

# *Fiat Lingua*

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# *Srínawésin*

The Language of the Kindred:  
A Lexicon & Thesaurus of the  
Northern Latitudinal Dialect  
of the Dragon Tongue

Based on notes written by Howard T. Davis

And

Organized and Adapted by Madeline Palmer

A Lexicon & Thesaurus of the Dragon Tongue

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# A Lexicon & Thesaurus of the Dragon Tongue

## Section I:

### Introduction

#### 1.1. Constructing a Dictionary of Srínawésin

Constructing a lexicon of verbal roots of the draconic language from Davis' notes presents a series of challenges which might be impossible to surmount without the help of a knowledgeable speaker of the language, however I shall do my best. As noted in my work on the grammar of Srínawésin, the basis of all words in Srínawésin are *verb roots*. A single root has a general meaning related to it and various specific meanings (true-verbs, noun-verbs in the various classes, adjectives, adverbs) are derived from it in a specific pattern. While all words subsequently derived from a single root have similar meanings, the precise semantic meaning of a root in its various derivations are *not* all identical, as are the grammatical ways in which it is expressed. Because of this a normal dictionary of terms is extremely difficult to formulate, so I present a lexicon of verb-roots and the various derivations taken from the single root listed below. The root is written in bold with all capitals (for example **SIHÁ-**) with the various Intransitive, Transitive and Reflexive verbal meanings listed below. After the verbal section the various noun-verbs with their corresponding classes are listed and finally the meanings ascribed to the root when it is used in an adjectival or adverbial meaning.

Everything in this lexicon is derived from two sources: the lexicon written down by Howard Davis himself (although in a slightly different format than that given below) and words used in the dialogues and notes in Davis' work which he did not give verb root definitions and their derivations. Because of this, not all the verb roots given below are complete, i.e. they do not give the way in which the root is derived into true-verbs, noun-verbs, adjectives and so on, but give only a single definition either verbal, noun, adjective or the like. Unfortunately I cannot flush out the derivations of roots to which Davis did not write down in his notes (he apparently did not have enough time to finish a complete lexicon or simply didn't feel it was needed and because he knew them already) and until I can access one of his more helpful subjects to assist me, I doubt I can finish this lexicon and all the derivations of the verb roots listed. However, if Davis or anyone else who has contact with the Shúna is out there and willing I would dearly love to finish this section and I would welcome any assistance!

Additionally, not all roots in Srínawésin have noun, adjectival, adverbial, or reflexive usages. *Most* do, but not all and while they *might* be used in these ways, they are not explicitly used in this way in Davis' notes, so I cannot guarantee their usage in actual speech. The following lexicon is not exhaustive and does not represent a complete list of draconic words, only those found within Davis' notes. There are approximately one thousand words in this lexicon but it is important to remember that each root can be *derived many different ways into various parts of speech* through the rules of the language. Each root could hypothetically be derived into *eighteen separate words* (intransitive, transitive, and reflexive verbs; an adjectival verb and adverb and the thirteen separate classes inherent in the language) this means while there are about a thousand words in this lexicon they can be hypothetically be used *13,000 ways*. And these are just the main words Davis wrote down in his notes, which indicates the impressive flexibility and responsiveness the Dragon Tongue has to whatever situation and need its speakers might face. And since this is but a small sampling of one particular *dialect* of the language (not including terms in Deep Draconic or Aquatic languages) the task facing anyone who might want to write down every verb root of Srínawésin is similar to a person who might want to write down every human word in existence. An unlikely feat to achieve by any stretch of the imagination.

This lexicon is divided up into four sections; the introduction you are currently reading, the lexicon of *verb-roots*, which is the sum total of all the verb-roots I could find in Davis' notes; the thesaurus of noun-verb roots, which lists all the noun-verbal roots according to their class; and the thesaurus of true-verb roots, which lists verbs according to semantic similarity, hunting, eating, living actions and so on.

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### 1.2. How to Use this Lexicon

The dragon tongue has a vast and complex system of words which refer to relationships between dragons. One result of this is that a word will refer to another dragon as either the *speaker's* relationship, the *listener's* relation (if the listener is an enemy or unknown) or the *listener's* relationship (if the listener is an ally or at least a non-enemy). This system is noted with “(my)” before the translation when referring to the speaker's relation, “(your)” if the listener (ally or non-enemy) has the relationship and “(your)” if the listener (enemy or stranger) has the relationship. Although this seems very complex, it allows for quick, concise, exact speech, a virtue dragons value greatly when they have a desire to speak at all.

Roots are classed in parenthesis behind the English definition, such as *SLÁHIN-* ‘minnow, small fish’ (V), indicating that to use the root *sláhin-* to mean a minnow it must be in Class V Aquatic. Many words may be placed in multiple classes depending on their usage and are marked as (‡) to show they may appear in multiple classes. For instance *SRANÍ-* ‘innards, guts’ (‡) can appear as *-sraniš* ‘dragon's guts,’ *-sranih* ‘dead guts, a corpse's innards.’ Virtually all words which involve living creatures and parts of living creatures (Classes I through VI, IX and sometimes XII or XIII) may appear in Class XI Dead and are not specially marked. However, many words have precise semantic meanings when they are placed in a particular class, such as *HÁQSÁ-* means ‘ghost’ when in Class VI, ‘shade-producing clouds’ when in Class VIII and ‘shade, shadow’ when in Class XII and in these cases the derivations are included in the definition of the verb-root. When the procreative gender of a root is relevant (primarily for prey animals of various types and the Shúna themselves) it is indicated with the symbols (♀) for female and (♂) for male.

All words which carry an *Intentional Voice* are indicated by ‘†’ in the translation. All others are considered to be *Unintentional* in voice. Verb roots which have *Inherent Objects* or *Inherent Subjects* are marked with •. Roots which have a wholly different singular or plural root are marked with ‘◊’ while those which have a singular and plural form which *does* take the plural suffixes is marked as (◊) and those which have three separate roots for each of the numbers is marked ◊◊◊. Roots with uncertain usage, gender or precise meaning are bracketed by ( ). Sounds which are onomatopoeic (words which “sound like” what they refer to such as *splash*, *slash*, *rip* and *boom* in English) are marked with (On.). Roots which are pejorative or slightly so are marked with #. I have followed Howard's methodology in placing words beginning with *sh* and *sy* separately from the rest of the *s*-words because they represent separate pronunciations (however this convention is only followed when these sounds *begin* the word). The sound *x* is placed after *s*, *sh*, and *sy* because it closer to these sounds, so does not follow *w* as in the standard English alphabet and following Davis' methodology I have placed *sh* and *sy* as separate categories.

### 1.2. A Note of the Derivation of Srínawésin's Terms for Draconic Phenotypes

Howard Davis did not give very much information on the past history of Srínawésin's various dialects, although he did not do so through simple oversight but because the nature of the problem precluded any definitive discussions of the matter. He managed to learn simple relationships as shown in §1.4.2. **Dialects and the History of Srínawésin** above but the simple fact that his informants did not really care about the past history of their language and that the challenge involved many *draconic* generations of history made it virtually impossible to discern the relationships of draconic languages with any certainty for someone with a scant eighty-or-so years a human has.

Despite this fact he did manage to tease one interesting aspect of the history of Srínawésin out from Black Honey and Stargazer in particular, namely the historical derivation of the Dragon Tongue's terminology for its own speakers. As noted above the biggest similarity that the Shúna have with each other is their vast differences in their shapes and environments, but like the various dialects of Srínawésin these can be placed into broad categories of relative similarity. Although dragons do not seem to possess the human need to organize everything in their purview into nice, tidy little categories, they too organize the way that they look at themselves into simplistic categories which appear to be common throughout the

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draconic linguistic community. I hesitate to call these “races” because this implies some form of heredity and as noted above in §1.3.1. **Physical Characteristics** dragons can alter themselves radically in a single generation so any concept of “race” as heredity must be discarded. Davis himself called these types races but I prefer the term *phenotype* which specifies the bodily shape rather than implying that anything beyond simple “dragon-ness” is passed from parents to hatchlings through the generations.

This section covers two areas, the various draconic phenotypes and the interesting history of Srínawésin’s terms for these phenotypes. “Phenotype” is a rather broad category which actually involves three separate categories; body shape, elemental characteristic, and preferred environment. *Body Type* is a fairly obvious term, it describes their morphological characteristics such as number (or lack) of limbs and other features. *Elemental Characteristic* involves the type of connection a dragon often possesses with the various elements of the natural world, fire, ice, water etc. This characteristic usually involves the various types of terrible things the dragon can breathe out to kill those who offend it and is often related to the *Preferred Environment* of the Sihá in question. Fiery dragons typically prefer hot areas, icy Sihá prefer colder areas and so on, although this is a slight simplification because the Shúna are virtually immune to most environmental conditions and so can be found anywhere they want to live. Who is going to stop them?

The various draconic phenotypes are called many things through many human cultures and across the long millennia that dragons and humans have interacted with one another but for simplicities sake I will use the common European terms where applicable and various often used cultural terms when the European terminology falls short. The various phenotypes and basic descriptions are given below, but it is important to remember that despite their cultural names these phenotypes may be found anywhere in the world:<sup>1</sup>

### **Body Types**

**Amphiptère:** This rather rare type is essentially a dragon with a serpentine body and large wings without any form of legs of any kind. Although the name is obviously French in origin, I would hazard to guess that the Amphiptère is similar if not synonymous with the *Coatl* below. Howard knew at least one, possibly two Amphiptères, Dribbler and Bone Digger and Bloody Face believed that the legendary Sun Catcher was also of this type.

**Coatl:** This word apparently comes from the Aztec word ‘serpent’ and is most commonly known from the name *Quetzalcoatl* or ‘Feathered Serpent.’ I would surmise that this type is synonymous with the Amphiptère above and is just a regional variety but there is a great deal of agreement among humans that Coatls have feathers rather than scales (or at least feathery scales). I cannot say if this is true or not as Davis knew no Coatls, nor did any of his informants. When asked if such a Sihá existed, Angry Face simply snorted a ring of smoke and said “Wúx...” (‘Possibly...’) and then went to sleep.

**Cosmic:** Neither Howard or any of the Shúna he knew had ever met a Shúna of this type, which for lack of a better term I call “cosmic.” I use this term because they often appear as vastly powerful and dangerous monsters in mythology, often as the opponents of gods or demigods. I cite the mythological dragons *Jormungandr* (Norse), *Tiâmat* (Sumerian), *Azhi Dahaka* (Persian) and *Typhon* (Greek) as primary examples of this type. Dragons prefer to use the root *šáthí-* or ‘Elder’ and the few that Moonchild and Bloody Face heard of apparently live up to my term *cosmic* as they were huge and capable of vast destruction when angered. Luckily this seems to happen very rarely.

**Heraldic:** This type is the basic type of “European” dragon, and essentially this type has a long neck and tail, four legs and two large wings used for flight. Many of Howard’s informants were of this type, including Moonchild, Bloody Face, Black Honey, Stargazer, Obsidian Claw, Frost Song and

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<sup>1</sup> These types are taken primarily from *The Enchanted World: Dragons*, Alexandria, Virginia, Time Life Books, 1984, pages 32-33, although many appear to be a matter of “common-knowledge” throughout many writings applying to dragons.

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others. This type is called the *Heraldic Dragon* because it is the classical image used in European Heraldry for dragons (such as the Welsh flag and others).<sup>2</sup>

**Guivre:** Another French-derived name (they appear to have some difficulty with dragons for a long time), the Guivre is often referred to as a *Worm* or *Wurm* in Germanic literature and is just that: a Sihá without any legs or wings whatsoever. Although these Shúna lack grasping paws they are still extremely adept at using their mouths and tails when necessary and are just as deadly as their limbed cousins. Howard's main informers of this type were Twisted Smoke, Charred Oak and Ghost Song.

**Lindworm:** This rare type of dragon is serpent-like but has a pair of arm-like limbs without back legs. This type falls in between the Wyvern and Guivres and is fairly rare according to Davis. He knew no Lindworms personally but noted that he believed that White Eye was one.

**Wingless Heraldic:** These Shúna are usually referred to as "Asiatic" or "Chinese" dragons although this is an absurd name when dealing with creatures that have been around before *Homo Sapiens* or *Homo Erectus* even came to China. To put it simply: this type is not defined by living in China or even Asia because for most of draconic history these did not exist. Wingless Heraldic dragons are long and serpentine with four legs but—as you can imagine—do not have wings. Despite what Chinese legend says these Kindred do not apparently fly despite their lack of wings, and are quite land-bound.

**Wyvern:** Wyverns are fairly common and well-known draconic types and have a body shape more akin to a bat than the Heraldic types. Essentially they have a serpentine body, two back legs (which function as grasping claws) and two arm-like wings which they can fly with great power and maneuverability. Rotten Teeth, Dawnglow, Slit Belly, Under the Claw and Mist Stalker were all wyvern Kindred.

### Elemental Characteristic

The elemental characteristics a dragon might have (and the terrible way you might die if you anger one) are varied but usually involve several main types, usually fire, ice, poison<sup>3</sup> and stone. Fiery types usually breathe incredibly hot flame and enjoy living in hot areas, icy dragons are freezing to the touch and their breath is viciously cold liquid similar to liquid nitrogen and is as lethal as the hottest flame, and much, much more painful. Poisonous Shúna can breathe out deadly vapors which burn and kill anything unfortunate enough to touch the nasty stuff like a combination of hydrochloric acid and VX Nerve Gas and this deadly mist can hang in the air for hours after it leaves the dragon's mouth, flowing like water to the lowest point in the ground and killing any animal, insect or plant there. Stone dragons usually do not possess any type of lethal breath (although some are of the fire-type) but prefer to live deep in the earth and in dark caves rarely seen or dreamed of by humans. These types all speak the *Deep Draconic* form of Srínawésin and are rarely seen even by their own kindred much less than by humans.

### Preferred Environment

Davis summed up this category into two nice types: aquatic dragons and everything else. Aquatic types live most if not all their lives under water and usually speak a form of Oceanic or Inlandic form of Srínawésin although they often speak other varieties as well. All the other types can essentially live wherever they desire as they are rarely bothered by heat, cold, humidity or climate and most can live indefinitely even underwater if they should so choose.

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<sup>2</sup> Slater, Stephen, *The Complete Book of Heraldry: An International History of Heraldry and Its Contemporary Uses*, London, England, Lorenz Books, 2002, pages 92-93 and 189

<sup>3</sup> Obviously *poison* is not one of the classical elemental types of earth, air, fire and water but for lack of a better term *Elemental Characteristics* still is a functional name.



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These categories of phenotypes are broad and basic and it is important to note that they can be combined in many different ways. Both Bloody Face and Moonchild were Heraldic and fiery dragons who lived in a mild climate (England) alongside Frost Song who was Heraldic and icy. A Sihá could be an Amphiptère and poisonous or a Guivre and icy or many other combinations thereof. Although a Sihá can be almost any combination of these types it should be noted that Aquatic dragons obviously rarely have wings and usually do not breathe fire of any type and a large number of Guivres tend to be poisonous, often coated in a thick lair of poison which burns to the touch.<sup>4</sup>

As noted above, the Kindred also describe themselves according to bodily type although they obviously use different terminology. The Srínawésin terms used to describe body-types is given below:

| <i>Srínawésin (Singular)</i> | <i>Srínawésin (Plural)</i>   | <i>English</i>    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>šinhá-</i>                | <i>šínna-</i>                | Amphiptère        |
| <i>(šinhá-)</i>              | <i>(šínna-)</i> <sup>5</sup> | Coatl             |
| <i>šáthí-</i>                | <i>šáthíwé-</i>              | Cosmic            |
| <i>xinhá-</i>                | <i>xínna-</i>                | Heraldic          |
| <i>xrushá-</i>               | <i>xrúsna-</i>               | Guivre            |
| <i>tsírhá-</i>               | <i>tsírna-</i>               | Lindworm          |
| <i>łerhá-</i>                | <i>łérna-</i>                | Wingless Heraldic |
| <i>srëshá-</i>               | <i>srésna-</i>               | Wyvern            |

There are three interesting things about this list. Firstly, while most roots that have a singular and a plural form that bear no resemblance to one another the two types of roots above (with the obvious exception of *šáthí-*) obviously share a connection. Secondly, the singular roots all end in the syllable *-há* and thirdly all the plural roots end in the syllable *-na* and have voicing on the first syllable of the root. Being a trained linguist Davis noticed this the moment he compiled the above list and asked Black Honey about it. Although it took him some time to pry enough non-evasive answers from the rather “rude in a friendly way” Sihá, he eventually came to the conclusion that the etymology of these roots is complex and comes from a joining of two separate roots.

He believed that in Proto-Latitudinal form of Srínawésin there was an original root word which described each phenotype in some way which then had the word *sihá-* ‘dragon, those who are alike or kindred to me’ appended to it as below:

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| <i>*šin?+sihá-</i>   | Amphiptère        |
| <i>*(šin?+sihá-)</i> | Coatl             |
| <i>*xin?+sihá-</i>   | Heraldic          |
| <i>*xrus?+sihá-</i>  | Guivre            |
| <i>*tsír?+sihá-</i>  | Lindworm          |
| <i>*łer?+sihá-</i>   | Wingless Heraldic |
| <i>*sres?+sihá-</i>  | Wyvern            |

Later in Srínawésin’s history these forms were shortened by the removal of the syllable *si* from *sihá-* and compacted with the original descriptive root to form:

<sup>4</sup> Another reason no other animal hunts the Kindred!

<sup>5</sup> These terms are identical with one another which is why I suspect that the Coatl is a subclass of the Amphiptère rather than its own type.

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|                      |   |                |                   |
|----------------------|---|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>*šin?+sihá-</i>   | = | <i>šinhá</i>   | Amphiptère        |
| <i>*(šin?+sihá-)</i> | = | <i>(šinhá)</i> | Coatl             |
| <i>*xin?+sihá-</i>   | = | <i>xinhá</i>   | Heraldic          |
| <i>*xrus?+sihá-</i>  | = | <i>xrushá</i>  | Guivre            |
| <i>*tsír?+sihá-</i>  | = | <i>tsírhá</i>  | Lindworm          |
| <i>*ler?+sihá-</i>   | = | <i>lerhá</i>   | Wingless Heraldic |
| <i>*sres?+sihá-</i>  | = | <i>sreshá</i>  | Wyvern            |

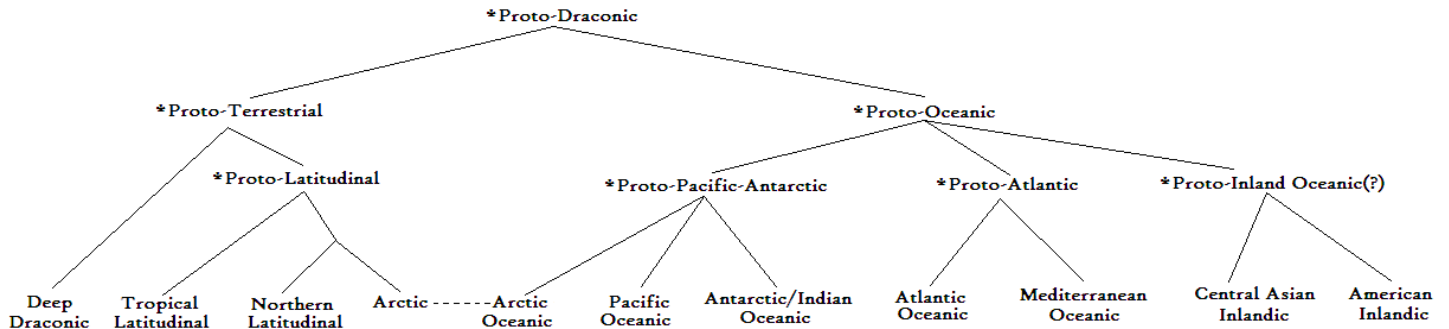
Apparently the final vowel of the original root was lost in this process along with the syllable *si* from *sihá*. This process would also explain the plural forms if they were formed from the original descriptive root plus the plural root *shúna-* ‘dragons, those who are alike or kindred to me’ as below:

|                       |  |  |                   |
|-----------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| <i>*šin?+shúna-</i>   |  |  | Amphiptère        |
| <i>*(šin?+shúna-)</i> |  |  | Coatl             |
| <i>*xin?+shúna-</i>   |  |  | Heraldic          |
| <i>*xrus?+shúna-</i>  |  |  | Guivre            |
| <i>*tsír?+shúna-</i>  |  |  | Lindworm          |
| <i>*ler?+shúna-</i>   |  |  | Wingless Heraldic |
| <i>*sres?+shúna-</i>  |  |  | Wyvern            |

The collapse of the original descriptive root with the term *shúna-* probably happened in parallel with that of *sihá-* but since the vowel in the first syllable of *shúna-* is voiced it most likely caused voicing to the first syllable of the original root forming:

|                      |   |                |                   |
|----------------------|---|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>*šin?+shúna-</i>  | = | <i>šínna-</i>  | Amphiptère        |
| <i>*šin?+shúna-</i>  | = | <i>šínna-</i>  | Coatl             |
| <i>*xin?+shúna-</i>  | = | <i>xínna-</i>  | Heraldic          |
| <i>*xrus?+shúna-</i> | = | <i>xrúsna-</i> | Guivre            |
| <i>*tsír?+shúna-</i> | = | <i>tsírna-</i> | Lindworm          |
| <i>*ler?+shúna-</i>  | = | <i>lérna-</i>  | Wingless Heraldic |
| <i>*sres?+shúna-</i> | = | <i>srésna-</i> | Wyvern            |

Bloody Face later informed Howard when he asked about it specifically that these terms were virtually identical in the Artic dialect of Srínawésin but not in the Tropical dialect, leading Howard to hypothesize that Artic and Northern Latitudinal were more closely related to one another than to the Tropical variety, giving the relationship chart of Srínawésin’s languages as below rather than as noted in §1.4.2. **Dialects and the History of Srínawésin** above:



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I have no direct evidence to back up Howard's assertion but as it makes good linguistic sense I would imagine that he is broadly correct but without access to his sources I cannot say more. It is an interesting look into the pre-(human)-history of Srínawésin although given the draconic lifespan is so long the time periods involved in any linguistic change would be enormous.

Section II:

Lexicon of Verb Roots

H

•HÁHÍ-

*Trans. V:* to look for a particular mate, to try and convince a friend to become a mate

*Refl. V:* to be looking for a mate

*Noun-Verb:*

†a dragon looking for a mate (both genders (I))

†an animal looking for a mate (‡)

*Adjective:* hopeful, desirous

*Adverb:* longingly, piningly

•HAHÍN-

*Intran. V:* to be a boundary marker

*Trans. V:* to set up a boundary marker between another territory (direct object)

*Refl. V:* to set up general boundary markers

*Noun-Verb:*

a boundary marker, mark, sign of possession (XII)

*Adjective:* separated, possessed by a dragon as a hunting territory

*Adverb:* in a set-aside fashion

HÁĀA- to sing beautifully, †nightingale (VI)

◊HALĀ(L)- (singular form is *tsúrí-*)

*Intran. V:* to be tiny pebbles or gravel

*Noun-Verb:*

tiny pebbles, little stones, gravel (IX, X)

*Adjective:* crunchy, loud, difficult to move over silently

*Adverb:* crunchingly, loudly

HÁĀĀTH- to burst out, to free, to open up

HÁĀI- steam, boiling water, hot springs (IX)

HĀĀIN- again, once more, also (typically adverbial)

HÁĀRÍ-

to appear, to emerge from, to originate from, original place (‡)

◊HALŪTH-

cedar tree (singular form is *xnesyi-*) (IX)

•HANA-

male sex organs, penis, phallus (‡)

HANĀTH-

unsure, uncertain, cautious creature (‡)

HĀNÍ-

love, desire, want, hope for, hunger for (XII), a creature which wants something or which is desired (‡)

HANRĀ-

to yawn, to open the mouth very wide, opened mouth of a creature (‡)

HANRÍ-

to check up on, to look in on, to visit, to see how things are (principally between two Sihá)

HĀNRŪ-

aerial conditions between a large pocket of high pressure (clear weather) and low pressure (cloudy, rainy weather) (VIII)

HANSĀ-

open, clear skies with few clouds (VIII), apparent, clear

HĀNSĒ-

new, surprising, astonishing

HANSÍ-

stress, worry, excitement (IX, XII)

HĀNSU-

to scrape the scales off a fish, fish scales (usually plural) (V, XII)

HĀNU-

golden, goldish (color) (XII)

HANXE-

truth, veracity (VII), truthful dragon, trustworthy dragon (I)

HĀQSA-

*Intran. V:* to leap, to jump about

*Trans. V:* to make another to leap

*Refl. V:* to be a female deer

*Noun-Verb:*

†female deer (III)

†toad, little leaper (VI)

*Adjective:* a female deer's smell, deer-like smell

*Adverb:* jumpy, ducking, leaping, running in a zigzag

HĀQSA-

*Intran. V:* to be shaded

*Trans. V:* to shade from heat or light

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|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to sit in the shade or hide from the light</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>ghost, dark thing (VI)<br/>thin clouds, diaphanous clouds (VIII)<br/>shade, shadow (XII)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> shaded, shadowy, slightly dark or misty, damp</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> without enthusiasm, slowly, sluggishly</p> <p><b>HÁQSRU-</b> marrow of bone (‡)</p> <p><b>HAQSÚN-</b> to think, to believe, to give credit to, to care about</p> <p><b>HAQXÍ-</b> to be purple in color, a thing which is purple (‡)</p> <p><b>HÁQXÍ-</b> hoof (‡)</p> <p><b>•HARÁ-</b> †(your) father (I)</p> <p><b>HÁRÁ-</b> †mammoth (♂) (III)</p> <p><b>HARI-</b> †Uranus (VII)</p> <p><b>HÁRÍ-</b> scar, scarred over flesh (alternate of <i>hushí-</i>) (XII)</p> <p><b>HARSU-</b> appears to be (usually in adverbial form)</p> <p><b>HÁRTHA-</b> †a predator waiting patiently for just the right moment to strike (‡), to wait patiently to strike, to wait with a purpose</p> <p><b>#HARÚ-</b> tough or particularly disgusting fat, gristle, blubber (‡)</p> <p><b>HASA-</b> “empty” root, pronoun root (‡)</p> <p><b>◊HASNÉ-</b> hip, hip bone, pelvis (plural is <i>rišu-</i>) (‡)</p> <p><b>HAŠE-</b> to turn around, to whirl around</p> <p><b>HÁSÚ-</b> flint (X)</p> <p><b>◊HÁŠÍ-</b> print, track, mark left in the ground by a foot but without any traceable smells left by the animal which left it (plural form of <i>šuhun-</i>) (‡)</p> <p><b>HAŠLA-</b> dry riverbed (X, XI)</p> <p><b>HAŠLÍ-</b> a broken chunk of bone imbedded in meat or flesh (XI, XII)</p> <p><b>HÁŠRÚ-</b> blackberry, brambles (IX)</p> <p><b>HAŠWA-</b> †comet (VII)</p> <p><b>HÁŠÉ-</b> heaven, sky (unreachable) (VII)</p> <p><b>HASHA-</b> weather, atmospheric conditions (VIII)</p> <p><b>HASHÚ-</b> to wrench something open widely (corpse, tree), wide, open thing (‡)</p> <p><b>HÁSNI-</b> raspberry (IX)</p> | <p><b>HÁŠIN-</b> scales, skin, coating of something (undifferentiated) (‡)</p> <p><b>HÁŠU-</b> tip of the tail (‡)</p> <p><b>HAXA-</b> top of a mountain, tip, highest reaches of a mountain (X)</p> <p><b>HÁXÉ-</b> to bristle, to appear to be larger, to make an attempt at intimidation</p> <p><b>HAXÍ-</b> to be tired, to be wearied</p> <p><b>HAXLA-</b> sand, dirt (always innumerable) (IX, X)</p> <p><b>HAXLÁ-</b> to wear away, to wear down to erode (probably related to <i>haxla-</i>)</p> <p><b>HAXU-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to place in depressed ground</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to lay down in a hallow</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>mist laying in a hollow (VIII)<br/>standing water, small lake, pool, little puddle (IX)<br/>hollow, depression (X)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> laying down, laying, drooping</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> lethargically</p> <p><b>HAXÚ-</b> lava (IX)</p> <p><b>HAXYÉ-</b> †goldfish (V)</p> <p><b>HATHÁ-</b> anger, fury (IX)</p> <p><b>HÁTHA-</b> deep, a location beneath, the ground beneath one, below (direction) (X, ‡)</p> <p><b>HÁTSÉ-</b> †youngling, adolescent dragon (I)</p> <p><b>HATSI-</b> holly-tree (IX)</p> <p><b>HAWA-</b></p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be a female goat</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>†large prehistoric animal of unknown type (III)<br/>†goat (♀) (III, IV)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> smell like a female goat, female goatishness</p> <p><b>HAWÁ-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be meaty shreds, to be torn or rent</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to rend, to slash, to rip into meaty shreds</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be torn up, to slash oneself</p> |
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| <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>meat (‡)<br/>depths of the earth (stone-meat) (X)<br/><i>Adjective:</i> meaty, ripped up, slashed,<br/>smell like meat<br/><i>Adverb:</i> with a slicing, cutting<br/>motion or manner</p> | <p>‡fish (in a river, lake or sea) (V)<br/><i>Adjective:</i> fishy, fish-smelling<br/><i>Adverb:</i> lashing side-to-side</p>  |
| <b>#HAWÉ-</b> a confused creature (‡), confusion,<br>confused, to confuse   | <b>HÍNETH-</b> to sequester, to hole up, to dig into<br>a location to wait   |
| <b>HAYÁ-</b> to wash, to bathe in water, to play<br>in the water, †a bathing creature (‡)   | <b>HINÉÍ-</b> a muddy river, stream, creek or<br>rivulet (IX)  |
| <b>HÁYI-</b> wasteland, barren lands (X, XI)  | <b>HÍNTSE-</b> broken dragon egg (XI), hatched,<br>‡waning moon (VII)  |
| <b>◊HELÁ-</b> fords in a river (singular form is<br><i>qsúqsí-</i> ) (IX, X)  | <b>HIRA-</b> †bull, cow (♂) (III)  |
| <b>HÉLÁ-</b> tributary river (similar to <i>húran-</i> or<br>a vein or artery of water) (IX)  | <b>HÍRÍ-</b> sound of rain (On.) (VIII)  |
| <b>HELÁTH-</b> a forest with too much cover to see<br>prey from the air (IX)  | <b>HÍRLA-</b> glacial pool of water (IX)   |
| <b>HÉNÁ-</b> (‡)barnacle (V, XI (considered to<br>be like a plant))   | <b>•HÍRSE-</b> to mate, to copulate (non draconic)<br>(‡)  |
| <b>HENE-</b> sandstone (X)  | <b>HIRÚ-</b> plant that grows on a vine (IX)   |
| <b>HÉQXU-</b> to feel <i>déjà vu</i> , to feel strange  | <b>HISRE-</b> vein of ore in the stone (X)   |
| <b>HERI-</b> moss on a stone (IX, XI)   | <b>HÍSHI-</b> flakes of stone or another material,<br>chips of something (‡)   |
| <b>HÉRLU-</b> †polar bear (II)  | <b>HÍSHÍ-</b> thirst, desire for water, creature<br>which is thirsty, drought caused by<br>intense heat wave (compare with<br><i>rathu-</i> ) (‡, VIII)  |
| <b>HESA-</b> to coat, to cover something in<br>something liquid or dusty, a film,<br>or coating of something on the skin<br>(IX)  | <b>HÍSA-</b> gust of wind, puff of wind (VIII)   |
| <b>HESRÁ-</b> volcanic stone, pumice (although<br>usually the black variety (X))  | <b>HISYÁ-</b> mountain trail, trail through hills<br>or foothills (X)  |
| <b>HESHÍ-</b> †swan (VI)  | <b>HÍŠÁ-</b>   |
| <b>HESHÚ-</b> clawful (pebbles which fill up a<br>claw (X)), numerical classifier of<br>enumerated item's class (‡)   | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be heard, to be audible   |
| <b>HÉXU-</b> rainbow (VIII)   | <i>Trans. V:</i> to hear, to listen to   |
| <b>HEŠI-</b> to interrupt, to butt in   | <i>Refl. V:</i> to be listening, to listen to<br>oneself   |
| <b>HÉTSÁ-</b> clear, mirror-like lake with a lot of<br>glare (IX, XI)   | <i>Noun-Verb:</i>  |
| <b>HÉYA-</b> †moose (♀) (III)   | ear (‡)  |
| <b>HEYUN-</b> †grasshopper (VI)   | sound under water (V)  |
| <b>HÍLÁ-</b> small, rocky island (X)  | sound (VIII)   |
| <b>HÍNA-</b> to roll over (aerial maneuver)   | <i>Adjective:</i> loud, audible  |
| <b>HÍNE-</b>  | <i>Adverb:</i> audibly   |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> to move back and forth  | <b>HÍŠIN-</b> lowlands, low area where the tide<br>might come in (IX, X)   |
| <i>Trans. V:</i> to make to swim away or<br>towards oneself or another  | <b>HÍŠRÍ-</b> cover, to hide behind while hunting<br>(‡)   |
| <i>Refl. V:</i> to swim (by moving tail<br>back and forth), to be a fish  | <b>HÍŠRU-</b> to mark trees with horns or antlers,<br>trees marked by horns or antlers<br>(IX, XI)   |
| <i>Noun-Verb:</i>   | <b>HÍXÉ-</b> foolish actions which cause harm<br>(usually to oneself, which is of<br>course the only thing which really<br>matters), †a dragon or animal<br>which by its foolish actions causes<br>itself harm (‡) |

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| HÍXIN-   | †chicken (VI)   | HÚRSÁ-            | to be grimy, to be covered in mud and rotting muck, †a creature covered in grime and rotting muck (‡)                    |
| HÍXRÚ-   | debris after a storm (usually innumerable) (XI, XII)  | HURTHÁ-           | curve of the earth seen from high up (while flying) (X), atmospheric disturbance caused by the curve of the earth (VIII) |
| HÍTSÁ-   | good, pleasant, nice (‡)  | HÚRTSA-           | to grind, to grate   |
| HÍYA-    | to startle awake, †a creature which is startled awake (‡)   | HURÚ-             | left side, left direction (‡)  |
| HIYU-    | to pick at, to scratch at in an attempt to pull something out or off  | HÚRÚ-             | combative, difficult, ornery creature (mostly non-Shúna) (‡)   |
| HÚLE-    | cat-nap, little sleep, a nap (XII), lightly-sleeping creature (‡)   | •HURÚN-           | to forbid, to exclude, forbidden, excluded place (to listener but not to another) (X, XII)                               |
| HULU-    | beach, edge of the water (IX, X)  | ◊HÚRÚN-           | to be brave, to lack fear, bravery, lack of fear (VII), †brave creatures (‡) (singular form is <i>syénsú-</i> )          |
| HUNA-    | very rare feminine “empty” pronoun root (found primarily in Artic Latitudinal but sometimes found in Northern Latitudinal as well) (‡)                    | #HUSA-            | to be ridiculous, to be utterly foolish, (†)a creature or thing which is ridiculous and utterly foolish (‡)              |
| HUNHA-   | deep and wide lake (IX, X)  | HÚSA-             | thorny bushes (IX)   |
| HÚNI-    | †ptarmigan (VI)   | HÚSÁ-             | echo (usually plural) (VIII)   |
| #HUNLÚ-  | sick, sickly, infirm, weak, sickly creature (‡)   | HÚSHA-            | long duration, extended wait (rarely used) (VIII, XII)   |
| HUNQSE-  | †rat, mouse (VI)  | HUSHI-            | open ground in a forest, forested but without much brush to impede movement (and without cover) (IX)                     |
| •HÚNQSÉ- | spikes along a dragon’s back (I)  | HUSHÍ-            | scar, old wound (‡), †Aldebaran (star in Taurus) (VII)   |
| HÚNU-    | to sing a specific melody, a melody (On.?) (VIII)   | HUSLÉ-            | leaves on the ground (XI)  |
| HÚQSA-   | white, brightly white (XII), white ash (XI), white thing (‡)  | HÚSLÉ-            | fullerite (glass formed from lightning striking sand) (X)  |
| HÚQXE-   | to catch midair, to grab onto prey midair   | HUSNA-            | to go, to leave behind   |
| HUQSU-   | a sheer drop of a mountain face, sheer stone drop (X)   | HÚSRU-            | †magpie (VI)   |
| HÚRA-    | thunder (VIII)  | •HUSU-            | whispering of the wind through reeds, grass, leaves (On.) (VIII)   |
| HÚRÁ-    | to spill, to gush out, to spill out over something (relatively small in nature vs. <i>shaxún-</i> ‘flood’), spilled liquid such as blood or bile (IX, XI) | HÚSÚ-             | icicle (IX)  |
| HÚRAN-   | to cut a vein or artery, a vein or artery (see <i>hélá-</i> as well) (‡)  | HUSÚN-            |  |
| HÚRÉ-    | †worm, earthworm (alternate term from <i>xánra-</i> ) (VI)  | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be winding, sinuous, of an indirect manner  |
| HÚRLÁ-   | water dripping over stone, water dripping in a cave (IX)  | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to plot against...   |
| HÚRNA-   | anus (‡)  | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to plot, to plan   |
| HURQSA-  | hole in the ice (used by seals as a breathing hole) (IX)  | <i>Noun-Verb:</i> |  |
| HÚRQSI-  | trunk (of a tree or torso of an animal or dragon) (‡)   |                   | †demon, monster, devil (VI)  |
| HÚRSA-   | to need or require  | <i>Adjective:</i> | untrustworthy  |
|          |   | <i>Adverb:</i>    | in a ugly way, fiendishly  |

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| <p>◊HÚSYÚ- to dream, to move around and make sounds while sleeping, †dreams (VII), creatures which are dreaming (‡) (singular form is <i>syésá-</i>)</p> <p>HUŠU- †horse (♀) (III)</p> <p>HÚŠU- †trusted enemy (unpossessed) (?)</p> <p>HUSWA- spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows &amp; sunlight) (IX, XII)</p> <p>HÚXHÁ- to chortle, to laugh, a laugh or chortle, sound of amusement (VIII)</p> <p>HUXLI- knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed (IX, IX, XII)</p> <p>HUTSA- to strike back, to get vengeance upon, to hit back, vengeance (XII)</p> <p>◊HUTSÁ- honeysuckle plant (plural form is <i>yisi-</i>) (IX)</p> <p>HÚTSÚ- bark (of a dog, seal etc.) (On.) (‡, VIII)</p> <p>HÚTSU- skull (‡)</p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be forked, to be split</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to spear with horns, to kill with horns, to maul</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be a male deer</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">†male deer, buck (III)</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">†horned fish (V)</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">†horned beetle, bug (VI)</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">forks of lightning, horns of lightning (VIII)</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">sloughed off antlers (XI)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> spiky, horny, spined</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> in a split way, unplanned, without a purpose</p> <p>HUXRÍ- salt, salty water (X, IX)</p> <p>HÚWE- long distance, far away (‡)</p> | <p>(I), †a sneaky or slinking creature (‡)</p> <p>LAHÚ- berry (IX, XII)</p> <p>LAĀA- seedling (IX)</p> <p>LAĀIN- flowers, blossoms (IX)</p> <p>LANIN- to remain, to stay behind, to leave something behind, left over object (‡)</p> <p>◊LANŠU- for a ♂ animal to sweat, sweat of a ♂ animal (‡)</p> <p>LARA- †cat, big cat, predatory cat (II, IV)</p> <p>#LARI- weak, not strong, wounded (‡)</p> <p>◊LARÍ- willow tree (plural form is <i>sasi-</i>) (IX)</p> <p>LARSE- †a dwarf (?) (VI)</p> <p>LASE- upwind (direction) (‡)</p> <p>LASHÍN- scotch broom plant (IX)</p> <p>LÁŠÁ- to kill, slay, destroy, rip up (no mention of eating)</p> <p>LÁŠI- shoal, shore (IX, X, XII)</p> <p>◊LASU- †herd of prey animals (III, IV)</p> <p>LATSE- to find, successfully search for</p> <p>LATSÍ- to be bored, to bore, †a bored creature (‡)</p> <p>LATSÍŠ- lower left back (direction) (‡)</p> <p>#LAYÚ- poison, bitterness, venom, bile (‡)</p> <p>ÉĒLATH- dry air, dry season, summer (?) (VIII)</p> <p>LENA- pancreas (‡)</p> <p>ÉÉQXÍN- to leap up, to take off with a running start</p> <p>◊LERHÁ- †a Wingless Heraldic form of dragon (plural form is <i>lérna-</i>) (I)</p> <p>◊LÉRNA- †a Wingless Heraldic form of dragon (singular form is <i>lerhá-</i>) (I)</p> <p>LERQSU- to be curious, probing</p> <p>ÉÉRSÍ- to pile up something onto something else, to heap onto something else (as opposed to <i>yuxi-</i> which implies just a pile or heap but not explicitly on top of something else)</p> <p>LESHU- plainly, somewhat obviously (similar to <i>qsér</i> but considered to be non-insulting, usually in adverbial form)</p> <p>LEYA- to hunt by scent alone, a creature hunting by scent alone (‡)</p> <p>ÉÉYÁ- gills of a fish or shark (V, XII)</p> |
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### I

ÍTSIN- ravine, gully (mostly sharp-walled) (X)

### L

LAHÉ- to be sneaky or suspicious, ††a questionable or suspicious dragon



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|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>ÉÍHI-</b>      | to sing a lullaby, to croon softly, lullaby, crooning soft song (VIII)                                    |
| <b>ÉÍHU-</b>      | to ask, to query, a question (VIII)   |
| <b>#ÉÍÉA-</b>     | to be incautious about where one defecates and urinates, uncaring, incautious, an incautious creature (‡) |
| <b>ÉÍÉU-</b>      | opal stone (X)  |
| <b>ÉINTSA-</b>    | rowan tree (IX)   |
| <b>ÉÍRÁ-</b>      |   |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | clashing, difficult, problematic  |
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to be hostile (towards me, implicit object)   |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to be my enemy  |
| <i>Noun-Verb:</i> |   |
|                   | #†(my) enemy, proven foe (I)  |
|                   | †competition animal for similar food resources (II)   |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | hostile, problematic  |
| <i>Adverb:</i>    | hostilely   |
| <b>ÉÍSHÉ-</b>     | to spread out into the ground, roots of a tree (IX, XI, XII)  |
| <b>ÉISHU-</b>     | pussy willow (IX)   |
| <b>ÉÍSHU-</b>     | pine needles (usually plural) (IX, XII)   |
| <b>ÉISÚ-</b>      | to be very, very hot, a thing which is visibly hot (visual) (‡)   |
| <b>ÉÍŠA-</b>      | to be interested in something, to be interesting, †an interesting creature, interesting thing (‡)         |
| <b>•ÉÍŠÁ-</b>     |   |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be a hunting territory of someone  |
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to search for a hunting territory   |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to have a hunting territory (unspecified ownership)   |
| <i>Noun-Verb:</i> |   |
|                   | hunting territory (general, no specified ownership) (XII)   |
| <b>ÉÍXNÁ-</b>     | to warn, a warning (VIII)   |
| <b>ÉUHÚ-</b>      | sloped hill, hill with a gentle or gradual slope (X)  |
| <b>ÉÚQXÚ-</b>     | permafrost, layer of frozen ground which never melts (X)  |
| <b>ÉURÉ-</b>      | sulfur (X)  |
| <b>ÉUSA-</b>      |   |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | sit up, set in a place  |

*Trans. V:* to place, to put a thing down  
*Refl. V:* to sit, to prop oneself up  
*Noun-Verb:*

location, place, definite location (X, ‡)  
*Adjective:* sitting, placed  
*Adverb:* in a situated manner

**ÉUSÍ-** to respect or admire, respect, admiration, (love?) (VII)

## N

**NAHAŁ-** to catch something but have it struggle loose, to struggle loose from a predator's grasp

**NÁHÍN-** to sneeze, to snort, expulsion of air or sneeze (VIII)

**NAHU-** a lake which water flows into but (apparently) not out of (IX)

**NAHUN-** †Spica (star in the constellation of Virgo) (VII), blue-white, blue as well as white

**NAŁÍ-** to string something, string, line, group of items strung on a line (usually plural unless referring to the string in totality) (‡)

**NÁQXE-** spray, foam, sea foam (IX)

**•NAQXÍ-** little twig, tiny branch (IX, XI, XII) (plural is *sušun-*)

**NARA-** fishrun, the time of year where fish swim upstream to mate, †fish on a run up a river (V, X, XII)

**NÁRA-** to fall, to collapse, to dive onto

**NARÁ-** (†) clam (V, IX because it is considered semi-plantlike)

**NÁRÁ-** to roar, a roar (On.) (VIII), ††a roaring creature (‡)

**NARATH-** elder tree (IX)

**NARHA-** grass, field, clearing, meadow (‡)

**NÁRHU-** creek, little stream, rivulet, dried up little stream (IX, XI)

**NÁRÍ-** to be unlike, to be different, to be dissimilar, †an animal unlike others (‡)

**NÁRIN-** †reindeer (♀) (III)

**NÁRQSA-** to be bald and devoid of hair or trees, †a creature which is bald or balding (‡)

**NARSÍ-** gemstone, gem (X)

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| NARSÚ-  | sick, rotting tree which is still alive but might fall over (IX)                                       |
| NASA-   | †water skimmer (insect) (VI)   |
| NÁSA-   | directly up (direction) (‡)  |
| NAŠA-   | sorta, kinda, a little bit   |
| NAŠIN-  | brown, the color brown, brown object/being (‡)   |
| NAŠIR-  | fur, hair (‡)  |
| NÁSRÍ-  | upper left back (direction) (‡)  |
| NAXÍ-   | unused prey trail (XI, ‡)  |
| NÁXU-   | gamey taste in flesh (‡)   |
| NAXUŁ-  | desert, deserted land, barren (XI, X)  |
| NATSA-  | cool, soothing, cool object (‡)  |
| NAWE-   | false trail (left by either predator or game) (‡)  |
| NÉHÁ-   | †male giant (?) (♂) (VI) <sup>6</sup>  |
| NEĽNI-  | to be kind and generous, †a kind and generous creature (‡)   |
| NÉLSÁ-  | to make worse, to worsen   |
| ◆NÉLU-  | shed scales (?) (singular form is <i>yátsín-</i> ) (XI)  |
| NÉNYI-  | limestone (X)  |
| NEWÁ-   | to dip, to move slowly downward, to slip down  |
| NÍHÁ-   | to curl up, to roll oneself up   |
| ◆NÍLSA- | to lie, a lie (VIII), a liar (‡), a deceitful happening, a trick (XII) (plural form is <i>wašra-</i> ) |
| NÍRU-   | to inadvertently startle an animal   |
| NÍSHU-  | tibia bone (‡)   |
| NÍŠÁ-   | oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily   |
| NÍŠNÁ-  | to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off  |
| NUNA-   |  |
|         | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be the wind, to blow  |
|         | <i>Trans. V:</i> to blow on, to take away breath (with <i>qsi</i> )                                    |
|         | <i>Refl. V:</i> to breathe, to gasp  |
|         | <i>Noun-Verb:</i>  |
|         | breath (‡)   |
|         | spirit, ghostly thing (VI)   |
|         | fate (celestial winds) (VII)   |
|         | wind, breeze (VIII)  |
|         | <i>Adjective:</i> breezily, breathy  |
| NUSU-   | †crawdada (V, VI)  |
| NÚSHE-  | a crack in a rock face (X, XII)  |

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| NUSYE- | †woodpecker (VI)   |
| •NUŠÁ- |  |
|        | <i>Trans. V:</i> to make into my hatch-sister  |
|        | <i>Refl. V:</i> to be my hatch-sister  |
|        | <i>Noun-Verb:</i>  |
|        | †(my) hatch-sister   |
|        | <i>Adjective:</i> sisterly to me   |
| •NUXE- | †unexpected guest to hunting territory (neutral intent) (I), (†) unexpected happening or thing (‡) |
| NUWA-  | large, unmoving, long lasting ice sheet (X, XI)  |
| NYARE- | dragon's forepaw, forefoot, "hand" (I)   |

## QS

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| QSÁHI-   | ancient, truly old, beyond all remembrance (‡)  |
| QSÁHE-   | to wait, to wait for, expectant or waiting creature (‡)   |
| QSÁHÚN-  | †whale (undifferentiated gender or species) (V)   |
| •QSÁLÉ-  |   |
|          | <i>Trans. V:</i> to make into (your) hatch-brother  |
|          | <i>Refl. V:</i> to be (your) hatch-brother  |
|          | <i>Noun-Verb:</i>   |
|          | †(your) hatch-brother (I)   |
|          | <i>Adjective:</i> brotherly   |
| QSANA-   | to slosh, to splash water or liquid   |
| QSÁNI-   |   |
|          | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be changeable, alterable   |
|          | <i>Trans. V:</i> to change, to make different   |
|          | <i>Refl. V:</i> to change, to alter, to be changed  |
|          | <i>Noun-Verb:</i>   |
|          | †Moon (VII)   |
|          | a single moon's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon to the next dark of the moon (XII) |
|          | <i>Adjective:</i> changeable, shifting, moon-like   |
|          | <i>Adverb:</i> shiftingly, shifty   |
| ◆QSÁNĽA- | †ants (singular form is <i>qxarín-</i> ) (VI)   |
| QSÁQSA-  | †turtle (IV, V)   |
| QSÁQSÁ-  |   |

<sup>6</sup> See the note on *ríná-* about this root

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| <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to flock together, to fly through the air in a mass</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to flock in attack, to swarm another and attack in a group</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be a crow, to flock in a group</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>†crow (VI)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> crowy, in a flocky manner, crow-like smell</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> in a group in the air</p> <p><b>QSAQXE-</b> †goose (VI)</p> <p><b>QSÁRHU-</b> †thrush (VI)</p> <p><b>QSÁSÍ-</b> †a nightmare, a terrible dream, frightening thing while sleeping, waking up scared, to dream a nightmare (VII)</p> <p><b>•QSASHI-</b> to try and lose one's scent by crossing a river or stream, a trail where an animal tried to lose its trail by crossing a river or stream to disrupt the smell, †an animal who tried to lose its trail by crossing a river or stream (‡)</p> <p><b>◊QSÁSHI-</b> †wizards/sorcerers? (singular form is <i>xyéhi-</i>) (IV)<sup>7</sup></p> <p><b>QSÁTHI-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be hidden, stashed away</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to consume, to eat, to place into (the stomach)</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be hidden, in a dark place, to be eaten, to eat oneself</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>stomach (‡)<br/>cave, hole (X)<br/>wound in a dead animal (XI)<br/>container, hole, "bag" (XII)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> hidden, stashed away</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> secretly</p> <p><b>QSATSE-</b> †hawk, eagle (II, VI)</p> <p><b>#QSÁWERÁ-</b></p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to pester, to bother, to hassle, to disrupt</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to worry oneself, to hassle oneself, to be a <i>færie</i> or goblin</p> | <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>†<i>færie</i>, goblin, elf, little spirit or sprite (‡)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> annoying, problematic</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> difficult, problematic</p> <p><b>QSAWÍN-</b> †walrus (♂) (III, V)</p> <p><b>QSEHAR-</b> †fox (II, IV)</p> <p><b>◊◊QSÉRE-</b> †gnat, to buzz around annoyingly, to fly dartingly without a pattern (plural form is <i>slátsú-</i>, innumerable form is <i>qxuhan-</i>) (VI)</p> <p><b>QSÉRNA-</b> nipple (‡)</p> <p><b>QSÉRU-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to smell, to be odorous</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to smell, to taste</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to make oneself smelly</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>nose (‡)<br/>tip of a tree, treetop(s) (IX)<br/>headland, promontory (nose of land) (X)<br/>the tip of an unknown thing, "tip of the iceberg" (XIII)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> smelly (non-pejorative), noticeable</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> obvious, apparent</p> <p><b>QSEQSÉ-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be snowy</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to cover in snow, to powder with snow</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to hide among the snow</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>hundreds of falling meteors in a swarm (VII)<br/>falling snow (VIII)<br/>snow on the ground (IX)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> snowy</p> <p><b>QSÍHÍ-</b> to be orange-yellow, a thing which is orange-yellow (‡)</p> <p><b>QSÍHÚ-</b> to toss, to throw</p> <p><b>QSÍNQXE-</b> updraft of wind (VIII)</p> <p><b>•QSÍNRA-</b> cower, cover up, to hide behind cover from a predator</p> <p><b>QSÍRTSE-</b> cancerous, cancer, †a creature with cancer (‡)</p> <p><b>QSÍSA-</b> to tip, to push over</p> <p><b>QSLÁN(E)-</b> to stare intently, to pay close attention, †intent creature (‡)</p> |
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<sup>7</sup> See the note on *xyéhi-* below.

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|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>QSLAHU-</b>  | statically charged clouds (thunder clouds which are forming) (VIII)  |
| <b>•QSLÁRU-</b> | to sing a song with a traditional melody but different lyrics, a song with a traditional melody but differing lyrics (VIII)  |
| <b>•QSLÁŠU-</b> | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be next to something next to another<br><i>Trans. V:</i> to make another (your) neighbor's neighbor<br><i>Refl. V:</i> to be (your) neighbor's neighbor<br><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br>†(your) neighbor's neighbor (I)<br><i>Adjective:</i> somewhat distant   |
| <b>QSLÁWU-</b>  | forest with various mixed trees (IX)   |
| <b>QSLÁYÁ-</b>  | pawpads of a mammal (‡)  |
| <b>QSLIRÁ-</b>  | oak tree, oak wood, oak branch (IX, XII)   |
| <b>QSNANÍ-</b>  | †pheasant (VI)   |
| <b>QSÚHÁ-</b>   | to chew, to worry (to chew upon incessantly), lower jawbone and teeth (‡)  |
| <b>••QSÚLA-</b> | dragon's wing (plural form is <i>syéthu</i> ) (I), to fly  |
| <b>•QSUNRÍ-</b> | †prey of a Blood Hunt (I)  |
| <b>•QSÚQSÍ-</b> | ford in a river (plural form is <i>helá-</i> ) (IX, X)   |
| <b>QSÚQSU-</b>  | thick, brush covered meadow (X)  |
| <b>QSÚRÉ-</b>   | †newborn calf of any prey animal (III, IV)   |
| <b>QSUSÉ-</b>   | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be raining (undifferentiated strength)<br><i>Trans. V:</i> to be rained upon<br><i>Refl. V:</i> to go out in the rain, to sit in the rain<br><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br>†Northern Lights (euphemism) (VII)<br>rain, falling water from the sky (VIII)<br>waterfall, splashing water (IX)<br><i>Adjective:</i> rainy, splashy<br><i>Adverb:</i> in a rain-like way |
| <b>QSUWÉ-</b>   | <i>Intran. V:</i> to move towards a destination (a river hunting for the sea)  |

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to hunt for something   |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to be hunting   |
| <i>Noun-Verb:</i> | †hunting dragon (I)<br>†predator (II)<br>†animal hunting another (but non-predatory?) (‡) |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | stalking  |
| <i>Adverb:</i>    | “hungrily,” “stalkingly”  |
| <b>QSUWÍN-</b>    | heather (bush) (IX)   |
| <b>QSWÁTSA-</b>   | tundra, large cold land without trees (X, XI)   |
| <b>QSWÍŠÍ-</b>    | †wood boring insects (VI)   |

## QX

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>••QXAHA-</b>  | †clutch-mates (non-gendered or possessed) (inherently plural but there appears to be no singular form) (I)   |
| <b>QXALRÍ-</b>   | mudflat (IX, X)  |
| <b>QXÁNU-</b>    | down, fuzz, soft feathers (usually plural) (XII, ‡)  |
| <b>••QXARÍN-</b> | †ant, antlike insect (plural form is <i>qsánla-</i> ) (VI)   |
| <b>QXÁTSI-</b>   | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be a bone<br><i>Trans. V:</i> to de-bone, to rip out the bones<br><i>Refl. V:</i> to break one's bone<br><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br>bone (‡)<br>bones of the mountain, deep stone (X)<br>dead bones, remains (XI)<br><i>Adjective:</i> bony, bleached |
| <b>•QXÁXA-</b>   | <i>Trans. V:</i> to make into (my) hatch-brother<br><i>Refl. V:</i> to be (my) hatch-brother<br><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br>†(my) hatch-brother<br><i>Adjective:</i> brotherly  |
| <b>QXÉHA-</b>    | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be seared, burnt<br><i>Trans. V:</i> to burn, to sear with flame<br><i>Refl. V:</i> to be burnt<br><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br>†the Sun on a hot day (VII)<br>heat, hot weather (VIII)   |

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| <p>fire, flame (IX)<br/> <i>Adjective:</i> fiery, burning, furious<br/> <i>Adverb:</i> vicious, angry, flaming with anger</p> <p><b>QXEHI-</b> †reindeer (♂) (III)<br/> <b>◆QXÉRE-</b> elm trees (singular is <i>tsurí-</i>)<br/> <b>QXÉLÁ-</b> lip (‡)<br/> <b>QXÉNÁ-</b> a sound echoing through a valley or in the mountains (thunder, loud noise) (VIII)<br/> <b>QXENÍ-</b> decoy trail, decoy (‡), to decoy, to lead astray<br/> <b>QXÉNRA-</b> †narwhal whale (undifferentiated gender) (V)<br/> <b>QXEQSI-</b> moor (X)<br/> <b>QXÉQSÍ-</b> †puffin (VI)<br/> <b>QXEQXÍ-</b> fern (IX)<br/> <b>QXESUN-</b> ivy, crawling ivy (IX)<br/> <b>QXESHA-</b> wet, dripping, wet thing (‡)<br/> <b>QXÉSHA-</b> arm, limb, leg (‡)<br/> <b>◆QXEŠÍ-</b> kidneys (singular is <i>sašni-</i> (‡))<br/> <b>QXÉYÉ-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be open, to open up<br/> <i>Trans. V:</i> to open, to bring out<br/> <i>Refl. V:</i> to hatch, to be a hatchling<br/> <i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>         †hatchling, child, youngling, child (‡)<br/> <i>Adjective:</i> opened, young, new<br/> <i>Adverb:</i> openly, newly</p> <p><b>QXÉYU-</b> hollow of land (X)<br/> <b>QXÍNÍ-</b> swamp, swampy land (IX, X)<br/> <b>QXÍQSE-</b> rolling hills, plains, prairie (X)<br/> <b>QXÍRSU-</b> to hesitate, to pause (at the edge of a meadow or important action and implies timidity in both cases)<br/> <b>QXÍSNA-</b> to push, to force, to make another do<br/> <b>QXÍXA-</b> fork in the river or stream (IX)<br/> <b>QXÍTSÚ-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to make noise<br/> <i>Trans. V:</i> to speak to, to address, to talk to, to speak towards<br/> <i>Refl. V:</i> to be audible, to be making noise (focus on <i>making the sound</i> rather than being <i>heard</i> which is implied with <i>híšá-</i>)<br/> <i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>         tongue (‡)<br/>         peninsula (tongue of land) (X)</p> | <p><i>Adjective:</i> to be audible (the voice)<br/> <i>Adverb:</i> audibly, loudly (in regards to one's voice)</p> <p><b>QXLAHÍ-</b> †elk (♀) (III)<br/> <b>QXLÁYU-</b> pollywog (VI, V)<br/> <b>◆QXLÉYA-</b> aspen tree (plural is <i>tsíršu-</i>) (IX)<br/> <b>QXLÍRÍ-</b> cave pool, pool of water in a cave (IX)<br/> <b>QXNÁHU-</b> †ancient giant sloth (III)<br/> <b>QXNARÍ-</b> tail feathers of a bird or hawk (‡)<br/> <b>#QXNAYU-</b> to be a coward, to be a weakling, coward, weakling (‡)<br/> <b>(#QXNÉ(HI)-)</b> see also <b>(#SNUHA-)</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be bothersome and troubling<br/> <i>Trans. V:</i> to annoy another, to insult<br/> <i>Refl. V:</i> to be annoying, to be insulting</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>         †a bothersome Kindred (I)<br/>         †human, chatterer anything which speaks but is not of the Kindred (♀/♂?) (‡)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> insulting, troubling<br/> <i>Adverb:</i> insulting, troubling</p> <p><b>QXNÍLA-</b> stop, halt, wait, obstruction, difficult thing or creature (‡)<br/> <b>QXNUHÉ-</b> to sink ones teeth into flesh and pull<br/> <b>QXRÍNA-</b> hail, hailstones (usually innumerable) (VIII, IX)<br/> <b>◆◆QXUHAN-</b> †innumerable gnats, to buzz around annoyingly, to fly dartingly without a pattern (singular form is <i>qsére-</i>, plural form is <i>slátsú-</i>) (VI)<br/> <b>QXÚHU-</b> honey, sweet (IX)<br/> <b>QXÚNAX-</b> hollow tree (IX, XI)<br/> <b>QXURA-</b> general name for small animals and rodent (IV, VI)<br/> <b>QXÚSHÚ-</b> †robin (bird) (VI), robin's egg (a "piece of a robin") (XII)<br/> <b>QXUXE-</b> to trap, to entrap, to back into a corner<br/> <b>QXUXI-</b> stalagmite (X)<br/> <b>QXÚTHRA-</b> to be weak after hibernating, weakness after hibernation, †a creature weak from hibernation (‡)<br/> <b>QXÚTSÚ-</b> quartz (X), pearl (XI)<br/> <b>QXUYE-</b></p> |
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| <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to move over the moon at night (dust, clouds)</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be a bat</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/> †bat (usually in the innumerable number) (II)<br/> smattering of clouds moving over the moon at night (VIII)<br/> bat guano, dead bats (XI)</p> <p><b>QXWÉNA-</b> shale, crumbling stone (X)</p> <p><b>QXWÉNÁ-</b> †crane (VI)</p> <p><b>#QXYÁXE-</b> †goblin (?) (specifically) (VI)</p>  | <p><b>RÁRA-</b> ribcage (‡), †The Ribcage, Constellation of Cassiopeia (?)</p> <p><b>RASÁ-</b> dewlap (XII, ‡)</p> <p><b>RARU-</b> metal (undifferentiated) (X)</p> <p><b>RÁSU-</b> to be important and meaningful, dear one (term of endearment amongst mated Sihá) (I)</p> <p><b>RÁSÚL-</b> to be important, meaningful, vital, great, central, vital concept (XII), important individual or creature (‡)</p> <p><b>RÁSHÁ-</b> forward, in front of (‡)</p> <p><b>RASHE-</b> muddy pool, puddle (IX)</p> <p><b>RÁSHU-</b> thigh, meat of the thigh (‡)</p> <p><b>◊RAŠI-</b> slivers of wood, tiny pieces of wood (singular is <i>swahú-</i>) (XI, XII)</p> <p><b>RATHA-</b> alone, singular, by oneself, by itself, a thing or creature alone (‡)</p> <p><b>RÁTHA-</b> stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain) (IX, XII)</p> <p><b>RATHU-</b> drought caused by changing aerial currents or unusual weather patterns (compare with <i>híshí-</i>) (VIII)</p> <p><b>RÉHA-</b> to be burning with heat, to be bright with heat (visual), a thing which is bright with heat (‡)</p> <p><b>REHE-</b> bark of a tree (usually possessed in some fashion) (IX)</p> <p><b>RÉNA-</b> loamy earth, rotting material (X, XI)</p> <p><b>REQXA-</b> †small fish living in a small pool of water (V)</p> <p><b>REQXE-</b> to strike with the tail, to sting with the tail, stinger on the end of a dragon's tail (vs. <i>hášu-</i>) (I, XII)</p> <p><b>◊◊RÉRLÁ-</b> †beetle (singular is <i>xátha-</i>, innumerable plural is <i>wéša-</i>) (VI)</p> <p><b>RESHÚ-</b> to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly</p> <p><b>RESYÁ-</b> a thermal of air, a warm current of air to glide upon (VIII), to glide on a thermal current</p> <p><b>RÉSYU-</b> †snipe, shore bird (VI)</p> <p><b>RESYÚ-</b> beak, bill (of a bird) (VI, XII)</p> <p><b>RETSÉ-</b> hyperbole, to be too loquacious and talkative, too many words, †a creature which is full of hyperbole and is too talkative (‡)</p> |
| <h1 style="margin: 0;">R</h1>  |  |
| <p><b>RAHA-</b> big, great, extremely, very, much, a large creature or item (‡)</p> <p><b>RAHÍ-</b> calm, still air (VIII)</p> <p><b>RÁHÍN-</b> to make, to create, to think, to formulate</p> <p><b>RÁHÚ-</b> stump of a tree (XI)</p> <p><b>RALÁ-</b> halo around the moon or sun (VII, VIII)</p> <p><b>RÁLA-</b> for stones to tumble down a slope, mountain or hill, broken groups of stone fallen from a hill or mountainside (usually innumerable) (X)</p> <p><b>RANA-</b> death, to die, to be dead, dead thing (XI)</p> <p><b>•RÁNA-</b></p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to urinate upon (only from a male)</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to urinate (only a male)</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/> male's urine (‡)<br/> stale male's urine (old) (XI)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> to smell like male's urine</p> <p><b>RANÍ-</b> horns of a dragon (I)</p> <p><b>RÁNÍ-</b> to lower one's head and threaten to charge with horns bared, to threaten</p> <p><b>RANTHÍL-</b> standing stone (left by a glacier or other geologic event?) (X)</p> <p><b>RANÚ-</b> to drive towards (hunting), driver (hunting term) (I-II)</p> <p><b>RAQXE-</b> boulder, large stone (X)</p> <p><b>•RAQXÍ-</b> to turn, to make a turn while flying, to bank</p> |  |

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| <b>RETSÍ-</b>   | jagged, ragged, pointed   |
| <b>RÍHÁN-</b>   | obsidian (dead lava) (XI, X)  |
| <b>RIHU-</b>    | little, small, tiny, small creature or item (‡)   |
| <b>RINA-</b>    | to decide, to plan, to formulate a plan of action, mind, thoughts (VIII)  |
| <b>◊RÍNA-</b>   | steps, footfalls, vibrations in the ground or earthquakes (singular form is <i>srúrna-</i> ) (‡)  |
| <b>RÍNÁ-</b>    | ‡female giant (?) (♀) (VI) <sup>8</sup>   |
| <b>RINE-</b>    | flash of light (fire, explosion, meteor strike, nova?) (VII, VIII)  |
| <b>RÍNHA-</b>   | to swim against the current, †fish swimming against the current (V)   |
| <b>RÍNLE-</b>   | booming, crashing sound (alternative word for thunder) (VIII)   |
| <b>RISA-</b>    | <i>Trans. V:</i> to bite, to slay with one's teeth<br><i>Refl. V:</i> to nibble on oneself<br><i>Noun-Verb:</i> tooth, teeth (‡)<br><i>Adjective:</i> sharp, saw-toothed, toothy<br><i>Adverb:</i> angrily, viciously |
| <b>RÍSU-</b>    | to gulp or drink deeply   |
| <b>RISÍN-</b>   | body language, disposition, unspoken communication (‡)  |
| <b>RIŠA-</b>    | mistletoe (IX)  |
| <b>◊RIŠU-</b>   | hip, hip bones, pelvis (singular is <i>hasné-</i> ) (‡)   |
| <b>RÍXU-</b>    | to skewer, to impale  |
| <b>RITHA-</b>   | to hide, to cover up, to move something over oneself in order to hide   |
| <b>•RÍTHÍ-</b>  | hard (raining) (On.)  |
| <b>•RITSLÁ-</b> | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be next to, to be near   |

<sup>8</sup> This word is recorded only once in Davis' notes along with the similar word *néhá-* 'male giant' in a conversation between Davis and Bloody Face. In the conversation, Howard mentioned to Bloody Face that he was considering going over to America to try and learn more about the Artic dialect of Srínawésin and Bloody Face replied with a snort "Over where the *rínaréshá* and *néháréshá* live? Beware of those creatures." Davis translates the words as "female giants" and "male giants" respectively but did not elaborate any further a strange oversight for a man so obsessively meticulous.

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to make another into (my) neighbor   |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to be (my) neighbor  |
| <i>Noun-Verb:</i> | ‡(my) neighbor (neither friend nor foe) (I)                                  |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | neighboring, nearby  |
| <i>Adverb:</i>    | closely  |
| <b>#RIXNÁ-</b>    | nasty, terrible tasting, awful (‡, VI)                                       |
| <b>RÍYÁ-</b>      | forget-me-not (flower) (IX)  |
| <b>RUNÁ-</b>      | marble (X)   |
| <b>RÚNA-</b>      | ‡a marmot (?) (IV)   |
| <b>RÚNÁ-</b>      | mountain (large) (X)   |
| <b>RÚNHA-</b>     | deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal (‡)                                     |
| <b>RUQSA-</b>     | a burp, expulsion of air (VIII)  |
| <b>RÚRÍN-</b>     | ice (IX)   |
| <b>RUSHÉ-</b>     | madrona tree (?) (IX)  |
| <b>RUSU-</b>      | only, but, just <sup>9</sup>   |
| <b>RÚSÚ-</b>      | ‡whistling creature or dragon (‡), singing bird (VI), whistling sound (VIII) |
| <b>RUTHU-</b>     | river flowing beneath ice (IX)   |
| <b>RÚWA-</b>      | to fake dead, to play dead, †an animal faking dead to avoid real death (‡)   |

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|----------------|--|
| <b>SÁHÁTH-</b> | island, isle (X, XII)  |
| <b>SÁHE-</b>   | ‡badger (♂) (IV)   |
| <b>SAHÍ-</b>   | moss, low hanging (IX)   |
| <b>•SÁHI-</b>  | ‡(your) mate (♂) (I)   |
| <b>SÁHÍN-</b>  | forbidden, not allowed, to make impossible to cross over   |
| <b>•SÁHUN-</b> | ‡(my) child (undifferentiated gender) (I)  |
| <b>SALATH-</b> | moth (VI)  |
| <b>SÁLU-</b>   | log floating in the water (XI)   |
| <b>SANHÍ-</b>  | particularly delicious or succulent fat (‡)  |
| <b>SÁNHÍ-</b>  | low laying ground, depression (X)  |
| <b>SANHU-</b>  | to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays, †a creature sunning itself (I-IV, VI), a place to sun oneself (X) |

<sup>9</sup> Another form of 'only, but, just' appears in *tsérin-*

## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

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|------------------|--|---|
| <b>#SÁNSÁ-</b>   | annoying, troubling, bothersome, difficult, to bother, to annoy (fairly rude) (‡)  | <i>Trans. V:</i> to turn into (my) friend<br><i>Refl. V:</i> to be (my) friend<br><i>Noun-Verb:</i> †(my) friend, ally, proven companion (I)  |
| <b>SANSÚ-</b>    | to catch a fleeting smell or scent, a fleeting smell (VIII)  |   |
| <b>SANU-</b>     | <i>Intran. V:</i> looking for a location (river moving towards the sea)<br><i>Trans. V:</i> to search for, to look for, to find<br><i>Refl. V:</i> to think about oneself, to search one's mind<br><i>Noun-Verb:</i> †(my) eye (I)<br><i>Adjective:</i> found, discovered<br><i>Adverb:</i> in a searching way | <i>Adjective:</i> friendly, trustworthy<br><i>Adverb:</i> trustworthily   |
| <b>SÁNU-</b>     | everything, all, †everyone, everything (‡)   | <b>SAYÚ-</b> to step down on with force, to hold something down with the foot or claw, to crush by stepping on, to feel crushed and dismal  |
| <b>SÁNYA-</b>    | to undercut (a river eroding a riverbank), undercut riverbank (IX)   | <b>SERA-</b> to crawl, †centipede (VI)<br><b>SÉRÁ-</b> muck, grime (IX)<br><b>SERLÁ-</b> to charge into something recklessly, to do something without considering options or results, †a foolish creature (‡)                         |
| <b>SARA-</b>     | †leech (V, VI)   | <b>SESU-</b> sickly, spotted leaves (IX, XI, XII)   |
| <b>◊SARÁ-</b>    | †ewe, sheep (♀) (plural is <i>tsethú-</i> ) (IV)   | <b>SEŠU-</b> little river, creek, stream (IX)   |
| <b>SARHÁ-</b>    | †a hydra, a multi-headed dragon (I)  | <b>SEŠA-</b> a wave, ripple of water (alternate form of <i>sihin-</i> ) (IX), to wave, to move back and forth in the wind or water  |
| <b>SÁRHÁ-</b>    | dusk (VIII), covering the eyes, cover something which is glowing   | <b>SEŠE-</b> alder tree (IX)<br><b>SEŠÉ-</b> sandbar on a riverbank (IX due its changeable nature, X)   |
| <b>SARÚ-</b>     | wise, wisdom, one who is wise, intelligence (does not necessarily denote age) (‡)  | <b>SÉŠI-</b> pine tree (IX)<br><b>SEWE-</b> frost, rime, thin frost (IX)<br><b>SÉYU-</b>  |
| <b>•SÁRXA-</b>   | †(my) mate (♀)   | <i>Intran. V:</i> to flow (as a river flows)<br><i>Trans. V:</i> to pour out, to make water flow from, to make blood flow from  |
| <b>◊SASI-</b>    | plural form of # <i>łari-</i> 'willow tree' (IX)   | <i>Refl. V:</i> to run along the ground, to slither like a serpent<br><i>Noun-Verb:</i> river, moving water, flowing water, stream, creek (IX)<br><i>Adjective:</i> like flowing water, watery, riverine<br><i>Adverb:</i> river-like |
| <b>#•SASHIN-</b> | (my) untrustworthy neighbor (I)  | <b>•◊SIHÁ-</b> (plural form is <i>SHÚNA-</i> )<br><i>Intran. V:</i> to be similar<br><i>Trans. V:</i> to make another thing like another  |
| <b>SASRÁ-</b>    | avalanche (either snow or stone) (IX)  | <i>Refl. V:</i> to be a dragon, to make oneself the same<br><i>Noun-Verb:</i>   |
| <b>SASRU-</b>    | to shake, to shake off water, to shake something until another falls out   |   |
| <b>SAŠNE-</b>    | down, fuzz (‡)   |   |
| <b>◊SAŠNI-</b>   | kidney (plural is <i>qxeší-</i> ) (‡)  |   |
| <b>SAŠRÍ-</b>    | cloven hoof, animal with a cloven hoof (XII, III, IV)  |   |
| <b>SÁTHIN-</b>   | edge, boundary (non-territorial) (X)   |   |
| <b>SÁTSÁ-</b>    | †ancient canine-bear (♂), possibly now for male dogs/wolves (II, III, IV)  |   |
| <b>•SAYA-</b>    |  |   |



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|---|------------------|---|
| †dragon (undifferentiated race and relationship) (I)                                    | <b>SLÁHÍN-</b>   | †Sirius (VII), alternating colors, alternating  |
| †group of animals (‡)   | <b>SLAHU-</b>    | flat rocks, a field of flat rocks (X)   |
| †swarm of insects, bugs, frogs (VI)   | <b>SLÁHU-</b>    | †adult, grown-up (draconic) (I)   |
| bunch of stones, rocks (X)  | <b>SLÁL(Á)-</b>  | thumb, gripping digit (‡, XII)  |
| group of dead animals or Kindred (XI)   | <b>SLAĽU-</b>    | bladder (XII, ‡)  |
| <i>Adjective:</i> alike, in a similar manner  | <b>SLAN(E)-</b>  | succulent taste/smell, delicious, wonderful, mouth watering (‡)   |
| <i>Adverb:</i> in an alike way  | <b>SLÁN(RA)-</b> | lack of prey, no prey, without prey   |
| <b>•SÍHÁ-</b>   | <b>SLARU-</b>    | to swoop down and grab from the air and lift off again  |
| <b>SIHIN-</b>   |                  | bluebell plant (IX)   |
|   | <b>SLÁRU-</b>    | a shuddering breath (VII)   |
| <b>SÍĽA-</b>  | <b>SLARÚ-</b>    | waves of heat coming off the ground or in the air (VIII)  |
| <b>SÍNA-</b>  | <b>SLÁRÚ-</b>    | hillock, little hill, tiny hill (X)   |
|   |                  | †sibling, hatch-mate (unpossessed and non-gendered, generic) (I)  |
| <b>SINÍ-</b>  | <b>SLASWE-</b>   | †gnats, to buzz around annoyingly, to fly dartingly without a pattern (singular form is <i>qsére-</i> , innumerable form is <i>qxuhan-</i> ) (VI) |
|   | <b>SLATSÉ-</b>   |   |
| <b>SINTHÚ-</b>  |                  |   |
| <b>SÍRE-</b>  | <b>◆◆SLÁTSÚ-</b> |   |
|   |                  |   |
| <b>SÍRHE-</b>   |                  |   |
|   |                  |   |
| <b>SÍRTSE-</b>  | <b>SLÁ(YA)-</b>  |   |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> to be near but not really all that near, in the same general vicinity |                  | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be bloody (a stone covered with blood)   |
| <i>Trans. V:</i> to make into (my) far distant neighbor                                 |                  | <i>Trans. V:</i> to cut, to make bloody, to tear  |
| <i>Refl. V:</i> to be (my) far distant neighbor   |                  | <i>Refl. V:</i> to make oneself bloody  |
| <i>Noun-Verb:</i>   |                  | <i>Noun-Verb:</i>   |
| †(my) far distant neighbor (I)  |                  | blood (‡)   |
| <i>Adjective:</i> somewhat close but not really, to be sorta near                       |                  | †Aldebaran (star in Taurus) (VII)   |
| <b>SISNE-</b>   |                  | tree sap, plant sap (plant blood) (IX)  |
| <b>SIŠÍ-</b>  |                  | pool of blood, dead blood (XI)  |
| <b>◆SLAXÍ-</b>  |                  | <i>Adjective:</i> bloodily, bloodied, bloody  |
|   |                  | <i>Adverb:</i> bloodily, viciously  |
| <b>SÍXI-</b>  | <b>SLĽĽÉ-</b>    |   |
|   |                  | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be <i>en masse</i> , to swarm  |
| <b>SITHA-</b>   |                  | <i>Trans. V:</i> to swam another thing and bite it  |
| <b>SÍTHÍ-</b>   |                  | <i>Refl. V:</i> to be a mosquito, to swarm in a group   |
| <b>SÍTHRA-</b>  |                  | <i>Noun-Verb:</i>   |
|   |                  | †mosquito, biting insects (usually in the innumerable number) (VI)  |
| <b>SÍYA-</b>  |                  | <i>Adjective:</i> swarming/biting   |
|   |                  | <i>Adverb:</i> in a great mass  |
| <b>SLÁHIN-</b>  | <b>SLÉ(NA)-</b>  | †crouching, ready to spring (I, II)   |
|   | <b>SLĽXU-</b>    |   |

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|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be full (clouds full of rain, hole full of water)</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to impregnate, to fill up</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be pregnant, to be full with eggs</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/> †mother (any dragon's) (I)<br/> †mother creature (‡)<br/> dead egg (XI)<br/> an egg (no particular ownership) (XII)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> full, pregnant</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> difficultly, with difficulty</p> <p><b>SLETHÍ-</b> cut up, mauled, savaged, creature which is ripped up (‡)</p> <p><b>SLEWA-</b> neck (undifferentiated) (‡)</p> <p><b>SLÉWÁ-</b> awe-inspiring, entrancing, amazing, to entrance, an awe-inspiring thing (‡)</p> <p><b>•SLÉYU-</b> †Predator of the Blood Hunt, the hunter in a vengeance-hunt (I)</p> <p><b>SLÍHI-</b> clay, river clay (X)</p> <p><b>SLÍHÍ-</b> to be infrared in color, a thing which is infrared in color (‡)</p> <p><b>SLÍ(HU)-</b> †rooster (VI)</p> <p><b>SLIN(E)-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be slow</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to think about something, to be cautious towards</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be thoughtful, to ponder upon oneself, to be self-conscious, to make oneself slow</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/> †acquaintance (general draconic relationship without indication of friendliness or truculence) (I)<br/> †cautious hunter (II)<br/> †cautious animal (‡)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> cautiously, carefully, slow</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> cautiously, slowly</p> <p><b>SLINI-</b> to snooze, to doze (implies a light sleep)</p> <p><b>SLÍQSA-</b> to be extremely icy and cold, to be burning cold, a thing which is burning cold (‡)</p> <p><b>◊SLÍSYA-</b> thin clouds in streaks (singular form is <i>xúnra-</i>) (VIII)</p> <p><b>SLÍSYÍ-</b> to attack without provocation</p> | <p><b>•SLÍŠI-</b> to sing a song with traditional lyrics but with varying melodies, a song with traditional lyrics but varying melodies (VIII)</p> <p><b>SLÚHA-</b> to penetrate (visually and intellectually), to understand deeply, to see past appearances, †a very wise dragon (and one not to be trifled with)</p> <p><b>SLUSÍ-</b> to fly very silently, to approach prey very quietly on the wing, †a creature which approaches its prey very quietly while flying (‡)</p> <p><b>◊SLÚŠĚ-</b> (†)phantoms, ghosts, strange sounds (singular is <i>sreyú-</i>) (VIII)</p> <p><b>SLUSYÍ-</b> to sniff about, to search for scents</p> <p><b>SNAHĚ-</b> to bite and hang on while shaking one's head from side to side</p> <p><b>SNÁHU-</b> glow, dim light, emanating light from a forest fire or the dawn (VIII)</p> <p><b>SNARE-</b> face (‡)</p> <p><b>SNARHĚ-</b> saltwater iceberg (IX)</p> <p><b>SNÁSĽA-</b> to walk briskly and quickly, a fast walk or march</p> <p><b>SNĚ(RÍ)-</b> snow covered forest where prey show up well (IX)</p> <p><b>SNĚSHA-</b> to wake up from hibernation, to get up after a very long sleep, †a creature (dragon) which has woken up after hibernation (‡)</p> <p><b>SNĚYA-</b> rose hip (plant) (IX, XI)</p> <p><b>SNEYĚ-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> divided, split between two locations</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to divide, to separate</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to face a difficult choice or situation (to split oneself)</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/> boundary between hunting territories (XII)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> divided, separated</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> separately</p> <p><b>SNE(YU)-</b> vicious downdraft (VIII)</p> <p><b>SNIHA-</b> cracks in stone or wood, crack in a cliff face, mountain pass (?)</p> <p><b>SNÍRNA-</b> saliva (‡)</p> <p><b>SNÍŠA-</b> glacier (IX)</p> <p><b>(#SNUHA-)</b> †human (♂/♀?) (‡)</p> |
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|-------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| <b>SNÚHI-</b>     | to draw air in, to suck air in, to breathe in  | <b>SRÉTHE-</b>  | knee, knee joint (XII, ‡)   |
| <b>SNUQSE-</b>    | boom, explosion, sudden and loud noise (VIII)  | <b>SRÉTSI-</b>  | to lurk in the shadows, to lurk in darkness while hunting   |
| <b>•SNÚRAN-</b>   | heart of a prey animal (‡)   | <b>SRETSU-</b>  | ‡firefly (VI)   |
| <b>SNÚSU-</b>     | dwelling, lair, home (X, XII)  | <b>SRÉTSU-</b>  | to wander aimlessly, †an aimlessly wandering individual (‡)   |
| <b>SRÁHA-</b>     | movement, to be alive, to go, to travel, life, <i>ch'i, ki</i> (‡)   | <b>SRÉTSÚ-</b>  | slush, really wet snow, mushy snow (IX)   |
| <b>SRAHÍN-</b>    | fruits, fruit (IX)   | <b>SRÉWÚ-</b>   | yew tree (IX)   |
| <b>#•SRAŁA-</b>   | ‡difficult, troublesome Sihá (I)   | <b>◊SREYÚ-</b>  | (†)phantom, ghost, strange sound (plural is <i>shúšé-</i> ) (VIII)  |
| <b>SRANÍ-</b>     | guts, innards (‡)  | <b>SRÍHU-</b>   | walnut, walnut tree (XII, IX)   |
| <b>◊SRÁQXE-</b>   | ‡crab, lobster, sea anthropoid (plural form is <i>wašún-</i> ) (V)   | <b>SRÍNA-</b>   | word, speech, talking (root of <i>Srinawésin</i> ) (VIII)   |
| <b>SRASÍN-</b>    | submerge, to force beneath the water, to dive from the surface of the water beneath it, to pull down beneath the water | <b>SRÍNÁ-</b>   | to pull, to haul, to drag along the ground  |
| <b>SRÁYI-</b>     | to knock out, to make unconscious  | <b>SRÍNTHE-</b> | ‡swallow (bird) (VI)  |
| <b>◊SREHA-</b>    | thighbone (plural is <i>swísún-</i> ) (‡)  | <b>SRÍNU-</b>   | winding cave (X)  |
| <b>SREHU-</b>     | ‡smelt (V)   | <b>SRÍXU-</b>   | ‡pig, boar (♂) (IV)   |
| <b>•SRÉHU-</b>    |  | <b>SRÍŁA-</b>   | hawthorn (IX)   |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | to pour out of a hole or depression  | <b>SRÍRE-</b>   | ‡fat animal, overweight animal (‡)  |
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to push out, to force out, to force to defecate  | <b>SRÍSA-</b>   | to shrink, to shy away, to submit   |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to shit, to take a shit (to shit oneself)  | <b>SRÍXE-</b>   | to scrape, to scratch something off of something else   |
| <i>Noun-Verb:</i> |  | <b>SRÍ TSA-</b> | to flatten out on the ground, to make a sleeping place, to stretch out on the ground  |
|                   | dragon shit (I)  | <b>SRÍ TSU-</b> | basalt stone (X)  |
|                   | shit, feces (‡)  | <b>SRIYU-</b>   | ‡elk (♂) (III)  |
|                   | shooting star (star-shit) (VII)  | <b>SRÍYU-</b>   | diehria (XI, ‡)   |
|                   | old, dried out shit (XI)   | <b>SRUHI-</b>   | chance, opportunity, possibility (VII)  |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | shitty (non-pejorative)  | <b>SRÚNA-</b>   | ‡sorcerer, wizard ((?) non-gendered) (various classes but generally considered to be VI)  |
| <b>SRÉNA-</b>     | to bruise, to lightly wound, a bruise (XII)  | <b>SRÚNÁ-</b>   | to recall, to remember, to think back to  |
| <b>SRENÚ-</b>     | ‡(my enemy's friend) (I)   | <b>SRÚNSA-</b>  | legend, story, ancient tale (VIII)  |
| <b>SRÉQSA-</b>    | willow-the-wisp, ghostlight from a swamp (VIII, IX)  | <b>SRUQSÍ-</b>  | ‡caterpillar (VI)   |
| <b>SRÉRA-</b>     | chest (‡)  | <b>SRUQXÍ-</b>  | ‡kingfisher (II, VI)  |
| <b>◊SRESHÁ-</b>   | ‡a Wyvern dragon (plural form is <i>srésna-</i> ) (I)  | <b>◊SRÚRNA-</b> | to step, to make the ground shake, footfall, step, vibration in the earth, earthquake, ground-shake (plural form is <i>rína-</i> and there is some evidence that this term was used for dinosaurs or "the earth-shakers") (‡) |
| <b>◊SRÉSNA-</b>   | ‡a Wyvern dragon (singular form is <i>sreshá-</i> ) (I)  | <b>SRÚSYE-</b>  | ‡louse (VI)   |
| <b>◊SRÉŠA-</b>    | tidal pools (singular form is <i>tseshá-</i> ) (IX)  |                 |   |
| <b>SREŠU-</b>     | too much, too greatly, too great a quantity (typically adverbial), (†)too much of a type of thing (‡)                  |                 |   |
| <b>SREXÚ-</b>     | flipper, fin (‡)   |                 |   |

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| <b>SRÚSYU-</b>              | a reflection on the water (IX), false image, an idiot (someone who dives after false images) (‡)                    | <b>SUSRÚN-</b>    | edge of an object (‡), edge of stone, precipice or cliff's edge (X)  |
| <b>SRUŠA-</b>               | (†)thing, object, item (+ Class) (‡)  | <b>SUSÚ-</b>      | ash tree (IX)  |
| <b>SRUTHA-</b>              | †rabbit, bunny (♂) (IV)   | <b>SÚSÚĽ-</b>     | silt (usually innumerable) (X, IX)   |
| <b>SRUTHÉ-</b>              | to land on (while attacking), to crush prey while landing on it   | <b>SUSUN-</b>     | for a ♀ animal to sweat, sweat of a ♀ animal (‡)   |
| <b>SUHA-</b>                | to be hunched, to be balled up, to be hunchbacked, †a hunched creature (‡)  | <b>SUŠU-</b>      | feet, to walk (‡)  |
| <b>•SÚHU-</b>               | to dive out of the sun on an animal on the ground, hawk (II), dragon which dives onto an animal from out of the sun | <b>◊SUŠUN-</b>    | little twigs, tiny branches (IX, XI, XII) (singular is <i>naqxí-</i> )                                     |
| <b>SUHUN-</b>               | †song bird (undifferentiated species) (VI)  | <b>SÚTHUN-</b>    | upper right back (direction) (‡)   |
| <b>SUĽA-</b>                | choice, decision (XII)  | <b>SUTSÉ-</b>     | dorsal fin of a fish, †whale, dolphin (V, XII)   |
| <b>SUĽUTH-</b>              | †snake, serpent (VI)  | <b>SWÁHA-</b>     | fish eggs (V)  |
| <b>SUĽÚTH-</b>              | †swift, sharp, darting, darting thing (‡), †planet (swift celestial thing) (VII)                                    | <b>SWAHAN-</b>    | submerged sandbar (IX due to its changeable nature, X)   |
| <b>#SÚNÁ-</b>               |   | <b>◊SWAHÚ-</b>    | sliver of wood, tiny piece of wood (plural is <i>raší-</i> ) (XI, XII)                                     |
| <i>Trans. V:</i>            | to organize, to interfere   | <b>SWÁNE-</b>     | riverbank (IX as it is changeable, X when one wishes to focus on location)                                 |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>             | to organize oneself, to worry oneself to death  | <b>SWÁNSA-</b>    | to pass to, to give to   |
| <i>Noun-Verb:</i>           |   | <b>SWASI-</b>     | thick, piled up, billowing clouds (generally plural) (VIII)  |
| †gods, mighty spirits (VII) |   | <b>SWATHÍ-</b>    | to be ultraviolet in color, a thing which is ultraviolet (‡)   |
| †ghost, spirit (VI)         |   | <b>SWÁTHÍ-</b>    | explore, look around, looking for nothing in particular  |
| <i>Adjective:</i>           | organized, orderly  | <b>SWÉHÉ-</b>     | song, tune, poem (VIII)  |
| <i>Adverb:</i>              | ordered manner  | <b>SWEHÍ-</b>     | red, the color red (XII), the planet Mars (VII)  |
| <b>SÚNHÉ-</b>               | liver (‡)   | <b>SWÉRÍ-</b>     | consequence, result (XII)  |
| <b>SUNHÍ-</b>               | sinew, tendons (‡)  | <b>SWESA-</b>     | underground river (IX)   |
| <b>SUNRI-</b>               | to lure, to draw in, to draw something closer (to kill or pounce on it)   | <b>SWÉTHA-</b>    | †rabbit, bunny (♀) (IV)  |
| <b>SUNÚTH-</b>              | for a blizzard to blow, blizzard, snowstorm (compare with <i>xarhu-</i> ) (VIII)                                    | <b>SWÉTSÍ-</b>    | trail made out of crushed plants, crushed plants which make a trail (IX), old trail of crushed plants (XI) |
| <b>SÚRUTH-</b>              | udder (‡)   | <b>SWÉTSU-</b>    | broken, torn, busted   |
| <b>•SÚRÚTH-</b>             | wing, to fly (non-draconic) (‡)   | <b>SWÍNA-</b>     | to be messed up, to be chaotic and jumbled   |
| <b>SUSA-</b>                | double, pair, “two” (‡), Rigel (star in Orion)  | <b>SWIRI-</b>     | †seagull, seabird (VI)   |
| <b>SÚSÉ-</b>                | †a growling creature (‡), to growl, to growl at, to warn off  | <b>◊SWÍSÚN-</b>   | thighbones (singular is <i>sreha-</i> ) (‡)  |
| <b>SUSHI-</b>               | breastbone (‡)  | <b>SWIXĽA-</b>    | to suck, to draw out, to suck poison out   |
| <b>SUSHÍ-</b>               | to dive steeply and very fast   | <b>•SWITH(Í)-</b> | here, right here, where I am (direction) (‡)   |
| <b>SUSHÚ-</b>               | massive stone, big boulder (X)  |                   |  |
| <b>SUSÍ-</b>                | backwards, back, behind (‡)   |                   |  |

# SH

|                  |  |                  |   |
|------------------|--|------------------|---|
| <b>SHAHÚ-</b>    | †young deer (undifferentiated gender) (IV)   | <b>SHEQXU-</b>   | to bite off, to remove with the teeth   |
| <b>SHALE-</b>    | to own, to possess, to have (alienable only)   | <b>•SHÉQXU-</b>  | to chant with a pulsing rhythm, a chant with a pulsing rhythm (VIII)  |
| <b>#SHANA-</b>   | evil, bad, unpleasant, terrible, inedible (‡)  | <b>SHERA-</b>    | isthmus or neck of land (X)   |
| <b>SHANÁ-</b>    | surprise, surprised, astonished, startled  | <b>◊SHÉRYA-</b>  | to mourn, to feel sadness over death (of a mate or friend), mourning (VIII), †a mourning creature (‡) (plural form is <i>syarí-</i> )     |
| <b>SHANSHI-</b>  | staccato, rapid and sharp sounds (of prey moving through bushes while running and making sounds?) (VIII)   | <b>SHEŠÍ-</b>    | to strain, to struggle to lift something up   |
| <b>SHÁNYÁ-</b>   | to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water  | <b>SHEŠU-</b>    | to be surprised at a rustle in the bushes or in the forest, to be startled by a rustling sound, an unexpected rustle of the bushes (VIII) |
| <b>SHAQSE-</b>   | †wasps (usually innumerable) (VI)  | <b>SHÉŠU-</b>    | madness, insanity, †mad creature (‡), †retrograde planet (VII), terrible weather (VIII), unruly thing (‡)                                 |
| <b>SHÁRÁ-</b>    | to dislike, to not desire, to want to be away from   | <b>SHETSÍ-</b>   | yarrow plant (IX)   |
| <b>SHÁSE-</b>    | hillock, little hill (X)   | <b>SHÉXU-</b>    | incline, slope (X)  |
| <b>SHÁS(NU)-</b> | pain, hurt, woe, hurt creature, damaged item (‡)   | <b>SHÉXÚ-</b>    | †ally, friend (undifferentiated ownership) (I)  |
| <b>SHASÚ-</b>    | to chase, to run after   | <b>•SHEYA-</b>   | to slay (one Kindred upon another)  |
| <b>#•SHASWÁ-</b> | †enemy, opponent (undifferentiated ownership) (I)  | <b>SHEYÁ-</b>    | to be apart, to be not together (no mention of distance), two things apart (‡)  |
| <b>SHAŠA-</b>    | (hollow) bird bones (‡)  | <b>SHÉYAL-</b>   | acid, acidic liquid (IX)  |
| <b>SHAŠI-</b>    | prints in the snow (usually possessed in some way, referring to the species which left them) (IX)  | <b>SHINSU-</b>   | to sprinkle, to cover with dust or water, spots or flecks (‡, but usually XII)  |
| <b>•SHÁTHUN-</b> | name, to be called, to be addressed (VIII)   | <b>SHINU-</b>    | to attack as a pair or group  |
| <b>SHAXÚN-</b>   | flood, dramatic flush of water, rushing waves (IX)   | <b>SHÍNÝA-</b>   | to stalk, to move quietly, to creep up on silently, a stalking creature (‡)   |
| <b>◊SHÁTSÁ-</b>  | bunch of eggs, clutch of eggs (singular form is <i>xúxu-</i> ) (‡, typically draconic)   | <b>SHÍN(YÍ)-</b> | arc, hook, claw (non-draconic), arching, crescent moon (‡)  |
| <b>SHAYA-</b>    | a thin cut, a slit (‡), to split bones or flesh open, to slash open, to disembowel   | <b>SHISHÍ-</b>   | †blue whale (V)   |
| <b>SHAWÍ-</b>    | to be melancholy and listlessness  | <b>SHÍSHÍ-</b>   | to lead astray, to go in the wrong direction (by travel only, does not imply wrongness or incorrectness in general)                       |
| <b>SHENÍ-</b>    | “ocean” clouds (very damp and quickly moving) (VIII)   | <b>SHIWÁ-</b>    | algae (IX)  |
| <b>SHÉQXÁ-</b>   | for something to happen which usually does not, something or (†) someone to usually not have a particular characteristic or tendency but which does at the time spoken of (contrast with the term <i>wéri-</i> ) (‡) | <b>SHÍWE-</b>    | tin, tinnish stone (X)  |
|                  |  | <b>◊SHIYE-</b>   | hoarfrost (singular form <i>weša-</i> ) (IX)  |
|                  |  | <b>SHIYI-</b>    | †stork (VI)   |
|                  |  | <b>•◊SHÚNA-</b>  | †dragons (plural form of the root <i>sihá-</i> ) (I)  |

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|         |   |
|---------|---|
| SHÚNÉ-  | †seal (♀) (V, IV)                           |
| SHÚNU-  | to mate, the act of mating (draconic)       |
| SHÚRA-  | “falling mist,” extremely light rain (VIII) |
| SHURÉ-  | lung (‡)                                    |
| SHUSU-  | cold weather, temperature (VIII)            |
| SHÚSYI- | loamy, dark, wet earth (X)                  |
| SHUXU-  | to spit, to vomit out                       |

## SY

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| #SYANU-   | †impatient fool, impatience (‡)   |
| SYÁRÚ-    | †salmon (V)   |
| SYÁHU-    | bright, brightly, bright thing (‡), bright celestial object (euphemism for both the Sun and Moon when plural and the Stars when innumerable (VII)), full moon (VII) |
| SYÁQXÍ-   | shoulder blade (‡)  |
| ◇SYARÍ-   | to mourn, to feel sadness over death (of a mate or friend), mourning (VIII), †mourning creatures (‡) (singular form is <i>shérya-</i> )                             |
| SYAŠÉ-    | †slug (IV)  |
| SYASHÉ-   | haunch, back leg, thigh (‡)   |
| SYASYÁ-   | †goat (♂) (IV)  |
| SYÁWE-    | †sparrow, sparrow-like bird (VI)  |
| SYEHÚ-    | †Mars (VII), to loop, to move in a loop, to make a hoop   |
| ◇SYÉNSÚ-  | to be brave, to lack fear, bravery, lack of fear (VII), †a brave creature (‡) (plural form is <i>húrún-</i> )   |
| •SYEQSU-  | to be broken (a creature’s limb or body-part), an animal’s broken limb (‡)  |
| #SYERÁ-   | to be excitable, excited, jittery, fidgeting, †a fidgeting creature (‡)   |
| (◇)SYERU- | vines, ivy, to creep, to climb up steadily (singular form is <i>šnaya-</i> ) (IX)   |
| ◇SYESÁ-   | to dream, to move around and make sounds while sleeping, †a dream (VII), †a creature which is dreaming (‡) (plural form is <i>húsyú-</i> )                          |
| SYESHE-   | for a large piece of ice to fall off of a glacier and into the sea, the sound   |

|  |   |
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| of ice falling off a glacier (VIII), an iceberg (IX) |   |
| SYEXI-   | sprouts which come up after a fire, to sprout up after a fire (IX)                                  |
| •◇SYÉTHU-  | wings (of a dragon) (singular form is <i>qsúla-</i> ) (I), to fly                                   |
| SYEWÍ-   | †salamander (V, VI)   |
| SYISHÍN-   | to hibernate, to sleep a very long time, †a creature which is hibernating (‡)                       |
| SYUĽRA-  | to discard, to toss away, to throw out or leave something behind, sloughed off skin, shed skin (XI) |
| SYURA-   | to be empty, to be hollow (euphemism for hunger)  |
| SYÚTSA-  | †mink (gender?) (IV)  |
| SYUTHÍ-  | to inspect feces, to look at fecal matter   |
| SYÚWA-   | †to draw a circle, a circle (shape), round, roundish, circular                                      |

## Š

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| ŠAHE-   | to dream weirdly or strangely, a weird or strange dream during hibernation or sleep (VII)                              |
| ŠAHÍN-  | reason, business, purpose, deal, to do (XII)   |
| ŠAHU-   | maple tree (IX)  |
| ŠAHÚN-  | †goshawk (II, VI)  |
| ŠÁĽA-   | valley, indent in the mountains (X, XII)   |
| ŠAĽSU-  | to avoid, doing things in such a way that one avoids someone or something, †a creature which is avoiding something (‡) |
| ŠANHE-  | to divine, to prognosticate, to assume or guess about the future   |
| ŠANI-   | spot, patch of something (‡)   |
| •ŠÁNU-  | to swim with one’s feet, swim like a duck, †duck (alternate word from <i>TSÚTSÍ-</i> ) (IV)                            |
| ŠÁNÚ-   | †dove (IV)   |
| ŠARÁN-  | jaw, bones of the mouth, jawbone (‡)   |
| ŠASRA-  | †caribou (♂) (III)   |
| ŠÁQSI-  | †osprey (II, VI)   |
| •ŠÁQSÚ- |  |

Intran. V: to be (my hunting territory)

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| <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to claim a hunting territory (inherent object)</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>(my) hunting territory (X, XII)</p> <p>•ŠAQŠÚN- ant-hill (VI), “city” (a human village or establishment) (‡)</p> <p>ŠÁQXÉ- †Orion Nebula (VII)</p> <p>ŠATHA-</p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to cloud over, to get cloudy</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to cover up, to cloud another thing</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be cloudy, to be in the mist</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>cloud (usually in the innumerable number) (VIII)<br/>dew on the ground (IX)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> misty, mysterious, difficult to see, hidden</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> mysteriously</p> <p>ŠÁTHA-</p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be black</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make black, to blacken, to make dusty with charcoal</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be black to oneself, to make oneself black, to dust oneself with coal</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>‡coal-head, idiot (I)<br/>coal, charcoal, burnt wood (XI)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> black, dark, dusty</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> mysterious, darkly, dustily</p> <p>#•ŠATHE- †uninvited, unwelcome guest (I)</p> <p>ŠATHÉ- to hunt together, to hunt in concert with another, to hunt as a pack</p> <p>•ŠATHÍ- flee from a hunter, run away from a predator</p> <p>ŠÁTHÍ-</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to teach, to explain, to make wiser</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be old, to be wise</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>‡elder dragon, old, wise one (I)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> ancient, old, wise, timeless</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> in a wise way, with wisdom</p> <p>ŠATHU- †jellyfish (V)</p> <p>ŠÁWÁ-</p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be seen</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to see</p> | <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be seen, to watch oneself</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>eye (‡)<br/>‡Moon and Sun (collective plural term) or ‘celestial eyes’ (VII)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> watchfully, warily</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> warily</p> <p>ŠAWA-</p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be a stone</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make into a fool, to turn into a fool, to make another look foolish</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to turn oneself into a fool</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>‡fool, idiot, stone-head (I)<br/>nut, tree-stone (IX)<br/>stone (from about the size of a human’s head to a small boulder) (X)<br/>stone (fallen from a mountain or a piece of a larger item) (XII)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> stony, hard, unyielding</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> hardly, with difficulty</p> <p>•ŠAWÉ- water hole (plural form of the root <i>xuŷá-</i>) (IX, X), dried up water hole (XI)</p> <p>ŠAYA- leaves blowing in the wind (VIII, XI, XII)</p> <p>ŠÉHA- to circle, to enfold, to wrap around</p> <p>ŠÉHÍ- granite, diorite stone (X)</p> <p>ŠENA- to be sticky, to be tacky</p> <p>ŠEQXE- to lower one’s head (to eat or drink)</p> <p>ŠERÁ- to bud, budding plants, “springtime” (IX, VIII)</p> <p>•ŠÉRÁ- †(your) mate (♀) (I)</p> <p>ŠERNÁ-</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make another strong</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be strong, to make oneself strong</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> strong</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> strongly</p> <p>ŠERU- stagnant water (IX)</p> <p>ŠESEĻ- to stretch after waking, to stretch out, to flex</p> <p>ŠESYE- clear, open meadow (X)</p> <p>ŠÉYÚ- heather (IX)</p> <p>ŠIHÁN- fat, fat on meat, blubber (‡)</p> <p>ŠILÚ- a knot of wood on a tree, a burl of wood (IX)</p> |
|---|---|

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|           |  |        |   |
|-----------|--|--------|---|
| •◊ŠINHÁ-  | †an Amphiptère dragon (plural form is <i>šinna-</i> ) (I)  | ŠUSHU- | to crush, to crack, to smash flat                                 |
| •◊ŠÍNNA-  | †an Amphiptère dragon (singular form is <i>šinhá-</i> ) (I)  | ŠUŠA-  | to draw out, to pull out of something, to play with something     |
| ŠINSHA-   | lame, limping, limping thing (‡)   | ŠUTHÉ- | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be unknown                                   |
| •ŠINUR-   | skin (non-scaled) (‡, although not draconic)   |        | <i>Trans. V:</i> to hide something from someone (indirect obj.)   |
| ŠIQSA-    | to be dazed and confused, †a creature which is dazed and confused (‡)  |        | <i>Refl. V:</i> to keep distant and not announce oneself          |
| ŠIRA-     | †otter (♂) (IV, V)   |        | <i>Noun-Verb:</i>   |
| ŠISE-     | †mite, tiny insect (VI)  |        | †unknown dragon, stranger (I)                                     |
| ŠISIL-    | to hiss, to let out steam, to hiss angrily, hissing animal or steam (‡)  |        | unknown thing, strange object (‡)                                 |
| ŠIŠI-     | to squeak (On.), squeaking sound (VIII)  |        | <i>Adjective:</i> strange, unusual, unknown, distant (personally) |
| ŠLIRE-    | moss tight against a tree (IX)   |        | <i>Adverb:</i> strangely  |
| ŠLIWÁ-    | humidity, humid (VIII)   | ŠURA-  | †lean, thin, lean animal without much meat or fat on it (‡)       |
| ŠNÁHE-    | to move in and out (IX)  | ŠURI-  | bubbles (apparently always plural) (IX)                           |
| ŠNARÍ-    | Blood Hunt, hunt of vengeance (VII)  | ŠÚRI-  | <i>Intran. V:</i> to arc over, to reach over                      |
| (◊)ŠNAYA- | vine, ivy, to climb up, to creep, to crawl up steadily (plural form is <i>syeru-</i> ) (IX)  |        | <i>Trans. V:</i> to reach over, to cover or uncurl over           |
| ŠNÚTHE-   | to twist, to wind, to bend something terribly out of shape or to distort it, a twisted or distorted thing (‡)  |        | <i>Refl. V:</i> to stretch oneself across, to uncurl, to span     |
| ŠRERÍ-    | to nuzzle, to cozy up  |        | <i>Noun-Verb:</i>   |
| ŠRÍNA-    | to cross, to move over without permission  |        | †Milky Way, Road of Stars, the Night Mother (VII)                 |
| •◊ŠUHUN-  | print, track, mark left in the ground by a foot but without any traceable smells left by the animal which left it (plural form is <i>háší-</i> ) (‡) |        | <i>Adjective:</i> vast, huge, beyond conception, overarching      |
| ŠÚRHA-    | beeswax (XI)   |        | <i>Adverb:</i> expansively, hugely                                |
| #ŠURIN-   | to be blind, stupid or deaf, †a blind, stupid or deaf creature (‡)   | ŠÚRÚ-  | mating call (On.?) (‡)  |
| ŠURŠÚ-    | to stall, to stall out while flying (aerial maneuver)  |        |   |
| ŠÚRÚ-     | to tell, to inform, to till in, elaborate  |        |   |
| ŠUSA-     | broken rocks, field of broken rocks (X)  |        |   |
| ŠUSÚ-     | to swim by moving the tail up-and-down, fluke (hind fin of a whale or dolphin, up-and-down motion only, not side-to-side swimming) (V, XII)          |        |   |

## X

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| XÁHÁ-  | icy desert, icy plain, snow-covered land (X, XI)  |
| XÁHA-  | right (direction) (‡)                             |
| XÁHI-  | upper right front (direction) (‡)                 |
| XAHÍN- | grow large, grow up, grow                         |
| XALIR- | <i>Intran. V:</i> to begin, to generate, to start |
|        | <i>Trans. V:</i> to fertilize, to generate        |
|        | <i>Refl. V:</i> to be a father                    |
|        | <i>Noun-Verb:</i>                                 |
|        | †father (undifferentiated ownership) (I)          |
|        | †father, progenitor of an animal (‡)              |
|        | †euphemism for the Moon (VII)                     |



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|----------|---|-------------------|---|
|          | beginning of a river or stream (IX)   | #XÁTSU-           | to kill but not to eat, †fool, idiot, wasteful (‡)                    |
|          | <i>Adjective:</i> male, masculine   | XÉLÁR-            | †butterfly (VI)   |
|          | <i>Adverb:</i> original way   | #XÉŠÉ-            |   |
| XALÍR-   | †sea lion (IV, V)   |                   |   |
| XÁLIR-   |   | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to hum, to warble   |
|          | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be afraid  | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to bother another incessantly, to harass                              |
|          | <i>Trans. V:</i> to fear  | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to buzz, to annoy   |
|          | <i>Refl. V:</i> to be afraid  | <i>Noun-Verb:</i> | †fly, bug, buzzy thing (VI)   |
|          | <i>Noun-Verb:</i> †nightmare, evil dream, bad dream (VII)   | <i>Adjective:</i> | bothersome, buzzing   |
|          | terror, fear (IX)   | <i>Adverb:</i>    | in a harassing way, bothersome  |
|          | <i>Adjective:</i> twisted, fearfully, horribly  | •XÉŠE-            |   |
|          | <i>Adverb:</i> horribly, fearfully  | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to make into (your) hatch-sister                                      |
| XALNÁ-   | to strike, to hit, to slap at, a hit or strike (XII)  | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to be (your) hatch-sister   |
| XÁNI-    | poetry, joke, pun, twisted words, words which mean one thing but say another (VIII)   | <i>Noun-Verb:</i> | †(your) hatch-sister (I)  |
| XÁNRA-   | †maggot, worm (VI)  | <i>Adjective:</i> | sisterly, protectively  |
| XANRÉ-   | muscle (‡)  | XÉSI-             | to come, to arrive  |
| XANSÍ-   | †bees (usually innumerable) (VI)  | XEX(A)-           | †worm, earthworm (VI)   |
| XANXÍ-   | †Saturn (VII), yellowish, light yellow  | •XERYA-           | mating/rutting season for prey animals (VIII, XII)                    |
| XANÚ-    | †crab, arthropod (VI)   | XÉRYU-            | track, trail, sign, mark (‡, XII)                                     |
| XÁNU-    | to fight, to tussle, to engage in combat  | XEYI-             | dark cloud on the horizon (VIII)                                      |
| XANYE-   | headwind (VIII)   | XIHA-             | to feel, to emote, to feel emotion (a friend's) hunting territory (X) |
| XARÁ-    | to come up from underneath the water and pull something near or on the surface down (usually in an attack), a creature which does this (V, ‡) | •XINA-            | to dodge, to run zigzags, to pull away to avoid an attack             |
| XARHU-   | for a whiteout to blow, for a terrible snowstorm to rage, whiteout or terrible snowstorm (compare with <i>sunúth-</i> ) (VIII)                | XÍNÉX-            | soft, unhardened dragon scales (I)                                    |
| XARU-    | mushroom, rotten, rotting, festering, fungus-covered (IX, XI)   | XINÍ-             | to be able, can do, possible to do                                    |
| XASHA-   | †frog (VI)  | •XINHÁ-           | †a Heraldic type of dragon (plural form is <i>xinna-</i> ) (I)        |
| XASHÍN-  | to graze, to eat grass  | •XÍNNA-           | †a Heraldic type of dragon (singular form is <i>xinhá-</i> ) (I)      |
| XÁXA-    | seaweed (V, IX)   | XINŠÍ-            | to attract an animal by imitating its mating cries                    |
| ◆◆XÁTHA- | †beetle (plural is <i>rérlá-</i> , innumerable plural is <i>wéša-</i> ) (VI)  | XINXIN-           | to pump, to beat, generic term for a heart (On.) (‡)                  |
| XATHÉ-   | piles of round/flat stones, riverine, littoral (usually innumerable) (X, XII)   | XÍNTHÁ-           | sleet (VIII, IX when on the ground)                                   |
| XÁTHÚ-   | to dry out  | XIŠÉ-             | acorn (IX)  |
|          |   | XÍSÍ-             | to cavort, to play, †a playing creature (‡)                           |
|          |   | XÍ TSA-           |   |
|          |   | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to change with the seasons  |
|          |   | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to make to grow   |

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| <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to grow, to get larger, to change through time</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>tree (undifferentiated type or species) (IX)<br/>dead wood, log (XI)<br/>branch, twig (XII)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> woody</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> seasonally</p> <p><b>XÍSRÍ-</b> gray, ashen (XII)</p> <p><b>XIŠA-</b> reeds, reedy grass (usually innumerable) (IX)</p> <p><b>XÍYE-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be in a bunch, in a pack</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to move along with, to move in concert with</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to move as a group</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>†group, bunch of the Kindred (I)<br/>†wolf, hunting hound, coyote, dingo (II)<br/>†dog (domestic) (♀?) (IV)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> in a pack</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> together</p> <p><b>•XLAXIN-</b> †(your) untrustworthy neighbor (I)</p> <p><b>•XLÉNA-</b> mating dance (draconic) (I)</p> <p><b>XLÉNA-</b> mane of an animal or dragon (‡)</p> <p><b>XLÉSU-</b> stalactite (X, XII)</p> <p><b>XLÍRU-</b> †colt, little horse (undifferentiated gender) (IV)</p> <p><b>XLÍSA-</b> tail, dragon-tail, behind, backwards (I, ‡)</p> <p><b>XLÍ TSA-</b> †Orion's Belt (VII), three (?)</p> <p><b>XLUNÁ-</b> pollen (VIII, IX)</p> <p><b>XLU(RI)-</b> to sit on the haunches, †a sitting creature (‡)</p> <p><b>XNAHU-</b> mound, hill (X)</p> <p><b>XNÁHÚ-</b> beech tree (IX)</p> <p><b>XNAŁA-</b> †quail (VI)</p> <p><b>XNÁŁA-</b> upper left front (direction) (‡)</p> <p><b>•XNA(QSÉ)-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be woven (as in a mass of brambles or thorns)</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to spin a web (inherent object)</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be a spider</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>†spider, spider-like thing (VI)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> matted, thick, woven</p> | <p><i>Adverb:</i> with great difficulty due to a mass of events</p> <p><b>XNATHSU-</b> icy rain (VIII)</p> <p><b>XNAYA-</b> fall, autumn, trees in fall, the color orange/yellow (VIII, IX, ‡)</p> <p><b>•XNÉSYI-</b> cedar tree (plural form is <i>hakúth-</i>) (IX)</p> <p><b>XNÉWI-</b> †squirrel (VI)</p> <p><b>XNEYÁ-</b> to plummet, to drop quickly, to let something go and let it fall to its death</p> <p><b>XNIYA-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be deep, beneath the earth</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to bury</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to cover oneself in earth, to bury</p> <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/>earth, soil, sand (X)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> earthy, loamy, solidly</p> <p><b>XNÚYA-</b> bed, sleeping place (‡)</p> <p><b>XRÁNA-</b> to go to a high place to look/smell</p> <p><b>•XRARI-</b> untroubled in the face of a challenge or threat (non-draconic threateners)</p> <p><b>•XRASÚN-</b> †mate (♂) (undifferentiated ownership) (I)</p> <p><b>XRÁXA-</b> moving through the brush and making sounds, †fool (On.) (‡)</p> <p><b>XRÁXÁ-</b> silver, moon-like, silvery, moonlight (VII, VIII, X)</p> <p><b>(X)RESE-</b> †(your) trusted enemy (?)</p> <p><b>XRESHA-</b> †shrew (VI)</p> <p><b>•XRÉŠÚ-</b> †(your) hatch-sister (I)</p> <p><b>XREŠWA-</b> hemlock tree (IX)</p> <p><b>XRETHÍ-</b> to rub up against something to scratch an itch</p> <p><b>XRÍŁA-</b> intestines (‡)</p> <p><b>XRÍNÁ-</b> to decapitate, to bit the head off of something or someone</p> <p><b>XRÍRA-</b> †cow, heifer (♀) (III)</p> <p><b>XRÍRÁ-</b> to dive into water, to plunge</p> <p><b>#XRÉTHA-</b> †little færie, pixie (?) (VI)</p> <p><b>#XRÍTHA-</b> †little færie, pixie (?) (this appears to be a variation on <i>xrétha-</i> or perhaps indicates male and female varieties?) (VI)</p> <p><b>•XNRUSHÁ-</b> †a Guivre dragon (plural form is <i>xrúsna-</i>) (I)</p> |
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|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| • <b>XRÚSNA-</b> | †a Guivre dragon (singular form is <i>xrushá-</i> ) (I)                          |
| <b>XÚHÁ-</b>     | †who, what, where, when, why, question word (“XIII,” ‡)                          |
| <b>XUHÁN-</b>    | dead, unhatched dragon’s egg (XI)  |
| <b>XÚHÚ-</b>     | moving through the brush silently, stealthily (‡)                                |
| <b>XUHUN-</b>    | †caribou (♀) (III)   |
| • <b>XULU-</b>   | shed horns (prey animal) (‡)   |
| <b>XÚLUN-</b>    | sky, atmosphere (reachable) (VIII)   |
| • <b>XULYÁ-</b>  | drinking place for prey, waterholes (IX, X, XI) (singular form is <i>šawé-</i> ) |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| <b>XÚNA-</b> | <i>Trans. V:</i> to scratch at, to itch, to scratch at the earth |
|              | <i>Refl. V:</i> to itch oneself, to scratch oneself              |

*Noun-Verb:*

claws (non-draconic) (II-VI)

*Adjective:* itchy, scratchy

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>XÚNÍ-</b>    | scabrous, scab, scabby (XI, XII)   |
| • <b>XÚNRA-</b> | thin cloud in a streak (plural form is <i>shísyá-</i> ) (VIII)   |
| <b>XÚRÚ-</b>    | “land” clouds (relatively dry and usually slowly moving) (VIII)  |
| <b>XUSI-</b>    | a stripe, stripes, striped or banded stone or earth (X), †a striped animal or creature (‡)                 |
| • <b>XÚXA-</b>  | to make a place forbidden to me, to be forbidden to me, a place forbidden or off-limits to myself (X, XII) |

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| • <b>XÚXU-</b> | (plural form is <b>SHÁTSÁ-</b> )   |
|                | <i>Trans. V:</i> to lay eggs, to lay (inherently belonging to the Kindred) |
|                | <i>Refl. V:</i> to be an egg, to be lain                                   |

*Noun-Verb:*

egg, dragon’s eggs (I)  
 †full Moon (singular only) (VII)  
 †Pleiades star cluster (Bunch of Eggs, always plural) (VII)

*Adjective:* ripe, full but unrealized

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>XÚTSU-</b>    | dawn, to brighten, to uncover/reveal glowing eyes (VIII) |
| <b>XWAHI-</b>    | †bear (♂) (II, III)                                      |
| • <b>XWAXÍN-</b> | The Hunt, life, a dragon’s life, life in general (‡)     |

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>XWÉSHÁ-</b>   | to allow to escape, to let go   |
| <b>XWÍŠA-</b>    | †owl (VI)   |
| <b>XYÁNÁ-</b>    | afterbirth (XI)   |
| • <b>XYÁTSE-</b> | rancid, barely edible meat, †a desperate hunter who will eat something just to stay alive (‡) |
| <b>XYEHAŁ-</b>   | †buffalo(?) (♂) (III)   |
| • <b>XYÉHÍ-</b>  | †wizard/sorcerer? (plural form is <i>qsáshi-</i> ) (VI) <sup>10</sup>                         |
| <b>XYÉTSU-</b>   | blue, turquoise stone (X)   |

## TH

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>THÁHE-</b> | print, track, mark left by an animal’s foot in the ground but which has a traceable smell left by the animal on it (‡) |
|---------------|--|

**THÁHÉ-**

*Intran. V:* to be a storm, to be violent, excited

*Trans. V:* to overwhelm with violence, to assault violently

*Refl. V:* to be excited, to be exalted

*Noun-Verb:*

storm, tempest (VIII)

*Adjective:* stormy, excited, angrily

*Adverb:* angrily

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>THALÁXA-</b>  | milk, sap (‡)   |
| <b>THÁLE-</b>    | to stalk without success, to fail at hunting                                  |
| <b>THÁLRÍ-</b>   | to grab another’s throat with the teeth to suffocate it, throat, windpipe (‡) |
| <b>THANÍ-</b>    | rays of sunlight breaking through clouds on the horizon (VIII)                |
| <b>THANRÁ-</b>   | fish spawning, fish spawning place, fish in the middle of spawning (V, X)     |
| • <b>THÁNYU-</b> | †cod (plural form is <i>qxwéyu-</i> ) (V)                                     |
| • <b>THARÉ-</b>  | prey animal’s trail (‡)   |
| <b>THARÍ-</b>    | bay, slight inlet, water in a bay or inlet (X, IX)                            |

<sup>10</sup> This word and its plural form *qsáshi-* is a rather strange one, Davis notes it in the margin of one of his pages but does not describe it further or in what context it is used or if it applies to what we humans might call a “wizard” or if it is another concept entirely. I am at a loss, but this word appears to *always be Class VI Inedible* so it might mean something else entirely.

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|                   |   |                 |   |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| <b>THAŠE-</b>     | to have an intestinal pain, intestinal pain, troubled stomach, sickness of the belly (XII)  | <b>THREŠÁ-</b>  | wake up, get up, open eyes, become suddenly aware                                 |
| <b>THAWÉ-</b>     | low hanging clouds, grey color (VIII)   | <b>THRETSÁ-</b> | tsunami, destructive wave <sup>11</sup> (IX)                                      |
| <b>THAYÁ-</b>     | long, long time, duration (XII)   | <b>•THRÍRÉ-</b> | †(your) mother (I)  |
| <b>THÉNA-</b>     | to fly steadily without much effort, †a creature flying without much effort (but more strenuous than gliding) (‡)                     | <b>THUNSE-</b>  | to dry out in the sun, †a creature which is drying itself out in the sunlight (‡) |
| <b>THERI-</b>     | brush, bushes, low plants one might hide among (IX)   | <b>#THÚRSÍ-</b> | snot, mucus (‡)   |
| <b>THRESI-</b>    | juniper (berry and tree) (IX, XI)   | <b>THÚSUN-</b>  | (†) oyster (V, IX because it is considered semi-plantlike)                        |
| <b>THEŠÁ-</b>     |   | <b>THÚTSI-</b>  | †pig, sow (♀) (IV)  |
|                   | <i>Trans. V:</i> to heard together (usually while hunting), to hunt birds in a flock (inherent object)                                | <b>THYASU-</b>  | †reptile (general) (VI)   |
|                   | <i>Refl. V:</i> to be birds, to flock, to be <i>en masse</i>  |                 |   |
|                   | <i>Noun-Verb:</i> †bird, flying birds (undifferentiated species) (IV)   |                 |   |
|                   | <i>Adjective:</i> swarming, flocking, protected due to being in a group   |                 |   |
|                   | <i>Adverb:</i> many   |                 |   |
| <b>THÉTSÉ-</b>    | low lying clouds in a thick cover over the ground like a blanket (VIII)   |                 |   |
| <b>THÉWE-</b>     | for clouds to disperse, dispersing clouds (VIII)  |                 |   |
| <b>THÍLÍ-</b>     | moss (general term) (IX)  |                 |   |
| <b>THISHU-</b>    | wing membrane of a dragon (I, XII)  |                 |   |
| <b>THÍXÍ-</b>     | ice, frozen lake (IX)   |                 |   |
| <b>THÍTSU-</b>    | to drift, to glide, “drifting celestial things” which seem to refer to satellites (which is a very strange sight for the Shúna) (VII) |                 |   |
| <b>THÍYAL-</b>    | copper, copper ore (X)  |                 |   |
| <b>•THLÁ(XE)-</b> | female organs, vagina (‡)   |                 |   |
| <b>THRANA-</b>    | to reverberate, to echo (implies greater sound and a thrumming sound than <i>húšá-</i> ) (On.), a reverberation, an echo (VIII)       |                 |   |
| <b>THRATSÚ-</b>   | †Mercury (VII), flashing, there-and-gone  |                 |   |

## TS

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>TSÁHÁ-</b>   | weird, strange, unexpected, odd, bizarre (‡)                            |
| <b>TSÁHÍ-</b>   |   |
|                 | <i>Intran. V:</i> to cover, to protect by covering                      |
|                 | <i>Trans. V:</i> to peel off the scales of another, to wound            |
|                 | <i>Refl. V:</i> to shed, to flake off                                   |
|                 | <i>Noun-Verb:</i> scale, dragonscale (living, part of a dragon) (I)     |
|                 | <i>Adjective:</i> scaly, hard   |
| <b>TSÁHI-</b>   | †weasel (IV, VI)  |
| <b>◊TSAHIN-</b> | finger, individual claw, digit (‡) (plural is (y) <i>irha-</i> )        |
| <b>TSAHÍN-</b>  | †cricket (usually plural) (VI)  |
| <b>TSAHU-</b>   | hunger, desirous of food, in want of food, creature which is hungry (‡) |
| <b>•TSÁHU-</b>  | †(my) mother (I)  |
| <b>TSANÁTH-</b> | fishpond (IX)   |
| <b>TSÁNHU-</b>  | ankle, ankle joint (XII, ‡)   |
| <b>TSÁNÚ-</b>   | †herring (V)  |
| <b>TSÁQXÚ-</b>  | †seal (♂) (IV, V)   |
| <b>•TSÁRÁN-</b> |   |
|                 | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be nearby, to be somewhat close (location)         |
|                 | <i>Trans. V:</i> to make another (your) neighbor                        |

<sup>11</sup> Although interestingly tsunami are not viewed badly by the Shúna, mostly because they are either able to fly or are such powerful swimmers. Also, tsunami bring up many tasty fish and sea creatures a dragon with a taste for such things rarely gets a chance to eat.

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|---|--|
| <p>Refl. V: to be (your) neighbor, to move in near (to you)</p> <p>Noun-Verb:<br/>†(your) neighbor (I)</p> <p>Adjective: next (to you), near (you)</p> <p>Adverb: nearly</p> <p>TSARÉ- †sea otter (V)</p> <p>TSARLÁ- to blink the eye, to blink quickly</p> <p>TSASHI- to treat, agree with, work with, understanding (XII)</p> <p>TSASLU- †sick, infirm, dying creature (‡)</p> <p>TSÁSNE- sweat (generic &amp; non-gendered term) (‡ although not draconic as the Shúna do not sweat)</p> <p>TSASWÉ- to fall, to drop, to dive without control, lose, let go of</p> <p>TSASŪ- remain, stay, hold position</p> <p>TSATHÁ- lower left front (direction) (‡)</p> <p>TSATHÚ- to lead, to lead on, to direct by going in the same direction or doing the same thing, to teach or instruct</p> <p>TSATSU- to eat multiple small things (fish, squirrel) (implies desperation or extreme hunger to resort to such a thing)</p> <p>TSAWÁ- liver (‡)</p> <p>TSEHEN- birch tree (IX)</p> <p>TSEHU- a shell, a hard shell, †an animal with a shell (turtle, armadillo etc., compare with <i>qsáqsa-</i>) (‡)</p> <p>TSÉLÍ- to be pointed, to be pointy, canine tooth (‡)</p> <p>•TSÉNÉTH- to fly (a bird or feathered animal), bird's wing (VI, XII)</p> <p>TSEQSA- †mammoth (♀) (III)</p> <p>TSÉRIN- only, just, until<sup>12</sup></p> <p>♦TSESHÁ- tidal pool (plural form is <i>sréša-</i>) (IX)</p> <p>TSESHÍ- to gauge, to guess, to sound another creature or thing out, to determine</p> <p>TSÉTSÉ- jade (X)</p> <p>•TSETSU- raining (lightly) (VIII)</p> <p>#TSÉTHÉ- †scavenger, to scavenge (‡)</p> | <p>♦TSETHÚ- †ewes, sheep (♀) (singular is <i>sará-</i>) (IV)</p> <p>TSÉWI- broken branch or twig left by an animal's passing but without any traceable smells left on it (IX, XI, XII)</p> <p>TSÉWÍ- cliff, drop-off (X)</p> <p>TSÉYA-</p> <p>Intran. V: to be quiescent, to be sluggish (river, sea)</p> <p>Trans. V: to lull, to put another to sleep</p> <p>Refl. V: to be asleep, to be lulled</p> <p>Noun-Verb:<br/>†sleeping dragon (I)<br/>†sleeping animal (‡)<br/>†Sun in winter (sleeping Sun) (VII)<br/>trees in winter (sleeping trees) (IX)<br/>the land in winter (X)<br/>sleep (abstract) (XII)</p> <p>Adjective: sleepy, unwatchful</p> <p>Adverb: sleepily, slowly, groggily</p> <p>TSÍHAN- to be a deep infrared color, a thing which is a deep infrared color (‡)</p> <p>TSÍNÁ- horizon, edge of sight, in every direction (VIII, XII)</p> <p>TSINRÁ- a nice cave, a good living space, a good cave for a lair (X)</p> <p>TSIRA- desire, wish for, to want</p> <p>TSÍRÍ- trilling, birdsong (On.) (VIII)</p> <p>♦TSÍRHÁ- †a Lindworm dragon (plural form is <i>tsírna-</i>) (I)</p> <p>♦TSÍRNA- †a Lindworm dragon (singular form is <i>tsírhá-</i>) (I)</p> <p>TSIRLE- to chitter, to chirp</p> <p>TSÍRSYÍ- to grow new scales after a wound, a tender, new scale which has not hardened yet (I, XII)</p> <p>♦TSÍRŠU- aspen trees (singular is <i>qxléya-</i>) (IX)</p> <p>TSISNÚ- chestnut tree (IX)</p> <p>TSIŠÁ- †lamb, small sheep (undifferentiated gender) (IV)</p> <p>TSÍŠU-</p> <p>Intran. V: to have a male horse smell on it</p> <p>Trans. V: to put a male horse smell on something</p> <p>Refl. V: to be a horse, to be skittish</p> |
|---|--|

<sup>12</sup> There is another form of “only, just, until” the root *rusu-*. Davis writes both of these down, I am not sure if this is a mistake or if there is a slightly different meaning between this root and *rusu-*. Although *tsérin-* seems to imply a pejorative meaning to it.

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| <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/> †male horse, male horse-like animal (III)<br/> †male ancient cameloids (IV)<br/> <i>Adjective:</i> horse-smell, horsy<br/> <b>TSÍTSA-</b> to escape, to get away<br/> <b>TSITSÍ-</b><br/> <i>Intran. V:</i> to be warm, to be in the sunshine<br/> <i>Trans. V:</i> to warm another, to shine down on, to heat up<br/> <i>Refl. V:</i> to warm oneself, to sit in the sunshine<br/> <i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/> †Sun (generic term) (VII)<br/> year, pattern of the seasons (VIII)<br/> day (rarely used) (XII)<br/> <i>Adjective:</i> sunny, warm, shining<br/> <i>Adverb:</i> warmly (in terms of emotion)<br/> <b>•TSÍTSÍ-</b><br/> <i>Trans. V:</i> to make another into (your) friend/ally<br/> <i>Refl. V:</i> to be (your) friend/ally<br/> <i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/> †(your) ally/friend (I)<br/> †comrade, part of a group of animals (‡)<br/> <i>Adjective:</i> friendly, comradely (to you)<br/> <i>Adverb:</i> together, allied, along with (you)<br/> <b>•TSITSU-</b> to flap wings and stall out, to stop mid-air<br/> <b>TSITHÍ-</b> always, forever, continually<br/> <b>TSIYE-</b> †octopus (V)<br/> <b>TSLÍTHA-</b> sooty, covered in soot, face covered in soot after breathing fire (‡)<br/> <b>TSNASHU-</b> pumpkin, gourd (IX)<br/> <b>TSNÁTHE-</b> †trout (V)<br/> <b>#TSNÉHU-</b> pus, mucus (‡)<br/> <b>TSNUŠA-</b> thick, heavy, clouds (VIII)<br/> <b>TSUHÉ-</b> lagoon, shallow inlet, shallow bay, water of a lagoon or shallow bay (X, IX)<br/> <b>•TSÚHU-</b><br/> <i>Trans. V:</i> to make into my neighbor's neighbor (inherent object)<br/> <i>Refl. V:</i> to be (my) neighbor's neighbor</p> | <p><i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/> †(my) neighbor's neighbor (I)<br/> <i>Adjective:</i> friendly (to me)<br/> <i>Adverb:</i> allied, along with (me)<br/> <b>TSÚHÚ-</b><br/> <i>Intran. V:</i> to be dark, to be shadowed<br/> <i>Trans. V:</i> to make shadowed, to darken<br/> <i>Refl. V:</i> to be shadowed, to be dark<br/> <i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/> night, night sky, celestial darkness (VII)<br/> winter (VIII)<br/> shade, shadow (IX)<br/> <i>Adjective:</i> dark, shadowed, dim, black<br/> <i>Adverb:</i> without leaving a train or mark, deathly silent<br/> <b>TSÚLÁ-</b> to trail, to follow, to stalk from behind<br/> <b>TSUNRE-</b> swamp water (IX)<br/> <b>TSÚNÚ-</b> seed, nut (IX, XII)<br/> <b>TSUQSLÍ-</b> rugged mountain pass, craggy and difficult pass to walk through (X)<br/> <b>◊TSURÍ-</b> elm tree (plural is <i>qxére-</i>) (IX)<br/> <b>◊TSÚRÍ-</b> pebble, little stone (the singular form of <i>hala(†)-</i>) (IX, X)<br/> <b>•TSURU-</b> to pretend to sleep but really awake and listening<br/> <b>TSURÚ-</b> for prey to scatter to prevent a predator gaining a quick kill, to cause chaos by quick movement<br/> <b>TSUSLÍN-</b> to bend until broken<br/> <b>TSUSHÍ-</b> †sparrow (VI)<br/> <b>TSUXLÁ-</b> half-and-half, half, half of a whole (‡ although usually XII)<br/> <b>TSUŠIN-</b> †tern (VI)<br/> <b>#TSUTHÁ-</b> blackthorn bush (IX)<br/> <b>TSÚTSE-</b> to dig, to burrow, †mole, †little burrowing thing (IV, VI)<br/> <b>TSÚTŚÍ-</b> †duck (alternate word from <b>•ŠÁNU-</b>) (VI)<br/> <b>TSUTŚÍ-</b> †swallow (bird) (VI)<br/> <b>TSUTSU-</b> whisper, soft voice (VIII)<br/> <b>TSUWÉ-</b> †heron (VI)<br/> <b>•TSÚWE-</b> †(my) father (I)</p> |
|--|--|

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U

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| ÚRUN- | blue (abstract) (XII), blue creature of object (‡), blue sky (VII, VIII) |
| ÚSUN- | some, something, general, others (‡)                                     |

W

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| WAHAL-  | †Venus, Morning/Evening Star (VII)   |
| WAHÉ-   | gizzard (‡)  |
| WAHÍN-  | †Jupiter (VII), to gorge, to fill oneself up while eating, engorged, distended stomach |
| WÁHÍN-  | travel, distance, trip, to make a journey (XII)  |
| WALA-   | to pounce, to jump upon, †jumper, pouncer (‡)  |
| WÁLE-   | period, time, season (VIII)  |
| WÁLÉ-   | lower right front (direction) (‡)  |
| •WANA-  | claws (draconic) (I)   |
| WANAŁ-  | abundance of prey, goodly hunting  |
| WÁNA-   | catch, get, grab, get a hold of  |
| WÁNHA-  | fireweed (IX)  |
| •WÁNSA- | to speak a poem, a poem (VIII)   |
| WANTSÁ- | to be sad, sadness (VII), sadly, a sad or unhappy creature (‡)                         |
| WANÚ-   | silence, quiet (VIII)  |
| WÁRÁ-   |  |

*Intran. V:* to be smooth, to be flat  
*Trans. V:* to flatten out, smash flat  
*Refl. V:* to be flattened out, to lay out

*Noun-Verb:*  
the sea, the ocean (large moving expanse) (IX)  
tundra, plain, large expanse of ground (X)

*Adjective:* large, flat, flattened out  
*Adverb:* moving closely along open ground

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| WARÍ-  | howl of pain, cry of anguish (On.) (‡)   |
| WARSÚ- | sea, smaller expanse of water (either able to see the other side from a great height or only several hours travel to cross by wing or swimming) (IX) |

WASA- to greet, to acknowledge another's presence (usually to a non-friend, non-family, non-enemy)

WÁŠÁ-  
*Intran. V:* to shine, to sparkle, to glitter  
*Trans. V:* to make glittery, to make shiny  
*Refl. V:* to glitter, to shine, to refract light

*Noun-Verb:*  
‡beloved one, dear one, familiar term for mate (I)  
‡star (usually plural or innumerable) (VII)  
ember, spark, little glittering thing (IX, VIII)  
gemstone (X)  
*Adjective:* glittering, sparkly  
*Adverb:* to move without being stealthy

WASHI- to be swollen, to be puffed up with something inside (pus, liquid), boil or pimple (‡)

WASHÍ- hot, sharp, hot flavor, thing which has a sharp flavor (‡)

WÁŠÚ- (†)jellyfish (considered to be like a plant) (V)

WÁSI- apple tree (IX)

WASÍN- (bird's) nest (XI)

WASYÍ- to debate, to argue, to discuss, arguing creatures (‡)

WAŠIN- smoke (VIII)

WÁSÚ- to challenge another Sihá, to challenge another's territory, a challenge (XII)

WAŠUN- spleen (‡)

◊WAŠÚN- †crab, lobster, sea anthropoid (plural form is *sráqxe-*)

◊WAŠRA- to lie, lies (VIII), liars (‡), deceitful happenings, tricks (XII) (singular form is *nítsa-*)

WÁTSÍ- ash, powdered coal (XI)

WATSÉ- †eel (V)

WÁTSU- drip, drop, drop of water/fluid, to drip (IX)

WAXLÁ- iron (X)

WAXUR- water plants (usually plural) (IX)

WEHÍ- †snail (VI)

WÉHÍ- †millipede (VI)

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|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>•WEHÚ-<br/> <i>Trans. V:</i> for a female to urinate upon<br/> <i>Refl. V:</i> for a female to urinate<br/> <i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/> female dragon's urine (I)<br/> female's urine (various animals) (‡)<br/> <i>Adjective:</i> to smell like female's urine</p>   | <p>thing(s) (crevasse, trees close together) (‡)<br/> WÍRA- to attempt, to try, tryingly<br/> WIRÍ- fruit of a tree or plant (IX, XI, XII)</p>  |
| <p>WÉLU- †dogfish (V)<br/> WÉNHÚ- rain driving sideways in the wind (VIII)</p>  | <p>YAHA- sadness (VII or XII), sad or despondent creature (‡)<br/> YANA- light, physical light (VII, VIII, XII)<br/> YANÁ- a sharp, piercing sound, a shriek or sharp yell<br/> YÁNÁ-</p>   |
| <p>•WÉNU-<br/> <i>Trans. V:</i> for a thunderstorm to strike with lightning (inherent subject)<br/> <i>Refl. V:</i> to be lightning, to be a shooting star<br/> <i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/> †shooting star (VII)<br/> †lightning (VIII)<br/> a spark which flashes but doesn't last long (IX)<br/> <i>Adjective:</i> flashing<br/> <i>Adverb:</i> incredibly suddenly, there and gone in a flash</p> | <p><i>Intran. V:</i> for a river to plunge into the ground or hole<br/> <i>Trans. V:</i> to drink, to swallow a liquid, to lap up<br/> <i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/> mouth (dragon's) (I)<br/> animals' mouth (‡)<br/> dark hole in the middle of the span of the Milky Way, the Night Mother's Mouth (VII)<br/> tornado, hurricane (mouth of air or clouds) (VIII)<br/> whirlpool (mouth of water) (IX)<br/> cave entrance (mouth of the earth) (X)<br/> <i>Adjective:</i> holy (full of holes)</p> |
| <p>WEQXA- to circle around, to move around in order to trap (hunting term)<br/> WÉRI- for something not to happen which usually does, something or (†) someone which usually does something or has a particular characteristic but does not at the time spoken of (contrast this with the term <i>shéqxá-</i>) (‡)</p>  | <p>#YÁNÁTH- to be inattentive, to be unaware, to be unobservant, an inattentive creature (‡)<br/> YÁNU- to miss another's presence, to miss someone or something<br/> YANÚ- broken branch or twig left by an animal's passing but which has a traceable smell on it from the animal (‡)</p>   |
| <p>WÉSÉ- to be struggling or wounded, †a struggling or wounded animal (‡)<br/> WÉSHA- to doubt, to disbelieve, to be incredulous, †a doubter, a disbeliever of something (‡)</p>  | <p>YÁRA- to be terse and rude, to be unkind<br/> YARÍN- lichen (IX)<br/> YÁRTSÚ- saltwater swamp, tidal swampland, saltwater wetlands (IX, X)<br/> YÁRÚ-</p>  |
| <p>◊WEŠA- hoarfrost (plural form <i>shiye-</i>) (IX)<br/> ◊◊WEŠA- †beetle (singular is <i>xátha-</i>, plural is <i>rérlá-</i>) (VI)<br/> WÉXA- damp rain which washes away scents (VIII)<br/> WÉYÁ- †badger (♀) (IV)<br/> WÍŁWA- feather (VI, XII)<br/> WINA- †wren (VI)<br/> WIRA- to pull something together until there is only a narrow passage, to bring closely together, narrow</p>      | <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to know, to be known, to be famous<br/> <i>Refl. V:</i> to be wise, to know oneself<br/> <i>Noun-Verb:</i><br/> head of a dragon, brain (vs. skull) (I, XII)</p>  |



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|  |           |  |
|--|-----------|--|
| animal's head (‡)  | YESI-     | to answer, to reply to a question, an answer (VIII)                              |
| clouds ("brains in the air", undifferentiated types) (VIII)                                      | YEŠŪ-     | crack, cenote, pit, cave pointing downwards (X)                                  |
| <i>Adjective:</i> known, famous  | YÉWA-     | †shark (V)   |
| YAŠI-  | YEWE-     | a spring, source of water bubbling up from beneath the earth (IX)                |
| to menstruate, to ovulate, †a menstruating animal (‡)  | YIHU-     | to roll over, to present the stomach or belly, to submit abjectly                |
| YAŠU-  | (Y)ÍNA-   | cherry tree (IX)   |
| YÁŠU-  | YINSU-    | to trip, to mess up, to stumble  |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> diaphanous, thin, dream-like   | (Y)ÍNSHU- | †weevil (VI)   |
| <i>Trans. V:</i> to dream, to ponder on, to think dreamily about                                 | YÍNTSE-   | to be ironic, irony, amusing turn of events (XII)                                |
| <i>Refl. V:</i> to be dreaming   | ◊(Y)ÍRHA- | fingers, claws, digits (collective and plural) (‡) (singular is <i>tsahin-</i> ) |
| <i>Noun-Verb:</i> dream (undifferentiated quality) (VII)   | YIRŠŪ-    | spinal cord, spine (‡)   |
| <i>Adjective:</i> dreamy, illusory   | YÍSA-     | lapping water, small waves in the water (IX)                                     |
| <i>Adverb:</i> unrealistically, improbably   | ◊YISI-    | honeysuckle plants (singular form is <i>hutsá-</i> ) (IX)                        |
| YASŪ-  | YISÍ-     | †(my) friend's enemy (I)   |
| †walrus (♀) (III, V)   | YIXA-     | to point, to point out a thing or location                                       |
| †leader of a herd of animals (‡)   | YÚNA-     | to be lost, †lost creature, lost thing or item (‡)                               |
| †hummingbird (IV)  | (Y)UNSE-  | nettles, nettle plant (IX)   |
| to thrash in ones sleep, to move while dreaming, †an animal or dragon thrashing in its sleep (‡) | #YURSU-   | to be timid, timidity, to be humble, timid or humble creature (‡)                |
| YÁTHÁ-   | YUSHU-    | (†)sea cucumber (V, IX (considered to be like a plant))                          |
| bend in a river or stream (IX), bent object or thing (‡)   | YÚŠE-     | †bear (♀) (II, III)  |
| YÁTHI-   | YÚŠU-     | jawbone hinge, jawbone socket (‡)  |
| copse of trees, bunch of trees (IX, XII)   | YUTSE-    | slippery, hard to stand on, slippery ice (IX)                                    |
| ◊YÁTSÍN-   | YÚTSÍ-    | wave on the sea (IX, XII)  |
| shed scales (plural form of the root <i>néhu-</i> ) (XI)   | YUXI-     | a pile, a stack, a bunch atop one another (‡)                                    |
| YATSU-   |           |  |
| to guard, to protect   |           |  |
| •YAWE-   |           |  |
| heart (draconic) (I)   |           |  |
| YÁWÉ-  |           |  |
| downwind, being downwind (‡, VIII)   |           |  |
| YÁYÁ-  |           |  |
| †bug, insect (VI)  |           |  |
| YÉLÁ-  |           |  |
| strawberry (IX)  |           |  |
| YENA-  |           |  |
| leaves on trees (undifferentiated species) (IX, XII)   |           |  |
| YERE-  |           |  |
| †lark (VI)   |           |  |
| YÉSHE-   |           |  |
| †peregrine falcon (II, VI)   |           |  |
| YESHÍ-   |           |  |
| (†) gooey duck (V, IX because it is considered semi-plantlike)                                   |           |  |

Thesaurus of Noun-Verb Roots According to Class

3.1. Overview

This section contains roots which are used as verb-nouns, divided up according to class structure. Roots often appear in multiple classes as they can refer to multiple derivational forms and those roots which appear in multiple classes depending on their usage appear in the final section **Multi-Class Roots** and it should be remembered that all of these roots occur in many different classes. For instance **HÍŠÁ-** ‘ear’ (‡) refers to ‘a dragon’s ear’ when placed in Class I Kindred *-híšěš*, a ‘predator’s ear’ when put in Class II Predator *-híšít*, ‘sounds moving through the air’ when in Class VIII Aerial *-híšásin* and so on, but it is recorded only once in this thesaurus under **Multi-Class Roots** for simplicities’ sake. Additionally, almost any root may appear in Class XII Components if the speaker wished to stress that the object is (or was) a part of a larger whole and anything alive can appear in Class XI Dead if it is, in fact, dead. Items which have specific component meanings are placed in Class XII in this thesaurus in order to keep repetition to a minimum.

The classifications and notes for this section are identical to the lexicon above:

All words which carry an *Intentional Voice* are indicated by ‘†’ in the translation. All others are considered to be *Unintentional* in voice. Verb roots which have *Inherent Objects* or *Inherent Subjects* are marked with •. Words which have wholly different plural roots are marked with ‘◊’. Roots with uncertain usage, gender or precise meaning are bracketed by ( ). Sounds which are onomatopoeic (words which “sound like” what they refer to such as *splash*, *slash*, *rip* and *boom* in English) are marked with (On.). When the procreative gender of a root is relevant (primarily for prey animals of various types) it is indicated with the symbols ♀ for female and ♂ for male. The sound *x* is placed after the other *s*-sounds because it closer to these, so does not follow *w* as in the standard English alphabet.

**CLASS I KINDRED**

- HÁHÍ-** †a dragon looking for a mate (both genders (I))
- HANXE-** truthful dragon, trustworthy dragon (I)
- HARÁ-** †(your) father
- HÁTSÉ-** †youngling, adolescent dragon
- HÚNQŠÉ-** spikes along a dragon’s back
- LAHÉ-** †a questionable or suspicious dragon
- ◊**LERHÁ-** †a Wingless Heraldic form of dragon (plural form is *lérna-*)
- ◊**LÉRNA-** †a Wingless Heraldic form of dragon (singular form is *lerhá-*)
- LÍRÁ-** †(my) enemy, proven foe
- NUŠÁ-** †(my) hatch-sister
- NUXE-** †unexpected guest to hunting territory (neutral intent)
- NYARE-** dragon’s forepaw, forefoot, “hand”
- QSÁLÉ-** †(your) hatch-brother
- QSLÁŠU-** †(your) neighbor’s neighbor
- QSÚLA-** dragon’s wing

- QSUNRÍ-** †prey of a Blood Hunt
- QSUWÉ-** † hunting dragon
- QXÁXA-** †(my) hatch-brother
- (#**QXNÉ(HI)-**) †a bothersome Kindred
- RANÍ-** horns of a dragon
- RANÚ-** driver (hunting term)
- RÁSU-** dear one (term of endearment amongst mated Sihá)
- REQXE-** stinger on the end of a dragon’s tail (vs. *hášu-*)
- RITSLÁ-** †(my) neighbor (neither friend nor foe)
- SÁHI-** †(your) mate (♂)
- SÁHUN-** †(my) child (undifferentiated gender)
- SANU-** †(my) eye
- SARHÁ-** †a hydra, a multi-headed dragon
- SÁRXA-** †(my) mate
- #**SASHIN-** (my) untrustworthy neighbor
- SAYA-** †(my) friend, ally, proven companion
- #**SHASWÁ-** †enemy, opponent (undifferentiated ownership)

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|          |  |          |  |
|----------|--|----------|--|
| ◊SHÁTSÁ- | bunch of eggs, clutch of dragon eggs (singular form is <i>xúxu-</i> )                          | XINÍ-    | soft, unhardened dragon scales                               |
| SHÉXÚ-   | †ally, friend (undifferentiated ownership)   | ◊XINHÁ-  | †a Heraldic type of dragon (plural form is <i>xinna-</i> )   |
| •SHEYA-  | to slay (one Kindred upon another)   | ◊XÍNNA-  | †a Heraldic type of dragon (singular form is <i>xinhá-</i> ) |
| ◊SHÚNA-  | †dragons (plural form of the root <i>sihá-</i> )   | XÍYE-    | †group, bunch of the Kindred                                 |
| SHÚNU-   | to mate, the act of mating   | •XŁAXIN- | †(your) untrustworthy neighbor                               |
| ◊SIHÁ-   | †dragon (undifferentiated race and relationship) (plural form is <i>shúna-</i> )               | •XŁENA-  | mating dance (draconic)                                      |
| •SÍHÁ-   | †(my) mate (♂)   | XŁÍSA-   | tail, dragon-tail  |
| SINÍ-    | a dragon hunting by hearing alone  | •XRASÚN- | †mate (♂) (undifferentiated ownership)                       |
| SÍRTSE-  | †(my) far distant neighbor   | (X)RESE- | †(your) trusted enemy (?)                                    |
| SÍTHÍ-   | †(my) trusted enemy (?)  | •XRÉŠÚ-  | †(your) hatch-sister   |
| SLÁHU-   | †adult, grown-up (draconic)  | ◊XRUSHÁ- | †a Guivre dragon (plural form is <i>xrúsna-</i> )            |
| SLATSÉ-  | †sibling, hatch-mate (unpossessed and non-gendered, generic)                                   | ◊XRÚSNA- | †a Guivre dragon (singular form is <i>xrushá-</i> )          |
| SLÉ(NA)- | †crouching, ready to spring dragon   | ◊XÚXU-   | egg, dragon's egg (plural form is <i>shátsá-</i> )           |
| •SLÉYU-  | †Predator of the Blood Hunt, the hunter in a vengeance-hunt                                    | •XWAXÍN- | The Hunt, life, a dragon's life                              |
| SLIN(E)- | †acquaintance (general draconic relationship without indication of friendliness or truculence) | THISHU-  | wing membrane of a dragon                                    |
| SLÉXU-   | †mother (any dragon's)   | •THRÍRÉ- | †(your) mother   |
| SLÚHA-   | †a very wise dragon (and one not to be trifled with)   | TSÁHÍ-   | scale, dragonscale (living, part of a dragon)                |
| #•SRAŁA- | †difficult, troublesome Sihá   | •TSÁHU-  | †(my) mother   |
| •SRÉHU-  | dragon shit  | •TSÁRÁN- | †(your) neighbor   |
| SRENÚ-   | †(my enemy's friend)   | TSÉYA-   | †sleeping dragon   |
| ◊SRESHÁ- | †a Wyvern dragon (plural form is <i>srésna-</i> )  | ◊TSÍRHA- | †a Lindworm dragon (plural form is <i>tsírna-</i> )          |
| ◊SRÉSNA- | †a Wyvern dragon (singular form is <i>sreshá-</i> )  | ◊TSÍRNA- | †a Lindworm dragon (singular form is <i>tsírhá-</i> )        |
| •SÚHU-   | a dragon which dives out of the sun on an animal on the ground                                 | TSÍRSYÍ- | new scale which has not hardened yet                         |
| ◊SYÉTHU- | wings (of a dragon), to fly  | TSÍTSÍ-  | †(your) ally/friend  |
| ŠÁTHA-   | †coal-head, idiot  | •TSÚHU-  | †(my) neighbor's neighbor                                    |
| #•ŠATHE- | †uninvited, unwelcome guest  | •TSÚWE-  | †(my) father   |
| ŠÁTHÍ-   | †elder dragon, old, wise one   | •WANA-   | claws (draconic)   |
| ŠAWA-    | †fool, idiot, stone-head   | WÁŠÁ-    | †beloved one, dear one, familiar term for mate               |
| •ŠÉRÁ-   | †(your) mate (♀)   | •WEHÚ-   | female dragon's urine  |
| ◊ŠINHÁ-  | †an Amphiptère dragon (plural form is <i>šinna-</i> )  | YÁNÁ-    | mouth (dragon's)   |
| ◊ŠÍNNA-  | †an Amphiptère dragon (singular form is <i>šinhá-</i> )  | YÁRÚ-    | head of a dragon, brain (vs. skull)                          |
| ŠUTHÉ-   | †unknown dragon, stranger  | •YAWE-   | heart (draconic)   |
| XALIR-   | †father (undifferentiated ownership)   | YISÍ-    | †(my) friend's enemy   |
| •XÉŠE-   | †(your) hatch-sister   |          |  |

## CLASS II PREDATORS

|        |                         |
|--------|-------------------------|
| HÉRLU- | †polar bear             |
| ŁARA-  | †big cat, predatory cat |

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|          |   |
|----------|---|
| LÍRÁ-    | †competition animal for similar food resources              |
| QSATSE-  | †hawk, eagle  |
| QSEHAR-  | †fox  |
| QSUWÉ-   | †predator   |
| QXUYE-   | †bat (usually in the innumerable number)                    |
| RANÚ-    | driver (hunting term)                                       |
| SÁTSÁ-   | †ancient canine-bear (♂), possibly now for male dogs/wolves |
| SINÍ-    | a creature hunting by hearing alone                         |
| SLÉ(NA)- | †crouching, ready to spring                                 |
| SLIN(E)- | †cautious hunter  |
| SRUQXÍ-  | †kingfisher   |
| •SÚHU-   | hawk, thing which dives onto an animal from out of the sun  |
| ŠAHÚN-   | †goshawk  |
| ŠÁQSI-   | †osprey   |
| XÍYE-    | †wolf, hunting hound, coyote, dingo                         |
| XWAHI-   | †bear (♂)   |
| YÉSHE-   | †peregrine falcon   |
| YÚŠE-    | †bear (♀)   |

### CLASS III LARGE PREY

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| HÁQSA-  | †female deer (♀)                                     |
| HÁRÁ-   | †mammoth (♂)   |
| HAWA-   | †goat (♀), †large prehistoric animal of unknown type |
| HÉYA-   | †moose (♀)   |
| HIRA-   | †bull, cow (♂)                                       |
| HUŠU-   | †horse (♀)   |
| HUXÉ-   | †male deer, buck (♂)                                 |
| •ŁASU-  | †herd of prey animals                                |
| NÁRIN-  | †reindeer (♀)  |
| QSAWÍN- | †walrus (♂)  |
| QSÚRÉ-  | †newborn calf of any prey animal                     |
| QXEHI-  | †reindeer (♂)  |
| QXLAHÍ- | †elk (♀)   |
| QXNÁHU- | †ancient giant sloth                                 |
| SAŠRÍ-  | animal with a cloven hoof                            |
| SÁTSÁ-  | †ancient canine-bear (♂), possibly now for male dogs |
| •SIŠIN- | †ram, sheep (plural is <i>slaxí-</i> ) (♂)           |
| •SLAXÍ- | †rams, sheep (singular is <i>sišin-</i> ) (♂)        |
| SRIYU-  | †elk (♂)   |
| ŠASRA-  | †caribou (♂)   |
| XRÍRA-  | †cow, heifer (♀)                                     |

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| XWAHI-  | †bear (♂)                               |
| XYEHAŁ- | †buffalo(?) (♂)                         |
| TSEQSA- | †mammoth (♀)                            |
| TSÍŠU-  | †male horse, male horse-like animal (♂) |
| YASÚ-   | †walrus (♀)                             |
| YÚŠE-   | †bear (♀)                               |

### CLASS IV SMALL PREY

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| HAWA-        | †goat (♀)   |
| ŁARA-        | †cat  |
| •ŁASU-       | †herd of prey animals   |
| QSEHAR-      | †fox  |
| (#QXNÉ(HI)-) | †human, chatterer anything which speaks but is not of the Kindred (♀/♂?) plural form is #SNUHA- |
| QXURA-       | general name for small animals and rodent   |
| RÚNA-        | †a marmot (?)   |
| SÁHE-        | †badger (♂)   |
| •SARÁ-       | †ewe, sheep (♀) (plural is <i>tsethú-</i> )   |
| SAŠRÍ-       | animal with a cloven hoof   |
| SÁTSÁ-       | †dog (?) (♂)  |
| SHAHÚ-       | †young deer (undifferentiated gender)   |
| SHÚNÉ-       | †seal (♀)   |
| (#SNUHA-)    | †human (♂/♀?)   |
| SRÍXU-       | †pig, boar (♂)  |
| SRUTHA-      | †rabbit, bunny (♂)  |
| SWÉTHA-      | †rabbit, bunny (♀)  |
| SYASYÁ-      | †goat (♂)   |
| SYÚTSA-      | †mink (gender?)   |
| ŠIRA-        | †otter (♂)  |
| XALÍR-       | †sea lion   |
| XÍYE-        | †dog (domestic) (♀?)  |
| XLÍRU-       | †colt, little horse (undifferentiated gender)   |
| THÚTSI-      | †pig, sow (♀)   |
| TSÁHI-       | †weasel   |
| TSÁQXÚ-      | †seal (♂)   |
| •TSETHÚ-     | †ewes, sheep (♀) (singular is <i>sará-</i> )  |
| TSIŠÁ-       | †lamb, small sheep  |
| TSÍŠU-       | †male ancient cameloids   |
| TSÚTSE-      | to dig, to burrow, †mole, †little burrowing thing   |
| WÉYÁ-        | †badger (♀)   |

**CLASS V AQUATIC**

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| HÁNSU-   | fish scales (usually plural)  |
| HAXYÉ-   | †goldfish   |
| HÉNÁ-    | (†)barnacle   |
| HÍNE-    | †fish (in a river, lake or sea)   |
| HÍŠÁ-    | sound under water   |
| HUXÉ-    | †horned fish  |
| LÉYÁ-    | gills of a fish or shark  |
| NARA-    | †fish on a run up a river   |
| NARÁ-    | (†) clam (because it is considered semi-plantlike)  |
| NUSU-    | †crawdad  |
| QSÁHÚN-  | †whale (undifferentiated gender or species)   |
| QSÁQSA-  | †turtle   |
| QSAWÍN-  | †walrus (♂)   |
| QSÚRÉ-   | †newborn calf of any prey animal  |
| QXÉNRA-  | †narwhal whale (undifferentiated gender)  |
| QXLÁYU-  | †pollywog   |
| ◊QXWÉYU- | †cod (plural) (singular form is <i>thányu-</i> )  |
| REQXA-   | †small fish living in a small pool of water   |
| RÍNHA-   | †fish swimming against the current  |
| SARA-    | †leech  |
| SHISHÍ-  | †blue whale   |
| SHÚNÉ-   | †seal (♀)   |
| SINÍ-    | a creature hunting by hearing alone   |
| SLÁHIN-  | †minnow, little fish  |
| ◊SRÁQXE- | †crab, lobster, sea anthropoid (plural form is <i>wašún-</i> )  |
| SREHU-   | †smelt  |
| SUTSÉ-   | dorsal fin of a fish, whale, dolphin  |
| SWÁHA-   | fish eggs   |
| SYÁRÚ-   | †salmon   |
| SYEWÍ-   | †salamander   |
| ŠATHU-   | †jellyfish  |
| ŠIRA-    | †otter (♂)  |
| ŠUSÚ-    | fluke (hind fin of a whale or dolphin, up-and-down motion only, not side-to-side swimming)                                |
| XALÍR-   | †sea lion   |
| XARÁ-    | a creature which comes up from underneath the water and pull something near or on the surface down (usually in an attack) |
| XÁXA-    | seaweed   |

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| THANRÁ-   | fish which are spawning   |
| ◊THÁNYU-  | †cod (plural form is <i>qxwéyu-</i> )                           |
| THÚSUN-   | (†) oyster (because it is considered semi-plantlike)            |
| TSÁNÚ-    | †herring  |
| TSÁQXÚ-   | †seal (♂)   |
| TSARÉ-    | †sea otter  |
| TSIYE-    | †octopus  |
| TSNÁTHER- | †trout  |
| WÁSHÚ-    | (†)jellyfish (considered to be like a plant)                    |
| ◊WAŠÚN-   | †crab, lobster, sea anthropoid (plural form is <i>sráqxe-</i> ) |
| WATSÉ-    | †eel  |
| WÉLU-     | †dogfish  |
| YASÚ-     | †walrus (♀)   |
| YESHÍ-    | (†) gooey duck (because it is considered semi-plantlike)        |
| YÉWA-     | †shark  |
| YUSHU-    | (†) sea cucumber  |

**CLASS VI INEDIBLE**

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| HÁLA-    | †nightingale  |
| HÁQSA-   | †toad, little leaper                                  |
| HÁQSÁ-   | ghost, dark thing                                     |
| HESHÍ-   | †swan   |
| HEYUN-   | †grasshopper  |
| HÍXIN-   | †chicken  |
| HÚNI-    | †ptarmigan  |
| HUNQSE-  | †rat, mouse   |
| HÚRÉ-    | †worm, earthworm (alternate term from <i>xánra-</i> ) |
| HÚSRU-   | †magpie   |
| HUSÚN-   | †demon, monster, devil                                |
| HUXÉ-    | †horned beetle, bug                                   |
| LARSE-   | †a dwarf (?)  |
| NASA-    | †water skimmer (insect)                               |
| NÉHÁ-    | †male giant (?)                                       |
| NUNA-    | spirit, ghostly thing                                 |
| NUSU-    | †crawdad  |
| NUSYE-   | †woodpecker   |
| ◊QSÁNĽA- | †ants (singular form is <i>qxarín-</i> )              |
| QSÁQSA-  | †turtle   |
| QSÁQSÁ-  | †crow   |
| QSAQXE-  | †goose  |
| QSÁRHU-  | †thrush   |

## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|           |  |            |   |
|-----------|--|------------|---|
| ◇QSÁSHI-  | †wizards/sorcerers? (singular form is <i>xyéhi-</i> ) <sup>13</sup>                  | SULUTH-    | †snake, serpent   |
| QSATSE-   | †hawk, eagle   | #SÚNÁ-     | †ghost, spirit  |
| ◇◇QSÉRE-  | †gnat (plural form is <i>slátsú-</i> , innumerable form is <i>qxuhan-</i> )          | SWIRI-     | †seagull, seabird   |
| QSNANÍ-   | †pheasant  | SYAŠÉ-     | †slug   |
| QSWÍŠÍ-   | †wood boring insects   | SYÁWE-     | †sparrow, sparrow-like bird   |
| ◇QXARÍN-  | †ant, antlike insect (plural form is <i>qsánla-</i> )                                | SYEWÍ-     | †salamander   |
| QXÉQSÍ-   | †puffin  | ŠAHÚN-     | †goshawk  |
| QXLÁYU-   | †pollywog  | •ŠÁNU-     | duck  |
| ◇◇QXUHAN- | †innumerable gnats (singular form is <i>qsére-</i> , plural form is <i>slátsú-</i> ) | ŠÁNÚ-      | †dove   |
| QXÚSHÚ-   | †robin (bird)  | ŠÁQSI-     | †osprey   |
| QXWÉNÁ-   | †crane   | •ŠAQSÚN-   | ant-hill  |
| #QXYÁXE-  | †goblin (?) (specifically)   | ŠISE-      | †mite, tiny insect  |
| QXURA-    | general name for small animals and rodent  | XÁNRA-     | †maggot, worm   |
| ◇◇RÉRLÁ-  | †beetle (singular is <i>xátha-</i> , innumerable plural is <i>wéša-</i> )            | XANSÍ-     | †bees   |
| RÉSYU-    | †snipe, shore bird   | XANÚ-      | †crab, arthropod  |
| RESYÚ-    | beak, bill (of a bird)   | XASHA-     | †frog   |
| RÍNÁ-     | †female giant (?)  | ◇◇XÁTHA-   | †beetle (plural is <i>rérlá-</i> , innumerable plural is <i>wéša-</i> ) (VI)  |
| #RIXNÁ-   | nasty, terrible tasting, awful   | XÉLÁR-     | †butterfly  |
| RÚSÚ-     | †singing bird  | #XÉŠÉ-     | †fly, bug, buzzy thing  |
| SALATH-   | moth   | XEX(A)-    | †worm, earthworm  |
| SARA-     | †leech   | XNALA-     | †quail  |
| SERA-     | to crawl, †centipede   | •XNA(QSÉ)- | †spider, spider-like thing  |
| SHAQSE-   | †wasps (usually innumerable)   | XNÉWI-     | †squirrel   |
| SHIYI-    | †stork   | XRESHA-    | †shrew  |
| •SIHÁ-    | †swarm of insects, bugs, frogs (plural form is <i>SHÚNA-</i> )                       | #XRÉTHA-   | †little færie, pixie (?)  |
| SINTHÚ-   | †partridge   | #XRÍTHA-   | †little færie, pixie (?) (this appears to be a variation on <i>xrétha-</i> or perhaps indicates male and female varieties?) |
| ◇◇SLÁTSÚ- | †gnats (singular form is <i>qsére-</i> , innumerable form is <i>qxuhan-</i> )        | XWÍŠA-     | †owl  |
| SLELÉ-    | †mosquito, biting insects (usually in the innumerable number)                        | THEŠÁ-     | †bird, flying birds (undifferentiated species)  |
| SLÍ(HU)-  | †rooster   | THYASU-    | †reptile (general)  |
| SRETSU-   | †firefly   | TSÁHI-     | †weasel   |
| SRÍNTHE-  | †swallow (bird)  | TSAHÍN-    | †cricket (usually plural)   |
| SRÚNA-    | †sorcerer, wizard ((?) non-gendered)   | •TSÉNÉTH-  | bird's wing   |
| SRUQSÍ-   | †caterpillar   | TSUSHÍ-    | †sparrow  |
| SRUQXÍ-   | †kingfisher  | TSUŠIN-    | †tern   |
| SRÚSYE-   | †louse   | TSÚTSE-    | †mole, †little burrowing thing  |
| SUHUN-    | †song bird (undifferentiated species)  | TSÚTŚÍ-    | †duck (alternate word from the root •ŠÁNU-)   |
|           |  | TSUTŚÍ-    | †swallow (bird)   |
|           |  | TSUWÉ-     | †heron  |
|           |  | WÍŁWA-     | feather   |
|           |  | WINA-      | †wren   |

<sup>13</sup> See the note on *xyéhi-* below.

## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|           |   |           |  |
|-----------|---|-----------|--|
| ØXYÉHÍ-   | †wizard/sorcerer? <sup>14</sup>                                     | SHÍN(YÍ)- | crescent moon  |
| WEHÍ-     | †snail  | SLÁHÍN-   | †Sirius (the Dog Star near Orion)  |
| WÉHÍ-     | †millipede  | •SRÉHU-   | shooting star (star-shit)  |
| ◇◇WÉŠA-   | †beetle (singular is <i>xátha-</i> , plural is <i>rérlá-</i> ) (VI) | SLÁ(YA)-  | †Aldebaran (star in Taurus) (alternate name)   |
| YASÚN-    | †hummingbird  | SULÚTH-   | †planet (swift celestial thing)  |
| YÁYÁ-     | †bug, insect  | #SÚNÁ-    | †gods, mighty spirits  |
| YERE-     | †lark   | SUSA-     | †Rigel (star in Orion)   |
| YÉSHE-    | †peregrine falcon   | SYÁHU-    | bright celestial object (euphemism for either the Sun and Moon when singular, the Sun <i>and</i> the Moon when plural and the Stars when innumerable, full moon) |
| (Y)ÍNŠHU- | †weevil   |           |  |

### CLASS VII CELESTIAL

|           |  |          |   |
|-----------|--|----------|---|
| HANXE-    | truth, veracity (VII)  | SYEHÚ-   | †Mars   |
| HAŠWA-    | †comet   | ◇SYÉNSÚ- | bravery, lack of fear (plural form is <i>húrún-</i> )   |
| HÁŠÉ-     | heaven, sky (unreachable)  | ◇SYESÁ-  | †a dream (plural form is <i>húsyú-</i> )  |
| HÍNTSE-   | †waning moon (Broken Celestial Egg)                              | ŠÁQXÉ-   | †Orion Nebula   |
| ◇HÚRÚN-   | bravery, lack of fear (singular form is <i>syénsú-</i> )         | ŠÁWÁ-    | †Moon and Sun (collective plural term) or ‘celestial eyes’  |
| HUSHÍ-    | †Aldebaran (star in Taurus)                                      | ŠNARÍ-   | Blood Hunt, hunt of vengeance   |
| ◇HÚSYÚ-   | †dreams (singular form is <i>syesá-</i> )                        | ŠÚRI-    | †Milky Way, Road of Stars, the Night Mother   |
| HUXÉ-     | †The Horns (group of stars or possibly a constellation?)         | XALIR-   | †euphemism for the Moon   |
| ŁUSÍ-     | respect, admiration, (love?)                                     | XÁLIR-   | †nightmare, evil dream, bad dream   |
| NAHUN-    | †Spica (star in the constellation of Virgo)                      | XANXÍ-   | †Saturn   |
| NUNA-     | fate (celestial winds)   | XLÍ TSA- | †Orion’s Belt   |
| QSÁNI-    | †Moon  | XRÁXÁ-   | moon-like, moonlight  |
| QSÁSÍ-    | †a nightmare, a terrible dream, frightening thing while sleeping | XÚXU-    | †full Moon (singular only)  |
| QSEQSÉ-   | hundreds of falling meteors in a swarm                           | THÍTSU-  | “drifting celestial things” which seem to refer to satellites (which is a very strange sight for the Shúna) |
| QSUSÉ-    | †Northern Lights, ‘Falling Celestial Rain’ (euphemism)           | THRATSÚ- | †Mercury  |
| QXÉHA-    | †the Sun on a hot day  | TSÉYA-   | †Sun in winter (sleeping Sun)   |
| RALÁ-     | halo around the moon or sun                                      | TSITSÍ-  | †Sun (generic term)   |
| RÁRA-     | †The Ribcage, Constellation of Cassiopeia (?)                    | TSÚHÚ-   | night, night sky, celestial darkness  |
| RINE-     | flash of light (nova?)   | ÚRUN-    | blue sky (unreachable)  |
| ◇SHÁ TSA- | †Pleiades star cluster (Bunch of Eggs, always plural)            | WAHAŁ-   | †Venus, Morning/Evening Star  |
| SHÉŠU-    | †retrograde planet   | WAHÍN-   | †Jupiter  |
|           |  | WÁŠÁ-    | †star (usually plural or innumerable)   |
|           |  | •WÉNU-   | †shooting star  |
|           |  | YAHA-    | sadness   |
|           |  | YANA-    | light, physical light   |
|           |  | YÁNÁ-    | dark hole in the middle of the span of the Milky Way, the Night Mother’s Mouth                              |
|           |  | YÁŠU-    | dream (undifferentiated quality)  |

<sup>14</sup> This word and its plural form *qsáshi-* is a rather strange one, Davis notes it in the margin of one of his pages but does not describe it further or in what context it is used or if it applies to what we humans might call a “wizard” or if it is another concept entirely. I am at a loss, but this word appears to *always be Class VI Inedible* so it might mean something else entirely.

**CLASS VIII AERIAL**

|          |  |           |  |
|----------|--|-----------|--|
| HÁNURÚ-  | aerial conditions between a large pocket of high pressure (clear weather) and low pressure (cloudy, rainy weather) | QXÉNÁ-    | a sound echoing through a valley or in the mountains (thunder, loud noise)                           |
| HANSÁ-   | open, clear skies with few clouds  | QXRÍNA-   | hail, hailstones (usually innumerable)   |
| HÁQSÁ-   | thin clouds, diaphanous clouds   | QXUYE-    | smattering of clouds moving over the moon at night   |
| HASHA-   | weather, atmospheric conditions  | RAHÍ-     | calm, still air  |
| HÁXU-    | mist laying in a hollow  | RALÁ-     | halo around the moon or sun  |
| HÉXU-    | rainbow  | RATHU-    | drought caused by changing aerial currents or unusual weather patterns (compare with <i>híshí-</i> ) |
| HÍRÍ-    | sound of rain (On.)  | RESYÁ-    | a thermal of air, a warm current of air to glide upon  |
| HÍSA-    | gust of wind, puff of wind   | RINA-     | mind, thoughts   |
| HÍSHÍ-   | drought caused by intense heat wave (compare with <i>rathu-</i> )  | RINE-     | flash of light (fire, explosion, meteor strike)  |
| HÍŠÁ-    | sound  | RÍNLE-    | booming, crashing sound (alternative word for thunder)   |
| HÚNU-    | a melody (On.?)  | •RÍTHÍ-   | hard (raining)   |
| HÚRA-    | thunder  | RUQSA-    | a burp, expulsion of air   |
| HURTHÁ-  | atmospheric disturbance caused by the curve of the earth (VIII)  | RÚSÚ-     | whistling sound  |
| HÚSÁ-    | echo (usually plural)  | SÁRHÁ-    | dusk   |
| HÚSHA-   | long duration, extended wait (rarely used)   | SANSÚ-    | a fleeting smell   |
| •HUSU-   | whispering of the wind through reeds, grass, leaves (On.)  | SHANSHI-  | staccato, rapid and sharp sounds (of prey moving through bushes while running and making sounds?)    |
| HÚXHÁ-   | a laugh or chortle, sound of amusement   | •SHÁTHUN- | name, to be called, to be addressed  |
| HÚTSÚ-   | bark (of a dog, seal etc.) (On.)   | SHENÍ-    | “ocean” clouds (very damp and quickly moving)  |
| HUXÉ-    | forks of lightning, horns of lightning   | •SHÉQXU-  | to chant with a pulsing rhythm, a chant with a pulsing rhythm  |
| ÉÉLATH-  | dry air, dry season, summer (?)  | ◊SHÉRYA-  | mourning (plural form is <i>syarí-</i> )   |
| ÉÍHI-    | lullaby, crooning soft song  | SHEŠU-    | an unexpected rustle of the bushes   |
| ÉÍHU-    | a question   | SHÉŠU-    | terrible weather   |
| ÉÍXNÁ-   | a warning  | SHÚRA-    | “falling mist,” extremely light rain   |
| NÁHÍN-   | expulsion of air or sneeze   | SHUSU-    | cold weather, temperature  |
| NAHU-    | a lake which water flows into but (apparently) not out of  | SĽARÚ-    | a shuddering breath (VII)  |
| NÁRÁ-    | to roar, a roar (On.)  | SĽÁRÚ-    | waves of heat coming off the ground or in the air  |
| ◊NÍLSA-  | a lie (plural form is <i>wašra-</i> )  | ◊SĽÍSYA-  | thin clouds in streaks (singular form is <i>xúnra-</i> )   |
| NUNA-    | wind, breeze   | •SĽÍŠI-   | a song with traditional lyrics but varying melodies  |
| QSEQSÉ-  | falling snow   | ◊SĽÚŠÉ-   | (†)phantoms, ghosts, strange sounds (singular is <i>sreyú-</i> )                                     |
| QSÍNOXE- | updraft of wind  | SNÁHU-    | glow, dim light, emanating light from a forest fire or the dawn                                      |
| QSLAHU-  | statically charged clouds (thunder clouds which are forming)   | SNE(YU)-  | vicious downdraft  |
| •QSLÁRU- | a song with a traditional melody but differing lyrics  |           |  |
| QSUSÉ-   | rain, falling water from the sky   |           |  |
| QXÉHA-   | heat, hot weather  |           |  |



## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|          |  |          |  |
|----------|--|----------|--|
| SNUQSE-  | boom, explosion, sudden and loud noise                                       | THÉTSÉ-  | low lying clouds in a thick cover over the ground like a blanket (VIII)                                |
| SRÉQSA-  | willow-the-wisp, ghostlight from a swamp                                     | THÉWE-   | dispersing clouds  |
| ◊SREYÚ-  | (†)phantom, ghost, strange sound (plural is <i>slúšé-</i> )                  | THRANA-  | a reverberation, an echo (implies greater sound and a thrumming sound then <i>húšá-</i> ) (On.) (VIII) |
| SRÍNA-   | word, speech, talking (root of <i>Srínawésin</i> )                           | •TSETSU- | raining (lightly)  |
| SRÚNSA-  | legend, story, ancient tale  | TSÍNÁ-   | horizon, edge of sight, in every direction   |
| SUNÚTH-  | blizzard, snowstorm (compare with <i>xarhu-</i> )                            | TSÍRÍ-   | trilling, birdsong (On.)   |
| SWASI-   | thick, piled up, billowing clouds (generally plural)                         | TSITSÍ-  | year, pattern of the seasons   |
| SWÉHÉ-   | song, tune, poem   | TSNUŠA-  | thick, heavy, clouds   |
| ◊SYARÍ-  | mourning (singular form is <i>shérya-</i> )                                  | TSÚHÚ-   | winter   |
| SYESHE-  | the sound of ice falling off a glacier                                       | TSUTSU-  | whisper, soft voice  |
| ŠAHE-    | a weird or strange dream during hibernation or sleep                         | ÚRUN-    | blue sky/clear weather   |
| ŠATHA-   | cloud (usually in the innumerable number)                                    | WÁLE-    | period, time, season   |
| ŠAYA-    | leaves blowing in the wind   | •WÁNSA-  | a poem   |
| ŠERÁ-    | “springtime”   | WANTSÁ-  | sadness  |
| ŠÍŠI-    | squeaking sound (On.)  | WANÚ-    | silence, quiet   |
| ŠLIWÁ-   | humidity, humid  | WARÍ-    | howl of pain, cry of anguish (On.)   |
| XÁNI-    | poetry, joke, pun, twisted words, words which mean one thing but say another | WAŠIN-   | smoke  |
| XANYE-   | headwind   | ◊WAŠRA-  | lies (singular form is <i>nítsa-</i> )   |
| XARHU-   | whiteout or terrible snowstorm (compare with <i>sunúth-</i> )                | WÉNHÚ-   | rain driving sideways in the wind  |
| •XERYA-  | mating/rutting season for prey animals                                       | •WÉNU-   | †lightning   |
| XEYI-    | dark cloud on the horizon  | WÉXA-    | damp rain which washes away scents   |
| XÍNTHÁ-  | sleet  | YANA-    | light, physical light  |
| XŁUNÁ-   | pollen   | YANÁ-    | a sharp, piercing sound, a shriek or sharp yell  |
| XNATHSU- | icy rain   | YÁNÁ-    | tornado, hurricane (mouth of air or clouds)  |
| XNAYA-   | fall, autumn   | YÁRÚ-    | clouds (“brains in the air”, undifferentiated types)   |
| XRÁXÁ-   | moonlight  | YÁWÉ-    | downwind, being downwind   |
| XÚŁUN-   | sky, atmosphere (reachable)  | YESI-    | an answer  |
| ◊XÚNRA-  | thin cloud in a streak (plural form is <i>slísyá-</i> )                      |          |  |
| XÚRÚ-    | “land” clouds (relatively dry and usually slowly moving)                     |          |  |
| XÚTSU-   | dawn, to brighten, to uncover/reveal glowing eyes                            |          |  |
| THÁHÉ-   | storm, tempest   |          |  |
| THANÍ-   | rays of sunlight breaking through clouds on the horizon (VIII)               |          |  |
| THAWÉ-   | low hanging clouds, grey color   |          |  |

## CLASS IX ANIMATE

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| ◊HALA(Ł)-  | (singular form is <i>tsúrí-</i> )              |
| Intran. V: | to be tiny pebbles or gravel                   |
| Noun-Verb: | tiny pebbles, little stones, gravel (IX, X)    |
| Adjective: | crunchy, loud, difficult to move over silently |
| Adverb:    | crunchingly, loudly                            |
| HÁLI-      | steam, boiling water, hot springs              |
| ◊HALÚTH-   | cedar tree (singular form is <i>xnesyi-</i> )  |
| HANSÍ-     | stress, worry, excitement                      |

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|         |   |          |   |
|---------|---|----------|---|
| HÁSNI-  | raspberry   | ŁASHÍN-  | scotch broom plant  |
| HÁŠRÚ-  | blackberry, brambles  | ŁÁŠI-    | shoal, shore  |
| HAXŁA-  | sand, dirt (always innumerable)   | ŁINTSA-  | rowan tree  |
| HAXU-   | standing water, small lake, pool, little puddle   | ŁÍŠHÉ-   | roots of a tree   |
| HAXÚ-   | lava  | ŁISHU-   | pussy willow  |
| HATHÁ-  | anger, fury   | ŁÍSHU-   | pine needles (usually plural)                               |
| HATSI-  | holly-tree  | NÁQXE-   | spray, foam, sea foam                                       |
| ◊HEŁÁ-  | ford in a river (singular form is <i>qsúqsi-</i> )  | ◊NAQXÍ-  | little twig, tiny branch (plural is <i>sušun-</i> )         |
| HÉŁÁ-   | tributary river (similar to <i>húran-</i> or a vein or artery of water)                         | NARÁ-    | (†) clam (because it is considered semi-plantlike)          |
| HEŁÁTH- | a forest with too much cover to see prey from the air   | NARATH-  | elder tree  |
| HÉNÁ-   | (†)barnacle   | NARHA-   | grass, field, clearing, meadow                              |
| HERI-   | moss on a stone   | NÁRHU-   | creek, little stream, rivulet                               |
| HESA-   | a film, or coating  | NARSÚ-   | sick, rotting tree which is still alive but might fall over |
| HÉTSÁ-  | clear, mirror-like lake with a lot of glare   | NÍŠÁ-    | oil   |
| HINŁÍ-  | a muddy river, stream, creek or rivulet   | QSÉRU-   | tip of a tree, treetop(s)                                   |
| HÍRLA-  | glacial pool of water   | QSEQSÉ-  | snow on the ground  |
| HIRÚ-   | plant that grows on a vine  | QSLÁWU-  | forest with various mixed trees                             |
| HÍŠIN-  | lowlands, low area where the tide might come in   | QSLIRÁ-  | oak tree, oak wood, oak branch                              |
| HİŠRU-  | trees marked by horns or antlers  | ◊QSÚQSÍ- | ford in a river (plural form is <i>hełá-</i> )              |
| HUŁU-   | beach, edge of the water  | QSUSÉ-   | waterfall, splashing water                                  |
| HUNHA-  | deep and wide lake  | QSUWÍN-  | heather (bush)  |
| HÚRÁ-   | liquid such as blood or bile  | QXALRÍ-  | mudflat   |
| HÚRLÁ-  | water dripping over stone, water dripping in a cave   | QXÉHA-   | fire, flame   |
| HURQSA- | hole in the ice (used by seals as a breathing hole)   | QXEQXÍ-  | fern  |
| HÚSA-   | thorny bushes   | ◊QXÉRE-  | elm trees (singular is <i>tsurí-</i> )                      |
| HUSHI-  | open ground in a forest, forested but without much brush to impede movement (and without cover) | QXESUN-  | ivy, crawling ivy   |
| HÚSÚ-   | icicle  | QXÍNÍ-   | swamp, swampy land  |
| HUSWA-  | spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight)   | QXÍXA-   | fork in the river or stream                                 |
| HUXLI-  | knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed   | ◊QXLÉYA- | aspen tree (plural is <i>tsíršu-</i> )                      |
| HUXRÍ-  | salty water   | QXLÍRÍ-  | cave pool, pool of water in a cave                          |
| ◊HUTSÁ- | honeysuckle plant (plural form is <i>yisi-</i> )  | QXRÍNA-  | hail, hailstones (usually innumerable)                      |
| ŁAŁA-   | seedling  | QXÚHU-   | honey, sweet  |
| ŁAŁIN-  | flowers, blossoms   | QXÚNAX-  | hollow tree   |
| ŁAHÚ-   | berry   | RASHE-   | muddy pool, puddle  |
| ◊ŁARÍ-  | willow tree (plural form is <i>sasi-</i> )  | RÁTHA-   | stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain) |
|         |   | REHE-    | bark of a tree (usually possessed in some fashion)          |
|         |   | RIŠA-    | mistletoe   |
|         |   | RÍYÁ-    | forget-me-not (flower)                                      |
|         |   | RÚRÍN-   | ice   |
|         |   | RUSHÉ-   | madrona tree (?)  |
|         |   | RUTHU-   | river flowing beneath ice                                   |
|         |   | SAHÍ-    | moss, low hanging   |
|         |   | SÁNYA-   | undercut riverbank  |

## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|          |  |           |   |
|----------|--|-----------|---|
| ◊SASI-   | plural form of #lari- ‘willow tree’  | ◊SUŠUN-   | little twigs, tiny branches (singular is <i>naqxí-</i> )            |
| SASRÁ-   | avalanche (either snow or stone)   | SWAHAN-   | submerged sandbar (due to its changeable nature)                    |
| SÉRÁ-    | muck, grime  | SWESA-    | underground river   |
| SESU-    | sickly, spotted leaves   | SWÉTSÍ-   | trail made out of crushed plants, crushed plants which make a trail |
| SEŠU-    | little river, creek, stream  | (◊)SYERU- | vines, ivy (singular form is <i>šnaya-</i> )                        |
| SEŠA-    | a wave, ripple of water (alternate form of <i>sihin-</i> )                                   | SYESHE-   | an iceberg  |
| SEŠE-    | alder tree   | SYEXI-    | sprouts which come up after a fire, to sprout up after a fire       |
| SEŠÉ-    | sandbar on a riverbank (due its changeable nature)   | SWÁNE-    | riverbank (IX as it is changeable)                                  |
| SÉŠI-    | pine tree  | ŠAHU-     | maple tree  |
| SEWE-    | frost, rime, thin frost  | ŠATHA-    | dew on the ground   |
| SÉYU-    | river, moving water, flowing water, stream, creek  | ŠAWA-     | nut, tree-stone   |
| SHAŠI-   | prints in the snow (usually possessed in some way, referring to the species which left them) | ◊ŠAWÉ-    | water hole (plural form of the root <i>xułyá-</i> )                 |
| SHAXÚN-  | flood, dramatic flush of water, rushing waves  | ŠERÁ-     | to bud, budding plants, “springtime”                                |
| SHETSÍ-  | yarrow plant   | ŠERU-     | stagnant water  |
| SHÉYAŁ-  | acid, acidic liquid  | ŠÉYÚ-     | heather   |
| SHIWÁ-   | algae  | ŠILÚ-     | a knot of wood on a tree, a burl of wood                            |
| ◊SHIYE-  | hoarfrost (singular form <i>weša-</i> )  | ŠLIRE-    | moss tight against a tree   |
| SIHIN-   | a ripple of water (alternate term to <i>seša-</i> )  | ŠNÁHE-    | tide  |
| SÍLA-    | lily, lily plant, lily blossom   | (◊)ŠNAYA- | vine, ivy (plural form is <i>syeru-</i> )                           |
| SÍXI-    | very still and reflective water  | ŠURI-     | bubbles (apparently always plural)                                  |
| SÍTHRA-  | ocean, vast expanse of water (without being able to see the other side)                      | XALIR-    | beginning of a river or stream                                      |
| SLÁRU-   | bluebell plant   | XÁLIR-    | terror, fear  |
| SLÁ(YA)- | tree sap, plant sap (plant blood)  | XARU-     | mushroom, rotten, rotting, festering, fungus-covered                |
| SNARHÉ-  | saltwater iceberg  | XÁXA-     | seaweed   |
| SNÉ(RÍ)- | snow covered forest where prey show up well  | XÍNTHÁ-   | sleet (when on the ground)  |
| SNÉYA-   | rose hip (plant)   | XIŠA-     | reeds, reedy grass (usually innumerable)                            |
| SNÍŠA-   | glacier  | XIŠÉ-     | acorn   |
| SRAHÍN-  | fruits, fruit  | XÍTSA-    | tree (undifferentiated type or species)                             |
| SRÉQSA-  | willow-the-wisp, ghostlight from a swamp   | XĽUNÁ-    | pollen  |
| ◊SRÉŠA-  | tidal pools (singular form is <i>tseshá-</i> )   | XNÁHÚ-    | beech tree  |
| SRÉTSÚ-  | slush, really wet snow, mushy snow   | XNAYA-    | trees in fall   |
| SRÉWÚ-   | yew tree   | ◊XNÉSYI-  | cedar tree (plural form is <i>halúth-</i> )                         |
| SRÍHU-   | walnut tree  | XREŠWA-   | hemlock tree  |
| SRÍLA-   | hawthorn   | THAŁÁXA-  | milk, sap   |
| SRÚSYU-  | a reflection on the water  | THARÍ-    | water in a bay or inlet   |
| SUSÚ-    | ash tree   | THERI-    | brush, bushes, low plants one might hide among                      |
| SÚSÚŁ-   | silt (usually innumerable)   | THÍLÍ-    | moss (general term)   |
|          |  | THÍXÍ-    | ice, frozen lake  |

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|                 |   |                 |  |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|
| <b>THRESI-</b>  | juniper (berry and tree)  | <b>YÁTHI-</b>   | copse of trees, bunch of trees                               |
| <b>THRETSÁ-</b> | tsunami, destructive wave <sup>15</sup>   | <b>YÉLÁ-</b>    | strawberry   |
| <b>THÚSUN-</b>  | (†) oyster (because it is considered semi-plantlike)  | <b>YENA-</b>    | leaves on trees (undifferentiated species)                   |
| <b>TSANÁTH-</b> | fishpond  | <b>YESHÍ-</b>   | (†) gooey duck (because it is considered semi-plantlike)     |
| <b>TSEHEN-</b>  | birch tree  | <b>YEWÉ-</b>    | a spring, source of water bubbling up from beneath the earth |
| <b>◊TSESHÁ-</b> | tidal pool (plural form is <i>sréša-</i> ) (IX)   | <b>(Y)ÍNA-</b>  | cherry tree  |
| <b>TSÉWI-</b>   | broken branch or twig left by an animal's passing but without any traceable smells left on it   | <b>YÍSA-</b>    | lapping water, small waves in the water                      |
| <b>TSÉYA-</b>   | trees in winter (sleeping trees)  | <b>◊YISI-</b>   | honeysuckle plants (singular form is <i>hutsá-</i> )         |
| <b>◊TSÍRŠU-</b> | aspen trees (singular is <i>qxléya-</i> )   | <b>(Y)UNSE-</b> | nettles, nettle plant  |
| <b>TSISNÚ-</b>  | chestnut tree   | <b>YUSHU-</b>   | (†)sea cucumber  |
| <b>TSNASHU-</b> | pumpkin, gourd  | <b>YUTSE-</b>   | slippery ice   |
| <b>TSUHÉ-</b>   | water of a lagoon or shallow bay  | <b>YÚTSÍ-</b>   | wave on the sea  |
| <b>TSUNRE-</b>  | swamp water   |                 |  |
| <b>TSÚNÚ-</b>   | seed, nut   |                 |  |
| <b>◊TSURÍ-</b>  | elm tree (plural is <i>qxére-</i> )   |                 |  |
| <b>◊TSÚRÍ-</b>  | pebble, little stone (the singular form of <i>hala(l)-</i> )  |                 |  |
| <b>#TSUTHÁ-</b> | blackthorn bush   |                 |  |
| <b>WÁNHA-</b>   | fireweed  |                 |  |
| <b>WÁRÁ-</b>    | the sea, the ocean (large moving expanse)   |                 |  |
| <b>WARSÚ-</b>   | sea, smaller expanse of water (either able to see the other side from a great height or only several hours travel to cross by wing or swimming) |                 |  |
| <b>WÁŠÁ-</b>    | ember, spark, little glittering thing   |                 |  |
| <b>WÁSI-</b>    | apple tree  |                 |  |
| <b>WAXUR-</b>   | water plants (usually plural) (IX)  |                 |  |
| <b>WÁTSU-</b>   | drip, drop, drop of water/fluid, to drip  |                 |  |
| <b>•WÉNU-</b>   | a spark which flashes but doesn't last long   |                 |  |
| <b>◊WEŠA-</b>   | hoarfrost (plural form <i>shiyé-</i> )  |                 |  |
| <b>WIRÍ-</b>    | fruit of a tree or plant  |                 |  |
| <b>YÁNÁ-</b>    | whirlpool (mouth of water)  |                 |  |
| <b>YARÍN-</b>   | lichen  |                 |  |
| <b>YÁRTSÚ-</b>  | saltwater swamp, tidal swampland, saltwater wetlands  |                 |  |
| <b>YÁTHÁ-</b>   | bend in a river or stream   |                 |  |

## CLASS X INANIMATE

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>◊HALA(L)-</b> | tiny pebbles, little stones, gravel (singular form is <i>tsúrí-</i> ) |
| <b>HÁSÚ-</b>     | flint   |
| <b>HAŠLA-</b>    | dry riverbed  |
| <b>HAXA-</b>     | top of a mountain, tip, highest reaches of a mountain                 |
| <b>HAXLA-</b>    | sand, dirt (always innumerable)                                       |
| <b>HÁXU-</b>     | hollow, depression  |
| <b>HÁTHA-</b>    | deep, a location beneath, the ground beneath one                      |
| <b>HAWÁ-</b>     | depths of the earth (stone-meat)                                      |
| <b>HÁYI-</b>     | wasteland, barren lands   |
| <b>◊HELÁ-</b>    | ford in a river (singular form is <i>qsúqsi-</i> )                    |
| <b>HENE-</b>     | sandstone   |
| <b>HERI-</b>     | dead moss on a stone  |
| <b>HESRÁ-</b>    | volcanic stone, pumice (although usually the black variety)           |
| <b>HESHÚ-</b>    | clawful (pebbles which fill up a claw)                                |
| <b>HÉTSÁ-</b>    | clear, mirror-like lake with a lot of glare                           |
| <b>HÍLÁ-</b>     | small, rocky island   |
| <b>HISRE-</b>    | vein of ore in the stone  |
| <b>HISYÁ-</b>    | mountain trail, trail through hills or foothills                      |
| <b>HÍŠIN-</b>    | lowlands, low area where the tide might come in                       |
| <b>HUŁU-</b>     | beach, edge of the water  |
| <b>HUNHA-</b>    | deep and wide lake  |

<sup>15</sup> Although interestingly tsunamis are not viewed badly by the Shúna, mostly because they are either able to fly or are such powerful swimmers. Also, tsunamis bring up many tasty fish and sea creatures a dragon with a taste for such things rarely gets a chance to eat.

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|           |   |         |  |
|-----------|---|---------|--|
| HUQSU-    | a sheer drop of a mountain face, sheer stone drop                               | RÉNA-   | loamy earth  |
| HURTHÁ-   | curve of the earth seen from high up (while flying)                             | RÍHÁN-  | obsidian   |
| •HURÚN-   | forbidden, excluded place (to listener but not to another)                      | RUNÁ-   | marble   |
| HÚSLÉ-    | fullerite (glass formed from lightning striking sand)                           | RÚNÁ-   | mountain (large)   |
| HUXRÍ-    | salt  | SÁHÁTH- | island, isle   |
| ÍTŠIN-    | ravine, gully (mostly sharp-walled)   | SÁNHÍ-  | a place to sun oneself   |
| ŁÁŠI-     | shoal, shore  | SÁTHIN- | edge, boundary (non-territorial)                                     |
| ŁIŁU-     | opal stone  | SEŠÉ-   | sandbar on a riverbank   |
| ŁUHÚ-     | sloped hill, hill with a gentle or gradual slope                                | SHÁSE-  | hillock, little hill   |
| ŁÚQXÚ-    | permafrost, layer of frozen ground which never melts                            | SHERA-  | isthmus or neck of land  |
| ŁURÉ-     | sulfur  | SHÉXU-  | incline, slope   |
| ŁUSA-     | location, place, definite location  | SHÍWE-  | tin, tinnish stone   |
| NARA-     | fishrun   | SHÚSYI- | loamy, dark, wet earth   |
| NARSÍ-    | gemstone, gem   | •ŠIHÁ-  | bunch of stones, rocks (plural form is ŠHÚNA-)                       |
| NAXUŁ-    | desert, deserted land, barren   | ŠLAHU-  | flat rocks, a field of flat rocks                                    |
| NÉNYI-    | limestone   | ŠŁASWE- | hillock, little hill, tiny hill                                      |
| NÚŠHE-    | a crack in a rock face  | ŠŁÍHI-  | clay, river clay   |
| NUWA-     | large, unmoving, long lasting ice sheet   | SNÚSU-  | dwelling, lair, home   |
| QSÁTHI-   | cave, hole  | SRÍNU-  | winding cave   |
| QSÉRU-    | headland, promontory (nose of land)   | SRÍTSU- | basalt stone   |
| QSWÁ TSA- | tundra, large cold land without trees   | SUSHÚ-  | massive stone, big boulder   |
| QXALRÍ-   | mudflat (IX, X)   | SUSRÚN- | edge of stone, precipice or cliff's edge                             |
| QXÁTSI-   | bones of the mountain, deep stone moor  | SÚSÚŁ-  | silt (usually innumerable)   |
| QXEQSI-   | moor  | SWAHAN- | submerged sandbar  |
| QXÉYU-    | hollow of land  | SWÁNE-  | riverbank (when one wishes to focus on location)                     |
| QXÍNÍ-    | swamp, swampy land  | ŠÁŁA-   | valley, indent in the mountains                                      |
| QXÍQSE-   | rolling hills, plains, prairie  | •ŠÁQSÚ- | (my) hunting territory   |
| QXÍTSÚ-   | peninsula (tongue of land)  | ŠAWA-   | stone (from about the size of a human's head to a small boulder)     |
| •QSÚQSÍ-  | ford in a river (plural form is <i>helá-</i> )                                  | •ŠAWÉ-  | water hole (plural form of the root <i>xułyá-</i> )                  |
| QSÚQSU-   | thick, brush covered meadow   | ŠÉHÍ-   | granite, diorite stone   |
| QXUXI-    | stalagmite  | ŠESYE-  | clear, open meadow   |
| QXÚTSÚ-   | quartz  | ŠUSA-   | broken rocks, field of broken rocks                                  |
| QXWÉNA-   | shale, crumbling stone  | XÁHÁ-   | icy desert, icy plain, snow-covered land                             |
| RÁŁA-     | broken groups of stone fallen from a hill or mountainside (usually innumerable) | XATHÉ-  | piles of round/flat stones, riverine, littoral (usually innumerable) |
| RAQXE-    | boulder, large stone  | •XINA-  | (a friend's) hunting territory                                       |
| RARU-     | metal (undifferentiated)  | XŁÉSU-  | stalactite   |
| RANTHÍŁ-  | standing stone (left by a glacier or other geologic event?)                     | XNAHU-  | mound, hill  |
|           |   | XNIYA-  | earth, soil, sand  |
|           |   | XRÁXÁ-  | silver   |
|           |   | •XUŁYÁ- | drinking place for prey, waterholes (singular form is <i>šawé-</i> ) |
|           |   | XUSI-   | striped or banded stone or earth                                     |

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|          |   |          |   |
|----------|---|----------|---|
| •XÚXA-   | a place forbidden or off-limits to myself                       | •ONÉLU-  | shed scales (?) (singular form is <i>yátsín-</i> )                |
| XYÉTSU-  | turquoise stone   | NUWA-    | large, unmoving, long lasting ice sheet                           |
| THANRÁ-  | fish spawning place   | QSÁTHI-  | wound in a dead animal  |
| THARÍ-   | bay, slight inlet   | QSWÁTSA- | tundra, large cold land without trees                             |
| THÍYAL-  | copper, copper ore  | QXÁTSI-  | dead bones, remains   |
| TSÉTSÉ-  | jade  | QXÚNAX-  | hollow tree   |
| TSÉWÍ-   | cliff, drop-off   | QXÚSHÚ-  | robin's egg (a "piece of a robin")                                |
| TSÉYA-   | the land in winter  | QXÚTSÚ-  | pearl   |
| TSINRÁ-  | a nice cave, a good living space, a good cave for a lair        | QXUYE-   | bat guano, dead bats  |
| TSUHÉ-   | lagoon, shallow inlet, shallow bay                              | RÁHÚ-    | stump of a tree   |
| TSUQSLÍ- | rugged mountain pass, craggy and difficult pass to walk through | RANA-    | dead thing  |
| ◊TSÚRÍ-  | pebble, little stone (the singular form of <i>hala(ł)-</i> )    | •RÁNA-   | stale male's urine (old)  |
| WÁRÁ-    | tundra, plain, large expanse of ground                          | ◊RAŠI-   | slivers of wood, tiny pieces of wood (singular is <i>swahú-</i> ) |
| WÁŠÁ-    | gemstone  | RÉNA-    | rotting material  |
| WAXLÁ-   | iron  | RÍHÁN-   | obsidian (dead lava)  |
| YÁNÁ-    | cave entrance (mouth of the earth)                              | SÁLU-    | log floating in the water   |
| YÁRTSÚ-  | saltwater swamp, tidal swampland, saltwater wetlands            | SESU-    | sickly, spotted leaves  |
| YEŠÚ-    | crack, cenote, pit, cave pointing downwards                     | •◊SIHÁ-  | group of dead animals or Kindred (plural form is <i>SHÚNA-</i> )  |

### CLASS XI DEAD

|         |  |          |  |
|---------|--|----------|--|
| HAŠLA-  | dry riverbed   | SLÁ(YA)- | pool of blood, dead blood  |
| HAŠLÍ-  | a broken chunk of bone imbedded in meat or flesh         | SLÉXU-   | dead egg   |
| HÁYI-   | wasteland, barren lands                                  | SNÉYA-   | dead rose hip (plant)  |
| HÍNTSE- | broken dragon egg  | •SRÉHU-  | old, dried out shit  |
| HÍŠRU-  | trees marked by horns or antlers                         | SRÍYU-   | diehria  |
| HÍXRÚ-  | debris after a storm (usually innumerable)               | ◊SUŠUN-  | dead little twigs, dead tiny branches (singular is <i>naqxí-</i> )                     |
| HÚQSA-  | white ash  | ◊SWAHÚ-  | sliver of wood, tiny piece of wood (plural is <i>raší-</i> )                           |
| HÚRÁ-   | spilled liquid such as blood or bile                     | SWÉTSÍ-  | old trail of crushed plants  |
| HUSLÉ-  | leaves on the ground                                     | SYUŁRA-  | sloughed off skin, shed skin   |
| HUXÉ-   | sloughed off antlers                                     | ŠÁTHA-   | coal, charcoal, burnt wood   |
| HUXLI-  | knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed        | ◊ŠAWÉ-   | dried up water hole (plural form of the root <i>xuhyá-</i> )                           |
| HÚTSU-  | skull  | ŠAYA-    | leaves blowing in the wind   |
| ÉÍSHÉ-  | roots of a tree  | ŠÚRHA-   | beeswax  |
| ◊NAQXÍ- | dead little twig, tiny branch (plural is <i>sušun-</i> ) | XÁHÁ-    | icy desert, icy plain, snow-covered land   |
| NÁRHU-  | dried up little stream                                   | XARU-    | rotten, rotting, festering, fungus-covered   |
| NAXÍ-   | unused prey trail  | XÍTSA-   | dead wood, log   |
| NAXUŁ-  | desert, deserted land, barren                            | ◊XUŁYÁ-  | dried up drinking place for prey, dried up waterholes (singular form is <i>šawé-</i> ) |
|         |  | XÚNÍ-    | scabrous, scab, scabby   |
|         |  | XYÁNÁ-   | afterbirth   |

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|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| #XYÁTSE-  | rancid, barely edible meat  |
| THRESI-   | dead juniper (berry and tree)   |
| TSÉWI-    | broken branch or twig left by an animal's passing but without any traceable smells left on it |
| WASÍN-    | (bird's) nest (XI)  |
| WÁTŚÍ-    | ash, powdered coal  |
| WIRÍ-     | dead fruit of a tree or plant   |
| •DYÁTŚÍN- | shed scales (plural form of the root <i>nélu-</i> )   |

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| •LIŠÁ-   | hunting territory (general, no specified ownership)                                       |
| ĹÍSHÉ-   | roots of a tree   |
| ĹÍSHU-   | pine needles (usually plural)   |
| ◊NAQXÍ-  | little twig, tiny branch (plural is <i>sušun-</i> )                                       |
| NARA-    | the time of year where fish swim upstream to mate   |
| ◊NĹLSA-  | deceitful happening, a trick (plural form is <i>wašra-</i> )                              |
| NÚSHE-   | a crack in a rock face  |
| QSÁNI-   | a single moon's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon to the next dark of the moon |
| QSÁTHI-  | container, hole, "bag"  |
| QSÉRNA-  | nipple  |
| QSLÁYÁ-  | pawpads of a mammal   |
| QSLIRÁ-  | oak branch  |
| QXÁNU-   | down, fuzz, soft feathers (usually plural)  |
| QXÚSHÚ-  | robin's egg (a "piece of a robin)   |
| RASÁ-    | dewlap  |
| RÁSŪĹ-   | vital concept   |
| ◊RAŠÍ-   | slivers of wood, tiny pieces of wood (singular is <i>swahú-</i> )                         |
| RESYÚ-   | beak, bill (of a bird)  |
| RÁTHA-   | stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain)                               |
| SÁHÁTH-  | island, isle  |
| SAŠRÍ-   | cloven hoof   |
| SESU-    | sickly, spotted leaves  |
| SHINSU-  | spots or flecks   |
| SÍXI-    | reflection on the water   |
| ŚĹÁL(Á)- | thumb, gripping digit   |
| ŚĹĹU-    | bladder   |
| ŚĹĹXU-   | an egg (no particular ownership)  |
| SNEYÉ-   | boundary between hunting territories  |
| SNÚSU-   | dwelling, lair, home  |
| SRÉNA-   | a bruise  |
| SRÉTHE-  | knee, knee joint  |
| SRÍHU-   | walnut  |
| SŪĹA-    | choice, decision  |
| ◊SUŠUN-  | little twigs, tiny branches (singular is <i>naqxí-</i> )                                  |
| SUTŚÉ-   | dorsal fin of a fish, whale, dolphin  |
| ◊SWAHÚ-  | sliver of wood, tiny piece of wood (plural is <i>raší-</i> )                              |
| SWEHÍ-   | red, the color red  |

## CLASS XII COMPONENTS

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| •HAHÍN-    |   |
| Intran. V: | to be a boundary marker   |
| Trans. V:  | to set up a boundary marker between another territory (direct object) |
| Refl. V:   | to set up general boundary markers                                    |
| Noun-Verb: | a boundary marker, mark, sign of possession (XII)                     |
| Adjective: | separated, possessed by a dragon as a hunting territory               |
| Adverb:    | in a set-aside fashion  |
| HANSÍ-     | stress, worry, excitement   |
| HANSU-     | fish scales (usually plural)  |
| HÁNU-      | golden, goldish (color)   |
| HÁQSA-     | shade, shadow   |
| HÍXRÚ-     | debris after a storm (usually innumerable)                            |
| HAŠĹÍ-     | a broken chunk of bone imbedded in meat or flesh                      |
| HŪĹE-      | cat-nap, little sleep, a nap  |
| HŪQSA-     | white, brightly white   |
| •HURÚN-    | forbidden, excluded place (to listener but not to another)            |
| HŪSHA-     | long duration, extended wait (rarely used)                            |
| HUSWA-     | spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight)                       |
| HUXĹI-     | knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed                     |
| HUTSA-     | vengeance   |
| ĹAHÚ-      | berry   |
| ĹÁŠÍ-      | shoal, shore  |
| ĹÉYÁ-      | gills of a fish or shark  |

## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| SWÉRÍ-    | consequence, result   |
| ŠÁHÍN-    | reason, business, purpose, deal, to do  |
| ŠÁĽA-     | valley, indent in the mountains   |
| ŠAWA-     | stone (fallen from a mountain or a piece of a larger item)                                    |
| ŠAYA-     | leaves blowing in the wind  |
| ŠUSÚ-     | fluke (hind fin of a whale or dolphin, up-and-down motion only, not side-to-side swimming)    |
| XAĽNÁ-    | a hit or strike   |
| XANXÍ-    | yellowish, light yellow   |
| XATHÉ-    | piles of round/flat stones, riverine, littoral (usually innumerable)                          |
| •XERYA-   | mating/rutting season for prey animals  |
| XÉRYU-    | track, trail, sign, mark  |
| XÍTSA-    | branch, twig  |
| XÍSRI-    | gray, ashen   |
| XĽÉSU-    | stalactite  |
| XUHÁN-    | dead, unhatched dragon's egg  |
| XÚNÍ-     | scabrous, scab, scabby  |
| THAYÁ-    | long, long time, duration   |
| THAŠE-    | intestinal pain, troubled stomach, sickness of the belly                                      |
| THISHU-   | wing membrane of a dragon   |
| TSÁNHU-   | ankle, ankle joint  |
| TSASHI-   | to treat, agree with, work with, understanding  |
| •TSÉNÉTH- | bird's wing   |
| TSÉWI-    | broken branch or twig left by an animal's passing but without any traceable smells left on it |
| TSÉYA-    | sleep (abstract)  |
| TSÍNÁ-    | horizon, edge of sight, in every direction  |
| TSÍRSYÍ-  | a tender, new scale which has not hardened yet  |
| TSITSÍ-   | day (rarely used)   |
| TSÚHÚ-    | shade, shadow   |
| TSÚNÚ-    | seed, nut   |
| TSUXĽÁ-   | half-and-half, half, half of a whole  |
| ÚRUN-     | blue (abstract)   |
| WÁHÍN-    | travel, distance, trip, to make a journey   |
| ◊WAŠRA-   | deceitful happenings, tricks (singular form is <i>nílsa-</i> )                                |
| WÁSÚ-     | a challenge   |
| WÍŁWA-    | feather   |

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| WIRÍ-   | fruit of a tree or plant                   |
| YAHA-   | sadness                                    |
| YANA-   | light, physical light                      |
| YÁTHI-  | copse of trees, bunch of trees             |
| YENA-   | leaves on trees (undifferentiated species) |
| YÍNTSE- | irony, amusing turn of events              |
| YÚTSÍ-  | wave on the sea                            |

### CLASS XIII VARIA/UNKNOWN

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| XÚHÁ- | †who, what, where, when, why, question word |
|-------|---|

### MULTI-CLASSED ROOTS

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| HÁĽRÍ-  | original place, origin  |
| •HANA-  | male sex organs, penis, phallus   |
| HANÁTH- | unsure, uncertain, cautious creature  |
| HÁNÍ-   | a creature which wants something or which is desired  |
| HANRÁ-  | opened mouth of a creature  |
| HÁQSRU- | marrow of bone  |
| HAQXÍ-  | a thing which is purple   |
| HÁQXÍ-  | hoof  |
| HÁRÍ-   | scar, scarred over flesh (alternate of <i>hushí-</i> )  |
| HÁRTHA- | †a predator waiting patiently for just the right moment to strike   |
| #HARÚ-  | tough or particularly disgusting fat, gristle, blubber  |
| HASA-   | “empty” root, pronoun root  |
| ◊HASNÉ- | hip, hip bone, pelvis (plural is <i>rišu-</i> )   |
| HASHÚ-  | wide, open thing  |
| ◊HÁŠÍ-  | print, track, mark left in the ground by a foot but without any traceable smells left by the animal which left it (plural form of <i>šuhun-</i> ) |
| HÁŠIN-  | scales, skin (undifferentiated)   |
| HÁŠU-   | tip of the tail   |
| HÁTHA-  | below (direction)   |
| HAWÁ-   | meat  |
| #HAWÉ-  | a confused creature   |
| HAYÁ-   | †a bathing creature   |
| •HİRSE- | to mate, to copulate (non draconic)   |
| HESHÚ-  | numerical classifier of enumerated item's class   |
| HÍŠHI-  | flakes of stone or another material, chips of something   |



## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|                |  |                  |  |
|----------------|--|------------------|--|
| <b>HÍSHÍ-</b>  | creature which is thirsty (compare with <i>rathu-</i> )  | <b>LIŠA-</b>     | †an interesting creature, interesting thing  |
| <b>HÍŠÁ-</b>   | ear  | <b>ŁUSA-</b>     | location, place, definite location   |
| <b>HÍŠRÍ-</b>  | cover, to hide behind while hunting  | <b>NAHUN-</b>    | blue-white, blue as well as white  |
| <b>HÍXÉ-</b>   | †a dragon or animal which by its foolish actions causes itself harm  | <b>NAŁÍ-</b>     | string, line, group of items strung on a line (usually plural unless referring to the string in totality)  |
| <b>HÍTSÁ-</b>  | good, pleasant, nice   | <b>NÁRÁ-</b>     | a roaring creature   |
| <b>HÍYA-</b>   | †a creature which is startled awake  | <b>NÁSA-</b>     | directly up (direction)  |
| <b>HÚŁE-</b>   | lightly-sleeping creature  | <b>NÁRÍ-</b>     | †an animal unlike others (‡)   |
| <b>HUNA-</b>   | very rare feminine “empty” pronoun root (found primarily in Artic Latitudinal but sometimes found in Northern Latitudinal as well) | <b>NÁRQSA-</b>   | †a creature which is bald or balding   |
| <b>#HUNŁÚ-</b> | sickly creature  | <b>NAŠIN-</b>    | brown, the color brown, brown object/being   |
| <b>HÚQSA-</b>  | white thing  | <b>NAŠIR-</b>    | fur, hair  |
| <b>HÚRAN-</b>  | a vein or artery (see <i>hélá-</i> as well)  | <b>NÁSRÍ-</b>    | upper left back (direction)  |
| <b>HÚRNA-</b>  | anus   | <b>NAXÍ-</b>     | unused prey trail  |
| <b>HÚRQŠÍ-</b> | trunk (of a tree or torso of an animal or dragon)  | <b>NÁXU-</b>     | gamey taste in flesh   |
| <b>HÚRSÁ-</b>  | †a creature covered in grime and rotting muck  | <b>NATSA-</b>    | cool, soothing object  |
| <b>HURÚ-</b>   | left side, left direction  | <b>NAWE-</b>     | false trail (left by either predator or game)  |
| <b>HÚRÚ-</b>   | combative, difficult, ornery creature (mostly non-Shúna)   | <b>NEŁNI-</b>    | †a kind and generous creature  |
| <b>◊HÚRÚN-</b> | †brave creatures (‡) (singular form is <i>syénsú-</i> )  | <b>◊NÍŁSA-</b>   | a liar (plural form is <i>wašra-</i> )   |
| <b>#HUSA-</b>  | (†)a creature or thing which is ridiculous and utterly foolish   | <b>NÍSHU-</b>    | tibia bone   |
| <b>HUSHÍ-</b>  | scar, old wound  | <b>NÍŠÁ-</b>     | oil of an animal   |
| <b>◊HÚSYÚ-</b> | creatures which are dreaming (singular form is <i>syésá-</i> )   | <b>•NUXE-</b>    | (†) unexpected happening or thing  |
| <b>HÚTSÚ-</b>  | bark (of a dog, seal etc.) (On.)   | <b>QŠÁHE-</b>    | to wait, to wait for, expectant or waiting creature  |
| <b>HÚTSU-</b>  | skull  | <b>QŠÁHI-</b>    | ancient, truly old, beyond all remembrance   |
| <b>HÚWE-</b>   | long distance, far away  | <b>•QŠASHI-</b>  | a trail where an animal tried to lose its trail by crossing a river or stream to disrupt the smell, †an animal who tried to lose its trail by crossing a river or stream |
| <b>ŁAHÉ-</b>   | a sneaky or slinking creature  | <b>QŠÁTHI-</b>   | stomach  |
| <b>ŁANIN-</b>  | left over object, remnants   | <b>#QŠÁWERÁ-</b> | †færie, goblin, elf, little spirit or sprite   |
| <b>•ŁANŠU-</b> | for a ♂ animal to sweat, sweat of a ♂ animal   | <b>QŠÉRNA-</b>   | nipple   |
| <b>#ŁARI-</b>  | weak, not strong, wounded  | <b>QŠÉRU-</b>    | nose   |
| <b>ŁASE-</b>   | upwind (direction)   | <b>QŠÍHÍ-</b>    | a thing which is orange-yellow   |
| <b>ŁATSÍ-</b>  | †a bored creature  | <b>QŠÍRTSE-</b>  | cancerous, cancer, †a creature with cancer   |
| <b>ŁATSÍŠ-</b> | lower left back (direction)  | <b>QŠŁÁN(E)-</b> | intent creature  |
| <b>#ŁAYÚ-</b>  | poison, bitterness, venom, bile  | <b>QŠŁÁYÁ-</b>   | pawpads of a mammal  |
| <b>ŁENA-</b>   | pancreas   | <b>QŠÚHÁ-</b>    | lower jawbone and teeth  |
| <b>ŁEYA-</b>   | a creature hunting by scent alone  | <b>QŠUWÉ-</b>    | †animal hunting another (but non-predatory?)   |
| <b>#ŁÍŁA-</b>  | an incautious creature   | <b>QŠÁNU-</b>    | down, fuzz, soft feathers (usually plural)   |
| <b>ŁISÚ-</b>   | a thing which is visibly hot (visual)  |                  |  |

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|              |   |           |  |
|--------------|---|-----------|--|
| QXÁTSI-      | bone  | #SÁNSÁ-   | annoying, troubling, bothersome, difficult (fairly rude)   |
| QXÉLÁ-       | lip   | SÁNU-     | everything, all, †everyone, everything   |
| QXENÍ-       | decoy trail, decoy  | SARÚ-     | wise, wisdom, one who is wise, intelligence (does not necessarily denote age)  |
| QXESHA-      | wet, dripping, wet thing  | SAŠNE-    | down, fuzz   |
| QXÉSHA-      | arm, limb, leg  | ◆SAŠNI-   | kidney (plural is <i>qxeší-</i> )  |
| ◆QXEŠÍ-      | kidneys (singular is <i>sašni-</i> )  | SERLÁ-    | †a foolish creature (‡)  |
| QXÉYÉ-       | †hatchling, child, youngling, child   | #SHANA-   | evil, bad, unpleasant, terrible, inedible  |
| QXÍTSÚ-      | tongue  | SHÁS(NU)- | pain, hurt, woe, hurt creature, damaged item   |
| QXNARÍ-      | tail feathers of a bird or hawk   | SHAŠA-    | (hollow) bird bones  |
| #QXNAYU-     | coward, weakling  | SHAYA-    | a thin cut, a slit   |
| (#QXNÉ(HI)-) | †human, chatterer anything which speaks but is not of the Kindred (♀/♂?) plural form is #SNUHA- | SHÉQXÁ-   | something or (†) someone to usually not have a particular characteristic or tendency but which does at the time spoken of (contrast with the term <i>wéri-</i> ) |
| QXNÍLA-      | obstruction, difficult thing or creature  | ◆SHÉRYA-  | †a mourning creature (plural form is <i>syarí-</i> )   |
| QXÚTHRA-     | †a creature weak from hibernation   | SHÉŠU-    | madness, insanity, †mad creature, unruly thing   |
| RAHA-        | a large creature or item  | SHEYÁ-    | two things apart   |
| •RÁNA-       | male's urine  | SHÍNYA-   | a stalking creature  |
| RÁRA-        | ribcage   | SHÍN(YÍ)- | arc, hook, claw (non-draconic), arching  |
| RASÁ-        | dewlap  | SHURÉ-    | lung   |
| RÁSÚL-       | important individual or creature  | ◆SIHÁ-    | †group of animals (plural form is <i>SHÚNA-</i> )  |
| RÁSHÁ-       | forward, in front of  | SIŠÍ-     | craw   |
| RÁSHU-       | thigh, meat of the thigh  | SÍYA-     | †a funny or amusing creature   |
| RATHA-       | a thing or creature alone   | SLÁL(Á)-  | thumb, gripping digit  |
| RÉHA-        | a thing which is bright with heat   | SLAĽU-    | bladder  |
| RETSÉ-       | †a creature which is full of hyperbole and is too talkative                                     | SLAN(E)-  | succulent taste/smell, delicious, wonderful, mouth watering  |
| RIHU-        | little, small, tiny, small creature or item   | SLÁ(YA)-  | blood  |
| ◆RÍNA-       | steps, footfalls, vibrations in the ground or earthquakes (singular form is <i>srúrna-</i> )    | SLETHÍ-   | cut up, mauled, savaged, creature which is ripped up   |
| RISA-        | tooth, teeth  | SLEWA-    | neck (undifferentiated)  |
| RISÍN-       | body language, disposition, unspoken communication  | SLÉWÁ-    | awe-inspiring thing  |
| ◆RIŠU-       | hip, hip bones, pelvis (singular is <i>hasné-</i> )   | SLÍHÍ-    | a thing which is infrared in color   |
| #RIXNÁ-      | nasty, terrible tasting, awful  | SLIN(E)-  | †cautious animal   |
| RÚNHA-       | deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal  | SLÍQSA-   | a thing which is burning cold  |
| RUSU-        | only, but, just <sup>16</sup>   | SLÉXU-    | †mother creature   |
| RÚSÚ-        | †whistling creature or dragon   | SLUSÍ-    | to fly very silently, to approach prey very quietly on the wing, †a  |
| RÚWA-        | †an animal faking dead to avoid real death  |           |  |
| SANHÍ-       | particularly delicious or succulent fat   |           |  |
| SANHU-       | †a creature sunning itself  |           |  |

<sup>16</sup> Another form of 'only, but, just' appears in *tsérin-*

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|           |  |            |  |
|-----------|--|------------|--|
|           | creature which approaches its prey very quietly while flying   | •SWITH(í)- | here, right here, where I am (direction)   |
| SNARE-    | face   | SYÁHU-     | bright, brightly, bright thing   |
| SNÉSHA-   | †a creature (dragon) which has woken up after hibernation  | #SYANU-    | †impatient fool  |
|           |  | SYÁQXÍ-    | shoulder blade   |
| SNIHA-    | cracks in stone or wood, crack in a cliff face, mountain pass (?)  | •SYEQSU-   | an animal's broken limb  |
|           |  | ◇SYARÍ-    | †mourning creatures (singular form is <i>shérya-</i> )   |
| SNÍRNA-   | saliva   | SYASHÉ-    | haunch, back leg, thigh  |
| (#SNUHA-) | †human (♂/♀?)  | ◇SYÉNSÚ-   | †a brave creature (plural form is <i>húrún-</i> )  |
| •SNÚRAN-  | heart of a prey animal   | #SYERÁ-    | †a fidgeting, jittery creature   |
| SRÁHA-    | movement, to be alive, to go, to travel, life, <i>ch'i, ki</i>   | ◇SYESÁ-    | a creature which is dreaming (plural form is <i>húsyú-</i> )   |
|           |  | SYISHÍN-   | †a creature which is hibernating   |
| SRANÍ-    | guts, innards  | ŠAĽSU-     | †a creature which is avoiding something  |
| ◇SREHA-   | thighbone (plural is <i>swísún-</i> )  | ŠANI-      | spot, patch of something   |
| •SRÉHU-   | shit, feces  | ŠARÁN-     | jaw, bones of the mouth, jawbone   |
| SRÉRA-    | chest  | •ŠAQSÚN-   | “city” (a human village or establishment)  |
| SREŠU-    | (†)too much of a type of thing   | ŠÁWÁ-      | eye  |
| SREXÚ-    | flipper, fin   | ŠIHÁN-     | fat, fat on meat, blubber  |
| SRÉTHE-   | knee, knee joint   | ŠINSHA-    | lame, limping, limping thing   |
| SRÉTSU-   | †an aimlessly wandering individual   | •ŠINUR-    | skin (non-scaled)  |
| SRÍRE-    | †fat animal, overweight animal   | ŠIQSA-     | †a creature which is dazed and confused  |
| SRÍYU-    | diehria  | ŠISIĽ-     | hissing animal or steam  |
| ◇SRÚRNA-  | footfall, step, vibration in the earth, earthquake, ground-shake (plural form is <i>rína-</i> and there is some evidence that this term was used for dinosaurs or “the earth-shakers”) | ŠNÚTHE-    | a twisted or distorted thing   |
|           |  | •◇ŠUHUN-   | print, track, mark left in the ground by a foot but without any traceable smells left by the animal which left it (plural form is <i>háší-</i> ) |
| SRÚSYU-   | false image, an idiot (someone who dives after false images)   | ŠURA-      | †lean animal without much fat or meat on it  |
|           |  | #ŠURIN-    | †a blind, stupid or deaf creature  |
| SRUŠA-    | (†)thing, object, item (+ Class)   | ŠÚRÚ-      | mating call (On.?)   |
| SUHA-     | †a hunched creature  | ŠUTHÉ-     | unknown thing, strange object  |
| SULÚTH-   | †swift, sharp, darting, darting thing  | XÁHA-      | right (direction)  |
| SÚNHÉ-    | liver  | XÁHI-      | upper right front (direction)  |
| SUNHÍ-    | sinew, tendons   | XAĽIR-     | †father, progenitor of an animal   |
| SÚRUTH-   | udder  | XANRÉ-     | muscle   |
| •SÚRÚTH-  | wing, to fly (non-draconic)  | XARÁ-      | a creature which comes up from underneath the water and pull something near or on the surface down (usually in an attack)                        |
| SUSA-     | double, pair, “two”  | #XÁTSU-    | †fool, idiot, wasteful   |
| SÚSÉ-     | †a growling creature   | XÉRYU-     | track, trail, sign, mark   |
| SUSHI-    | breastbone   | XINXIN-    | generic term for a heart (On.)   |
| SUSÍ-     | backwards, back, behind  |            |  |
| SUSRÚN-   | edge of an object  |            |  |
| SUSUN-    | for a ♀ animal to sweat, sweat of a ♀ animal   |            |  |
| SUŠU-     | feet, to walk  |            |  |
| SÚTHUN-   | upper right back (direction)   |            |  |
| SWATHÍ-   | a thing which is ultraviolet   |            |  |
| ◇SWÍSÚN-  | thighbones (plural is <i>sreha-</i> )  |            |  |

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|            |  |          |  |
|------------|--|----------|--|
| XÍŚÍ-      | †a playing creature  | TSEHU-   | a shell, a hard shell, †an animal with a shell (turtle, armadillo etc., compare with <i>qsáqsa-</i> )  |
| XĹÉNA-     | mane of an animal or dragon  | TSÉĹÍ-   | canine tooth   |
| XĹÍSA-     | behind, backwards  | #TSÉTHÉ- | †scavenger   |
| XĹU(RI)-   | †a sitting creature  | TSÉYA-   | †sleeping animal   |
| XNÁĹA-     | upper left front (direction)   | TSÍHAN-  | a thing which is a deep infrared color   |
| XNAYA-     | fall, autumn, trees in fall, the color orange/yellow   | •TSÍTSÍ- | †comrade, part of a group of animals   |
| XNÚYA-     | bed, sleeping place  | TSĹÍTHA- | sooty, covered in soot, face covered in soot after breathing fire  |
| XRÁXA-     | moving through the brush and making sounds, †fool (On.)  | #TSNÉHU- | pus, mucus   |
| XRÍĹA-     | intestines   | TSURŪ-   | for prey to scatter to prevent a predator gaining a quick kill, to cause chaos by quick movement   |
| XÚHÁ-      | †who, what, where, when, why, question word  | ÚRUN-    | blue creature of object  |
| •XULU-     | shed horns (prey animal)   | ÚSUN-    | some, something, general, others   |
| XÚNA-      | claws (non-draconic)   | WAHÉ-    | gizzard  |
| XUSI-      | a stripe, stripes, †a striped animal or creature   | WALA-    | jumper, pouncer  |
| •XÚXA-     | a place forbidden or off-limits to myself  | WÁĹÉ-    | lower right front (direction)  |
| •XWAXÍN-   | The Hunt, life, a dragon's life, life in general   | WANTSÁ-  | a sad or unhappy creature  |
| #XYÁTSE-   | rancid, barely edible meat, †a desperate hunter who will eat something just to stay alive                          | WARÍ-    | howl of pain, cry of anguish (On.)   |
| THÁHE-     | print, track, mark left by an animal's foot in the ground but which has a traceable smell left by the animal on it | WASHI-   | boil or pimple   |
| THÁĹRÍ-    | throat, windpipe   | WASHÍ-   | hot, sharp, hot flavor, thing which has a sharp flavor   |
| •THARÉ-    | prey animal's trail  | WASYÍ-   | arguing creatures  |
| THÉNA-     | †a creature flying without much effort (but more strenuous than gliding) (‡)                                       | ◊WAŚRA-  | liars (singular form is <i>níĹsa-</i> )  |
| •THĹÁ(XE)- | female organs, vagina  | WAŚUN-   | spleen   |
| THUNSE-    | †a creature which is drying itself out in the sunlight   | •WEHŪ-   | female's urine (various animals)   |
| #THŪRSÍ-   | snot, mucus  | WÉRI-    | something or (†) someone which usually does something or has a particular characteristic but does not at the time spoken of (contrasted with the term <i>shéqxa-</i> ) |
| TSÁHÁ-     | weird, strange, unexpected, odd, bizarre   | WÉSÉ-    | †a struggling or wounded animal  |
| ◊TSAHIN-   | finger, individual claw, digit (plural is (y) <i>írha-</i> )   | WÉSHA-   | †a doubter, a disbeliever of something   |
| TSAHU-     | creature which is hungry   | WIRA-    | narrow thing(s) (crevasse, trees close together)   |
| TSÁNHU-    | ankle, ankle joint   | YAHA-    | sad or despondent creature   |
| TSASĹU-    | †sick, infirm, dying creature  | YÁNÁ-    | animals' mouth   |
| TSÁSNE-    | sweat (generic and non-gendered term) (although not draconic as the Shúna do not sweat)                            | #YÁNÁTH- | inattentive creature   |
| TSATHÁ-    | lower left front (direction)   | YANŪ-    | broken branch or twig left by an animal's passing but which has a traceable smell on it from the animal  |
| TSAWÁ-     | liver  | YÁRŪ-    | animal's head  |
|            |  | YAŚÍ-    | †a menstruating animal   |

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|           |  |         |   |
|-----------|--|---------|---|
| YAŠU-     | lower right back (direction)   | YIRŠÚ-  | spinal cord, spine                        |
| YAŠÚ-     | †leader of a herd of animals   | YÚNA-   | †lost creature, lost thing or item        |
| YAXIN-    | †an animal or dragon thrashing in its sleep                                  | #YURSU- | timid or humble creature                  |
| YÁTHÁ-    | bent object or thing   | YÚŠU-   | jawbone hinge, jawbone socket             |
| YÁWÉ-     | downwind, being downwind   | YUXI-   | a pile, a stack, a bunch atop one another |
| ◊(Y)ÍRHA- | fingers, claws, digits (collective and plural) (singular is <i>tsahin-</i> ) |         |   |

Thesaurus of True-Verb Roots According to Usage

43.I. Overview

This section is basically the same as **Section II** above but all verb roots are divided up into similar *semantic* groups which describe actions such as hunting, flying, killing and eating, personal characteristics, emotions, relationships between Shúna, and so on.

The classifications and notes for this section are in all ways identical to the lexicon above.

AERIAL & CELESTIAL

PHENOMENA

**HAŠE-** to whirl around (tornado, whirlwind)

**NUNA-**

*Intran. V:* to be the wind, to blow  
*Trans. V:* to blow on, to take away breath (with *qsi*)  
*Refl. V:* to breathe, to gasp  
*Adjective:* breezily, breathy

**QSEQSÉ-**

*Intran. V:* to be snowy  
*Trans. V:* to cover in snow, to powder with snow  
*Refl. V:* to hide among the snow  
*Adjective:* snowy

**QSUSÉ-**

*Intran. V:* to be raining (undifferentiated strength)  
*Trans. V:* to be rained upon  
*Refl. V:* to go out in the rain, to sit in the rain  
*Adjective:* rainy, splashy  
*Adverb:* in a rain-like way

**QXUYE-**

*Intran. V:* to move over the moon at night (dust, clouds)  
*Refl. V:* to be a bat

**SANSÚ-** to catch a fleeting smell or scent

**SUNÚTH-** for a blizzard to blow, (compare with *xarhu-*)

**ŠATHA-**

*Intran. V:* to cloud over, to get cloudy  
*Trans. V:* to cover up, to cloud another thing  
*Refl. V:* to be cloudy, to be in the mist  
*Adjective:* misty, mysterious, difficult to see, hidden

**ŠISIL-** to hiss, to let out steam, to hiss angrily

**XARHU-** for a whiteout to blow, for a terrible snowstorm to rage (compare with *sunúth-*)

**THÁHÉ-**

*Intran. V:* to be a storm, to be violent, excited  
*Adjective:* stormy, excited, angrily  
*Adverb:* angrily

**THÉWE-** for clouds to disperse

**TSITSÍ-**

*Intran. V:* to be warm, to be in the sunshine  
*Trans. V:* to warm another, to shine down on, to heat up

**TSÚHÚ-**

*Intran. V:* to be dark, to be shadowed  
*Trans. V:* to make shadowed, to darken  
*Refl. V:* to be shadowed, to be dark  
*Adjective:* dark, shadowed, dim, black  
*Adverb:* without leaving a trail or mark, deathly silent

**•WÉNU-**

*Trans. V:* for a thunderstorm to strike with lightning (inherent subject)  
*Refl. V:* to be lightning, to be a shooting star  
*Adjective:* flashing  
*Adverb:* incredibly suddenly, there and gone in a flash

ANIMAL DESCRIPTORS

**HÁQSA-**

*Intran. V:* to leap, to jump about  
*Trans. V:* to make another to leap  
*Refl. V:* to be a female deer

## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Adjective:</i> a female deer's smell, deer-like smell</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> jumpy, ducking, leaping, running in a zigzag</p> <p><b>HAWA-</b></p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be a female goat</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> smell like a female goat, female goatishness</p> <p><b>HÍNE-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to move back and forth</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make to swim away or towards oneself or another</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to swim (by moving tail back and forth), to be a fish</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> fishy, fish-smelling</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> lashing side-to-side</p> <p><b>HUXÉ-</b></p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be a male deer</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> spiky, horny, spined</p> <p><b>NARA-</b> fish swimming upstream to mate</p> <p><b>NÁRQSA-</b> to be bald and devoid of hair or trees</p> <p><b>QSÁQSÁ-</b></p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be a crow, to flock in a group</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> crowy, in a flocky manner, crow-like smell</p> <p><b>QXUYE-</b></p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be a bat</p> <p><b>•ŠÁNU-</b> to swim with one's feet, swim like a duck</p> <p><b>ŠUSÚ-</b> to swim by moving the tail up-and-down</p> <p><b>XASHÍN-</b> to graze, to eat grass</p> <p><b>XÍYE-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be in a bunch, in a pack</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to move along with, to move in concert with</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to move as a group</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> in a pack</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> together</p> <p><b>•XNA(QSÉ)-</b></p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to spin a web (inherent object)</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be a spider</p> <p><b>THANRÁ-</b> fish spawning</p> <p><b>THEŠÁ-</b></p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to heard together (usually while hunting), to hunt</p> | <p>birds in a flock (inherent object)</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be birds, to flock, to be <i>en masse</i></p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> swarming, flocking, protected due to being in a group</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> many</p> <p><b>•TSÉNÉTH-</b> to fly (a bird or feathered animal)</p> <p><b>TSÍŠU-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to have a male horse smell on it</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to put a male horse smell on something</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be a horse, to be skittish</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> horse-smell, horsy</p> <p><b>TSÚTSE-</b> to dig, to burrow</p> <p><b>YIHU-</b> to roll over, to present the stomach or belly, to submit abjectly</p> |
|---|--|

## COLOR AND TEMPERATURE

### TERMS

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>HAQXÍ-</b></p> <p><b>EISÚ-</b></p> <p><b>NATSA-</b></p> <p><b>QSÍHÍ-</b></p> <p><b>RÉHA-</b></p> <p><b>RÚRÍN-</b></p> <p><b>SARA-</b></p> <p><b>SHUSU-</b></p> <p><b>SLÁHÍN-</b></p> <p><b>SLÍHÍ-</b></p> <p><b>SLÍQSA-</b></p> <p><b>SWATHÍ-</b></p> <p><b>SWEHÍ-</b></p> <p><b>SYÉTSU-</b></p> <p><b>TSÍHAN-</b></p> <p><b>TSITSÍ-</b></p> <p><b>(Y)ÚRUN-</b></p> | <p>to be purple in color</p> <p>to be very, very hot</p> <p>to cool, to soothe</p> <p>to be orange-yellow</p> <p>to be burning with heat</p> <p>to be icy</p> <p>to be hot</p> <p>to be cool</p> <p>alternating colors, alternating</p> <p>to be infrared in color</p> <p>to be extremely icy and cold, to be burning cold</p> <p>to be ultraviolet in color</p> <p>red, the color red</p> <p>to be blue or turquoise</p> <p>deep infrared color</p> <p>to be warm</p> <p>to be blue</p> |
|---|--|

## EMOTIONS AND THOUGHTS

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>HANÁTH-</b></p> <p><b>HÁNÍ-</b></p> <p><b>HAQSÚN-</b></p> <p><b>HAXÍ-</b></p> | <p>unsure, uncertain</p> <p>love, desire, want, hope for, hunger for</p> <p>to think, to believe, to give credit to, to care about</p> <p>to be tired, to be wearied</p> |
|---|--|

## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|           |   |          |   |
|-----------|---|----------|---|
| #HAWÉ-    | confusion, confused, to confuse   | SRÚNÁ-   | to recall, to remember, to think back to  |
| ◊HÚRÚN-   | to be brave, to lack fear (singular form is <i>syénsú-</i> )                                  | #SÚNÁ-   | Refl. V: to organize oneself, to worry oneself to death                                       |
| HUSÚN-    | Trans. V: to plot against...  | ◊SYARÍ-  | to mourn, to feel sadness over death (of a mate or friend) (singular form is <i>shérya-</i> ) |
|           | Refl. V: to plot, to plan   | ◊SYÉNSÚ- | to be brave, to lack fear (plural form is <i>húrún-</i> )                                     |
| ŁATSÍ-    | to be bored, to bore  | #SYERÁ-  | to be excitable, excited, jittery, fidgeting  |
| ŁUSÍ-     | to respect or admire  | ◊SYESÁ-  | to dream (plural form is <i>húsyú-</i> )  |
| QSÁSÍ-    | waking up scared, to dream a nightmare  | ŠANHE-   | to divine, to prognosticate, to assume or guess about the future                              |
| #QSÁWERÁ- | Refl. V: to worry oneself, to hassle oneself  | ŠÁTHÍ-   | Trans. V: to teach, to explain, to make wiser   |
| QSLÁN(E)- | to stare intently, to pay close attention   |          | Refl. V: to be old, to be wise  |
| QSÚHÁ-    | to chew, to worry (to chew upon incessantly)  |          | Adjective: ancient, old, wise, timeless   |
| #QXNAYU-  | to be a coward, to be a weakling  |          | Adverb: in a wise way, with wisdom  |
| RÁHÍN-    | to make, to create, to think, to formulate  | ŠIQSA-   | to be dazed and confused  |
| RINA-     | to decide, to plan, to formulate a plan of action   | XÁLIR-   | Intran. V: to be afraid   |
| RISA-     | Adverb: angrily, viciously  |          | Trans. V: to fear   |
| SANU-     | Refl. V: to think about oneself, to search one's mind   |          | Refl. V: to be afraid   |
| SAYÚ-     | to feel crushed and dismal  |          | Adjective: twisted, fearfully, horribly   |
| SHANÁ-    | surprise, surprised, astonished, startled   |          | Adverb: horribly, fearfully   |
| SHAWÍ-    | to be melancholy and listlessness   | XIHA-    | to feel, to emote, to feel emotion  |
| ◊SHÉRYA-  | to mourn, to feel sadness over death (of a mate or friend) (plural form is <i>syarí-</i> )    | TSASWÉ-  | to let go of an issue, to allow a memory or feeling to fade away and disappear                |
| SLÉWÁ-    | awe-inspiring, entrancing, amazing, to entrance   | THÁHÉ-   | Refl. V: to be excited, to be exalted   |
| SLIN(E)-  | Trans. V: to think about something, to be cautious towards                                    |          | Adjective: stormy, excited, angrily   |
|           | Refl. V: to be thoughtful, to ponder upon oneself, to be self-conscious, to make oneself slow |          | Adverb: angrily   |
| SLÚHA-    | to penetrate (visually and intellectually), to understand deeply, to see past appearances     | TSITSÍ-  | Adverb: warmly (in terms of emotion)  |
| SNEYÉ-    | Refl. V: to face a difficult choice or situation (to split oneself)                           | WANTSÁ - | to be sad   |
|           |   | WÉSHA-   | to doubt, to disbelieve, to be incredulous  |
|           |   | YÁRÚ-    | Trans. V: to know, to be known, to be famous  |
|           |   |          | Refl. V: to be wise, to know oneself  |
|           |   |          | Adjective: known, famous  |
|           |   | YÍNTSE-  | to be ironic  |
|           |   | #YURSU-  | to be timid, timidity, to be humble   |



*Trans. V:* to flock in attack, to swarm another and attack in a group

*Adverb:* in a group in the air

◆◆◆QSÉRE- to buzz around annoyingly, to fly dartingly without a pattern (plural form is *slátsú-*, innumerable form is *qxuhan-*)

•QSÚLA- to fly (draconic)

◆◆◆QXUHAN- to buzz around annoyingly, to fly dartingly without a pattern (singular form is *qsére-*, plural form is *slátsú-*)

•RAQXÍ- to turn, to make a turn while flying, to bank

RESYÁ- to glide on a thermal current

SÍRHE- to flutter, to flap, to beat ones wings

SLARU- to swoop down and grab from the air and lift off again

◆◆◆SLÁTSÚ- to buzz around annoyingly, to fly dartingly without a pattern (singular form is *qsére-*, innumerable form is *qxuhan-*)

SRUTHÉ- to land on (while attacking), to crush prey while landing on it

•SÚHU- to dive out of the sun on an animal on the ground

SUSHÍ- to dive steeply and very fast

◆SYÉTHU- to fly (draconic) (singular form is *qsúla-*)

ŠURŠÚ- to stall, to stall out while flying (aerial maneuver)

XNEYÁ- to plummet, to drop quickly, to let something go and let it fall to its death

THÉNA- to fly steadily without much effort

THÍTSU- to drift, to glide

TSASWÉ- to fall, to drop, to dive without control, lose, let go of

•TSÉNÉTH- to fly (a bird or feathered animal)

•TSITSU- to flap wings and stall out, to stop mid-air

## GENERAL DESCRIPTORS AND ACTIONS

HAĪIN- again, once more, also  
HANSÁ- apparent, clear

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

HÁQSÁ-

*Intran. V:* to be shaded

*Trans. V:* to shade from heat or light

*Refl. V:* to sit in the shade or hide from the light

*Adjective:* shaded, shadowy, slightly dark or misty, damp

*Adverb:* without enthusiasm, slowly, sluggishly

HAXLÁ- to wear away, to wear down to erode (probably related to *haxla-*)

HÚRÁ- to spill, to gush out, to spill out over something (relatively small in nature vs. *shaxún-* ‘flood’)

SÉYU-

*Intran. V:* to flow (as a river flows)

*Trans. V:* to pour out, to make water flow from, to make blood flow from

*Refl. V:* to run along the ground, to slither like a serpent

*Adjective:* like flowing water, watery, riverine

*Adverb:* river-like

SÁNYA- to undercut (a river eroding a riverbank)

SYESHE- for a large piece of ice to fall off of a glacier and into the sea

SYEXI- to sprout up after a fire

ŠAWA-

*Intran. V:* to be a stone

*Adjective:* stony, hard, unyielding

*Adverb:* hardly, with difficulty

## FLYING MANEUVERS AND ACTIONS

HÍNA- to roll over (aerial maneuver)

HÚQXE- to catch midair, to grab onto prey midair

ŁEQXÍN- to leap up, to take off with a running start

NÁRA- to fall, to collapse, to dive onto

QSÁQSÁ-

*Intran. V:* to flock together, to fly through the air in a mass

## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|                   |  |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| <b>HÁNSÉ-</b>     | new, surprising, astonishing   | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be a bone   |
| <b>HARSU-</b>     | appears to be (usually in adverbial form)  | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to de-bone, to rip out the bones   |
| <b>HESA-</b>      | to coat, to cover something in something liquid or dusty   | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to break one's bone  |
| <b>HÚRSÁ-</b>     | to be grimy, to be covered in mud and rotting muck   | <i>Adjective:</i> | bony, bleached   |
| <b>ĹÉRSÍ-</b>     | to pile up something onto something else, to heap onto something else (as opposed to <i>yuxi-</i> which implies just a pile or heap but not explicitly on top of something else) | <b>QXNÍLA-</b>    | stop, halt, wait   |
| <b>ĹESHU-</b>     | plainly, somewhat obviously (similar to <i>qsér</i> but considered to be non-insulting, usually in adverbial form)   | <b>RAHA-</b>      | big, great, extremely, very, much  |
| <b>ĹIŠA-</b>      | to be interested in something, to be interesting   | <b>RÁSU-</b>      | to be important and meaningful   |
| <b>NÁRÍ-</b>      | to be unalike, to be different, to be dissimilar   | <b>RÁSÚĹ-</b>     | to be important, meaningful, vital, great, central                       |
| <b>NAŠA-</b>      | sorta, kinda, a little bit   | <b>RATHA-</b>     | alone, singular, by oneself, by itself                                   |
| <b>NÍŠÁ-</b>      | to be oily   | <b>RETSÍ-</b>     | jagged, ragged, pointed  |
| <b>QSANA-</b>     | to slosh, to splash water or liquid  | <b>SANU-</b>      |  |
| <b>QSÁTHI-</b>    |  | <i>Intran. V:</i> | looking for a location (river moving towards the sea)                    |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be hidden, stashed away   | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to search for, to look for, to find                                      |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to be hidden, in a dark place, to be eaten, to eat oneself   | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to think about oneself, to search one's mind                             |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | hidden, stashed away   | <i>Adjective:</i> | found, discovered  |
| <i>Adverb:</i>    | secretly   | <i>Adverb:</i>    | in a searching way   |
| <b>#QSÁWERÁ-</b>  |  | <b>SÁRHÁ-</b>     | covering the eyes, cover something which is glowing                      |
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to pester, to bother, to hassle, to disrupt  | <b>SASRU-</b>     | to shake, to shake off water, to shake something until another falls out |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to worry oneself, to hassle oneself, to be a <i>færie</i> or goblin  | <b>SHALE-</b>     | to own, to possess, to have (alienable only)                             |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | annoying, problematic  | <b>SHEŠÍ-</b>     | to strain, to struggle to lift something up                              |
| <i>Adverb:</i>    | difficult, problematic   | <b>SHINSU-</b>    | to sprinkle, to cover with dust or water                                 |
| <b>QSÉRU-</b>     |  | <b>◆SIHÁ-</b>     | (plural form is <i>SHÚNA-</i> )  |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | to smell, to be odorous  | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be similar  |
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to smell, to taste   | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to make another thing like another                                       |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to make oneself smelly   | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to be a dragon, to make oneself the same                                 |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | smelly (non-pejorative), noticeable  | <i>Adjective:</i> | alike, in a similar manner   |
| <i>Adverb:</i>    | obvious, apparent  | <i>Adverb:</i>    | in an alike way  |
| <b>QSÍSA-</b>     | to tip, to push over   | <b>SĹELEĹ-</b>    |  |
| <b>QSĹÁN(E)-</b>  | to stare intently, to pay close attention  | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be <i>en masse</i> , to swarm   |
| <b>QXÁTSI-</b>    |  | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to swam another thing and bite it  |
|                   |  | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to be a mosquito, to swarm in a group                                    |
|                   |  | <i>Adjective:</i> | swarming/biting  |
|                   |  | <i>Adverb:</i>    | in a great mass  |
|                   |  | <b>SĹÉXU-</b>     |  |

## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|                   |   |                   |  |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be full (clouds full of rain, hole full of water)  | <i>Adverb:</i>    | warmly (in terms of emotion)                       |
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to impregnate, to fill up                             | <b>TSITHÍ-</b>    | always, forever, continually                       |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to be pregnant, to be full with eggs                  | <b>TSÚHÚ-</b>     |  |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | full, pregnant  | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be dark, to be shadowed                         |
| <i>Adverb:</i>    | difficultly, with difficulty                          | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to make shadowed, to darken                        |
| <b>SUHA-</b>      | to be hunched, to be balled up, to be hunchbacked     | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to be shadowed, to be dark                         |
| <b>SWÉTSU-</b>    | broken, torn, busted                                  | <i>Adjective:</i> | dark, shadowed, dim, black                         |
| <b>SWÍNA-</b>     | to be messed up, to be chaotic and jumbled            | <i>Adverb:</i>    | without leaving a train or mark, deathly silent    |
| <b>SYEHÚ-</b>     | to loop, to move in a loop, to make a hoop            | <b>•TSURU-</b>    | to pretend to sleep but really awake and listening |
| <b>ŠÉHA-</b>      | to circle, to enfold, to wrap around                  | <b>TSUSĹIN-</b>   | to bend until broken                               |
| <b>ŠENA-</b>      | to be sticky, to be tacky                             | <b>TSUXĹÁ-</b>    | half-and-half, half, half of a whole               |
| <b>XÁTHÚ-</b>     | to dry out  | <b>TSÚTSE-</b>    | to dig, to burrow                                  |
| <b>XINIX-</b>     | to be able, can do, possible to do                    | <b>WÁRÁ-</b>      |  |
| <b>XĹU(RI)-</b>   | to sit on the haunches                                | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be smooth, to be flat                           |
| <b>XÚNA-</b>      |   | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to flatten out, smash flat                         |
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to scratch at, to itch, to scratch at the earth       | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to be flattened out, to lay out                    |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to itch oneself, to scratch oneself                   | <i>Adjective:</i> | large, flat, flattened out                         |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | itchy, scratchy                                       | <b>WÁŠÁ-</b>      |  |
| <b>XUSI-</b>      | to be striped   | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to shine, to sparkle, to glitter                   |
| <b>XWÉSHÁ-</b>    | to allow, to escape, to let go                        | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to make glittery, to make shiny                    |
| <b>XYÉTSU-</b>    | to be blue  | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to glitter, to shine, to refract light             |
| <b>THEŠÁ-</b>     |   | <i>Adjective:</i> | glittering, sparkly                                |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to flock, to be <i>en masse</i>                       | <b>WASHÍ-</b>     | hot, sharp, hot flavor                             |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | swarming, flocking, protected due to being in a group | <b>WÍRA-</b>      | to attempt, to try, tryingly                       |
| <i>Adverb:</i>    | many  | <b>YÁŠU-</b>      |  |
| <b>TSĹĹÍ-</b>     | to be pointed, to be pointy                           | <i>Intran. V:</i> | diaphanous, thin, dream-like                       |
| <b>TSĹRIN-</b>    | only, just, until <sup>17</sup>                       | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to dream, to ponder on, to think dreamily about    |
| <b>TSITSÍ-</b>    |   | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to be dreaming                                     |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be warm, to be in the sunshine                     | <i>Adjective:</i> | dreamy, illusory                                   |
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to warm another, to shine down on, to heat up         | <i>Adverb:</i>    | unrealistically, improbably                        |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to warm oneself, to sit in the sunshine               | <b>YATSU-</b>     | to guard, to protect                               |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | sunny, warm, shining                                  | <b>YUTSE-</b>     | slippery, hard to stand on                         |

## HUNTING, STALKING AND AVOIDING

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>HÁNÍ-</b>   | hunger for   |
| <b>HÁRTHA-</b> | to wait patiently to strike, to wait with a purpose      |
| <b>HÍNETH-</b> | to sequester, to hole up, to dig into a location to wait |

<sup>17</sup> There is another form of “only, just, until” the root *rusu-*. Davis writes both of these down, I am not sure if this is a mistake or if there is a slightly different meaning between this root and *rusu-*. Although *tsérin-* seems to have a pejorative meaning to it.

## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|                 |   |                  |  |
|-----------------|---|------------------|--|
| <b>HÍŠÁ-</b>    | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be heard, to be audible<br><i>Trans. V:</i> to hear, to listen to<br><i>Refl. V:</i> to be listening, to listen to oneself<br><i>Adjective:</i> loud, audible<br><i>Adverb:</i> audibly                      | <b>SHEŠU-</b>    | to be surprised at a rustle in the bushes or in the forest, to be startled by a rustling sound             |
| <b>HÍYA-</b>    | to startle awake  | <b>SHINU-</b>    | to attack as a pair or group   |
| <b>#HUNLÚ-</b>  | to be sick, sickly, infirm, weak  | <b>SHÍNYA-</b>   | to stalk, to move quietly, to creep up on silently   |
| <b>HÚQXE-</b>   | to catch midair, to grab onto prey midair   | <b>SÍNA-</b>     | to chase into a dead end without escape  |
| <b>HÚRAN-</b>   | to cut a vein or artery   | <b>SINÍ-</b>     | to hunt by hearing alone   |
| <b>LEYA-</b>    | to hunt by scent alone, a creature hunting by scent alone   | <b>SŁÁN(RA)-</b> | lack of prey, no prey, without prey  |
| <b>#LÍLA-</b>   | to be incautious about where one defecates and urinates, uncaring, incautious   | <b>SŁARU-</b>    | to swoop down and grab from the air and lift off again   |
| <b>NAHAŁ-</b>   | to catch something but have it struggle loose, to struggle loose from a predator's grasp  | <b>SŁIN(E)-</b>  | <i>Adjective:</i> cautiously, carefully, slow<br><i>Adverb:</i> cautiously, slowly                         |
| <b>NÍRU-</b>    | to inadvertently startle an animal  | <b>SŁUSYÍ-</b>   | to sniff about, to search for scents   |
| <b>•QSASHI-</b> | to try and lose one's scent by crossing a river or stream   | <b>SRÉTSI-</b>   | to lurk in the shadows, to lurk in darkness while hunting  |
| <b>•QSÍNRA-</b> | cower, cover up, to hide behind cover from a predator   | <b>SRUTHÉ-</b>   | to land on (while attacking), to crush prey while landing on it  |
| <b>QSUWÉ-</b>   | <i>Intran. V:</i> to move towards a destination (a river hunting for the sea)<br><i>Trans. V:</i> to hunt for something<br><i>Refl. V:</i> to be hunting<br><i>Adjective:</i> stalking<br><i>Adverb:</i> "hungrily," "stalkingly" | <b>•SÚHU-</b>    | to dive out of the sun on an animal on the ground  |
| <b>QXENÍ-</b>   | to decoy, to lead astray  | <b>SUNRI-</b>    | to lure, to draw in, to draw something closer (to kill or pounce on it)                                    |
| <b>QXÍRSU-</b>  | to hesitate, to pause (at the edge of a meadow or important action and implies timidity in both cases)  | <b>(◊)SYERU-</b> | to creep, to climb up steadily (singular form is <i>šnaya-</i> )   |
| <b>QXUXE-</b>   | to trap, to entrap, to back into a corner   | <b>SYURA-</b>    | to be empty, to be hollow (euphemism for hunger)   |
| <b>RÁNÍ-</b>    | to lower one's head and threaten to charge with horns bared, to threaten  | <b>SYUTHÍ-</b>   | to inspect feces, to look at fecal matter  |
| <b>RANÚ-</b>    | to drive towards (hunting)  | <b>•ŠATHÍ-</b>   | flee from a hunter, run away from a predator   |
| <b>RITHA-</b>   | to hide, to cover up, to move something over oneself in order to hide   | <b>(◊)ŠNAYA-</b> | to creep, to crawl up steadily (plural form is <i>syeru-</i> )   |
| <b>RÚWA-</b>    | to fake dead, to play dead  | <b>XARÁ-</b>     | to come up from underneath the water and pull something near or on the surface down (usually in an attack) |
| <b>SANSÚ-</b>   | to catch a fleeting smell or scent  | <b>XÍNÉX-</b>    | to dodge, to run zigzags, to pull away to avoid an attack  |
| <b>SHASÚ-</b>   | to chase, to run after  | <b>XINŠÍ-</b>    | to attract an animal by imitating its mating cries   |
|                 |   | <b>XRÁNA-</b>    | to go to a high place to look/smell  |
|                 |   | <b>XWÉSHÁ-</b>   | to allow, to escape, to let go (fail at hunting)   |
|                 |   | <b>ŠATHÉ-</b>    | to hunt together, to hunt in concert with another, to hunt as a pack                                       |

## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>THÁLE-</b>   | to stalk without success, to fail at hunting  |
| <b>THEŠÁ-</b>   | <i>Trans. V:</i> to heard together (usually while hunting), to hunt birds in a flock (inherent object)          |
| <b>TSATSU-</b>  | to eat multiple small things (fish, squirrel) (implies desperation or extreme hunger to resort to such a thing) |
| <b>#TSÉTHÉ-</b> | to scavenge   |
| <b>TSÍ TSA-</b> | to escape, to get away  |
| <b>TSÚLÁ-</b>   | to trail, to follow, to stalk from behind   |
| <b>WANAL-</b>   | abundance of prey, goodly hunting   |
| <b>WÁŠÁ-</b>    | <i>Adverb:</i> to move without being stealthy   |
| <b>WÉSÉ-</b>    | to be struggling or wounded   |

|                   |                            |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to nibble on oneself       |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | sharp, saw-toothed, toothy |
| <i>Adverb:</i>    | angrily, viciously         |

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>RÍXU-</b>    | to skewer, to impale  |
| <b>SAYÚ-</b>    | to step down on with force, to hold something down with the foot or claw, to crush by stepping on |
| <b>SHAYA-</b>   | to split bones or flesh open, to slash open, to disembowel  |
| <b>SHEQXU-</b>  | to bite off, to remove with the teeth   |
| <b>•SHEYA-</b>  | to slay (one Kindred upon another)  |
| <b>SISNE-</b>   | to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood   |
| <b>SLÁ(YA)-</b> | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be bloody (a stone covered with blood)                                       |
|                 | <i>Trans. V:</i> to cut, to make bloody, to tear  |
|                 | <i>Refl. V:</i> to make oneself bloody  |
|                 | <i>Adjective:</i> bloodily, bloodied, bloody  |
|                 | <i>Adverb:</i> bloodily, viciously  |

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>SNAHÉ-</b>   | to bite and hang on while shaking one's head from side to side   |
| <b>SRÁYI-</b>   | to knock out, to make unconscious  |
| <b>SRÉNA-</b>   | to bruise, to lightly wound  |
| <b>SRUTHÉ-</b>  | to land on (while attacking), to crush prey while landing on it  |
| <b>•SYEQSU-</b> | to be broken (a creature's limb or body-part)  |
| <b>SYURA-</b>   | to be empty, to be hollow (euphemism for hunger)   |
| <b>XALNÁ-</b>   | to strike, to hit, to slap at  |
| <b>XÁNU-</b>    | to fight, to tussle, to engage in combat   |
| <b>XARÁ-</b>    | to come up from underneath the water and pull something near or on the surface down (usually in an attack) |
| <b>#XÁTSU-</b>  | to kill but not to eat   |
| <b>XNEYÁ-</b>   | to plummet, to drop quickly, to let something go and let it fall to its death                              |
| <b>XRÍNÁ-</b>   | to decapitate, to bit the head off of something or someone   |
| <b>THÁHÉ-</b>   | <i>Trans. V:</i> to overwhelm with violence, to assault violently  |
| <b>THÁLRÍ-</b>  | to grab another's throat with the teeth to suffocate it  |

## KILLING, DYING AND EATING

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>HAWÁ-</b>   | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be meaty shreds, to be torn or rent          |
|                | <i>Trans. V:</i> to rend, to slash, to rip into meaty shreds      |
|                | <i>Refl. V:</i> to be torn up, to slash oneself                   |
|                | <i>Adjective:</i> meaty, ripped up, slashed, smell like meat      |
|                | <i>Adverb:</i> with a slicing, cutting motion or manner           |
| <b>HÁNSU-</b>  | to scrape the scales off a fish                                   |
| <b>HUXÉ-</b>   | <i>Trans. V:</i> to spear with horns, to kill with horns, to maul |
| <b>ŁÁŠÁ-</b>   | to kill, slay, destroy, rip up (no mention of eating)             |
| <b>QSÁTHI-</b> | <i>Trans. V:</i> to consume, to eat, to place into (the stomach)  |
| <b>QXNUHÉ-</b> | to sink ones teeth into flesh and pull                            |
| <b>REQXE-</b>  | to strike with the tail, to sting with the tail                   |
| <b>RISA-</b>   | <i>Trans. V:</i> to bite, to slay with one's teeth                |

## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|         |   |         |   |
|---------|---|---------|---|
| TSATSU- | to eat multiple small things (fish, squirrel) (implies desperation or extreme hunger to resort to such a thing) | HIŠRU-  | to mark trees with horns or antlers   |
| WAHÍN-  | to gorge, to fill oneself up while eating, engorged, distended stomach  | HÍXÉ-   | foolish actions which cause harm (usually to oneself, which is of course the only thing which really matters) |
| WALA-   | to pounce, to jump upon   | HIYU-   | to pick at, to scratch at in an attempt to pull something out or off  |
| WANA-   | catch, get, grab, get a hold of   | ◊HÚSYÚ- | to dream, to move around and make sounds while sleeping (singular form is <i>syésá-</i> )                     |
| WASHÍ-  | hot, sharp, hot flavor  | HÚRSA-  | to need or require  |

### LIVING PATTERNS & ACTIONS

|         |  |          |   |
|---------|--|----------|---|
| HANRÁ-  | to yawn, to open the mouth very wide   | NÁHÍN-   | to sneeze, to snort   |
| HÁQSA-  | <i>Intran. V:</i> to leap, to jump about<br><i>Trans. V:</i> to make another to leap<br><i>Refl. V:</i> to be a female deer<br><i>Adjective:</i> a female deer's smell, deer-like smell<br><i>Adverb:</i> jumpy, ducking, leaping, running in a zigzag               | NÍHÁ-    | to curl up, to roll oneself up  |
| HÁRTHA- | to wait patiently to strike, to wait with a purpose  | NIŠNÁ-   | to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off   |
| HÁXÉ-   | to bristle, to appear to be larger, to make an attempt at intimidation   | QSÁSÍ-   | waking up scared, to dream a nightmare  |
| HAXÍ-   | to be tired, to be wearied   | QXÚTHRA- | to be weak after hibernating, weakness after hibernation  |
| HÁXU-   | <i>Intran. V:</i> to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water<br><i>Trans. V:</i> to place in depressed ground<br><i>Refl. V:</i> to lay down in a hallow<br><i>Adjective:</i> laying down, laying, drooping<br><i>Adverb:</i> lethargically | RANA-    | death, to die, to be dead   |
| HAYÁ-   | to wash, to bathe in water, to play in the water   | •RÁNA-   | <i>Trans. V:</i> to urinate upon (only from a male)<br><i>Refl. V:</i> to urinate (only a male) |
| HÍNETH- | to sequester, to hole up, to dig into a location to wait   | RESHÚ-   | to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly                               |
| HÍSHÍ-  | thirst, desire for water (compare with <i>rathu-</i> )   | RÍSU-    | to gulp or drink deeply   |
| HÍŠÁ-   | <i>Intran. V:</i> to be heard, to be audible<br><i>Trans. V:</i> to hear, to listen to<br><i>Refl. V:</i> to be listening, to listen to oneself<br><i>Adjective:</i> loud, audible<br><i>Adverb:</i> audibly   | SANHU-   | to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays                 |
|         |  | SHÁNYÁ-  | to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water   |
|         |  | SHÚNU-   | to mate, the act of mating  |
|         |  | SHUXU-   | to spit, to vomit out   |
|         |  | SÍRE-    | to squat or hunker down (to urinate or defecate?)   |
|         |  | SISNE-   | to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood   |
|         |  | SLINI-   | to snooze, to doze (implies a light sleep)  |
|         |  | SNÉSHA-  | to wake up from hibernation, to get up after a very long sleep                                  |
|         |  | SNÚHI-   | to draw air in, to suck air in, to breathe in   |
|         |  | •SRÉHU-  | <i>Trans. V:</i> to push out, to force out, to force to defecate                                |

## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to shit, to take a shit (to shit oneself)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> shitty (non-pejorative)</p> <p><b>SRÍSA-</b> to shrink, to shy away, to submit</p> <p><b>SRÍTSA-</b> to flatten out on the ground, to make a sleeping place, to stretch out on the ground</p> <p><b>SWIXLÁ-</b> to suck, to draw out, to suck poison out</p> <p><b>SYISHÍN-</b> to hibernate, to sleep a very long time</p> <p><b>SYUŁRA-</b> to discard, to toss away, to throw out or leave something behind</p> <p><b>ŠAHE-</b> to dream weirdly or strangely</p> <p><b>ŠEQXE-</b> to lower one's head (to eat or drink)</p> <p><b>ŠESEŁ-</b> to stretch after waking, to stretch out, to flex</p> <p><b>ŠRERÍ-</b> to nuzzle, to cozy up</p> <p><b>ŠÚRI-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to arc over, to reach over</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to reach over, to cover or uncurl over</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to stretch oneself across, to uncurl, to span</p> <p><b>ŠUŠA-</b> to draw out, to pull out of something, to play with something</p> <p><b>XAHÍN-</b> grow large, grow up, grow</p> <p><b>XALIR-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to begin, to generate, to start</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to fertilize, to generate</p> <p><b>XÁNU-</b> to fight, to tussle, to engage in combat</p> <p><b>XINXIN-</b> to pump, to beat (On.)</p> <p><b>XÍŚÍ-</b> to cavort, to play</p> <p><b>XÍTSA-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to change with the seasons</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make to grow</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to grow, to get larger, to change through time</p> <p><b>XRETHÍ-</b> to rub up against something to scratch an itch</p> <p><b>XÚNA-</b></p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to scratch at, to itch, to scratch at the earth</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to itch oneself, to scratch oneself</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> itchy, scratchy</p> <p><b>◊XÚXU-</b> (plural form is <b>SHÁTSÁ-</b>)</p> | <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to lay eggs, to lay (inherently belonging to the Kindred)</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be an egg, to be lain</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> ripe, full but unrealized</p> <p><b>THAŠE-</b> to have an intestinal pain</p> <p><b>THREŠÁ-</b> wake up, get up, open eyes, become suddenly aware</p> <p><b>THUNSE-</b> to dry out in the sun</p> <p><b>TSÁHÍ-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to cover, to protect by covering</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to peel off the scales of another, to wound</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to shed, to flake off</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> scaly, hard</p> <p><b> TSAHU-</b> hunger, desirous of food, in want of food</p> <p><b>TSARLÁ-</b> to blink the eye, to blink quickly</p> <p><b>TSATSU-</b> to eat multiple small things (fish, squirrel) (implies desperation or extreme hunger to resort to such a thing)</p> <p><b>TSÉYA-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be quiescent, to be sluggish (river, sea)</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to lull, to put another to sleep</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be asleep, to be lulled</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> sleepy, unwatchful</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> sleepily, slowly, groggily</p> <p><b>TSÍRSYÍ-</b> to grow new scales after a wound</p> <p><b>TSÚTSE-</b> to dig, to burrow</p> <p><b>WAHÍN-</b> to gorge, to fill oneself up while eating, engorged, distended stomach</p> <p><b>•WEHÚ-</b></p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> for a female to urinate upon</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> for a female to urinate</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> to smell like female's urine</p> <p><b>YÁNÁ-</b></p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to drink, to swallow a liquid, to lap up</p> <p><b>YAXIN-</b> to thrash in one's sleep, to move while dreaming</p> <p><b>YAŠI-</b> to menstruate, to ovulate</p> |
|---|---|

**MOTION, TRAVEL AND**

**POSITIONING**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>HÁLÁTH-</b>    | to burst out, to free, to open up                                 |
| <b>HÁLRF-</b>     | to appear, to emerge from, to originate from                      |
| <b>HAŠE-</b>      | to turn around, to whirl around                                   |
| <b>HÍNE-</b>      |   |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | to move back and forth  |
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to make to swim away or towards oneself or another                |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to swim (by moving tail back and forth), to be a fish             |
| <b>HUSNA-</b>     | to go, to leave behind  |
| <b>ŁANIN-</b>     | to remain, to stay behind, to leave something behind              |
| <b>ŁATSE-</b>     | to find, successfully search for                                  |
| <b>ŁÍSHÉ-</b>     | to spread out into the ground                                     |
| <b>ŁIŠÁ-</b>      |   |
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to search for a hunting territory                                 |
| <b>ŁUSA-</b>      |   |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | sit up, set in a place  |
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to place, to put a thing down                                     |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to sit, to prop oneself up  |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | sitting, placed   |
| <i>Adverb:</i>    | in a situated manner  |
| <b>NAŁÍ-</b>      | to string, to form into a line                                    |
| <b>NÁRA-</b>      | to fall, to collapse, to dive onto                                |
| <b>NEWÁ-</b>      | to dip, to move slowly downward, to slip down                     |
| <b>QSÍHÚ-</b>     | to toss, to throw   |
| <b>QSUWÉ-</b>     |   |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | to move towards a destination (a river hunting for the sea)       |
| <b>QXÉYÉ-</b>     |   |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be open, to open up  |
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to open, to bring out   |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | opened, young, new  |
| <i>Adverb:</i>    | openly, newly   |
| <b>QXÍSNA-</b>    | to push, to force, to make another do                             |
| <b>RÁŁA-</b>      | for stones to tumble down a slope, mountain or hill               |
| <b>RESHÚ-</b>     | to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly |
| <b>RÍNHA-</b>     | to swim against the current                                       |

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>SANU-</b>      |  |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | looking for a location (river moving towards the sea)  |
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to search for, to look for, to find  |
| <b>SEŠA-</b>      | to wave, to move back and forth in the wind or water   |
| <b>SÉYU-</b>      |  |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | to flow (as a river flows)   |
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to pour out, to make water flow from, to make blood flow from  |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to run along the ground, to slither like a serpent   |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | like flowing water, watery, riverine   |
| <b>SHÁNYÁ-</b>    | to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water  |
| <b>SHEŠÍ-</b>     | to strain, to struggle to lift something up  |
| <b>SHEYÁ-</b>     | to be apart, to be not together (no mention of distance)   |
| <b>SHÍSHÍ-</b>    | to lead astray, to go in the wrong direction (by travel only, does not imply wrongness or incorrectness in general)    |
| <b>SÍRTSE-</b>    |  |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be near but not really all that near, in the same general vicinity  |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | somewhat close but not really, to be sorta near  |
| <b>SNÁSŁA-</b>    | to walk briskly and quickly, a fast walk or march  |
| <b>SNEYÉ-</b>     |  |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | divided, split between two locations   |
| <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to divide, to separate   |
| <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to face a difficult choice or situation (to split oneself)   |
| <i>Adjective:</i> | divided, separated   |
| <i>Adverb:</i>    | separately   |
| <b>SRASÍN-</b>    | submerge, to force beneath the water, to dive from the surface of the water beneath it, to pull down beneath the water |
| <b>•SRÉHU-</b>    |  |
| <i>Intran. V:</i> | to pour out of a hole or depression  |



## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|          |                   |   |
|----------|-------------------|---|
|          | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to push out, to force out, to force to defecate   |
| SRÉTSU-  |                   | to wander aimlessly   |
| SRÍNÁ-   |                   | to pull, to haul, to drag along the ground  |
| SRÍXE-   |                   | to scrape, to scratch something off of something else   |
| SWÁNSA-  |                   | to pass to, to give to  |
| SWÁTHÍ-  |                   | explore, look around, looking for nothing in particular   |
| SWIXLÁ-  |                   | to suck, to draw out, to suck poison out  |
| ŠNÁHE-   |                   | to move in and out  |
| ŠRÍNA-   |                   | to cross, to move over without permission   |
| ŠUSÚ-    |                   | to swim by moving the tail up-and-down  |
| ŠUTHÉ-   |                   |   |
|          | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to hide something from someone (indirect obj.)  |
|          | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to keep distant and not announce oneself  |
| ŠÚRI-    |                   |   |
|          | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to arc over, to reach over  |
|          | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to reach over, to cover or uncurl over  |
|          | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to stretch oneself across, to uncurl, to span   |
|          | <i>Adjective:</i> | vast, huge, beyond conception, overarching  |
|          | <i>Adverb:</i>    | expansively, hugely   |
| ŠUŠA-    |                   | to draw out, to pull out of something, to play with something   |
| XARÁ-    |                   | to come up from underneath the water and pull something near or on the surface down (usually in an attack)  |
| XÉSI-    |                   | to come, to arrive  |
| XĽU(RI)- |                   | to sit on the haunches  |
| TSAŠU-   |                   | remain, stay, hold position   |
| TSATHÚ-  |                   | to lead, to lead on, to direct by going in the same direction or doing the same thing, to teach or instruct |
| WÁHÍN-   |                   | travel, distance, trip, to make a journey   |
| WÁRÁ-    |                   |   |
|          | <i>Adverb:</i>    | moving closely along open ground  |

|       |                   |  |
|-------|-------------------|--|
| WIRA- |                   | to pull something together until there is only a narrow passage, to bring closely together |
| YÁNÁ- |                   |  |
|       | <i>Intran. V:</i> | for a river to plunge into the ground or hole  |
| YIXA- |                   | to point, to point out a thing or location   |

## NON-SPECIFIC ACTIONS

|          |                   |   |
|----------|-------------------|---|
| HASHÚ-   |                   | to wrench something open widely (corpse, tree)        |
| HÉQXU-   |                   | to feel <i>déjà vu</i> , to feel strange              |
| HÚRTSA-  |                   | to grind, to grate                                    |
| HUSÚN-   |                   |   |
|          | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be winding, sinuous, of an indirect                |
|          | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to plot against...                                    |
|          | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to plot, to plan                                      |
|          | <i>Adjective:</i> | untrustworthy   |
|          | <i>Adverb:</i>    | in a ugly way, fiendishly                             |
| HUXÉ-    |                   |   |
|          | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be forked, to be split                             |
|          | <i>Adjective:</i> | spiky, horny, spined                                  |
|          | <i>Adverb:</i>    | in a split way, unplanned, without a purpose          |
| NÉLSÁ-   |                   | to make worse, to worsen                              |
| QŠÁNI-   |                   |   |
|          | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be changeable, alterable                           |
|          | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to change, to make different                          |
|          | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to change, to alter, to be changed                    |
|          | <i>Adjective:</i> | changeable, shifting, moon-like                       |
|          | <i>Adverb:</i>    | shiftingly, shifty                                    |
| QXÉHA-   |                   |   |
|          | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be seared, burnt                                   |
|          | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to burn, to sear with flame                           |
|          | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to be burnt   |
|          | <i>Adjective:</i> | fiery, burning, furious                               |
|          | <i>Adverb:</i>    | vicious, angry, flaming with anger                    |
| QXÍSNA-  |                   | to push, to force, to make another do                 |
| SRÍXE-   |                   | to scrape, to scratch something off of something else |
| SRUHI-   |                   | chance, opportunity, possibility                      |
| ◊SRÚRNA- |                   | to step, to make the ground shake                     |
| #SÚNÁ-   |                   |   |

## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to organize, to interfere</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to organize oneself, to worry oneself to death</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> organized, orderly</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> ordered manner</p> | <p><b>SYÚWA-</b> to draw a circle, a circle (shape), round, roundish, circular</p> <p><b>SHÉQXÁ-</b> for something to happen which usually does not (contrast with the term <i>wéri-</i>) (‡)</p> <p><b>ŠÁTHA-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be black</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make black, to blacken, to make dusty with charcoal</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be black to oneself, to make oneself black, to dust oneself with coal</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> black, dark, dusty</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> mysterious, darkly, dustily</p> <p><b>ŠÁWÁ-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be seen</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to see</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be seen, to watch oneself</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> watchfully, warily</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> warily</p> <p><b>ŠÉHA-</b> to circle, to enfold, to wrap around</p> <p><b>ŠNÚTHE-</b> to twist, to wind, to bend something terribly out of shape or to distort it</p> <p><b>ŠUSHU-</b> to crush, to crack, to smash flat</p> <p><b>ŠUTHÉ-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be unknown</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to keep distant and not announce oneself</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> strange, unusual, unknown, distant (personally)</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> strangely</p> <p><b>XÍYE-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be in a bunch, in a pack</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to move along with, to move in concert with</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to move as a group</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> in a pack</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> together</p> <p><b>•XNA(QSÉ)-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be woven (as in a mass of brambles or thorns)</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to spin a web (inherent object)</p> | <p><b>XNIYA-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be deep, beneath the earth</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to bury</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to cover oneself in earth, to bury</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> earthy, loamy, solidly</p> <p><b>THRATSÚ-</b> flashing, there-and-gone</p> <p><b>TSESHÍ-</b> to gauge, to guess, to sound another creature or thing out, to determine</p> <p><b>TSIRA-</b> desire, wish for, to want</p> <p><b>TSUXLÁ-</b> half-and-half, half, half of a whole</p> <p><b>TSÚTSE-</b> to dig, to burrow</p> <p><b>WÁŠÁ-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to shine, to sparkle, to glitter</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make glittery, to make shiny</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to glitter, to shine, to refract light</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> glittering, sparkly</p> <p><b>WÉRI-</b> for something not to happen which usually does (contrasted from the term <i>shéqxá-</i>)</p> <p><b>YINSU-</b> to trip, to mess up, to stumble</p> |
|--|---|---|

### PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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|--|
| <p><b>HÍXÉ-</b> foolish actions which cause harm (usually to oneself, which is of course the only thing which really matters)</p> <p><b>#HUSA-</b> to be ridiculous, to be utterly foolish</p> <p><b>HUSÚN-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be winding, sinuous, of an indirect</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to plot against...</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to plot, to plan</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> untrustworthy</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> in a ugly way, fiendishly</p> <p><b>LAHÉ-</b> to be sneaky or suspicious</p> <p><b>LERQSU-</b> to be curious, probing</p> <p><b>#LÍLA-</b> to be incautious about where one defecates and urinates, uncaring, incautious</p> <p><b>LÍRÁ-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> clashing, difficult, problematic</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to be hostile (towards me, implicit object)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> hostile, problematic</p> |
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## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|              |                   |   |
|--------------|-------------------|---|
|              | <i>Adverb:</i>    | hostilely   |
| ŁUSÍ-        |                   | to respect or admire  |
| NEĽNI-       |                   | to be kind and generous   |
| #QSÁWERÁ-    |                   |   |
|              | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to pester, to bother, to hassle, to disrupt   |
|              | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to worry oneself, to hassle oneself, to be a færie or goblin                                |
|              | <i>Adjective:</i> | annoying, problematic   |
|              | <i>Adverb:</i>    | difficult, problematic  |
| QSÚHÁ-       |                   | to chew, to worry (to chew upon incessantly)  |
| #QXNAYU-     |                   | to be a coward, to be a weakling  |
| (#QXNÉ(HI)-) |                   | see also (#SNUHA-)  |
|              | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be bothersome and troubling  |
|              | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to annoy another, to insult   |
|              | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to be annoying, to be insulting   |
|              | <i>Adjective:</i> | insulting, troubling  |
|              | <i>Adverb:</i>    | insulting, troubling  |
| #SÁNSÁ-      |                   | to bother, to annoy (fairly rude)   |
| SERLÁ-       |                   | to charge into something recklessly, to do something without considering options or results |
| SHÁRÁ-       |                   | to dislike, to not desire, to want to be away from  |
| SÍYA-        |                   | to be funny, to be amusing  |
| SLÉWÁ-       |                   | awe-inspiring, entrancing, amazing, to entrance   |
| SLIN(E)-     |                   |   |
|              | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be slow  |
|              | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to think about something, to be cautious towards  |
|              | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to be thoughtful, to ponder upon oneself, to be self-conscious, to make oneself slow        |
|              | <i>Adjective:</i> | cautiously, carefully, slow   |
|              | <i>Adverb:</i>    | cautiously, slowly  |
| ŎSYÉNSÚ-     |                   | to be brave, to lack fear (plural form is <i>húrún-</i> )                                   |
| #SYERÁ-      |                   | to be excitable, excited, jittery, fidgeting  |
| •SYEQSU-     |                   | to be broken (a creature's limb or body-part)   |
| SYURA-       |                   | to be empty, to be hollow (euphemism for hunger)  |

|         |                   |  |
|---------|-------------------|--|
|         |                   | ŠERNÁ-   |
|         | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to make another strong   |
|         | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to be strong, to make oneself strong                                       |
|         | <i>Adjective:</i> | strong   |
|         | <i>Adverb:</i>    | strongly   |
| #ŠURIN- |                   | to be blind, stupid or deaf  |
| ŠUTHÉ-  |                   |  |
|         | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to keep distant and not announce oneself                                   |
|         | <i>Adjective:</i> | strange, unusual, unknown, distant (personally)                            |
|         | <i>Adverb:</i>    | strangely  |
| #XÉŠÉ-  |                   |  |
|         | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to bother another incessantly, to harass                                   |
|         | <i>Adjective:</i> | bothersome, buzzing  |
|         | <i>Adverb:</i>    | in a harassing way, bothersome   |
| XÍYE-   |                   |  |
|         | <i>Intran. V:</i> | to be in a bunch, in a pack  |
|         | <i>Trans. V:</i>  | to move along with, to move in concert with                                |
|         | <i>Refl. V:</i>   | to move as a group   |
|         | <i>Adjective:</i> | in a pack  |
|         | <i>Adverb:</i>    | together   |
| •XRARI- |                   | untroubled in the face of a challenge or threat (non-draconic threateners) |
| YÁNU-   |                   | to miss another's presence, to miss someone or something                   |
| YÁRA-   |                   | to be terse and rude, to be unkind   |
| #YURSU- |                   | to be timid, timidity, to be humble  |

## RELATIONSHIPS (BETWEEN DRAGONS)

|         |                   |   |
|---------|-------------------|---|
| HANRÍ-  |                   | to check up on, to look in on, to visit, to see how things are (principally between two Sihá) |
| HAQSÚN- |                   | to think, to believe, to give credit to, to care about  |
| •HURÚN- |                   | to forbid, to exclude, (to listener but not to another)                                       |
| HUTSA-  |                   | to strike back, to get vengeance upon, to hit back  |
| ĽÍRÁ-   |                   |   |
|         | <i>Intran. V:</i> | clashing, difficult, problematic  |

## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to be hostile (towards me, implicit object)</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be my enemy</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> hostile, problematic</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> hostilely</p> <p>•<b>NUŠÁ-</b></p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make into my hatch-sister</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be my hatch-sister</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> sisterly to me</p> <p>•<b>QSÁLÉ-</b></p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make into (your) hatch-brother</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be (your) hatch-brother</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> brotherly</p> <p>•<b>QSLÁŠU-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be next to something next to another</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make another (your) neighbor's neighbor</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be (your) neighbor's neighbor</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> somewhat distant</p> <p>•<b>QXÁXA-</b></p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make into (my) hatch-brother</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be (my) hatch-brother</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> brotherly</p> <p><b>RÁNÍ-</b> to lower one's head and threaten to charge with horns bared, to threaten</p> <p><b>REQXE-</b> to strike with the tail, to sting with the tail</p> <p>•<b>RITSLÁ-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be next to, to be near</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make another into (my) neighbor</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be (my) neighbor</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> neighboring, nearby</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> closely</p> <p><b>SAHÍN-</b> forbidden, not allowed, to make impossible to cross over</p> <p>•<b>SAYA-</b></p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to turn into (my) friend</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be (my) friend</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> friendly, trustworthy</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> trustworthily</p> <p>•<b>SIHÁ-</b> (plural form is <b>SHÚNA-</b>)</p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be similar</p> | <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make another thing like another</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be a dragon, to make oneself the same</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> alike, in a similar manner</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> in an alike way</p> <p><b>SÍRTSE-</b></p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make into (my) far distant neighbor</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be (my) far distant neighbor</p> <p><b>SITHA-SLÍSYÍ-</b> to deny, to refuse</p> <p><b>SRÍSA-</b> to attack without provocation</p> <p><b>SÚSÉ-</b> to shrink, to shy away, to submit</p> <p><b>ŠALSU-</b> to growl, to growl at, to warn off</p> <p>to avoid, doing things in such a way that one avoids someone or something</p> <p>•<b>ŠAQŠÚ-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to be (my hunting territory)</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to claim a hunting territory (inherent object)</p> <p><b>ŠAWA-</b></p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make into a fool, to turn into a fool, to make another look foolish</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to turn oneself into a fool</p> <p><b>ŠRÍNA-</b> to cross, to move over without permission</p> <p><b>XALIR-</b></p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be a father</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> male, masculine</p> <p><b>XÁNU-</b> to fight, to tussle, to engage in combat</p> <p><b>#XÁTSU-</b> to kill but not to eat, to be a fool, idiot, wasteful</p> <p>•<b>XÉŠE-</b></p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make into (your) hatch-sister</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be (your) hatch-sister</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> sisterly, protectively</p> <p>•<b>XÚXA-</b> to make a place forbidden to me, to be forbidden to me</p> <p><b>TSATHÚ-</b> to lead, to lead on, to direct by going in the same direction or doing the same thing, to teach or instruct</p> <p>•<b>TSÍTSÍ-</b></p> |
|---|--|

## Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make another into (your) friend/ally</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be (your) friend/ally</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> friendly, comradely (to you)</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> together, allied, along with (you)</p> <p>•<b>TSÚHU-</b></p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to make into my neighbor's neighbor (inherent object)</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be (my) neighbor's neighbor</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> friendly (to me)</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> allied, along with (me)</p> <p><b>WASA-</b> to greet, to acknowledge another's presence (usually to a non-friend, non-family, non-enemy)</p> <p><b>WÁSÚ-</b> to challenge another Sihá, to challenge another's territory</p> <p><b>YIHU-</b> to roll over, to present the stomach or belly, to submit abjectly</p> | <p><i>Adverb:</i> audibly, loudly (in regards to one's voice)</p> <p>(#QXNÉ(HI)-) see also (#SNUHA-)</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to annoy another, to insult</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be annoying, to be insulting</p> <p><b>RETSÉ-</b> to be too loquacious and talkative, to speak too many words (hyperbole)</p> <p><b>SÚSÉ-</b><br/><b>ŠISIĽ-</b> to growl, to growl at, to warn off to hiss, to let out steam, to hiss angrily</p> <p><b>ŠIŠI-</b><br/><b>ŠÚRÚ-</b> to squeak (On.) to tell, to inform, to fill in, elaborate</p> <p><b>#XÉŠÉ-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to hum, to warble</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to bother another incessantly, to harass</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to buzz, to annoy</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> bothersome, buzzing</p> <p><i>Adverb:</i> in a harassing way, bothersome</p> <p><b>THRANA-</b> to reverberate, to echo (implies greater sound and a thrumming sound then <i>húšá-</i>) (On.)</p> <p><b>TSIRĽE-</b><br/><b>WASYÍ-</b><br/><b>◊WAŠRA-</b><br/><b>YESI-</b> to chatter, to chirp to debate, to argue, to discuss to lie (singular form is <i>nítsa-</i>) to answer, to reply to a question</p> |
|---|--|

## SPEAKING, TALKING AND SOUNDS

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>HÁĽA-</b> to sing beautifully (like a nightingale)</p> <p><b>HEŠI-</b><br/><b>HÚNU-</b> to interrupt, to butt in to sing a specific melody, a melody (On.?)</p> <p><b>HÚXHÁ-</b><br/><b>ĽÍHU-</b><br/><b>ĽÍXNÁ-</b> to chortle, to laugh to ask, to query to warn</p> <p><b>NÁHÍN-</b><br/><b>NÁRÁ-</b><br/><b>◊NÍLSA-</b> to sneeze, to snort to roar to lie (plural form is <i>wašra-</i>)</p> <p><b>#QSÁWERÁ-</b></p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to pester, to bother, to hassle, to disrupt</p> <p><b>QXÍTSÚ-</b></p> <p><i>Intran. V:</i> to make noise</p> <p><i>Trans. V:</i> to speak to, to address, to talk to, to speak towards</p> <p><i>Refl. V:</i> to be audible, to be making noise (focus on <i>making the sound</i> rather than being <i>heard</i> which is implied with <i>híšá-</i>)</p> <p><i>Adjective:</i> to be audible (the voice)</p> | <p><b>HÁĽA-</b> to sing beautifully (like a nightingale)</p> <p><b>HÚNU-</b> to sing a specific melody, a melody (On.?)</p> <p><b>ĽÍHI-</b><br/><b>QSLÁRU-</b> to sing a lullaby, to croon softly to sing a song with a traditional melody but different lyrics</p> <p><b>SHÉQXU-</b><br/><b>SĽIŠI-</b> to chant with a pulsing rhythm to sing a song with traditional lyrics but with varying melodies</p> <p><b>SWÉHÉ-</b><br/><b>WÁNSA-</b> to sing a song to speak a poem</p> |
|--|---|

## SONGS AND POETICS