ∧♦♦ - Adjective - Roman: zelmogheve

or

ĦŇ - Conjunction -

Roman: shu

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orb

⊤ Å 入山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: nudf

orblike

T Ň 入山 Ň T - - Adjective - Roman: *nudfyn*-

orc

-Ū X 🌣 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: uvrak

Orisian (language)

 $\mathring{\mathbb{X}} \ \overline{\mathbb{X}} \ \square \ \overline{\mathbb{Y}} \ \overline{\mathbb{X}} \ \overline{\mathbb{Y}} \$ 

Roman: orisizela

Orisian crystal

П₩�Û - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zivos

Orision (country)

X X M M - Proper Noun - Feminine, 6th -

Roman: orisi

other

 $\hat{\wedge} \Leftrightarrow \hat{\top}$  - Adjective - Roman:  $\tilde{o}v\tilde{o}$ 

our (exclusive)

Ŭ - Pronoun -

Roman: akh

outhouse

ー ∧ ▼ ♪ 〒 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: lõdã

outlander

MÛ∧ॐ - Noun - 3rd - Roman: zogha

outside darkvision range

山 Â ▼ > - Adjective -

Roman: ghõjd

outside darkvision range

 $\Box \land \nabla \nabla \land - \text{Adverb} - \text{Roman: } gh \tilde{o} j r \tilde{o}$ 

over

₩ . Preposition - /is/ -

Roman: is

over there

 $\Box \land \forall \lambda$  - Adjective - Roman:  $gh\tilde{o}jd$ 

Overhill language

山南 ョ エ - Proper Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: khubetnas

overshadow

 $\hat{\dashv}$   $\top$  णि- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: olnub-

Requires the preposition le to indicate what is overshadowed or towered over. Generally used to describe large structures or

objects, such as trees, mountains, etc.

# P WORDS:

paladin

※ ∧ 当日 中 - Noun - /gatshez/ - 1st -

Roman: gatshez

parasite

♪ ^ - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: dõ

pathway

□ ▼ i - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: sjat

paw

門マネ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: bjud

peak

 $\rightarrow \Diamond \bar{N} \Box$  - Noun - /dvupekh/ - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: dvupekh

penguin

Å門 🖞 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: ubas

perhaps

日本 - Conjunction -

Roman: shãd

In order to use the 'if' meaning, must be accompanied by bu at the end of the verbal phrase. Indicates the subjunctive, and is also used to indicate that the condition is hypothetical rather than actual in an if clause. However, it is often simply used to mark an if clause, rather than exclusively with a subjunctive meaning.

period of time

Roman: surk

perseverance

♪ Â X 祭 M 〒 - Noun - /dőrksen/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: dõrksen

pictorial

piece of wood

※ x ⊔ ∃ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: korkht

play

 $\otimes \dashv \check{\mathbb{D}}$  - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: klas-

please

poison

国 収入 ー - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: turdol

polycule

**ヨ**∧ ¬ ♦ - Noun - Feminine, 5th -

Roman: *tylu* 

portal

 $\Leftrightarrow \mathring{\dashv} \ \overrightarrow{\times} \ \mathring{\square}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: valjos

possibly

Roman: shãd

In order to use the 'if' meaning, must be accompanied by bu at the end of the verbal phrase. Indicates the subjunctive, and is also used to indicate that the condition is hypothetical rather than actual in an if clause. However, it is often simply used to mark an if clause, rather than exclusively with a subjunctive meaning.

potentially

日本 - Conjunction -

Roman: shãd

In order to use the 'if' meaning, must be accompanied by bu at the end of the verbal phrase. Indicates the subjunctive, and is also used to indicate that the condition is hypothetical rather than actual in an if clause. However, it is often simply used to mark an if clause, rather than exclusively with a subjunctive meaning.

power of the ancients

П₩ÂЦИШТ๋ - Proper Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zjõkhpfõ

preacher

کُ۞ - Noun - 5th -

Roman: odo

pretty

 $\bar{\top}\bar{\wedge}\bar{\top}$  - - Adjective -

Roman: enyn-

priest

ـُــــُ\$ - Noun - 5th -

Roman: odo

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private parts

Roman: bulrãn

protracted

>× へ- - Adjective -

Roman: dry-

May refer either to time or distance, as in English.

psionic crystal

Roman: zivos

puke

 $\exists x \land \Box$  - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: shryz-

pull

⊤≻- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: ãd-

purpose

ョ▼山∧▼ - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: tighi

push

Ť≯- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: ãd-

# **Q WORDS:**

quarter

 $\top \land \square \hat{\top}$  - Adjective - Roman:  $n\tilde{o}b\tilde{o}$ -

queen

ப்பட் $\bar{\mathbf{M}}$   $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$   $\bar{\bar{\mathbf{T}}}$  - Noun - /fsurokem/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: fsurokem

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# R WORDS:

race

Roman: gykh

race

N ▼ Â L ∧ ♪ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: pjõghd

racism

M∃TÛ∧♦Û - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zelmoghevos

racist

M∃TÛ∧�� - Adjective - Roman: zelmogheve

rain

Roman: tovek

raze

 $\lambda$   $\hat{M}$  - - Verb, Transitive - /dor-/ - 2nd -

Roman: dor-

real

 $\Pi \bar{\lambda} \hat{\Lambda}$  - Adjective - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zudő-

realize

 $\top \overline{\mathsf{W}} \dashv$ - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: nil-

really

recent

ĦŇ- - Adjective - Roman: *shu*-

101110111. 31

recline

 $\top \hat{\wedge} X$  - - Verb, Intransitive - 2nd -

Roman: nõr-

red

> × × Adjective - /durok/ -

Roman: durok

red-brown

 $\lambda \dashv \hat{\exists} \hat{\top}$ - Adjective - Roman:  $dlel\tilde{o}$ -

refuge

^∏ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: õzl

relax

Ď∃Ň- - Verb, Intransitive - /astu-/ - 1st -

Roman: astu-

religion

 $\Box$  - Noun - /-(j) $\delta$ / - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: bã

remove

 $\overline{X}$   $\overline{\top}$  - - Verb, Transitive - /ajm-/ - 1st -

Roman: ajm-

repeat

 $\square \square$  - Verb, Intransitive - /-(j) $\delta$ / - 1st -

Roman: bob-

Due to its intransitivity, uses the preposition li to indicate the

thing being practiced or repeated.

repeated

Roman: bobyn-

repeatedly

門 $\hat{\Pi}$  「 $\hat{\Pi}$  「 $\hat{\Pi}$  - Adverb - /-(j) $\tilde{0}$ / -

Roman: bobynõ

require

⊢Ō- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: lu-

resilient

※ ∧ × 山 亘 ↑ - Adjective -

Roman: gorkhtõ

gorkhtõ

resilient

 $\top \hat{\lambda} \hat{\top}$  - Adjective -

Roman: nodõ

Not actually an Ancient Zelev loanword, but this has been

forgotten recently since it ends in -õ.

resources

 $\sqcap \hat{\land} \dashv$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zjõl

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rest rock ♪◆⑪ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -□ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: khus Roman: dvoz rest root Ď∃Å- - Verb, Intransitive - /astu-/ - 1st -山介 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: ghõl Roman: asturest rope  $\sqcup \bar{\square}$  - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -Roman: khus-Roman: skesh rest well rotate > デ 「「一」 → 一 × - Expression -国山凹- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -Roman: damymf dvar Roman: tvabrestroom rotten ー ∧ ▼ 入 Ť - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: lõdã Roman: ghãvround retire  $\sqcup \bar{\square}$  - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -T Å 入山 Ā T - - Adjective -Roman: khus-Roman: nudfynride rub  $\top$  X  $\stackrel{\wedge}{\wedge}$   $\underline{M}$ - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -Ŭ⊤- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -Roman: sã-Roman: mrãsright (direction) ruin ♪ - - Adjective -ゝ^^ 🗶 🌣 - - Verb, Transitive - /dõrk-/ - 1st -Roman: dul-Roman: dõrkright (morally) ruin  $\dashv \bar{\lambda}$  - Adjective -> M - Noun - /das/ - Masculine, 1st -Roman: led Roman: das righteous ruined  $\dashv \bar{\lambda}$  - Adjective ->Ď♦ - Adjective - /dase/ -Roman: led Roman: dase rumor ring 미국 🌣 크 🖄 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -월 회 x - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -Roman: zlavtas Roman: oster river run **国** 

Noun - Feminine, 2nd - $\underline{\mathbb{N}} \times \overline{\mathbb{N}}$  - - Verb, Intransitive - 2nd -Roman: tye Roman: esjurroad rune 월 ૹ j - Noun - Masculine, 1st -山 🕅 🕱 - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -Roman: sjat Roman: fjar

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# S WORDS:

sacred

^∏-| \overline \cdot \c

sacred relic

 $\overline{\nearrow}\overline{\times}$  - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: edi

safe

safe

入 Ť Ā ⊤- - Adjective - /damyn-/ -

Roman: damyn-

safe

₩�⊤ - Adjective - Roman: javõ

saint

ョ日ふ� - Noun - 5th - Roman: *tshedo* 

salt

当中山 - Noun - Feminine、1st -

Roman: sebf

salt water

〒☆ ☆ M - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: mãksen

sand

鬥一 ※山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: solkf

Sarenita (deity)

凶 ※ ◇ ⊤ ▼ 当日 ◇ - Proper Noun - Feminine, 3rd -

Roman: sara njatsha

satiated

 $\rightarrow \hat{\Lambda} \dashv \hat{\otimes}$  - Adjective - /dőlok/ -

Roman: dõlok

savage

山 ※ - Adjective - Roman: *varok* 

savior

国日本令 - Noun - 5th - Roman: *tshedo* 

say

 $\square \hat{\wedge}$  - Verb, Transitive - /-(j) $\tilde{o}$ / - 1st -

Roman: bõ-

school

>> ^ M 크 X Û - Noun - /dvustrokh/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: dvustrokh

scorch

Ñ ∐- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: aps-

scratch

山 Ѫ ∧̂ Ж- - Verb, Transitive - 2nd -

Roman: fjor-

sculpt ice or stone

Roman: gõn-

sea

門 X 山 国 - Noun - /-(j)ő/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: brakht

sear

Ñ ∐- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: aps-

search for

☆ Û- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: kos-

seasoning

∐ПШ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: sebf

secret

□ - - Adjective - /bul-/ -

Roman: bul-

secure

童 M 介 M ヨ 〒 - Adjective - Roman: otrõstõ

secure

入 Ť Ā T - - Adjective - /damyn-/ -

Roman: damyn-

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secure

₩ŎÎ - Adjective -

Roman: javõ

see

 $\Box \hat{\Lambda}$ - - Verb, Transitive - /gh $\tilde{o}$ -/ - 1st -

Roman: *ghõ*-

seed

Ĥ W - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: ashp

seek

 $\stackrel{\text{left}}{\times} \stackrel{\text{left}}{\square}$  - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: kos-

seek refuge

Roman: jãt-

seek shelter in

 $\mathbb{P} \times - \mathbb{V}$ erb, Transitive -  $\mathbb{P} \times - \mathbb{P} \times - \mathbb{P} \times - \mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{P} = \mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{P$ 

Roman: bar-

semi-

⊣ 南宁- - Adjective -

Roman: lebõ-

send

 $\Leftrightarrow \hat{\dashv}$  - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: vol-

serpent

Roman: zjãkhp

set

▼

- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: juk-

seven

 $\stackrel{\text{left}}{\times} \wedge \bar{\mathbb{D}}$  - Adjective -

Roman: gus-

several

鬥 ℲՋ Ā T - - Adjective -

Roman: balgyn-

sew

♪◆ Î 山- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: dvonef-

shadowed

山 南 - Adjective -

Roman: fajd

shall

♠ - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: uk

Marks the affirmative future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

shall

Ѿ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: uf

Marks the affirmative future tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

shall

⊥ - Particle - Either -

Roman: us

Nonstandard particle. Marks the affirmative future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

shall he be?

🎘 🏋 ♥ - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: ukjuk

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

shall he?

🌣 🏿 🔻 - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: ukiuk

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

shall not

🎘 🛪 - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: uke

Marks the negative future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

shall not

ѾѪ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: ufe

Marks the negative future tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

shall not

Roman: use

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

shall she be?

ѾѪѾ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: ufjuf

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender (the masculine can be used for male-dominated groups, but the feminine is also appropriate).

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shall she?

ѾѾѾ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: ufjuf

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender (the masculine can be used for male-dominated groups, but the feminine is also appropriate).

shall they be?

Ĩ₩Ĩ - Particle - Either -

Roman: usjus

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender, in more gender-inclusive environments.

shall they?

Ĩ ₩ Î - Particle - Either -

Roman: usjus

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender, in more gender-inclusive environments.

shall we?

 $\bar{\mathbb{L}} \, \overline{\mathbb{W}} \, \bar{\mathbb{L}}$  - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: ufjuf

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender (the masculine can be used for male-dominated groups, but the feminine is also appropriate).

shall we?

Roman: usius

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender, in more gender-inclusive environments.

shan't

🎘 🔻 - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: uke

Marks the negative future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

shan't

Ш́ Ж - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: ufe

Marks the negative future tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

shan't

⊥ ✓ - Particle - Either -

Roman: use

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

shape

川介山 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zjõs

sharp

**☆**Ā〒- - Adjective -

Roman: gyme-

shatter

Roman: *tygdyk-*

she

日山 - Pronoun - Roman: *shaf* 

shelter

^∏ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: õzl

shield

「「一一」 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zogõl

shining

□ Â ▼ 〉 - Adjective -

Roman: ghõjd

ship

〒 〈 国 木 - Noun - Masculine, 4th -

Roman: mãty

short

山介門▼↑ - Adjective -

Roman: *ghõzjõ* 

short (not tall)

入入山〒 - Adjective - /duvm/ -

Roman: duvm

should

⊢ Â 🛪 🗢 - Adverb -

Roman: *lõjv* 

shoulder

 $\square \hat{\wedge}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: zjõ

shove

 $\dot{\top}$   $\lambda$ - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: ãd-

shrine

鬥山菜 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: sfek

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silver-colored sky % ⊢ X × - Adjective -И Ж ∄ Ш - Noun - Masculine, 1st -Roman: klorak Roman: prets sin sleek ⊤₩Й- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -Roman: njaf-Roman: dozrynsin sleep □ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: *njale* Roman: khus sing sleep  $\dashv \bar{\top}$  - Verb, Transitive - /len-/ - 1st - $\sqcup \bar{\square}$  - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -Roman: len-Roman: khussleep well sinister **♦** ₩ ♥ • Adjective -Roman: vije Roman: damymf dvar sleet sister  $\square \dot{}$  - Noun - /-(j) $\tilde{}$  - Feminine, 2nd -国 山 🖄 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: bal Roman: tovek sit slick 쑛 ं 国- - Verb, Intransitive - 2nd -入削 X Ā ⊤- - Adjective -Roman: gãt-Roman: dozrynsix slight Ħ X Ô- - Adjective -Ш\¬\ Adjective -Roman: shero-Roman: fjykhsõ six thousand feet slippery ⇔ ⊤ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -Roman: dozryn-Roman: vun A "dwarven mile", equal to one hundred darkvision-lengths. slow sixty feet шт- - Adjective - /fan-/ -入今 Ť 山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: *fã*-Roman: dvanof slowly skillful ШŤΛ̂ - Adverb -Ŭ⊢🌣 - Adjective -Roman: fanõ Roman: aslek fanõ X ∧⊤ - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -国 山 🌣 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: rãn Roman: tovek skull small 〒 Ň 山 国 双 亡 - Adjective - $\mathring{\mathbf{X}} \hat{\mathbf{T}}$  - Noun - /ar $\tilde{\mathbf{o}}$ / - Feminine, 1st -Roman: *arõ* Roman: *muvtjõ* 

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smart some ⊗Λ ⊢ M → - Adjective - /gylsõ/ -Roman: gylsõ Roman: balgynsmell (transitive) son ≻Ш́- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -ョナ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -Roman: dof-Roman: *tã* smith song  $\rightarrow \ominus \Box \land$  - Noun - /dvogh/ - 2nd -□□ - Noun - Feminine, 5th -Roman: dvogh Roman: khekh smoke soul প্র ঐ র - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -∃ X - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -Roman: sesjot Roman: tur south (direction) smooth 〒ふ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -Roman: dozryn-Roman: mod southern snake ΜΠ̈́ - Adjective -Roman: zjãkhp Roman: roza southern halfling man snarombind > ダ Ā ◆ Ā - Noun - 4th -∐숙찌ョ뮈짜 - Noun - Masculine, 6th -Roman: dajyvy Roman: svitshi snarosos southern halfling woman ∐숙쪼ョ 터 Ô - Noun - Feminine, 5th -Roman: svitsho Roman: dajysjy snow southerner ∏Û∧♦ - Noun - 3rd -ШѪ ЛЦМ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -Roman: fjykhs Roman: zogha speak (a language) so-so ⊥L× - Adjective -◇ - - Verb, Transitive - /dok-/ - 1st -Roman: sak Roman: doksoil spear X Ā 〒 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -⊥⊥ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: sã Roman: rym Soltus (deity) special person ゝ××∧・Noun - 4th -Roman: soltus Roman: dajyvy special person solve

 $\overline{X}$   $\overline{}$  - - Verb, Transitive - /ajm-/ - 1st -

Roman: ajm-

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^ ▼ Ā M Ā - Noun - 4th -

Roman: dajysjy

spectacular ⊤ X X X √ - Adjective -Roman: merije speech □¬ト - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: kheld speech ⇔⊤⊥ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: vnas spellbook > Ť ▼ Š - Noun - /danja/ - Feminine, 3rd -Roman: danja spew Roman: *dryt* sphere T A A Line - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: *nudf* spherical T Å 入山 Ā T - - Adjective -Roman: nudfynspider >× ベ へ>

Noun - /drydk/ - Masculine, 1st -Roman: *drydk* spike >- 시 i ∃ - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -Roman: dvalt spirit  $\prod \hat{\mathbf{x}} \hat{\wedge} \dashv$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: zorõl spit 入X <sup>「</sup> 国 - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -Roman: dryt

split

spoiled

**国** Ā ⊤ - - Verb, Transitive - 2nd -

Roman: tyn-

□ ハー - Adjective -

Roman: ghãv-

spore ⊢ Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: ashp squeeze ョ<sup>↑</sup> \alpha - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -Roman: *tyj*stab Roman: kjezstalwart □ X- - Adjective -Roman: khorostand णै- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -Roman: ubstand above 一一一一- Verb, Intransitive - 1st -Roman: olnub-Requires the preposition le to indicate what is overshadowed or towered over. Generally used to describe large structures or objects, such as trees, mountains, etc. stand tall  $\hat{\dashv}$   $\top$  णि- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -Roman: olnub-Requires the preposition le to indicate what is overshadowed or towered over. Generally used to describe large structures or objects, such as trees, mountains, etc. star  $\nearrow \hat{\mathbf{M}} \bar{\top}$  - Noun - /doren/ - Feminine, 1st -Roman: doren starlight  $\lambda \hat{X} \bar{T}$  - Noun - /doren/ - Feminine, 1st -Roman: doren state 월 크 후 글 ॰ Noun - Feminine, 1st -Roman: stuntas steady ⊤ X Â- - Adjective -Roman: narõsteal Roman: gõs-

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stronghold steel  $\Pi$  $\hat{x}$  ∧  $\hat{x}$   $\hat{A}$   $\dashv$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st - $\rightarrow \bar{\exists}$  - Noun - /dul/ - Feminine, 1st -Roman: dul Roman: zogorõl steel (made of) strongly プー・Adjective - /dulyn-/ -門 n - Adverb -Roman: dulyn-Roman: *bozjõ* stick sturdy % x ⊔ ∃ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -Roman: korkht Roman: gorkhtõ gorkhtõ stitch sturdy ♪◆ Î山- - Verb, Transitive - 1st - $\top \hat{\lambda} \hat{\top}$  - Adjective -Roman: dvonef-Roman: nodõ Not actually an Ancient Zelev loanword, but this has been stomach forgotten recently since it ends in -õ.  $X \bar{\wedge} \sqcup$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st succeed Roman: rykh ⊥L-Ö- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st stone Roman: sav-Requires the preposition le to indicate what one finished or  $\times \wedge \top$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st succeeded at. Roman: gã suck on story 国 山 山 - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -Roman: tvaf-Roman: asjuvryt sun stout 入 Â 寸 ட Adjective - /dõlok/ -Roman: ghjuvn ghjuvn Roman: dõlok sunlight straight ⊠ i - Noun - Masculine, 1st - $\boxtimes \overline{X} \wedge \top$  - - Adjective -Roman: jat Roman: surynsurely strange 入 ー Â - Adverb - $\dashv \bar{\wedge} \top$  - - Adjective -Roman: dalõ Roman: alynsurvival stranger ン ハ × ダ ダ ー - Noun - /dõrksen/ - Masculine, 1st ightharpoonup - /al/ - Masculine, 1st -Roman: dõrksen Roman: al survive strike  $\nearrow \land$  - - Verb, Transitive - /du-/ - 1st -Roman: blebuv-Roman: dusurvive strong

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Ш ¬̂ № - Adjective -

Roman: folok

Roman: tryk-

swamp

山道入▼ 🗓 - Noun - /fazdjus/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: fazdjus

swamp

 $\Leftrightarrow \dot{\square} \land \dot{\square}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: vughos

swear an oath

미- - Verb, Intransitive - 2nd -

Roman: eb-

sweet

〒 Ň 山 国 双 亡 - Adjective - Roman: *muvtjõ* 

sweet

▼山介〒門今 - Noun - Masculine, 5th -

Roman: javõmbo

swell

 $\coprod \underline{\mathbb{M}}$  - - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: khus-

swim

 $\nabla \Phi$  - - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: jev-

sword

쑛 Ā 월 ₫ Å - Noun - Masculine, 3rd -

Roman: gystã

swordsman

Roman: sgyst

symbol

 $\Leftrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{X}} \ \overline{\mathbb{X}}$  - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: vjur

symbolic

T WORDS:

table

 $\overline{\mathbf{W}} \stackrel{\circ}{\mathbb{N}} \dashv \overline{\underline{\mathbb{N}}}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: joplus

tail

国山冷 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: tvod

take refuge in

 $\mathbb{M}$  - Verb, Transitive - /-(j) $\tilde{0}$ / - 1st -

Roman: bar-

tale

Roman: asjuvryt

tall

>× へ- - Adjective -

Roman: *dry*-

May refer either to time or distance, as in English.

tallfellow halfling man

Roman: svitshi

tallfellow halfling woman

∐숙쪼ョ 터 Ô - Noun - Feminine, 5th -

Roman: svitsho

teach

-- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: ul-

team

 $\hat{\top} \, \overline{\mathbb{X}} \, \hat{\mathbb{M}} \, \hat{\mathbb{L}}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: onjorof

technological

山並 木丁- - Adjective - Roman: *vosyn*-

technology

∏∧̀ ⊢ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zjõl

temperate forest

Ж ┪̈́ Ħ ˙ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: ratshã

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ten

**※ × × ↑** - Adjective -

Roman: korjõ

ten thousand

terror

以 x Å · l 來 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: khruvek

To say 'fear OF something", one can use the particle le (lit. fear TO something).

thank you

니크린 - Expression - Roman: *khelev* 

thank you very much

⊣ ₩ ♦ ₩ 〒 - Expression -

Roman: *ljevim* ljevim

thanks

니크리 - Expression - Roman: *khelev* 

that

⊥1 🕅 🖄 - Adjective -

#### Roman: *sjok*

Modifies a noun to indicate that it is a modifier for the noun to follow. Can also simply indicate "that which belongs to (noun modified)". May begin a relative clause modifying a noun of the specified gender. For the "when/where" meanings, the modified noun must be shad (masculine) or ajd (feminine). Shad used to mean "time" (and its equivalent hlhed in Dwarven still does), but now it survives only in this expression and in shade "when".

that

山^♪ - Adjective -

Roman: ghõd

theirs (feminine)

Ш́ - Adjective - /af/ -

Roman: af

theirs (masculine)

× - Adjective - /ak/ -

Roman: ak

theocracy

♦ ¬ ¬ Noun - Feminine, 5th -

Roman: veljo

there

 $\Box \land \mathbb{R} \rightarrow$  - Adjective - Roman: *ghõjd* 

they

⊣Ö - Pronoun - /sha/ -

Roman: sha

Can be used as either a singular or plural they.

thick

 $\top \hat{\Sigma} \hat{\top}$  - Adjective -

Roman: nodõ

Not actually an Ancient Zelev loanword, but this has been

forgotten recently since it ends in -õ.

thief

※△山山 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: gõvof

thin

 $\nabla \dot{T}$  - - Adjective -

Roman: *jã*-

think

Roman: nil-

this

山之 - Adjective -

Roman: fed

thousand

% ⊢ Ū- - Adjective -

Roman: kles-

three

Roman: sak

through

 $\nabla \dot{\top}$  - Preposition -  $/j\tilde{a}/$  -

Roman: jã

Pronounced "jan" before a vowel.

throw

 $\nabla \times \Lambda$  - - Verb, Transitive - /jag-/ - 2nd -

Roman: jag-

throw up

 $\exists x \land \Pi$ - - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: *shryz*-

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tie

Roman: srõs

timber

Roman: dvykhuv

time

Roman: surk

to

 $\dashv \bar{\Diamond}$  - Preposition - /le/ -

Roman: le

Becomes l' before a vowel.

toilet

ー ∧ ▼ 〉 Ť - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: lõdã

tongue (body part only)

⊤ M - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: nas

too

**∃** ∧ **-** Adverb **-**

Roman: tõ

tool

山止 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: vos

tooth

> 러 시 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: dolyv

top

Roman: sjun

top

₩ 🖹 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: jat

topmost

₩ı̃- - Adjective -

Roman: jas-

torch

ᅴ 道 Ѿ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: letur

toward

 $\dashv \bar{\Diamond}$  - Preposition - /le/ -

Roman: le

Becomes l' before a vowel.

tower

 $\hat{\dashv} \bar{\top}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: olen

tower (over)

Roman: olnub-

Requires the preposition le to indicate what is overshadowed or towered over. Generally used to describe large structures or objects, such as trees, mountains, etc.

town

〒 Î ※ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: molk

trai

∐ 🛪 🖻 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: sjat

trap

>× × へ>- - Verb, Transitive - /dryd-/ - 1st -

Roman: dryd-

travel

当首 Ж- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: stabr-

treasure

 $\underline{\mathbb{N}}$  - Noun - Feminine, 4th -

Roman: es

treat

〒川◇ - Noun - Masculine, 5th -

Roman: javõmbo

tree

 $\bar{\Lambda} \sqcup \hat{\square}$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: ykhos

tribe

 $\otimes \bar{\Lambda} \sqcup$  - Noun - /gykh/ - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: gykh

true

 $\Pi \bar{\lambda} \hat{\Lambda}$ - - Adjective - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zudõ-

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truly

入 ー Â - Adverb -

Roman: dalõ

trusted

⊤® - Adjective - Roman: *onek* 

trustworthy

⊤⊗ - Adjective - Roman: *onek* 

tunnel

⇔⊤ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: võ

tunnel length

 $\ominus$   $\bar{\top}$  - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: vun

A "dwarven mile", equal to one hundred darkvision-lengths.

turn

国山凹- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: tvab-

twisted

₩�� - Adjective - Roman: *jeve* 

two

⊣ 🕸 - Adjective - /le-/ -

Roman: lek

tyrannical

П⊣Ш́%∐⊤ - Adjective - Roman: zlafkekhõ

tyrant

П⊣Ш́Х́□ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zlafkekh

# **U WORDS:**

ugly

₩ x x × - Adjective -

Roman: jorok

undead creature

LIÂ M - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: ghõs

under

FŇ네 - Preposition - Roman: *shuv* 

underground river

 $\exists$   $\bar{\land}$   $\boxed{x}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: tye

underside

 $\Box \land$  - Noun - /agh/ - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: agh

understand

 $\top \overline{\mathsf{W}} \dashv$ - - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: nil-

understanding

Roman: tãsjõ

undoubtedly

undying

⊔ш́ж⊔⋄ - Adjective -Roman: *khafikhe* 

unhappy

日本出業へ - Adjective - Roman: *shuvg* 

unique

HĂ- - Adjective - Roman: *shu*-

universe

ЦЙ⊣ ЙЖ - Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: khazelesi

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university

>> ^ M 크 W Û - Noun - /dvustrokh/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: dvustrokh

unpleasant

山 本 〒 - Adjective - Roman: *ghumvjõ* 

up

⊠∃ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: jat

upper

₩ı́- - Adjective -

Roman: jas-

used to

Roman: agh

Marks the affirmative distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

used to

Ж̂ Ш - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arof

Marks the affirmative distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

used to

 $\dot{\mathbf{X}}\dot{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$  - Particle - Either -

Roman: ary

Nonstandard particle. Marks the affirmative distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

using

□ - Preposition -

Roman: sa

Instrumental preposition. Becomes s' before a vowel.

## V WORDS:

valley

X L X □ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: rafurs

vapor

∐ M 🖹 - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: sesjot

vendor

 $\hat{x} \hat{A} = -\text{Noun} - 1\text{st} - \text{Roman: } g\tilde{o}t$ 

vermin

X ∧ - Noun - Masculine, 3rd -

Roman: ry

very

門巾介 - Adverb - Roman: bozjõ

vicious

-IJ××̂- Adjective - Roman: *varok* 

village

〒 Ĥ 癸 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: molk

virtuous

™ Å - Adjective - Roman: *sarod* 

visage

 $\exists \land \land \land$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: shõd

vjaachpelfan

「「阿爾介」」 N 山 中 - Proper Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zjökhpfö

voice

□ ¬ > - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: kheld

vomit

Ħ ฬ Ā ℿ- - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: shryz-

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## W WORDS:

walk

ПП- - Verb, Intransitive - /ubob-/ - 1st -

Roman: *ubob*-

wall

入 Ň 山 栄 XX Å - Noun - /duvkrõ/ - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: duvkrõ

wall

Roman: jukhn

Refers only a deliberately constructed wall, not to, for instance, the wall of a cave.

wander

□ 当 M - - Verb, Intransitive - 1st -

Roman: *stabr*-

warlord

ШШ Ӝ́ № т - Noun - /fsurokem/ - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: fsurokem

warm

門向丁- - Adjective -

Roman: bozno-

warrior

山 国 x 入 ※ - Noun - 1st -

Roman: fturodk

was

 $\hat{x} \wedge$  - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: og

Marks the affirmative past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

was

 $\hat{\mathbb{D}}$  - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: os

Marks the affirmative past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

was

 $\hat{\square}\bar{\wedge}$  - Particle - Either -

Roman: osjy

Nonstandard particle. Marks the affirmative past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

was (a long time ago)

Ŭ∧ - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: agh

Marks the affirmative distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

was (a long time ago)

ЖШ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arof

Marks the affirmative distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

was (a long time ago)

 $X \bar{\wedge}$  - Particle - Either -

Roman: ary

Nonstandard particle. Marks the affirmative distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

was he ever?

 $\dot{\sqcup} \wedge \overline{\times} \dot{\sqcup} \wedge$  - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: aghjagh

Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

was he?

 $\hat{x} \wedge \hat{x} \hat{x} \wedge - Particle - Masculine -$ 

Roman: ogjog

Marks questions in the past tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

was not

Ŷ∧₩ - Particle - /oge/ - Masculine -

Roman: ogõ

Marks the negative past tense for sentences with masculine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (ogõ) instead.

was not

 $\mathring{\mathbb{D}} \wedge \overline{\mathbb{W}}$  - Particle - /osje/ - Feminine -

Roman: osiõ

Marks the negative past tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (osjõ) instead.

was not

 $\mathring{\square} \wedge \overline{\mathbb{W}}$  - Particle - /osje/ - Either -

Roman: osjõ

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (osjõ) instead.

was she ever?

ЖШЖЖШ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arfjarof

Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

was she?

 $\stackrel{\cap}{\square}$   $\stackrel{\nabla}{\square}$  - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: osios

Marks questions in the past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

wash

山 Ň 山 Ж - Verb, Transitive - 2nd -

Roman: fuvr

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wasn't

Ŷ∧₩ - Particle - /oge/ - Masculine -

Roman: ogõ

Marks the negative past tense for sentences with masculine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (ogõ) instead.

wasn't

Roman: osjõ

Marks the negative past tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (osjõ) instead.

wasn't

 $\square \land \square$  - Particle - /osje/ - Either -

Roman: osjõ

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (osjõ) instead.

wasn't ever

□ ∧ 🕅 - Particle - /oghe/ - Masculine -

Roman: oghõ

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with masculine subjects. Some speakers pronounce this as written (ogõ) instead.

wasn't ever

ж ⊔ 🛛 - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: arfe

Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

wasn't ever

XX ▼ - Particle - Either -

Roman: are

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

watch

 $\square \bar{X}$  - Verb, Transitive - /-(j) $\tilde{o}$ / - 2nd -

Roman: ber-

watchtower

Roman: sizus

we (exclusive)

Ŭ - Pronoun -

Roman: akh

we (including you)

□ - Pronoun -

Roman: oz

weak

Ш⊤- - Adjective - /fan-/ -

Roman: *fã*-

weak

 $\nabla \dot{\top}$  - - Adjective -

Roman: jã-

welcome

Roman: õblest

well

X<sup>+</sup> - - Adjective -

Roman: rã-

were they ever?

X X X - Particle - Either -

Roman: arejar

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the distant past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

were they?

 $\hat{\mathbb{D}} \, \overline{\mathbb{D}} \, \hat{\mathbb{D}}$  - Particle - Either -

Roman: osejos

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the past tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

west (direction)

业 → 山 - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: sãf

western

ППФ - Adjective -

Roman: zeze

wet

Roman: tjoryn-

what time?

日 ヘ ト マ - Adverb -

Roman: shãde

what?

₩ ¬ - Pronoun -

Roman: juj

when

⊥1 🗷 🌣 - Adjective -

Roman: sjok

Modifies a noun to indicate that it is a modifier for the noun to follow. Can also simply indicate "that which belongs to (noun modified)". May begin a relative clause modifying a noun of the specified gender. For the "when/where" meanings, the modified noun must be shād (masculine) or ajd (feminine). Shād used to mean "time" (and its equivalent hlhed in Dwarven still does), but now it survives only in this expression and in shāde "when".

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when?

日本 → ▼ - Adverb - Roman: *shãde* 

where

Roman: *sjok* 

Modifies a noun to indicate that it is a modifier for the noun to follow. Can also simply indicate "that which belongs to (noun modified)". May begin a relative clause modifying a noun of the specified gender. For the "when/where" meanings, the modified noun must be shad (masculine) or ajd (feminine). Shad used to mean "time" (and its equivalent hlhed in Dwarven still does), but now it survives only in this expression and in shade "when".

where?

Roman: ajde

This word is often used with various prepositions, in which case the preposition frequently blends with the question word to some extent, e.g. l'ajde "where to?", n'ajde "inside what?", etc.

which

Roman: sjok

Modifies a noun to indicate that it is a modifier for the noun to follow. Can also simply indicate "that which belongs to (noun modified)". May begin a relative clause modifying a noun of the specified gender. For the "when/where" meanings, the modified noun must be shad (masculine) or ajd (feminine). Shad used to mean "time" (and its equivalent hlhed in Dwarven still does), but now it survives only in this expression and in shade "when".

white

〒菜 - Adjective - **Roman:** *unok* 

who

⊥1 🗷 🖄 - Adjective -

Roman: *sjok* 

Modifies a noun to indicate that it is a modifier for the noun to follow. Can also simply indicate "that which belongs to (noun modified)". May begin a relative clause modifying a noun of the specified gender. For the "when/where" meanings, the modified noun must be shad (masculine) or ajd (feminine). Shad used to mean "time" (and its equivalent hlhed in Dwarven still does), but now it survives only in this expression and in shade "when".

who?

⊓ய் ▼ - Pronoun - Roman: zofe

wide

Roman: dõks

wife

ШШ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: fafekh

wild

IJŠ. - Adjective - Roman: *varok* 

Wild Wood

Roman: rotjõsk

wil

🎘 - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: uk

Marks the affirmative future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

will

Ш - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: *uf* 

Marks the affirmative future tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

will

- Particle - Either -

Roman: us

Nonstandard particle. Marks the affirmative future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

will he be?

 $\bar{x}$   $\bar{x}$  - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: ukjuk

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

will he?

Roman: ukjuk

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

will not

🎘 ₩ - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: uke

Marks the negative future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

will not

Roman: *ufe* 

Marks the negative future tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

will not

⊥ 🕅 - Particle - Either -

Roman: use

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

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will she be?

ѾѾѾ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: ufjuf

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender (the masculine can be used for male-dominated groups, but the feminine is also appropriate).

will she?

ѾѾѾ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: *ufjuf* 

Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with feminine subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender (the masculine can be used for male-dominated groups, but the feminine is also appropriate).

will they be?

Roman: usjus

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender, in more gender-inclusive environments.

will they?

Roman: usjus

Nonstandard particle. Marks questions in the future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects. Also used to introduce suggestions or requests, for groups of any gender, in more gender-inclusive environments.

win

Щं∕×- - Verb, Transitive - 1st -

Roman: sek-

wind

 $\bar{\lambda}$  - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: ed

wing

川 🚊 - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: zot

wine

⊤ ₩ ∧ W- - Verb, Transitive - 2nd -

Roman: *mjyr*-

wise

♠ Adjective -

Roman: ug

wise

ョ \hat\ \lambda \hat\ \hat\

Roman: tãsjõ

with

₩> - Preposition -

Roman: ajd

with

Roman: sa

Instrumental preposition. Becomes s' before a vowel.

within

 $\top$  - Preposition -

Roman: n

within darkvision range

山東〉- Adjective - Roman: fajd

within sixty feet

山南 - Adjective -

Roman: fajd

wizard

川今 Ĥ 直 Ū ∧ - Noun - Masculine, 2nd -

Roman: zvolotugh

wolf

ンヘースト - Noun - /duvry/ - Masculine, 4th -

Roman: duvry

woman

ШЖШ - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: farof

won't

🎘 ₩ - Particle - Masculine -

Roman: uke

Marks the negative future tense for sentences with masculine subjects.

won't

Ѿ҆҆҆₩ - Particle - Feminine -

Roman: *ufe* 

Marks the negative future tense for sentences with feminine subjects.

won't

Roman: use

Nonstandard particle. Marks the negative future tense for sentences with nonbinary people as subjects.

wood

♪◆ Ā 山 Ō - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: dvykhuv

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word

 $\top$   $\stackrel{\circ}{\mathbb{M}}$  - Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: nas

worked crystal

Roman: zivos

worm

Ш¬¬ - Noun - Masculine, 1st -

Roman: sul

writing

山∀ x x - Noun - Feminine, 2nd -

Roman: fjar

# Y WORDS:

year

∐ ¬ ¯ · Noun - Masculine, 6th -

Roman: khule

yellow

 $\bar{\top}\hat{\otimes}$  - Adjective -

Roman: unok

yellow

※ 国 T - Adjective -

Roman: ektõ

yes

⊤♦ - Expression -

Roman: ma

you

 $\dot{\Phi}$  - Pronoun - /ev/ -

Roman: ev

your

 $\bar{\Theta}$  - Pronoun - /ev/ -

Roman: ev

yours

 $\bar{\Theta}$  - Pronoun - /ev/ -

Roman: ev

yugoloth

 $\Pi \check{\wedge} \, \underline{M} \, \dot{\underline{M}} \bar{\Diamond}$  - Noun - Masculine -

Roman: zjusose

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# **Z WORDS:**

Zelev Empire

 $\Pi$  니  $\mathring{\wedge}$   $\Leftrightarrow$  M 크  $\ddot{\top}$  크  $\mathring{M}$  - Proper Noun - Feminine, 1st -

Roman: zlãvstuntas

Zelevzin (language)

 $\Pi \bar{\dashv} \bar{\dashv} \bar{\Lambda}$  - Proper Noun - Feminine, 4th -

Roman: zelevy

zero

Û∀Ŷ - Adjective -Roman: *okhjok* 

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