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
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Section I: Introduction

1.1. Constructing a Dictionary of Srinawésin

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 Srinawésin, the basis of all words in Srinawésin 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 then 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 Srinawésin 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 Srinawésin 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 (1) to show they may appear in multiple classes. For instance SRANî- ‘innards, guts’ (1) can appear as –sraniś ‘dragon’s guts,’ –srânîth ‘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 HAQŚÁ- 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
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 then 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:¹

**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 Coats have feathers rather then scales (or at least feathery scales). I cannot say if this is true or not as Davis knew no Coats, 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 Jormunganðr (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

¹ 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.
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).

**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 then 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 wyvernic 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 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 type all speak the *Deep Draconic* form of Srínawésin and are rarely seen even by their own kindred much less then 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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3 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.
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.4

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

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<tr>
<td>šínhá-</td>
<td>šínna-</td>
<td>Amphiptère</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(šínhá-)</td>
<td>(šínna-)</td>
<td>Coatl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šáthí-</td>
<td>šáthívé-</td>
<td>Cosmic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xínhá-</td>
<td>xínna-</td>
<td>Heraldic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xrushá-</td>
<td>xrusna-</td>
<td>Guivre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsírhá-</td>
<td>tsírna-</td>
<td>Lindworm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ĭrēhá-</td>
<td>ĭrēna-</td>
<td>Wingless Heraldic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sreshá-</td>
<td>srésna-</td>
<td>Wyvern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Sринáwésin 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:

*šin?+sihá- Amphiptère
*(šin?+sihá-) Coatl
*xin?+sihá- Heraldic
*xrus?+sihá- Guivre
*tsír?+sihá- Lindworm
*îrê?+sihá- Wingless Heraldic
*sres?+sihá- Wyvern

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

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4 Another reason no other animal hunts the Kindred!
5 These terms are identical with one another which is why I suspect that the Coatl is a subclass of the Amphiptère rather then its own type.
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*šīnḥá- = šinhá  Amphiptère
*(šīnḥá)- = (šinhá)  Coatl
*xīnḥá- = xinhá  Heraldic
*xrūshá- = xrushá  Guivre
*tsīrhá- = tsírhá  Lindworm
*lerhá- = lerhá  Wingless Heraldic
*sreshá- = sreshá  Wyvern

Apparently the final vowel of the original root was lost in this process along with the syllable si from sīhá. 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:

*šīnḥá-shúna- = šínhá-shúna-  Amphiptère
*(šīnḥá)-shúna- = (šinhá)-shúna-  Coatl
*xīnḥá-shúna- = xinhá-shúna-  Heraldic
*xrūshá-shúna- = xrushá-shúna-  Guivre
*tsīrhá-shúna- = tsírhá-shúna-  Lindworm
*lerhá-shúna- = lerhá-shúna-  Wingless Heraldic
*sreshá-shúna- = sreshá-shúna-  Wyvern

The collapse of the original descriptive root with the term shúna- probably happened in parallel with that of sīhá- 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:

*šīnḥa-shúna- = šínna-shúna-  Amphiptère
*(šīnḥa)-shúna- = (šinhá)-shúna-  Coatl
*xīnḥa-shúna- = xínna-shúna-  Heraldic
*xrūshá-shúna- = xrūshá-shúna-  Guivre
*tsīrhá-shúna- = tsīrhá-shúna-  Lindworm
*lerhá-shúna- = lerhá-shúna-  Wingless Heraldic
*sreshá-shúna- = sreshá-shúna-  Wyvern

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

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

HÁHÍN-

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
HÁLA-
to sing beautifully, ✧nightingale (VI)

HÁLA(Ł) (singular form is tsúrī-)

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

HÁLÁTH-
to burst out, to free, to open up
HÁLI-
steam, boiling water, hot springs (IX)
HÁLIN-
again, once more, also (typically adverbial)

HÁLRI-
to appear, to emerge from, to originate from, original place (†)

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

HÁNA-

male sex organs, penis, phallus (†)

HANÁTH-
unsure, uncertain, cautious creature (‡)

HÁNÍ-
love, desire, want, hope for, hunger for (XII), a creature which wants something or which is desired (‡)
to yawn, to open the mouth very wide, opened mouth of a creature (‡)

HANRÁ-
to check up on, to look in on, to visit, to see how things are (principally between two Sihá)
HÁNRÚ-
aerial conditions between a large pocket of high pressure (clear weather) and low pressure (cloudy, rainy weather) (VIII)

HANSÁ-
open, clear skies with few clouds (VIII), apparent, clear
HÁNSÉ-
new, surprising, astonishing
HANSÍ-
stress, worry, excitement (IX, XII)
HÁNSU-
to scrape the scales off a fish, fish scales (usually plural) (V, XII)
HÁNH-
golden, goldish (color) (XII)
HÁNXE-
truth, veracity (VII), truthful dragon, trustworthy dragon (I)

HÁQSA-

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

HÁQSÁ-

Intran. V: to be shaded
Trans. V: to shade from heat or light
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Refl. V: to sit in the shade or hide from the light

Noun-Verb:
- ghost, dark thing (VI)
- thin clouds, diaphanous clouds (VIII)
- shade, shadow (XII)

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

Adverb: without enthusiasm, slowly, sluggishly

HÁQSRU- marrow of bone (†)
HAQSÚN- to think, to believe, to give credit to, to care about

HAQXÍ- to be purple in color, a thing which is purple (†)
HÁQXÍ- hoof (†)
*HARÁ- †(your) father (I)
HÁRÁ- †mammoth (‡) (III)
HARI- †Uranus (VII)
HÁRÍ- scar, scarred over flesh (alternate of hushí-) (XII)

HARSU- appears to be (usually in adverbial form)

HÁRTHA- †a predator waiting patiently for just the right moment to strike (†), to wait patiently to strike, to wait with a purpose

#HARÚ- tough or particularly disgusting fat, gristle, blubber (†)
HASÁ- “empty” root, pronoun root (†)
ØHASNÉ- hip, hip bone, pelvis (plural is rišu-) (†)

HAŠE- to turn around, to whirl around
HÁSÙ- flint (X)
ØHÁŠI- 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 šuhun-) (†)

HAŠLA- dry riverbed (X, XI)
HAŠLÍ- a broken chunk of bone imbedded in meat or flesh (XI, XII)

HAŠRÚ- blackberry, brambles (IX)
HAŠWA- †comet (VII)
HÁŠE- heaven, sky (unreachable) (VII)
HASHA- weather, atmospheric conditions (VIII)

HASHÚ- to wrench something open widely (corpse, tree), wide, open thing (†)
HÁSNÍ- raspberry (IX)

HÁŚIN- scales, skin, coating of something (undifferentiated) (†)
HÁŚU- tip of the tail (†)
HAXA- top of a mountain, tip, highest reaches of a mountain (X)
HÁXÉ- to bristle, to appear to be larger, to make an attempt at intimidation
HAXÍ- sand, dirt (always innumerable) (IX, X)
HAXLÁ- to wear away, to wear down to erode (probably related to haxla-)

HÁXU- Intran. V: to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water
Trans. V: to place in depressed ground
Refl. V: to lay down in a hallow

Noun-Verb:
- mist laying in a hollow (VIII)
- standing water, small lake, pool, little puddle (IX)
- hollow, depression (X)

Adjective: laying down, laying, drooping

Adverb: lethargically

HAXÚ- lava (IX)
HAXYÉ- †goldfish (V)
HATHÁ- anger, fury (IX)
HÁTHA- deep, a location beneath, the ground beneath one, below (direction) (X, †)

HÁTSÉ- †youngling, adolescent dragon (I)
HATSÍ- holly-tree (IX)

HAWA- Refl. V: to be a female goat

Noun-Verb:
- †large prehistoric animal of unknown type (III)
- †goat (‡) (III, IV)

Adjective: smell like a female goat, female goatishness

HAWÁ- Intran. V: to be meaty shreds, to be torn or rent
Trans. V: to rend, to slash, to rip into meaty shreds
Refl. V: to be torn up, to slash oneself
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**Noun-Verb:**
- meat (†)
- depths of the earth (stone-meat) (X)

**Adjective:**
- meaty, ripped up, slashed, smell like meat

**Adverb:**
- with a slicing, cutting motion or manner

- a confused creature (†), confusion, confused, to confuse
- to wash, to bathe in water, to play in the water, † a bathing creature (†)
- wasteland, barren lands (X, XI)
- fords in a river (singular form isqsúqsí-) (IX, X)
- tributary river (similar to húran- or a vein or artery of water) (IX)
- a forest with too much cover to see prey from the air (IX)
- (†) barnacle (V, XI (considered to be like a plant))
- sandstone (X)
- to feel déjà vu, to feel strange
- moss on a stone (IX, XI)
- † polar bear (II)
- to coat, to cover something in something liquid or dusty, a film, or coating of something on the skin (IX)
- volcanic stone, pumice (although usually the black variety (X)
- † swan (VI)
- clawful (pebbles which fill up a claw (X)), numerical classifier of enumerated item's class (†)
- rainbow (VIII)
- to interrupt, to butt in
- clear, mirror-like lake with a lot of glare (IX, XI)
- † moose (♀) (III)
- † grasshopper (VI)
- small, rocky island (X)
- to roll over (aerial maneuver)

**Noun:**
- fish (in a river, lake or sea) (V)

**Adjective:**
- fishy, fishy-smelling

**Adverb:**
- lashing side-to-side

- to sequester, to hole up, to dig into a location to wait
- a muddy river, stream, creek or rivulet (IX)
- broken dragon egg (XI), hatched, †waning moon (VII)
- † bull, cow (♂) (III)
- sound of rain (On.) (VIII)
- glacial pool of water (IX)
- to mate, to copulate (non draconic) (†)
- plant that grows on a vine (IX)
- vein of ore in the stone (X)
- flakes of stone or another material, chips of something (†)
- thirst, desire for water, creature which is thirsty, drought caused by intense heat wave (compare with rathu-) (†, VIII)
- gust of wind, puff of wind (VIII)
- mountain trail, trail through hills or foothills (X)

- to be heard, to be audible
- to hear, to listen to
- to be listening, to listen to oneself

- ear (†)
- sound under water (V)
- sound (VIII)

**Adjective:**
- loud, audible

**Adverb:**
- audibly

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

HUŠU- horse (♀) (III)

HÚŠU- trusted enemy (unpossessed) (?)

HUSWA- spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) (IX, XII)

HÚXHÁ- to chortle, to laugh, a laugh or chortle, sound of amusement (VIII)

HUXLI- knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed (IX, IX, XII)

HUTSA- to strike back, to get vengeance upon, to hit back, vengeance (XII)

HÚTSÁ- honeysuckle plant (plural form is yisi-) (IX)

HÚTSU- skull (†)

HÚXHÁ- to chortle, to laugh, a laugh or chortle, sound of amusement (VIII)

HUXŁI- spitted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) (IX, XII)

HUXRÍ- salt, salty water (X, IX)

HÚWE- long distance, far away (†)

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

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

ŁÁŠÁ- to kill, slay, destroy, rip up (no mention of eating)

ŁÁŠI- shoal, shore (IX, X, XII)

ŁÁŠÁ- to kill, slay, destroy, rip up (no mention of eating)

ŁÁŠI- to be bored, to bore, †a bored creature (‡)

ŁATSY- lower left back (direction) (‡)

ŁEREHÁ- †a Wingless Heraldic form of dragon (plural form is łérna-) (I)

ŁERQSU- to be curious, probing

ŁÉRSÍ- to find, successfully search for

ŁASHÍN- scotch broom plant (IX)

ŁÁŠÁ- to kill, slay, destroy, rip up (no mention of eating)

ŁÁŠI- weak, not strong, wounded (†)

ŁARÍ- willow tree (plural form is sasi-) (IX)

ŁÁȘÁ- to kill, slay, destroy, rip up (no mention of eating)

ŁÁȘI- to be bored, to bore, †a bored creature (‡)

ŁATSI- to be bored, to bore, †a bored creature (‡)

ŁATSÍ- to find, successfully search for

ŁÁŠÁ- to kill, slay, destroy, rip up (no mention of eating)

ŁÁŠI- to be bored, to bore, †a bored creature (‡)

ŁÁȘÁ- to kill, slay, destroy, rip up (no mention of eating)

ŁÁȘI- to be bored, to bore, †a bored creature (‡)

ŁÁȘÁ- to kill, slay, destroy, rip up (no mention of eating)

ŁÁȘI- to be bored, to bore, †a bored creature (‡)

ŁÁȘÁ- to kill, slay, destroy, rip up (no mention of eating)

ŁÁȘI- to be bored, to bore, †a bored creature (‡)

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ŁÁȘI- to be bored, to bore, †a bored creature (‡)

ŁÁȘÁ- to kill, slay, destroy, rip up (no mention of eating)

ŁÁȘI- to be bored, to bore, †a bored creature (‡)
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| **LÍHI** | to sing a lullaby, to croon softly, lullaby, crooning soft song (VIII) |
| **LÍHU** | to ask, to query, a question (VIII) |
| **#LÍŁA** | to be incautious about where one defecates and urinates, uncaring, incautious, an incautious creature (‡) |
| **LÍLU** | opal stone (X) |
| **LÍNTSA** | rowan tree (IX) |

**Intran. V:** clashing, difficult, problematic  
**Trans. V:** to be hostile (towards me, implicit object)  
**Refl. V:** to be my enemy  
**Noun-Verb:**  
- #†(my) enemy, proven foe (I)  
- †competition animal for similar food resources (II)  
**Adjective:** hostile, problematic  
**Adverb:** hostilishly

| **ŁÍSHÉ** | to spread out into the ground, roots of a tree (IX, XI, XII) |
| **ŁISHU** | pussy willow (IX) |
| **ŁÍŚHU** | pine needles (usually plural) (IX, XII) |
| **ŁÍSÚ** | to be very, very hot, a thing which is visibly hot (visual) (‡) |
| **ŁIŠA** | to be interested in something, to be interesting, †an interesting creature, interesting thing (‡) |

**Intran. V:** to be a hunting territory of someone  
**Trans. V:** to search for a hunting territory  
**Refl. V:** to have a hunting territory (unspecified ownership)  
**Noun-Verb:**  
- hunting territory (general, no specified ownership) (XII)  
- †an animal unlike others (‡)

| **ŁÍXNÁ** | to warn, a warning (VIII) |
| **ŁUHÚ** | sloped hill, hill with a gentle or gradual slope (X) |
| **ŁÚQXÚ** | permafrost, layer of frozen ground which never melts (X) |
| **ŁURÉ** | sulfur (X) |
| ** ŁUSA** | to 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, ‡)  
- sitting, placed  
**Adjective:** in a situated manner  
**Adverb:** to respect or admire, respect, admiration, (love?) (VII)

| **ŁUSÍ** | 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) (‡) |
| **NÁQXÉ** | spray, foam, sea foam (IX) |
| **ØNAQXÍ** | 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 |
| **NÁRÁ** | †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 unalike, 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)

**NASÁ**
directly up (direction) (†)

**NAŠÁ**
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)

**NEŁNI**
to be kind and generous, †a kind and generous creature (‡)

**NÉLSÁ**
to make worse, to worsen

**•ONÉLU**
shed scales (?) (singular form is yátsín-) (XI)

**NÉNYI**
limestone (X)

**NEWÁ**
to dip, to move slowly downward, to slip down

**NÍHÁ**
to curl up, to roll oneself up

**NÍNILSA**
to lie, a lie (VIII), a liar (†), a deceitful happening, a trick (XII) (plural form is wašra-)

**NÍRU**
to inadvertently startle an animal

**NİSHU**
tibia bone (†)

**NIŠÁ**
oil (IX), oil of an animal (†), oily

**NIŠNÁ**
to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off

**NUNÁ**

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

Noun-Verb:

breath (†)

spirit, ghostly thing (VI)

fate (celestial winds) (VII)

wind, breeze (VIII)

Adjective: breezily, breathy

**NUSU**
†crawdad (V, VI)

**NÚSHE**
a crack in a rock face (X, XII)

**NUSYE**
†woodpecker (VI)

**•NUŠÁ**

Trans. V: to make into my hatch-sister

Refl. V: to be my hatch-sister

Noun-Verb:

†(my) hatch-sister

Adjective: 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)

**GS**

**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**

Trans. V: to make into (your) hatch-brother

Refl. V: to be (your) hatch-brother

Noun-Verb:

†(your) hatch-brother (I)

Adjective: brotherly

**QSANA**
to slosh, to splash water or liquid

**QSÁNI**

Intran. V: to be changeable, alterable

Trans. V: to change, to make different

Refl. V: to change, to alter, to be changed

Noun-Verb:

†Moon (VII)

a single moon’s duration, a month, from the dark of the moon to the next dark of the moon (XII)

Adjective: changeable, shifting, moon-like

Adverb: shiftingly, shifty

**•QSÁNŁA**
†ants (singular form is qxarín-) (VI)

**QSÁQSA**
†turtle (IV, V)

**QSÁQSÁ**

6 See the note on ríná- about this root
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**Intran. V:** to flock together, to fly through the air in a mass

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

**Refl. V:** to be a crow, to flock in a group

**Noun-Verb:**
†crow (VI)

**Adjective:** crowy, in a flocky manner, crow-like smell

**Adverb:** in a group in the air

**QSAQXET**
†goose (VI)

**QSÁRHU**
†thrush (VI)

**QSÁSÍ**
†a nightmare, a terrible dream, frightening thing while sleeping, waking up scared, to dream a nightmare (VII)

•**QSASHI**
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 (‡)

◊◊◊**QSÁSHI**
†wizards/sorcerers? (singular form is xyéhí-) (IV)?

**QSÁTHI**

**Intran. V:** to be hidden, stashed away

**Trans. V:** to consume, to eat, to place into (the stomach)

**Refl. V:** to be hidden, in a dark place, to be eaten, to eat oneself

**Noun-Verb:**
stomach (‡)
cave, hole (X)
wound in a dead animal (XI)
container, hole, “bag” (XII)

**Adjective:** hidden, stashed away

**Adverb:** secretly

**QSÁTSE**
†hawk, eagle (II, VI)

#**QSÁWERÁ**

**Trans. V:** to pester, to bother, to hassle, to disrupt

**Refl. V:** to worry oneself, to hassle oneself, to be a færie or goblin

**Noun-Verb:**
†færie, goblin, elf, little spirit or sprite (‡)

**Adjective:** annoying, problematic

**Adverb:** difficult, problematic

**QSAWÍN**
†walrus (♂) (III, V)

**QSEHAR**
†fox (II, IV)

oooooooo**QSÉRE**
†gnat, to buzz around annoyingly, to fly dartingly without a pattern (plural form is słátsú-, innumerable form is qxuhan-) (VI)

**QSÉRNA**
nipple (‡)

**QSÉRU**

**Intran. V:** to smell, to be odorous

**Trans. V:** to smell, to taste

**Refl. V:** to make oneself smelly

**Noun-Verb:**
nose (‡)
tip of a tree, treetop(s) (IX)
headland, promontory (nose of land) (X)
the tip of an unknown thing, “tip of the iceberg” (XIII)

**Adjective:** smelly (non-pejorative), noticeable

**Adverb:** obvious, apparent

**QSEQSÉ**

**Intran. V:** to be snowy

**Trans. V:** to cover in snow, to powder with snow

**Refl. V:** to hide among the snow

**Noun-Verb:**
hundreds of falling meteors in a swarm (VII)
falling snow (VIII)
snow on the ground (IX)

**Adjective:** snowy

**QSÍHI**
to be orange-yellow, a thing which is orange-yellow (‡)

**QSÍHU**
to toss, to throw

**QSÍNQXE**
updraft of wind (VIII)

•**QSÍNRA**
cower, cover up, to hide behind cover from a predator

**QSÍRTSE**
cancerous, cancer, †a creature with cancer (‡)

**QSÍSA**
to tip, to push over

**QSŁÁN(E)**
to stare intently, to pay close attention, †intent creature (‡)

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7 See the note on xyéhí- below.
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**QSŁAHU-**
- statically charged clouds (thunder clouds which are forming) (VIII)

**QSŁÁRU-**
- to sing a song with a traditional melody but different lyrics, a song with a traditional melody but differing lyrics (VIII)

**QSŁÁSU-**
- **Intran. V:** to be next to something next to another
- **Trans. V:** to make another (your) neighbor’s neighbor
- **Refl. V:** to be (your) neighbor’s neighbor

- **Noun-Verb:** (your) neighbor’s neighbor (I)
- **Adjective:** somewhat distant

**QSŁÁWU-**
- forest with various mixed trees (IX)

**QSŁÁYÁ-**
- pawpads of a mammal (‡)

**QSŁIRÁ-**
- oak tree, oak wood, oak branch (IX, XII)

**QSÑANÍ-**
- †pheasant (VI)

**QSÚHÁ-**
- to chew, to worry (to chew upon incessantly), lower jawbone and teeth (‡)

**QSÚŁA-**
- dragon’s wing (plural form is syét hu) (I), to fly

**QSÚńRÍ-**
- †prey of a Blood Hunt (I)

**QSÚQSÍ-**
- ford in a river (plural form is helá-) (IX, X)

**QSÚQSU-**
- thick, brush covered meadow (X)

**QSÚRÉ-**
- †newborn calf of any prey animal (III, IV)

**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

- **Noun-Verb:** (Northern Lights (euphemism) (VII)
- **Adjective:** rainy, splashy
- **Adverb:** in a rain-like way

**QSUXÉ-**
- **Intran. V:** to move towards a destination (a river hunting for the sea)

**QSUXÉN-**
- **Intran. V:** to be a bone
- **Trans. V:** to de-bone, to rip out the bones
- **Refl. V:** to break one’s bone

- **Noun-Verb:** bone (‡)
  - bones of the mountain, deep stone (X)
  - dead bones, remains (XI)

- **Adjective:** bony, bleached

**QSUXÉA-**
- **Trans. V:** to make into (my) hatch-brother
- **Refl. V:** to be (my) hatch-brother

- **Noun-Verb:** (my) hatch-brother

- **Adjective:** brotherly

**QSUXÉHÁ-**
- **Intran. V:** to be seared, burnt
- **Trans. V:** to burn, to sear with flame
- **Refl. V:** to be burnt

- **Noun-Verb:** the Sun on a hot day (VII)

- **Adjective:** heat, hot weather (VIII)
fire, flame (IX)

**Adjective:**
fiery, burning, furious

**Adverb:**
vicious, angry, flaming with anger

<table>
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<th>Srinawésin (Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred)</th>
<th>English (Adjective)</th>
<th>English (Adverb)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QXEHÍ- †reindeer (♂) (III)</td>
<td>to be audible (the voice)</td>
<td>audibly, loudly (in regards to one’s voice)</td>
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<tr>
<td>QXÉRE- elm trees (singular is tsuí-)</td>
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<tr>
<td>QXÉLÁ- lip (♀)</td>
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<td>QXÉNÁ- a sound echoing through a valley or in the mountains (thunder, loud noise) (VIII)</td>
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<td>QXENÍ- decoy trail, decoy (♀), to decoy, to lead astray</td>
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<tr>
<td>QXÉNRA- †narwhal whale (undifferentiated gender) (V)</td>
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<td>QXEQSI- moor (X)</td>
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<td>QXÉQSI- †puffin (VI)</td>
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<td>QXEQXI- fern (IX)</td>
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<tr>
<td>QXESUN- ivy, crawling ivy (IX)</td>
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<tr>
<td>QXÉSHA- wet, dripping, wet thing (♀)</td>
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<tr>
<td>QXÉŠHA- arm, limb, leg (♀)</td>
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<td>QXEŠÍ- kidneys (singular is sašni- (♀))</td>
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<tr>
<td>QXEŠ-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>QXÉYÉ- Intran. V: to be open, to open up</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trans. V: to open, to bring out</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refl. V: to hatch, to be a hatchling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noun-Verb: †hatchling, child, youngling, child (♀)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjective: opened, young, new</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adverb: openly, newly</td>
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<tr>
<td>QXÉYU- hollow of land (X)</td>
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<tr>
<td>QXÍNÍ- swamp, swampy land (IX, X)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>QXÍQSE- rolling hills, plains, prairie (X)</td>
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<tr>
<td>QXÍRSU- to hesitate, to pause (at the edge of a meadow or important action and implies timidity in both cases)</td>
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<tr>
<td>QXÍSNA- to push, to force, to make another do</td>
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<tr>
<td>QXÍXA- fork in the river or stream (IX)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intran. V: to make noise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trans. V: to speak to, to address, to talk to, to speak towards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refl. V: to be audible, to be making noise (focus on making the sound rather then being heard which is implied with hiší-)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun-Verb: tongue (♀), peninsula (tongue of land) (X)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QXÍNÁ- †ancient giant sloth (III)

QXNARÍ- tail feathers of a bird or hawk (♀)

#QXNAYU- to be a coward, to be a weakling, coward, weakling (♀)

(+#QXNÉ(HI)-) see also (#SNUHA-)

Intran. V: to be bothersome and troubling

Trans. V: to annoy another, to insult

Refl. V: to be annoying, to be insulting

Noun-Verb:
†a bothersome Kindred (I)
†human, chatterer anything which speaks but is not of the Kindred (♀/♂♀) (♀)

Adjective: insulting, troubling

Adverb: insulting, troubling

QXNILA- stop, halt, wait, obstruction, difficult thing or creature (♀)

QXNUHÉ- to sink ones teeth into flesh and pull

QXRINA- hail, hailstones (usually innumerable) (VIII, IX)

#quitoXUHAN- innumerable gnats, to buzz around annoyingly, to fly dartingly without a pattern (singular form is qšíér- plural form is słáts- (VI)

QXUH- honey, sweet (IX)

QXUAX- hollow tree (IX, XI)

QXURA- general name for small animals and rodent (IV, VI)

QXUSHÚ- †robin (bird) (VI), robin’s egg (a “piece of a robin) (XII)

QXUXE- to trap, to entrap, to back into a corner

QXUXI- stalagmite (X)

QXÚTHRA- to be weak after hibernation, weakness after hibernation, †a creature weak from hibernation (♀)

QXÚTSÚ- quartz (X), pearl (XI)

QXUYE-
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*Intran. V:* to move over the moon at night (dust, clouds)

*Refl. V:* to be a bat

*Noun-Verb:

†bat (usually in the innumerable number) (II)

smattering of clouds moving over the moon at night (VIII)

bat guano, dead bats (XI)

†crane (VI)

†goblin (?) (specifically) (VI)

†The Ribcage, Constellation of Cassiopeia (?)

dewlap (XII, †)

metal (undifferentiated) (X)

to be important and meaningful, dear one (term of endearment amongst mated Sihá) (I)

to be important, meaningful, vital, great, central, vital concept (XII), important individual or creature (†)

forward, in front of (†)

muddy pool, puddle (IX)

thigh, meat of the thigh (†)

slivers of wood, tiny pieces of wood (singular is swahú-) (XI, XII)

alone, singular, by oneself, by itself, a thing or creature alone (†)

stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain) (IX, XII)

drought caused by changing aerial currents or unusual weather patterns (compare with híshí-) (VIII)

to be burning with heat, to be bright with heat (visual), a thing which is bright with heat (†)

bark of a tree (usually possessed in some fashion) (IX)

loamy earth, rotting material (X, XI)

†small fish living in a small pool of water (V)

†small fish living in a small pool of water (V)

†snipe, shore bird (VI)

hyperbole, to be too loquacious and talkative, too many words, †a creature which is full of hyperbole and is too talkative (†)
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retsí-  jagged, ragged, pointed
RíHán-  obsidian (dead lava) (XI, X)
RíHU-  little, small, tiny, small creature or item (‡)
RíNA-  to decide, to plan, to formulate a plan of action, mind, thoughts (VIII)
ORíNA-  steps, footfalls, vibrations in the ground or earthquakes (singular form is srúrna-) (‡)
RíNÁ-  female giant (?) (♀) (VI)
RíNE-  flash of light (fire, explosion, meteor strike, nova?) (VII, VIII)
RíNHa-  to swim against the current, †fish swimming against the current (V)
RíNLE-  booming, crashing sound (alternative word for thunder) (VIII)

RíSA-  Trans. V: to bite, to slay with one’s teeth
       Refl. V: to nibble on oneself
       Noun-Verb: tooth, teeth (‡)
       Adjective: sharp, saw-toothed, toothy
       Adverb: angrily, viciously
RíSU-  to gulp or drink deeply
RíSíN-  body language, disposition, unspoken communication (‡)
RíSA-  mistletoe (IX)
ORíSU-  hip, hip bones, pelvis (singular is hasné-) (‡)
RíXU-  to skewer, to impale
RíTHA-  to hide, to cover up, to move something over oneself in order to hide
•RíTHí-  hard (raining) (On.))
•RíTSLá-  Intran. V: to be next to, to be near

Trans. V: to make another into (my) neighbor
Refl. V: to be (my) neighbor
Noun-Verb: †(my) neighbor (neither friend nor foe) (I)
Adjective: neighboring, nearby
Adverb: closely

#RíxNá-  nasty, terrible tasting, awful (‡, VI)
Ríyá-  forget-me-not (flower) (IX)
Runá-  marble (X)
Rúna-  a marmot (?) (IV)
Rúná-  mountain (large) (X)
RúNHa-  deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal (‡)
Ruqsa-  a burp, expulsion of air (VIII)
Rúrín-  ice (IX)
Rushé-  madrona tree (?) (IX)
Rusu-  only, but, just
RúSú-  †whistling creature or dragon (‡), singing bird (VI), whistling sound (VIII)
Ruthu-  a river flowing beneath ice (IX)
Rúwa-  to fake dead, to play dead, †an animal faking dead to avoid real death (‡)

SaHáTH-  island, isle (X, XII)
SaHE-  †badger (♂) (IV)
Sahí-  moss, low hanging (IX)
•SáHi-  †(your) mate (♂) (I)
SáHín-  forbidden, not allowed, to make impossible to cross over
•SáHúN-  †(my) child (undifferentiated gender) (I)
Salath-  moth (VI)
SáLu-  log floating in the water (XI)
SánHí-  particularly delicious or succulent fat (‡)
SánHú-  low laying ground, depression (X)
Sanhu-  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)

9 Another form of ‘only, but, just’ appears in tsérin-
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#SÁNSÁ- annoying, troubling, bothersome, difficult, to bother, to annoy (fairly rude) (†)

SANSÚ- to catch a fleeting smell or scent, a fleeting smell (VIII)

SANU-
  Intran. V: looking for a location (river moving towards the sea)
  Trans. V: to search for, to look for, to find
  Refl. V: to think about oneself, to search one’s mind

Noun-Verb:
  †(my) eye (I)

Adjective: found, discovered
Adverb: in a searching way

SÁNU- everything, all, †everyone, everything (†)

SÁNYA- to undercut (a river eroding a riverbank), undercut riverbank (IX)

SARA- †leech (V, VI)

SÁRAW- †ewe, sheep (♀) (plural is tsethú-)

SARHÁ- †a hydra, a multi-headed dragon (I)

SÁRHÁ- dusk (VIII), covering the eyes, cover something which is glowing

SARÚ- wise, wisdom, one who is wise, intelligence (does not necessarily denote age) (†)

*SÁRXA- †(my) mate (♀)

OŠÁSAI- plural form of #lari- ‘willow tree’ (IX)

#SÁSHIN- (my) untrustworthy neighbor (I)

SÁSRÁ- avalanche (either snow or stone) (IX)

SASRU- to shake, to shake off water, to shake something until another falls out

SAŠNE- down, fuzz (†)

OŠASÑI- kidney (plural is qxeší-) (†)

SAŠRÍ- cloven hoof, animal with a cloven hoof (XII, III, IV)

SÁTHIN- edge, boundary (non-territorial) (X)

SÁTSÁ- †ancient canine-bear (♂), possibly now for male dogs/wolves (II, III, IV)

*SAYA- Trans. V: to turn into (my) friend
Refl. V: to be (my) friend

Noun-Verb:
  †(my) friend, ally, proven companion (I)

Adjective: friendly, trustworthy
Adverb: trustworthy

SAYÚ- 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

SERÁ- to crawl, †centipede (VI)

SÉRÁ- muck, grime (IX)

SERŁÁ- to charge into something recklessly, to do something without considering options or results, †a foolish creature (‡)

SESU- sickly, spotted leaves (IX, XI, XII)

SEŠU- little river, creek, stream (IX)

SEŠA- a wave, ripple of water (alternate form of sihin-) (IX), to wave, to move back and forth in the wind or water

SEŠE- alder tree (IX)

SEŠÉ- sandbar on a riverbank (IX due its changeable nature, X)

SÉŠI- pine tree (IX)

SEWE- frost, rime, thin frost (IX)

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

Noun-Verb:
  river, moving water, flowing water, stream, creek (IX)

Adjective: like flowing water, watery, riverine
Adverb: river-like

•OŠIHÁ- (plural form is SHÚNA-)
  Intran. V: to be similar
  Trans. V: to make another thing like another
  Refl. V: to be a dragon, to make oneself the same

Noun-Verb:
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>†dragon</strong> (undifferentiated race and relationship) (I)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>†group of animals (†)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>†swarm of insects, bugs, frogs (VI)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bunch of stones, rocks (X)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>group of dead animals or Kindred (XI)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Adjective:</strong> alike, in a similar manner</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Adverb:</strong> in an alike way</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>•SÍHÁ-</strong> (my) mate (♂) (I)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SIHIN-</strong></td>
<td>a ripple of water (alternate term to seša-) (IX)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SÍLA-</strong></td>
<td>lily, lily plant, lily blossom (IX)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SÍNA-</strong></td>
<td>to chase into a dead end without escape</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SINÍ-</strong></td>
<td>to hunt by hearing alone, an animal which hunts by hearing alone (I, II, V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SINTHÚ-</strong></td>
<td>partridge (VI)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SÍRE-</strong></td>
<td>to squat or hunker down (to urinate or defecate?)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SÍRHE-</strong></td>
<td>to flutter, to flap, to beat ones wings</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SÍRTSE-</strong></td>
<td>Intran. V: to be near but not really all that near, in the same general vicinity Trans. V: to make into (my) far distant neighbor Refl. V: to be (my) far distant neighbor Noun-Verb: (†) (my) far distant neighbor (I) Adjective: somewhat close but not really, to be sorta near</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SISNE-</strong></td>
<td>to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood craw (†)</td>
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<td><strong>SIŠÍ-</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>QSÍAXÍ-</strong></td>
<td>trams, sheep (singular is sišin-) (♂) (I)</td>
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<td><strong>SÍXI-</strong></td>
<td>very still and reflective water (IX), reflection on the water (XIII)</td>
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<td><strong>SITHA-</strong></td>
<td>to deny, to refuse</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SÍTHÍ-</strong></td>
<td>(†) trusted enemy (?)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SÍTHRA-</strong></td>
<td>ocean, vast expanse of water (without being able to see the other side) (IX)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SÍYA-</strong></td>
<td>to be funny, to be amusing, †a funny or amusing creature (†)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SŁÁHIN-</strong></td>
<td>†Sirius (VII), alternating colors, alternating</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SŁAHU-</strong></td>
<td>flat rocks, a field of flat rocks (X)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SŁÁHU-</strong></td>
<td>†adult, grown-up (draconic) (I)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SŁÁL(A)-</strong></td>
<td>thumb, gripping digit (†, XII)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SŁALU-</strong></td>
<td>bladder (XII, †)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SŁAN(E)-</strong></td>
<td>succulent taste/smell, delicious, wonderful, mouth watering (†)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SŁÁN(RA)-</strong></td>
<td>lack of prey, no prey, without prey</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SŁARU-</strong></td>
<td>to swoop down and grab from the air and lift off again</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SŁÁRU-</strong></td>
<td>bluebell plant (IX)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SŁÁRÚ-</strong></td>
<td>a shuddering breath (VII)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SŁÁRÚ-</strong></td>
<td>waves of heat coming off the ground or in the air (VIII)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SŁASWE-</strong></td>
<td>hillock, little hill, tiny hill (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SŁATSÉ-</strong></td>
<td>†sibling, hatch-mate (unpossessed and non-gendered, generic) (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OOOSŁATSÚ-</strong></td>
<td>†gnats, to buzz around annoyingly, to fly dartingly without a pattern (singular form is qśére-, innumerable form is qxuhan-) (VI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SŁÁ(YA)-</strong></td>
<td>Intran. V: to be bloody (a stone covered with blood) Trans. V: to cut, to make bloody, to tear Refl. V: to make oneself bloody Noun-Verb: blood (†) †Aldebaran (star in Taurus) (VII) tree sap, plant sap (plant blood) (IX) pool of blood, dead blood (XI) Adjective: bloodily, bloodied, bloody Adverb: bloodily, viciously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SŁEŁÉ-</strong></td>
<td>Intran. V: to be en masse, to swarm Trans. V: to swam another thing and bite it Refl. V: to be a mosquito, to swarm in a group Noun-Verb: †mosquito, biting insects (usually in the innumerable number) (VI) Adjective: swarming/biting Adverb: in a great mass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SŁÉ(NA)-</strong></td>
<td>†crouching, ready to spring (I, II)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SŁÉXU-</strong></td>
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</table>

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*Intran. V:* to be full (clouds full of rain, hole full of water)

*Trans. V:* to impregnate, to fill up

*Refl. V:* to be pregnant, to be full with eggs

**Noun-Verb:**
†mother (any dragon's) (I)
†mother creature (†)
dead egg (XI)
an egg (no particular ownership) (XII)

**Adjective:**
full, pregnant

**Adverb:**
difficultly, with difficulty

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*SŁETHÍ-*
cut up, mauled, savaged, creature which is ripped up (†)

*SŁEWA-*
neck (undifferentiated) (†)

*SŁÉWA-*
awe-inspiring, entrancing, amazing, to entrance, an awe-inspiring thing (†)

*SŁÉYU-*
†Predator of the Blood Hunt, the hunter in a vengeance-hunt (I)

*SŁÍH-I-
clay, river clay (X)

*SŁÍHÍ-*
to be infrared in color, a thing which is infrared in color (†)

*SŁÍ(HU)-
†rooster (VI)

*SŁINI-*
to snooze, to doze (implies a light sleep)

*SŁÍQSA-*
to be extremely icy and cold, to be burning cold, a thing which is burning cold (†)

*ØSLÍSYA-*
thin clouds in streaks (singular form is xúńra-)(VIII)

*SŁÍSYÍ-*
to attack without provocation

---

*SŁIŠI-*
to sing a song with traditional lyrics but with varying melodies, a song with traditional lyrics but varying melodies (VIII)

*SŁUHÁ-*
to penetrate (visually and intellectually), to understand deeply, to see past appearances, †a very wise dragon (and one not to be trifled with)

*SŁUSÍ-*
to fly very silently, to approach prey very quietly on the wing, †a creature which approaches its prey very quietly while flying (†)

*ØSLÚŠÉ-*
(†) phantoms, ghosts, strange sounds (singular is sreyú-)(VIII)

*SŁUSYÍ-*
to sniff about, to search for scents

*SNAHÉ-*
to bite and hang on while shaking one's head from side to side

*SNAHU-*
glow, dim light, emanating light from a forest fire or the dawn (VIII)

*SNARE-*
saltwater iceberg (IX)

*SNAHARHÉ-*
saltwater iceberg (IX)

*SNAŚLA-*
to walk briskly and quickly, a fast walk or march

*SNE(RÍ)-
snow covered forest where prey show up well (IX)

*SNEŠHA-*
to wake up from hibernation, to get up after a very long sleep, †a creature (dragon) which has woken up after hibernation (†)

*SNEYA-*
rose hip (plant) (IX, XI)

*SNEYÉ-*
boundary between hunting territories (XII)

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*SNUHA-
†human (♂/♀?) (†)
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**SNÚHI-** to draw air in, to suck air in, to breathe in

**SNUQSE-** boom, explosion, sudden and loud noise (VIII)

**SNÚRAN-** heart of a prey animal (†)

**SNÚSU-** dwelling, lair, home (X, XII)

**SRÁHA-** movement, to be alive, to go, to travel, life, *chi', ki* (†)

**SRAHÍN-** fruits, fruit (IX)

**SRAŁA-** †difficult, troublesome Sihá (I)

**SRANÍ-** guts, innards (‡)

**SRÁQXE-** †crab, lobster, sea anthropoid (plural form is wašún-) (V)

**SRÍHU-** walnut, walnut tree (XII, IX)

**SRÍNA-** word, speech, talking (root of Srínawésin) (VIII)

**SRÍNÁ-** to pull, to haul, to drag along the ground

**SREHA-** thighbone (plural is swísún-) (‡)

**SREHU-** †smelt (V)

**SREHU-** Intran. V: to pour out of a hole or depression

**SREHU-** Trans. V: to push out, to force out, to force to defecate

**SREHU-** Refl. V: to shit, to take a shit (to shit oneself)

**SREHE-** to knock out, to make unconscious

**SREHU-** †smelt (V)

**SREHU-** Noun: dragon shit (I)

**SREHU-** Adjective: shitty (non-pejorative)

**SRÉHU-** to pour out of a hole or depression

**SRÉHU-** Trans. V: to push out, to force out, to force to defecate

**SRÉHU-** Refl. V: to shit, to take a shit (to shit oneself)

**SRÉHU-** Noun: dragon shit (I)

**SRÉHU-** Adjective: shitty (non-pejorative)

**SRÉNA-** to bruise, to lightly wound, a bruise (XII)

**SRÉHÁ-** †(my enemy’s friend) (I)

**SRÍSA-** to shrink, to shy away, to submit

**SRÍSÉ-** †to scrape, to scratch something off of something else

**SRÍSA-** †to wipe, to make the ground shake, footfall, step, vibration in the earth, earthquake, ground-shake (plural form is ríná- and there is some evidence that this term was used for dinosaurs or “the earth-shakers”) (‡)

**SRÍSÉ-** to flatten out on the ground, to make a sleeping place, to stretch out on the ground

**SRÉNSA-** legend, story, ancient tale (VIII)

**SRÉNSÉ-** †caterpillar (VI)

**SRÉNSÉ-** †kingfisher (II, VI)

**SRÉNSÉ-** †to step, to make the ground shake, footfall, step, vibration in the earth, earthquake, ground-shake (plural form is ríná- and there is some evidence that this term was used for dinosaurs or “the earth-shakers”) (‡)

**SREYÉ-** †phantom, ghost, strange sound (plural is slúšé-) (VIII)

**SREŽÁ-** †fat animal, overweight animal (‡)

**SREŽÁ-** to shrink, to shy away, to submit

**SREŽÁ-** to scraae, to scratch something off of something else

**SREŽÁ-** to flatten out on the ground, to make a sleeping place, to stretch out on the ground

**SREŽÁ-** to pull, to haul, to drag along the ground

**SREŽÁ-** to pour out of a hole or depression

**SREŽÁ-** Trans. V: to push out, to force out, to force to defecate

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**SRÚSYU-**
a reflection on the water (IX), false image, an idiot (someone who dives after false images) (†)

**SRÚŠA-**
(†) thing, object, item (+ Class) (†)

**SRUŠHÁ-**
† rabbit, bunny (♂) (IV)

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

**SUHÁ-**
to be hunched, to be balled up, to be hunchbacked, † a hunched creature (†)

**•SÚHU-**
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

**SUHUHÁ-**
† song bird (undifferentiated species) (VI)

**SÚLA-**
choice, decision (XII)

**SULÚTH-**
† snake, serpent (VI)

**SUŁÚTH-**
† swift, sharp, darting, darting thing (‡), † planet (swift celestial thing) (VII)

**SÚMÁ-**
Trans. V: to organize, to interfere
Refl. V: to organize oneself, to worry oneself to death

**Noun-Verb:**
† gods, mighty spirits (VII)
† ghost, spirit (VI)

**SÚNI-**
Adjective: organized, orderly
Adverb: ordered manner

**SÚNÁ-**
liver (†)

**SUNHÍ-**
sinew, tendons (†)

**SUNRI-**
to lure, to draw in, to draw something closer (to kill or pounce on it)

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

**SÚRÚTH-**
udder (†)

**•SÚRÚTH-**
wing, to fly (non-draconic) (†)

**SUSÁ-**
double, pair, “two” (†), Rigel (star in Orion)

**SÚSÉ-**
† a growling creature (†), to growl, to growl at, to warn off

**SUSHÍ-**
breastbone (†)

**SUSHÍ-**
to dive steeply and very fast

**SUSHÚ-**
massive stone, big boulder (X)

**SUSÍ-**
backwards, back, behind (†)

**SUSRÚN-**
edge of an object (†), edge of stone, precipice or cliff's edge (X)

**SUSÚ-**
ash tree (IX)

**SÚSÚL-**
silt (usually innumerable) (X, IX)

**SUSUN-**
for a ♀ animal to sweat, sweat of a ♀ animal (†)

**SUȘU-**
feet, to walk (†)

**ΩSUȘUN-**
little twigs, tiny branches (IX, XI, XII) (singular is naqxí-)

**SÚTHUN-**
upper right back (direction) (†)

**SUTSÉ-**
dorsal fin of a fish, † whale, dolphin (V, XII)

**SWÁHA-**
fish eggs (V)

**SWAHAN-**
submerged sandbar (IX due to its changeable nature, X)

**ΩSWAHÚ-**
sliver of wood, tiny piece of wood (plural is rași-) (XI, XII)

**SWÁNE-**
riverbank (IX as it is changeable, X when one wishes to focus on location)

**SWÁNSA-**
to pass to, to give to

**SWASI-**
thick, piled up, billowing clouds (generally plural) (VIII)

**SWÁTHÍ-**
to be ultraviolet in color, a thing which is ultraviolet (†)

**SWÁTHÍ-**
explore, look around, looking for nothing in particular

**SWÉHÉ-**
song, tune, poem (VIII)

**SWÉHÍ-**
red, the color red (XII), the planet Mars (VII)

**SWÉRÍ-**
consequence, result (XII)

**SWESA-**
underground river (IX)

**SWÉTHA-**
tail made out of crushed plants, crushed plants which make a trail (IX), old trail of crushed plants (XI)

**SWÉTSÍ-**
broken, torn, busted

**SWÍNA-**
to be messed up, to be chaotic and jumbled

**SWÍRI-**
† seagull, seabird (VI)

**ΩSWÍSÚN-**
thighbones (singular is sreha-) (†)

**SWÍXŁÁ-**
to suck, to draw out, to suck poison out

**•SWITH(†)-**
here, right here, where I am (direction) (†)
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**SH**

**SHAHÚ-** †young deer (undifferentiated gender) (IV)

**SHALE-** to own, to possess, to have (alienable only)

**#SHANA-** evil, bad, unpleasant, terrible, inedible (†)

**SHANÁ-** surprise, surprised, astonished, startled

**SHANSHI-** staccato, rapid and sharp sounds (of prey moving through bushes while running and making sounds?) (VIII)

**SHÁNYÁ-** to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water

**SHAQSE-** †wasps (usually innumerable) (VI)

**SHÁRÁ-** to dislike, to not desire, to want to be away from

**SHÁSE-** hillock, little hill (X)

**SHÁS(NU)-** pain, hurt, woe, hurt creature, damaged item (†)

**SHASÚ-** to chase, to run after

**#SHASWÁ-** †enemy, opponent (undifferentiated ownership) (I)

**SHÁSÁ-** (hollow) bird bones (†)

**SHÁS(NU)-** prints in the snow (usually possessed in some way, referring to the species which left them) (IX)

**•SHÁTHUN-** name, to be called, to be addressed (VIII)

**SHAXÚN-** flood, dramatic flush of water, rushing waves (IX)

**OSHÁTSÁ-** bunch of eggs, clutch of eggs (singular form is xúxu-) (†), typically draconic)

**SHAYA-** a thin cut, a slit (†), to split bones or flesh open, to slash open, to disembowel

**SHAWÍ-** to be melancholy and listlessness

**SHENÍ-** “ocean” clouds (very damp and quickly moving) (VIII)

**SHÉQXÁ-** 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 wéri-) (†)

**SHEQXU-** to bite off, to remove with the teeth to chant with a pulsing rhythm, a chant with a pulsing rhythm (VIII)

**•SHÉQXU-**

**SHERA-** to mourn, to feel sadness over death (of a mate or friend), mourning (VIII), †a mourning creature (†) (plural form is syari-)

**OSHÉRYA-**

**SHEŠÍ-** to strain, to struggle to lift something up

**SHEŠU-** 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)

**SHÉŠU-** madness, insanity, †mad creature (†), retrograde planet (VII), terrible weather (VIII), unruly thing (†)

**SHETSÍ-**

**SHÉXU-** incline, slope (X)

**SHÉXÚ-** †ally, friend (undifferentiated ownership) (I)

**•SHÉYA-** to slay (one Kindred upon another)

**SHÉYÁ-** to be apart, to be not together (no mention of distance), two things apart (†)

**•SHÉYA-**

**SHÉYÁ-** to be apart, to be not together (no mention of distance), two things apart (†)

**SHÉYAL-** to sprinkle, to cover with dust or water, spots or flecks (†, but usually XII)

**SHINSU-** to attack as a pair or group

**SHÍNYA-** to stalk, to move quietly, to creep up on silently, a stalking creature (†)

**SHÍNYÁ-**

**SHÍNYA-**

**SHÍNYÁŁ-** acid, acidic liquid (IX)

**SHÍNYAL-**

**SHIWÁ-** algae (IX)

**SHÍ-**

**WE**

**SHÍ-** tin, tinnish stone (X)

**SHISHÍ-**

**SHÍSHÍ-** †blue whale (V)

**SHÍSHÍ-**

**SHÍSHÍ-** to lead astray, to go in the wrong direction (by travel only, does not imply wrongness or incorrectness in general)

**SHIYI-**

**SHIYI-** †stork (VI)

**•SHÚNA-** †dragons (plural form of the root sihá-) (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 (♀)
SYÁRI- to mourn, to feel sadness over death (of a mate or friend), mourning (VIII), †mourn ing creatures (♀) (singular form is shérya-)
SYAŠÈ- †slug (IV)
SYASHÈ- haunch, back leg, thigh (♀)
SYASYÁ- †goat (♂) (IV)
SYÁWE- †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 húrín-)
SYERÁ- to be excitable, excited, jittery, fidgeting, †a fidgeting creature (♀)
SYÉSU- vines, ivy, to creep, to climb up steadily (singular form is șnaya-) (IX)
SYÉSÁ- to dream, to move around and make sounds while sleeping, †a dream (VII), †a creature which is dreaming (♀) (plural form is húsý-) (VII)
SYESHE- for a large piece of ice to fall off of a glacier and into the sea, the sound of ice falling off a glacier (VIII), an iceberg (IX)

Intran. V: to be (my hunting territory)

Intran. V:
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Trans. V: to claim a hunting territory (inherent object)

Noun-Verb: (my) hunting territory (X, XII)

•ŠAQÚN- ant-hill (VI), “city” (a human village or establishment) (‡)

ŠÁQXÉ- †Orion Nebula (VII)

•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

Noun-Verb: cloud (usually in the innumerable number) (VIII)
dew on the ground (IX)
Adjective: misty, mysterious, difficult to see, hidden
Adverb: mysteriously

ŠÁTHA- Intran. V: to be black
Trans. V: to make black, to blacken, to make dusty with charcoal
Refl. V: to be black to oneself, to make oneself black, to dust oneself with coal

Noun-Verb: †coal-head, idiot (I)
coal, charcoal, burnt wood (XI)
Adjective: black, dark, dusty
Adverb: mysteriously, darkly, dustily

#•ŠATHÉ- †uninvited, unwelcome guest (I)
ŠATHE- to hunt together, to hunt in concert with another, to hunt as a pack

•ŠATHÍ- flee from a hunter, run away from a predator

ŠÁTHÍ- Trans. V: to teach, to explain, to make wiser
Refl. V: to be old, to be wise

Noun-Verb: †elder dragon, old, wise one (I)
Adjective: ancient, old, wise, timeless
Adverb: in a wise way, with wisdom

ŠATHU- †jellyfish (V)

ŠAWÁ- Intran. V: to be seen
Trans. V: to see

Refl. V: to be seen, to watch oneself

Noun-Verb: eye (†)

†Moon and Sun (collective plural term) or ‘celestial eyes’ (VII)
Adjective: watchfully, warily
Adverb: warily

ŠAWA- Intran. V: to be a stone
Trans. V: to make into a fool, to turn into a fool, to make another look foolish
Refl. V: to turn oneself into a fool

Noun-Verb: †fool, idiot, stone-head (I)
nut, tree-stone (IX)
stone (from about the size of a human’s head to a small boulder) (X)
stone (fallen from a mountain or a piece of a larger item) (XI)
Adjective: stony, hard, unyielding
Adverb: hardly, with difficulty

○ŠAWÉ- water hole (plural form of the root xułyá-) (IX, X), dried up water hole (XI)

ŠAYA- leaves blowing in the wind (VIII, XI, XII)

ŠÉHA- to circle, to enfold, to wrap around
ŠÉHI- granite, diorite stone (X)
ŠÉNÁ- to be sticky, to be tacky
ŠEQXE- to lower one’s head (to eat or drink)
ŠERÁ- to bud, budding plants, “springtime” (IX, VIII)

•ŠÉRÁ- †(your) mate (♀) (I)

ŠERNÁ- Trans. V: to make another strong
Refl. V: to be strong, to make oneself strong
Adjective: strong
Adverb: strongly

ŠERU- stagnant water (IX)
ŠESEL- to stretch after waking, to stretch out, to flex
ŠESYE- clear, open meadow (X)
ŠÉYÚ- heather (IX)
ŠIHÁN- fat, fat on meat, blubber (†)
ŠILÚ- a knot of wood on a tree, a burl of wood (IX)
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**ŠINHÁ-**
†an Amphiptère dragon (plural form is šínna-) (I)

**ŠÍNNA-**
†an Amphiptère dragon (singular form is šínhá-) (I)

**ŠÍNSHA-**
lame, limping, limping thing (†)

**ŠÍNUR-**
skin (non-scaled) (†, although not draconic)

**ŠIQSA-**
to be dazed and confused, †a creature which is dazed and confused (†)

**ŠIRA-**
†otter (♂) (IV, V)

**ŠISE-**
†mite, tiny insect (VI)

**ŠISİL-**
to hiss, to let out steam, to hiss angrily, hissing animal or steam (†)

**ŠIŞI-**
to squeak (On.), squeaking sound (VIII)

**ŠIŠI-ŁIRE-**
moss tight against a tree (IX)

**ŠIŠI-ŁIWÁ-**
humidity, humid (VIII)

**ŠNÁHE-**
tide, to move in and out (IX)

**ŠNARÍ-**
Blood Hunt, hunt of vengeance (VII)

**ŠNAYA-**
vine, ivy, to climb up, to creep, to crawl up steadily (plural form is syeru-) (IX)

**ŠNÚTHE-**
to twist, to wind, to bend something terribly out of shape or to distort it, a twisted or distorted thing (†)

**ŠRERÍ-**
to nuzzle, to cozy up

**ŠRÍNA-**
to cross, to move over without permission

**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 háší-) (†)

**ŠÚRÚ-ŁIRE-**
beeswax (XI)

**ŠÚRÚ-ŁIWÁ-**
to be blind, stupid or deaf, †a blind, stupid or deaf creature (†)

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

**ŠÚRÚ-**
to tell, to inform, to till in, elaborate

**ŠUSÚ-**
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)

**ŠUŠA-**
to draw out, to pull out of something, to play with something

**ŠUSHU-**
to crush, to crack, to smash flat

**ŠURA-**
†lean, thin, lean animal without much meat or fat on it (†)

**ŠURI-**
Intran. V: to arc over, to reach over
Trans. V: to reach over, to cover or uncurl over
Refl. V: to stretch oneself across, to uncurl, to span

**ŠURÚ-**
mating call (On.?) (†)

**ŠÚRÚ-**
†Milky Way, Road of Stars, the Night Mother (VII)

**ŠURA-**
bubbles (apparently always plural) (IX)

**ŠÚRÚ-**
Mating call (On.?) (‡)

**ŠÚRÚ-**
†euphemism for the Moon (VII)

**ŠÚTHÉ-**

**ŠÚRÚ-**
Intran. V: to be unknown
Trans. V: to hide something from someone (indirect obj.)
Refl. V: to keep distant and not announce oneself

Noun-Verb:
†unknown dragon, stranger (I)
unknown thing, strange object (†)

Adjective:
strange, unusual, unknown, distant (personally)

Adverb:
strangely

**ŠÚRÚ-**
mating call (On.?) (‡)

**ŠÚRÚ-**
†Milky Way, Road of Stars, the Night Mother (VII)

Adjective:
vast, huge, beyond conception, overarching

Adverb:
expansively, hugely

**ŠURA-**
†euphemism for the Moon (VII)
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beginning of a river or stream (IX)

**Adjective:**
- male, masculine

**Adverb:**
- original way

**XALÍR**
- †sea lion (IV, V)

**XAŁÍR**
- Intran. V: to be afraid
- Trans. V: to fear
- Refl. V: to be afraid

**Noun-Verb:**
- †nightmare, evil dream, bad dream (VII)
- terror, fear (IX)

**Adjective:**
- twisted, fearfully, horribly

**Adverb:**
- horribly, fearfully

**XAŁÍNÁ**
- to strike, to hit, to slap at, a hit or strike (XII)

**XAṈI**
- poetry, joke, pun, twisted words, words which mean one thing but say another (VIII)

**XÁṈRA**
- †maggot, worm (VI)

**XÁṈRé**
- †muscle

**XÁṈSI**
- †bees (usually innumerable) (VI)

**XÁṈXÍ**
- †Saturn (VII), yellowish, light yellow

**XÁṈÚ**
- †crab, arthropod (VI)

**XÁṈNU**
- to fight, to tussle, to engage in combat

**XÁṈYE**
- headwind (VIII)

**XÁṈÁ**
- 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, †)

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

**XÁṈU**
- mushroom, rotten, rotting, festering, fungus-covered (IX, XI)

**XASHA**
- †frog (VI)

**XASHÍN**
- to graze, to eat grass

**XÁṈA**
- seaweed (V, IX)

**XÁṈXÁTHA**
- †beetle (plural is **révlá-**, innumerable plural is **wéša-**) (VI)

**XÁṈTHÉ**
- piles of round/flat stones, riverine, littoral (usually innumerable) (X, XII)

**XÁṈHÚ**
- to dry out

**XÉLÁR**
- †butterfly (VI)

**XÉṈÉ**
- Intran. V: to hum, to warble
- Trans. V: to bother another incessantly, to harass
- Refl. V: to buzz, to annoy

**Noun-Verb:**
- †fly, bug, buzzy thing (VI)

**Adjective:**
- bothersome, buzzing

**Adverb:**
- in a harassing way, bothersome

**XÉṈSI**
- to come, to arrive

**XÉṈX(A)**
- †worm, earthworm (VI)

**XÉṈRÉ**
- mating/rutting season for prey animals (VIII, XII)

**XÉṈYU**
- track, trail, sign, mark (†, XII)

**XÉṈI**
- dark cloud on the horizon (VIII)

**XÉṈNA**
- (a friend’s) hunting territory (X)

**XÉṈXÉ**
- to make into (your) hatch-sister

**Refl. V:** to be (your) hatch-sister

**Noun-Verb:**
- †(your) hatch-sister (I)

**Adjective:**
- sisterly, protectively

**XÉṈHÁ**
- †a Heraldic type of dragon (plural form is **xínna-**) (I)

**XÉṈNNA**
- †a Heraldic type of dragon (singular form is **xínhá-**) (I)

**XÉṈŠI**
- to attract an animal by imitating its mating cries

**XÉṈXIN**
- to be able, can do, possible to do

**XÉṈXINHI**
- †a Herbal type of dragon (plural form is **xínhá-**) (I)

**XÉṈXIN**
- to pump, to beat, generic term for a heart (On.) (†)

**XÉṈXÍS**
- sleet (VIII, IX when on the ground)

**XÉṈSI**
- acorn (IX)

**XÉṈSÍ**
- to cavort, to play, †a playing creature (†)

**XÉṈTHÁ**
- to change with the seasons

**Trans. V:** to make to grow
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**Ref. V:** to grow, to get larger, to change through time

**Noun-Verb:**
- tree (undifferentiated type or species) (IX)
- dead wood, log (XI)
- branch, twig (XII)

**Adjective:** woody

**Adverb:** seasonally

**xísrí-**
- gray, ashen (XII)

**xíša-**
- reeds, reedy grass (usually innumerable) (IX)

**xíye-**

**Intran. V:** to be in a bunch, in a pack

**Trans. V:** to move along with, to move in concert with

**Ref. V:** to move as a group

**Noun-Verb:**
- †group, bunch of the Kindred (I)
- †wolf, hunting hound, coyote, dingo (II)
- †dog (domestic) (? ) (IV)

**Adjective:** in a pack

**Adverb:** together

**xläxin-**
- †(your) untrustworthy neighbor (I)

**xlena-**
- mating dance (draconic) (I)

**xléna-**
- mane of an animal or dragon (†)

**xlésu-**
- stalactite (X, XII)

**xlíru-**
- †colt, little horse (undifferentiated gender) (IV)

**xlísa-**
- tail, dragon-tail, behind, backwards (I, †)

**xlítsa-**
- †Orion’s Belt (VII), three (?)

**xluná-**
- pollen (VIII, IX)

**xlúri-**
- to sit on the haunches, †a sitting creature (†)

**xnahu-**
- mound, hill (X)

**xnáhu-**
- beech tree (IX)

**xnała-**
- †quail (VI)

**xnálá-**
- upper left front (direction) (†)

**xná(qsé)-**

**Intran. V:** to be woven (as in a mass of brambles or thorns)

**Trans. V:** to spin a web (inherent object)

**Ref. V:** to be a spider

**Noun-Verb:**
- †spider, spider-like thing (VI)

**Adjective:** matted, thick, woven

**Adverb:** with great difficulty due to a mass of events

**xnathsu-**
- icy rain (VIII)

**xnaya-**
- fall, autumn, trees in fall, the color orange/yellow (VIII, IX, †)

**oxnéyi-**
- cedar tree (plural form is halúth-) (IX)

**xnévi-**
- †squirrel (VI)

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

**xniya-**

**Intran. V:** to be deep, beneath the earth

**Trans. V:** to bury

**Ref. V:** to cover oneself in earth, to bury

**Noun-Verb:**
- †earth, soil, sand (X)

**Adjective:** earthy, loamy, solidly

**Adverb:** to go to a high place to look/smell

**xrána-**
- untroubled in the face of a challenge or threat (non-draconic threateners)

**xrasún-**
- †mate (♂) (undifferentiated ownership) (I)

**xráxa-**
- moving through the brush and making sounds, †fool (On.) (†)

**xráxá-**
- silver, moon-like, silvery, moonlight (VII, VIII, X)

**xrese-**
- †(your) trusted enemy (?)

**xresha-**
- †shrew (VI)

**xresú-**
- †(your) hatch-sister (I)

**xreswa-**
- hemlock tree (IX)

**xrethí-**
- to rub up against something to scratch an itch

**xríla-**
- intestines (†)

**xriná-**
- to decapitate, to bit the head off of something or someone

**xrióra-**
- †cow, heifer (♀) (III)

**xrírá-**
- to dive into water, to plunge

**#xrétha-**
- †little færie, pixie (?) (VI)

**#xrítha-**
- †little færie, pixie (?) (this appears to be a variation on xrétha- or perhaps indicates male and female varieties?) (VI)

**oXruszá-**
- †a Guivre dragon (plural form is xrusna-) (I)
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*ORÚSNA- t•a Guivre dragon (singular form is xrushá-) (I)
XÚHÁ- †who, what, where, when, why, question word (“XIII,” †)
XUHÁN- dead, unhatched dragon's egg (XI)
XÚHÚ- moving through the brush silently, stealthily (†)
XUHUN- caribou (♀) (III)
XÚŁU- shed horns (prey animal) (‡)
XÚŁUN- sky, atmosphere (reachable) (VIII)
XUŁYÁ- drinking place for prey, waterholes (IX, X, XI) (singular form is šawé-)

XÚNA-
Trans. V: to scratch at, to itch, to scratch at the earth
Refl. V: to itch oneself, to scratch oneself
Noun-Verb: claws (non-draconic) (II-VI)
Adjective: itchy, scratchy

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

XÚXU- (plural form is SHÁTSÁ-)
Trans. V: to lay eggs, to lay (inherently belonging to the Kindred)
Refl. V: 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

XÚTSU- dawn, to brighten, to uncover/reveal glowing eyes (VIII)
XWAHI- †bear (♂) (II, III)

*XWAXÍN- The Hunt, life, a dragon's life, life in general (†)

XWÉSHÁ- to allow to escape, to let go
XWIŠÁ- †owl (VI)
XYÁNÁ- afterbirth (XI)
*Xustyse- rancid, barely edible meat, †a desperate hunter who will eat something just to stay alive (†)
XYEHAL- †buffalo(?)(♂) (III)
OXYÉHÍ- †wizard/sorcerer? (plural form is qśáši-) (VI)10
XYETSU- blue, turquoise stone (X)

TH

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 (†)

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

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

10 This word and its plural form qśáši- 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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**THAŠE-** to have an intestinal pain, intestinal pain, troubled stomach, sickness of the belly (XII)

**THAWÉ-** low hanging clouds, grey color (VIII)

**THAYÁ-** long, long time, duration (XII)

**THÉNA-** to fly steadily without much effort, a creature flying without much effort (but more strenuous than gliding) (†)

**THERI-** brush, bushes, low plants one might hide among (IX)

**THRESI-** juniper (berry and tree) (IX, XI)

**THREŠÁ-**

Trans. V: to heard together (usually while hunting), to hunt birds in a flock (inherent object)

Refl. V: to be birds, to flock, to be en masse

Noun-Verb: †bird, flying birds (undifferentiated species) (IV)

Adjective: swarming, flocking, protected due to being in a group

Adverb: many

**THÉTSÉ-** low lying clouds in a thick cover over the ground like a blanket (VIII)

**THÉWE-** for clouds to disperse, dispersing clouds (VIII)

**THÍLÌ-** moss (general term) (IX)

**THISHU-** wing membrane of a dragon (I, XII)

**THÍXÍ-** ice, frozen lake (IX)

**THÍTSU-** to drift, to glide, “drifting celestial things” which seem to refer to satellites (which is a very strange sight for the Shúna) (VII)

**THÍYAŁ-** copper, copper ore (X)

**•THLÁ(XE)-** female organs, vagina (†)

**THRANA-** to reverberate, to echo (implies greater sound and a thrumming sound then hūšá-) (On.), a reverberation, an echo (VIII)

**THRATSÚ-** †Mercury (VII), flashing, there-and-gone

**THREŠÁ-** wake up, get up, open eyes, become suddenly aware

**THRETSÁ-** tsunami, destructive wave (IX)

**•THRÍRÉ-** †(your) mother (I)

**THUNSE-** to dry out in the sun, a creature which is drying itself out in the sunlight (†)

**#THÚRSÍ-** snot, mucus (†)

**THÚSUN-** †(your) oyster (V, IX because it is considered semi-plantlike)

**THÚTSI-** †pig, sow (♀) (IV)

**THYASU-** †reptile (general) (VI)

**TSÁHÁ-** weird, strange, unexpected, odd, bizarre (†)

**TSÁHÍ-**

Intran. V: to cover, to protect by covering

Trans. V: to peel off the scales of another, to wound

Refl. V: to shed, to flake off

Noun-Verb: scale, dragonscale (living, part of a dragon) (I)

Adjective: scaly, hard

**TSÁHI-** †weasel (IV, VI)

**ØTSAHIN-** finger, individual claw, digit (†) (plural is (y)irha-)

**TSAHÍN-** †cricket (usually plural) (VI)

**TSAHU-** hunger, desirous of food, in want of food, creature which is hungry (†)

**•TSÁHU-** †(my) mother (I)

**TSANÁTH-** fishpond (IX)

**TSÁNHU-** ankle, ankle joint (XII, †)

**TSÁNÚ-** †herring (V)

**TSÁQXÚ-** †seal (♂) (IV, V)

**•TSÁRÁN-**

Intran. V: to be nearby, to be somewhat close (location)

Trans. V: to make another (your) neighbor

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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Refl. V: to be (your) neighbor, to move in near (to you)

Noun-Verb:
†(your) neighbor (I)

Adjective: next (to you), near (you)

Adverb: nearly

TSARÉ- †sea otter (V)
TSARŁÁ- to blink the eye, to blink quickly
TSASHI- to treat, agree with, work with, understanding (XII)

TSASŁU- †sick, infirm, dying creature (†)
TSÁSNÉ- sweat (generic & non-gendered term) († although not draconic as the Shúná do not sweat)

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

TSÁSU- remain, stay, hold position

TSATHÁ- to lead, to lead on, to direct by going in the same direction or doing the same thing, to teach or instruct

TSATSU- to eat multiple small things (fish, squirrel) (implies desperation or extreme hunger to resort to such a thing)

TSAWÁ- liver (†)

TSEHEN- birch tree (IX)

TSEHU- a shell, a hard shell, †an animal with a shell (turtle, armadillo etc., compare with qśáqsa-) (†)

TSÉLÍ- to be pointed, to be pointy, canine tooth (†)

•TSÉNÉTH- to fly (a bird or feathered animal), bird’s wing (VI, XII)

TSEQSA- †mammoth (♀) (III)

•TSÉRÍN- only, just, until

•OTSÉHÁ- tidal pool (plural form is sréša-) (IX)

•OTSÉS- to gauge, to guess, to sound another creature or thing out, to determine jade (X)

•OTSÉT- rain (lightly) (VIII)

•OTSÉTHÉ- †scavenger, to scavenge (†)

†OTSETHÚ- †ewe, sheep (♀) (singular is sará-) (IV)

TSÉWI- broken branch or twig left by an animal’s passing but without any traceable smells left on it (IX, XI, XII)

TSÉWÍ- cliff, drop-off (X)

TSÉYA- Intran. V: to be quiescent, to be sluggish (river, sea)

Trans. V: to lull, to put another to sleep

Refl. V: to be asleep, to be lulled

Noun-Verb:
†sleeping dragon (I)
†sleeping animal (†)
†Sun in winter (sleeping Sun) (VII)

trees in winter (sleeping trees) (IX)

the land in winter (X)

sleep (abstract) (XII)

Adjective: sleepy, unwatchful

Adverb: sleepily, slowly, groggily

TSÍHAN- to be a deep infrared color, a thing which is a deep infrared color (†)

TSÍNÁ- horizon, edge of sight, in every direction (VIII, XII)

TSINRÁ- a nice cave, a good living space, a good cave for a lair (X)

TSIRA- desire, wish for, to want

TSÍRÍ- trilling, birdsong (On.) (VIII)

•OTSÍRHÁ- †a Lindworm dragon (plural form is tsírńa-) (I)

•OTSÍRNA- †a Lindworm dragon (singular form is tsírȟá-) (I)

TSÍRLE- to chitter, to chirp

TSÍRSYÍ- to grow new scales after a wound, a tender, new scale which has not hardened yet (I, XII)

OTSÍRSU- aspen trees (singular is qxléya-) (IX)

TSISNÚ- chestnut tree (IX)

TSIŠÁ- †lamb, small sheep (undifferentiated gender) (IV)

TSÍŠU- Intran. V: to have a male horse smell on it

Trans. V: to put a male horse smell on something

Refl. V: to be a horse, to be skittish

◊ 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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Noun-Verb:
††male horse, male horse-like animal (III)
††male ancient cameloids (IV)
Adjective: horse-smell, horsy
TSÍTSA-
TSITSÍ-
to escape, to get away

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

Noun-Verb:
††Sun (generic term) (VII)
year, pattern of the seasons (VIII)
day (rarely used) (XII)
Adjective: sunny, warm, shining
Adverb: warmly, warm, shining

TSÍTSÍ-
Trans. V: to make another into (your) friend/ally
Refl. V: to be (your) friend/ally
Noun-Verb:
†(your) ally/friend (I)
†comrade, part of a group of animals (†)
Adjective: friendly, comradely (to you)
Adverb: together, allied, along with (you)

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

TSÍTSA-
TSÍTSA-
always, forever, continually

TSÍSE-
†octopus (V)

TSÍLE-
sooty, covered in soot, face covered in soot after breathing fire (†)

TSÍNASHU-
pumpkin, gourd (IX)

TSÍNÁTHE-
††trout (V)

#TSÍNÉHU-
pus, mucus (†)

TSÍNUSA-
thick, heavy, clouds (VIII)

TSÍNUHU-
lagoon, shallow inlet, shallow bay, water of a lagoon or shallow bay (X, IX)

•TSÚHU-
Trans. V: to make into my neighbor’s neighbor (inherent object)
Refl. V: to be (my) neighbor’s neighbor

Noun-Verb:
†(my) neighbor’s neighbor (I)
Adjective: friendly (to me)
Adverb: allied, along with (me)

TSÚHÚ-
Intran. V: to be dark, to be shadowed
Trans. V: to make shadowed, to darken
Refl. V: to be shadowed, to be dark
Noun-Verb:
night, night sky, celestial darkness (VII)
winter (VIII)
shade, shadow (IX)
Adjective: dark, shadowed, dim, black
Adverb: without leaving a train or mark, deathly silent

TSÚLÁ-
to trail, to follow, to stalk from behind

TSÚNRE-
swamp water (IX)

TSÚNÚ-
seed, nut (IX, XII)

TSÚQŚLİ-
rugged mountain pass, craggy and difficult pass to walk through (X)

◊TSÚRÍ-
elm tree (plural is qxére-) (IX)

◊TSÚRÍ-
pebble, little stone (the singular form of hala(l)-) (IX, X)

•TSÚRU-
to pretend to sleep but really awake and listening

TSÚRÚ-
for prey to scatter to prevent a predator gaining a quick kill, to cause chaos by quick movement

TSÚSŠIN-
to bend until broken

TSÚSHÍ-
†sparrow (VI)

TSÚXŁÁ-
half-and-half, half, half of a whole († although usually XII)

TSÚŠIN-
†tern (VI)

#TSÚTHÁ-
blackthorn bush (IX)

TSÚTSA-
to dig, to burrow, †mole, †little burrowing thing (IV, VI)

TSÚTSÍ-
†duck (alternate word from •ŠÁNU- ) (VI)

TSUTŚÍ-
†swallow (bird) (VI)

TSUTŚU-
whisper, soft voice (VIII)

TSÚWÉ-
†heron (VI)

•TSÚWE-
†(my) father (I)
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#### U

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ÚRUN-</td>
<td>blue (abstract) (XII), blue creature of object (†), blue sky (VII, VIII)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÚSUN-</td>
<td>some, something, general, others (†)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### W

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WAHAL-</td>
<td>†Venus, Morning/Evening Star (VII)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAHÉ-</td>
<td>gizzard (†)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAHÍN-</td>
<td>†Jupiter (VII), to gorge, to fill oneself up while eating, engorged, distended stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WÁHÍN-</td>
<td>travel, distance, trip, to make a journey (XII)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAŁA-</td>
<td>to pounce, to jump upon, †jumper, pouncer (†)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WÁLE-</td>
<td>period, time, season (VIII)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WÁLÉ-</td>
<td>lower right front (direction) (†)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WANA-</td>
<td>claws (draconic) (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WANAŁ-</td>
<td>abundance of prey, goodly hunting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WÁNA-</td>
<td>catch, get, grab, get a hold of fireweed (IX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WÁNSA-</td>
<td>to speak a poem, a poem (VIII)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WANTSÁ-</td>
<td>to be sad, sadness (VII), sadly, a sad or unhappy creature (†)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WANÚ-</td>
<td>silence, quiet (VIII)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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 |
| WÁSA- | to greet, to acknowledge another’s presence (usually to a non-friend, non-family, non-enemy) |
| WAŠÁ- | 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 |
| WAŠI- | to be swollen, to be puffed up with something inside (pus, liquid), boil or pimple (†) |
| WAŠÍ- | hot, sharp, hot flavor, thing which has a sharp flavor (†) |
| WAŠHÚ- | (†) 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) |
| WÁŠÚ- | to challenge another Sihá, to challenge another’s territory, a challenge (XII) |
| WAŠUN- | spleen (†) |
| ŠWAŠÚN- | †crab, lobster, sea anthropoid (plural form is sráqxe-) |
| ŠWAŠRA- | to lie, lies (VIII), liars (†), deceitful happenings, tricks (XII) (singular form is nílsa-) |
| WÁTSÍ- | ash, powdered coal (XI) |
| WATSÉ- | †eel (V) |
| WÁTUŚ- | 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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• WEHÚ-  
  Trans. V: for a female to urinate upon  
  Refl. V: for a female to urinate  
  Noun-Verb:  
    female dragon’s urine (I)  
    female’s urine (various animals) (†)  
  Adjective: to smell like female’s urine

WÉLU-  
WÉNHÚ-  
  rain driving sideways in the wind (VIII)

• WÉNU-  
  Trans. V: for a thunderstorm to strike with lightning (inherent subject)  
  Refl. V: to be lightning, to be a shooting star  
  Noun-Verb:  
    †shooting star (VII)  
    †lightning (VIII)  
    a spark which flashes but doesn’t last long (IX)  
  Adjective: flashing  
  Adverb: incredibly suddenly, there and gone in a flash

WEQXA-  
  to circle around, to move around in order to trap (hunting term)

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 shéqxá-) (†)

WÉSÉ-  
  to be struggling or wounded, †a struggling or wounded animal (†)

WÉSHA-  
  to doubt, to disbelieve, to be incredulous, †a doubter, a disbeliever of something (†)

OWESÁ-  
OOOWESÁ-  
  †beetle (singular is xátha-, plural is rérłá-) (VI)

WÉXA-  
  damp rain which washes away scents (VIII)

WÉYÁ-  
  †badger (♀) (IV)

WÍLWA-  
  feather (VI, XII)

WINA-  
WIRA-  
  †twill (VI)
  to pull something together until there is only a narrow passage, to bring closely together, narrow thing(s) (crevasse, trees close together) (†)

WÍRA-  
  to attempt, to try, tryingly

WIRÍ-  
  fruit of a tree or plant (IX, XI, XII)

• Y-

YAHÁ-  
  sadness (VII or XII), sad or despondent creature (†)

YANA-  
  light, physical light (VII, VIII, XII)

YANÁ-  
  a sharp, piercing sound, a shriek or sharp yell

YÁNÁ-  
  Intran. V: for a river to plunge into the ground or hole  
  Trans. V: to drink, to swallow a liquid, to lap up  
  Noun-Verb:  
    mouth (dragon’s) (I)  
    animals’ mouth (‡)  
    dark hole in the middle of the span of the Milky Way, the Night Mother’s Mouth (VII)  
    tornado, hurricane (mouth of air or clouds) (VIII)  
    whirlpool (mouth of water) (IX)  
    cave entrance (mouth of the earth) (X)  
  Adjective: holy (full of holes)

#YÁNÁTH-  
  to be inattentive, to be unaware, to be unobservant, an inattentive creature (†)

YÁNU-  
  to miss another’s presence, to miss someone or something

YANÚ-  
  broken branch or twig left by an animal’s passing but which has a traceable smell on it from the animal (†)

YÁRA-  
  to be terse and rude, to be unkind

YARÍN-  
  lichen (IX)

YARTSÚ-  
  saltwater swamp, tidal swampland, saltwater wetlands (IX, X)

YÁRÚ-  
  Trans. V: to know, to be known, to be famous  
  Refl. V: to be wise, to know oneself  
  Noun-Verb:  
    head of a dragon, brain (vs. skull) (I, XII)
animal’s head (†)
clouds (“brains in the air”, undifferentiated types) (VIII)

Adjective: known, famous

YAŠI- to menstruate, to ovulate, Ŵa menstruating animal (†)

YAŠU- lower right back (direction) (†)

Intran. V: diaphanous, thin, dream-like
Trans. V: to dream, to ponder on, to think dreamily about
Refl. V: to be dreaming

Noun-Verb: dream (undifferentiated quality) (VII)

Adjective: dreamy, illusory

Adverb: unrealistically, improbably

YASÚ- Ŵalrus (♀) (III, V)
YASŮ- leader of a herd of animals (†)
YASÚN- hummingbird (IV)

YAXIN- to thrash in ones sleep, to move while dreaming, Ŵan animal or dragon thrashing in its sleep (†)

YÁTHÁ- bend in a river or stream (IX), bent object or thing (†)

YÁTHI- copse of trees, bunch of trees (IX, XII)

•OYÁTSÍN- shed scales (plural form of the root nélu-) (XI)

YATSU- to guard, to protect

•YAWE- heart (draconic) (I)

YÁWA- downwind, being downwind (†, VIII)

YÁYÁ- Ŵbug, insect (VI)

YÉLÁ- strawberry (IX)

YENA- leaves on trees (undifferentiated species) (IX, XII)

YERE- Ŵlark (VI)

YÉŠHE- Ŵperegrine falcon (II, VI)

YESHÍ- (†) gooey duck (V, IX because it is considered semi-plantlike)

YESI- to answer, to reply to a question, an answer (VIII)

YEŠÚ- crack, cenote, pit, cave pointing downwards (X)

YÉWA- Ŵshark (V)

YEWE- a spring, source of water bubbling up from beneath the earth (IX)

YIHU- to roll over, to present the stomach or belly, to submit abjectly

(Y)ÍNA- cherry tree (IX)

YINSU- to trip, to mess up, to stumble

(Y)ÍNSHU- Ŵweevil (VI)

ÍNTSE- to be ironic, irony, amusing turn of events (XII)

◊(Y)ÍRHA- fingers, claws, digits (collective and plural) (†) (singular is tsahin-)

YIRŠÚ- spinal cord, spine (†)

YÍSA- lapping water, small waves in the water (IX)

OYISI- honeysuckle plants (singular form is hutsá-) (IX)

YISÍ- Ŵ(my) friend’s enemy (I)

YIXA- to point, to point out a thing or location

YÚNA- to be lost, Ŵlost creature, lost thing or item (†)

(Y)UNSE- nettles, nettle plant (IX)

#YURSU- Ŵto be timid, timidity, to be humble, timid or humble creature (†)

YUSHU- Ŵsea cucumber (V, IX (considered to be like a plant))

YÚŠE- Ŵbear (♀) (II, III)

YŰŠU- jawbone hinge, jawbone socket (†)

YUTSE- slippery, hard to stand on, slippery ice (IX)

YÚTSÍ- wave on the sea (IX, XII)

YUXI- a pile, a stack, a bunch atop one another (†)
Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred
Section III:

**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 **-híšéš**, a ‘predator’s ear’ when put in Class II Predator **-híšíł**, ‘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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Háhi</strong>-</td>
<td>†a dragon looking for a mate (both genders (I))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hanxe</strong>-</td>
<td>truthful dragon, trustworthy dragon (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hará</strong>-</td>
<td>†(your) father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hátšé</strong>-</td>
<td>†youngling, adolescent dragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Húnqśé</strong>-</td>
<td>†a questionable or suspicious dragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Łérhá</strong>-</td>
<td>†a Wingless Heraldic form of dragon (plural form is léra- )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Łérna</strong>-</td>
<td>†a Wingless Heraldic form of dragon (singular form is lérhá- )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lírá</strong>-</td>
<td>†(my) enemy, proven foe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nuśá</strong>-</td>
<td>†(my) hatch-sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nuxé</strong>-</td>
<td>†unexpected guest to hunting territory (neutral intent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nyare</strong>-</td>
<td>dragon’s forepaw, forefoot, “hand”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qsálé</strong>-</td>
<td>†(your) hatch-brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qsášú</strong>-</td>
<td>†(your) neighbor’s neighbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qsúla</strong>-</td>
<td>dragon’s wing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qsunrí</strong>-</td>
<td>†prey of a Blood Hunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qsuvé</strong>-</td>
<td>†hunting dragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qxása</strong>-</td>
<td>†(my) hatch-brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(#Qxné(hi)-)</td>
<td>†a bothersome Kindred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rání</strong>-</td>
<td>horns of a dragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ranú</strong>-</td>
<td>driver (hunting term)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rásu</strong>-</td>
<td>dear one (term of endearment amongst mated Sihá)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reqxe</strong>-</td>
<td>stinger on the end of a dragon’s tail (vs. hásu-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ritslá</strong>-</td>
<td>†(my) neighbor (neither friend nor foe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sáhi</strong>-</td>
<td>†(your) mate (♂)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sáhun</strong>-</td>
<td>†(my) child (undifferentiated gender)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sanú</strong>-</td>
<td>†(my) eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sarhá</strong>-</td>
<td>†a hydra, a multi-headed dragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sárxa</strong>-</td>
<td>†(my) mate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(<strong>Sashin</strong>)-</td>
<td>(my) untrustworthy neighbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saya</strong>-</td>
<td>†(my) friend, ally, proven companion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(<strong>Shawá</strong>)-</td>
<td>†enemy, opponent (undifferentiated ownership)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **ØSHÁTSA-** | bunch of eggs, clutch of dragon eggs (singular form is xúxu-)
| **SHÉXÚ-** | tally, friend (undifferentiated ownership)
| **•SHEYA-** | to slay (one Kindred upon another)
| **•OSHÚNA-** | dragons (plural form of the root sihá-)
| **SHÚNU-** | to mate, the act of mating
| **•SÍHÁ-** | (my) mate (♀)
| **SINÌ-** | a dragon hunting by hearing alone
| **SÍRTSE-** | (my) far distant neighbor
| **SÍTHÌ-** | (my) trusted enemy (?)
| **SLÁHU-** | adult, grown-up (draconic)
| **SŁATSÉ-** | sibling, hatch-mate (unpossessed and non-gendered, generic)
| **SLÉ(NA)-** | crouching, ready to spring dragon
| **•SLÉYU-** | Predator of the Blood Hunt, the hunter in a vengeance-hunt
| **SLIN(E)-** | acquaintance (general draconic relationship without indication of friendliness or truculence)
| **SLÉXU-** | mother (any dragon’s)
| **SŁÚHA-** | a very wise dragon (and one not to be trifled with)
| **#SRAŁA-** | difficult, troublesome Sihá
| **•SRÉHU-** | dragon shit
| **SRENÚ-** | (my) enemy’s friend
| **•OSRÉSHÁ-** | a Wyvern dragon (plural form is sresňa-)
| **•OSRÉSNÁ-** | a Wyvern dragon (singular form is sresňa-)
| **SÚHU-** | a dragon which dives out of the sun on an animal on the ground
| **OSYÉTHU-** | wings (of a dragon), to fly
| **ŠÁTHA-** | coal-head, idiot
| **#ŠATHE-** | uninvited, unwelcome guest
| **ŠÁTHÍ-** | elder dragon, old, wise one
| **ŠAWA-** | fool, idiot, stone-head
| **ŠÉRÁ-** | (your) mate (♂)
| **•OSÍNHÁ-** | an Amphiptère dragon (plural form is šínna-)
| **•OSÍNNÁ-** | an Amphiptère dragon (singular form is šínha-)
| **ŠUTHÉ-** | unknown dragon, stranger
| **XALIR-** | father (undifferentiated ownership)
| **•XÉŠE-** | (your) hatch-sister
| **XINÍ-** | soft, unhardened dragon scales
| **•OXINHÁ-** | a Heraldic type of dragon (plural form is xínna-)
| **•OXÍNNA-** | a Heraldic type of dragon (singular form is xínha-)
| **XÍYE-** | group, bunch of the Kindred
| **•XŁAXIN-** | (your) untrustworthy neighbor
| **XŁENA-** | mating dance (draconic)
| **XŁÍSA-** | tail, dragon-tail
| **•XRASŮN-** | mate (♂) (undifferentiated ownership)
| **(X)RESE-** | (your) trusted enemy (?)
| **•XRÉŠU-** | (your) hatch-sister
| **•OXRUSHÁ-** | a Guivre sister (plural form is xrúšna-)
| **•OXRÚSNA-** | a Guivre dragon (singular form is xrúshá-)
| **OXÚXU-** | egg, dragon’s egg (plural form is shátsá-)
| **•XWAXÍN-** | The Hunt, life, a dragon’s life
| **THISHU-** | wing membrane of a dragon
| **THRÍRÉ-** | (your) mother
| **TSÁHÍ-** | scale, dragonscale (living, part of a dragon)
| **•TSÁHU-** | (my) mother
| **•TSÁRÁN-** | (your) neighbor
| **TSÉYA-** | sleeping dragon
| **•OTSÍRHÁ-** | a Lindworm dragon (plural form is tsírňa-)
| **•OTSÍRNA-** | a Lindworm dragon (singular form is tsírhá-)
| **TSÍRSYÍ-** | new scale which has not hardened yet
| **TSÍTSÍ-** | (your) ally/friend
| **•TSÚHU-** | (my) neighbor’s neighbor
| **•TSÚWE-** | (my) father
| **WÁŠÁ-** | claws (draconic)
| **•WANA-** | beloved one, dear one, familiar term for mate
| **WEHÚ-** | female dragon’s urine
| **YÁNÁ-** | mouth (dragon’s)
| **YÁRÚ-** | head of a dragon, brain (vs. skull)
| **•YAWE-** | heart (draconic)
| **YISÍ-** | (my) friend’s enemy

**CLASS II PREDATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **HÉRŁU-** | polar bear
| **ŁARA-** | big cat, predatory cat
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LÍRÁ-</th>
<th>†competition animal for similar food resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QSATSE-</td>
<td>†hawk, eagle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSEHAR-</td>
<td>†fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSUWÉ-</td>
<td>†predator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QXUYE-</td>
<td>†bat (usually in the innumerable number)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANÚ-</td>
<td>†ancient canine-bear (♂), possibly now for male dogs/wolves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SÁTSÁ-</td>
<td>†ancient canine-bear (♂), possibly now for male dogs/wolves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLÉ(NA)-</td>
<td>†crouching, ready to spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLIN(E)-</td>
<td>†cautious hunter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRUQXÍ-</td>
<td>†kingfisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>•SÚHU-</td>
<td>†hawk, thing which dives onto an animal from out of the sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŠAHÚN-</td>
<td>†goshawk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŠÁQSI-</td>
<td>†prey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XÍYE-</td>
<td>†wolf, hunting hound, coyote, dingo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XWAHI-</td>
<td>†bear (♂)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YÉSHE-</td>
<td>†peregrine falcon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YÚŠE-</td>
<td>†bear (♀)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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- | †marmot (?) |
| SÁHE- | †badger (♂) |
| •SARÁ- | †ewe, sheep (♀) (plural is tsethú-) |
| SAŠRÍ- | †animal with a cloven hoof |
| SÁTSÁ- | †dog (?) (♂) |
| SHAHÚ- | †young deer (undifferentiated gender) |
| SHÚNÉ- | †seal (?) |
| (#SNUHA-) | †human (♀/♂?) |
| SŘÍXU- | †pig, boar (♂) |
| SRUTHA- | †rabbit, bunny (♂) |
| SWÉTHA- | †rabbit, bunny (♀) |
| SYASYÁ- | †goat (♂) |
| SYÚNTSA- | †mink (gender?) |
| ŠIRA- | †trotter (♂) |
| XLÍR- | †sea lion |
| XÍYE- | †dog (domestic) (♀?) |
| XLÍRU- | †colt, little horse (undifferentiated gender) |
| THÚTSI- | †pig, sow (♀) |
| TSÁHI- | †weasel |
| TSÁQXÚ- | †seal (♂) |
| •OTSETHÚ- | †ewe, sheep (♀) (singular is sará-) |
| TSIŠÁ- | †lamb, small sheep |
| TSIŠU- | †male ancient cameloids |
| TSÚTSE- | to dig, to burrow, †mole, †little burrowing thing |
| WÉYÁ- | †badger (♀) |

### Class III Large Prey

| HÁQSA- | †female deer (♀) |
| HÁRÁ- | †male deer (♂) |
| HAWA- | †goat (♀), †large prehistoric animal of unknown type |
| HÉYA- | †moose (♀) |
| HIRA- | †bull, cow (♂) |
| HUŠU- | †horse (♂) |
| HUXÉ- | †male deer, buck (♂) |
| •LASU- | †herd of prey animals |
| NÁRIN- | †reindeer (♀) |
| QSAWÍN- | †newborn calf of any prey animal |
| QSÚRÉ- | †reindeer (♂) |
| QXEHÍ- | †reindeer (♀) |
| QXLAHÍ- | †elk (♀) |
| QXNÁHU- | †ancient giant sloth |
| SAŠRÍ- | †animal with a cloven hoof |
| SÁTSÁ- | †ancient canine-bear (♂), possibly now for male dogs |
| •SÍŠIN- | †ram, sheep (plural is slaxí-) (♂) |
| •SŁAXÍ- | †rams, sheep (singular is sišín-) (♂) |
| SRIHYU- | †elk (♂) |
| ŠASRA- | †caribou (♂) |
| XRÍRA- | †cow, heifer (♀) |
### Class V Aquatic

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

### Class VI Inedible

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Srínawésin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THANRÁ-</td>
<td>fish which are spawning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ðTHÁNYU-</td>
<td>†cod (plural form is qxwéyu-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THÚSUN-</td>
<td>†oyster (because it is considered semi-plantlike)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSÁNÚ-</td>
<td>†herring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSÁQXÚ-</td>
<td>†seal (♀)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSARÉ-</td>
<td>†sea otter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSIYE-</td>
<td>†octopus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSNÁTHe-</td>
<td>†trout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAŠHÚ-</td>
<td>(♀)jellyfish (considered to be like a plant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAŠÚN-</td>
<td>†crab, lobster, sea anthropoid (plural form is sráqxe-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATSÉ-</td>
<td>†eel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WÉLU-</td>
<td>†dogfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YASÚ-</td>
<td>†walrus (♀)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YESHI-</td>
<td>(♀) gooey duck (because it is considered semi-plantlike)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YÉWA-</td>
<td>†shark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YUSHU-</td>
<td>(♀) sea cucumber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Class: Dark Things*
See the note on *xyéhí* below.
**Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred**

| OXYÉHÍ- | ✺wizard/sorcerer? |
| WEHÍ- | ✺snail |
| WÉHÍ- | ✺millipede |
| 000WÉSA- | ✺beetle (singular is xátha-, plural is rérłá-) (VI) |
| YASÚN- | ✺hummingbird |
| YÁYÁ- | ✺bug, insect |
| YERE- | ✺lark |
| YÉSHE- | ✺peregrine falcon |
| (Y)ÍNSHU- | ✺tewevil |

### CLASS VII CELESTIAL

| HAND- | truth, veracity (VII) |
| HAŠWA- | ✺comet |
| HÁŚÉ- | heaven, sky (unreachable) |
| HÍNTSE- | ✺waning moon (Broken Celestial Egg) |
| QHÚRÚN- | bravery, lack of fear (singular form is syénsú-) |
| HUSHÍ- | ✺Aldebaran (star in Taurus) |
| ŤHÚSYÚ- | ✺dreams (singular form is syesá-) |
| HUXÉ- | ✺The Horns (group of stars or possibly a constellation?) |
| LUSÍ- | respect, admiration, (love?) |
| NAHÚN- | ✺Spica (star in the constellation of Virgo) |
| NUNA- | fate (celestial winds) |
| QSÁNI- | ✺Moon |
| QSÁSI- | ✺a nightmare, a terrible dream, frightening thing while sleeping hundreds of falling meteors in a swarm |
| QSEQSÉ- | ✺Northern Lights, ‘Falling Celestial Rain’ (euphemism) |
| QSUSÉ- | ✺the Sun on a hot day |
| QXÉHA- | ✺halo around the moon or sun |
| RÁLÁ- | ✺The Ribcage, Constellation of Cassiopeia (?) |
| RÁRA- | ✺flash of light (nova?) |
| RÍNE- | ✺Pleiades star cluster (Bunch of Eggs, always plural) |
| 0SHÁTSÁ- | ✺retrograde planet |
| SHÉŠHU- | ✺retrograde planet |

**SHÍN(Y)Ú-** | ✺crescent moon |
**SLÁHÍN-** | ✺Sirius (the Dog Star near Orion) |
**ŠRÉHU-** | shooting star (star-shit) |
**ŠLÁ(YA)-** | ✺Aldebaran (star in Taurus) (alternate name) |
**SULÚTH-** | ✺planet (swift celestial thing) |
**#SÚNÁ-** | ✺gods, mighty spirits |
**SUSA-** | ✺Rigel (star in Orion) |
**SYÁHU-** | ✺bright celestial object (euphemism for either the Sun and Moon when singular, the Sun and the Moon when plural and the Stars when innumerable, full moon)

**SYEHÚ-** | ✺bravery, lack of fear (plural form is húrún-) |
**ØSYÉNSÚ-** | ✺bravery, lack of fear (plural form is húrún-) |
**ØSYESÁ-** | ✺a dream (plural form is húsyú-) |
**ŠÁQXÉ-** | ✺Orion Nebula |
**ŠÁWA-** | ✺Moon and Sun (collective plural term) or ‘celestial eyes’ |
**ŠNARÍ-** | ✺Blood Hunt, hunt of vengeance |
**ŠÚRÍ-** | ✺Milky Way, Road of Stars, the Night Mother |
**XALIR-** | ✺euphemism for the Moon |
**XÁLIR-** | ✺nightmare, evil dream, bad dream |
**XANXÍ-** | ✺Saturn |
**XLÍTSÁ-** | ✺Orion’s Belt |
**XRÁXÁ-** | moon-like, moonlight |
**XÚXU-** | ✺full Moon (singular only) |
**THÍTSU-** | ✺“drifting celestial things” which seem to refer to satellites (which is a very strange sight for the Shúna) |
**THRATSÚ-** | ✺Mercury |
**TSÉYA-** | ✺Sun in winter (sleeping Sun) |
**TSITSÍ-** | ✺Sun (generic term) |
**TSÚHÚ-** | ✺night, night sky, celestial darkness |
**ÚRUN-** | blue sky (unreachable) |
**WAHAL-** | ✺Venus, Morning/Evening Star |
**WAHÍN-** | ✺Jupiter |
**WÁŠÁ-** | ✺star (usually plural or innumerable) |
**•WÉNU-** | ✺shooting star |
**YAHÁ-** | ✺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) |

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14 This word and its plural form qašši- 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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### Class VIII Aerial

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<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<td><strong>Hánrú</strong>-</td>
<td>aerial conditions between a large pocket of high pressure (clear weather) and low pressure (cloudy, rainy weather)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hansá-</strong></td>
<td>open, clear skies with few clouds</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Háqsa-</strong></td>
<td>thin clouds, diaphanous clouds</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hasha-</strong></td>
<td>weather, atmospheric conditions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Háxu-</strong></td>
<td>mist laying in a hollow</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Héxu-</strong></td>
<td>rainbow</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hírí-</strong></td>
<td>sound of rain (On.)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hísa-</strong></td>
<td>gust of wind, puff of wind</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Híshi-</strong></td>
<td>drought caused by intense heat wave (compare with <em>rathu-</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Híshí-</strong></td>
<td>drought caused by changing aerial currents or unusual weather patterns (compare with <em>híshi-</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hírí-</strong></td>
<td>sound of rain (On.)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hína-</strong></td>
<td>a melody (On.?)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Húra-</strong></td>
<td>thunder</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hurthá-</strong></td>
<td>atmospheric disturbance caused by the curve of the earth (VIII)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Húsá-</strong></td>
<td>echo (usually plural)</td>
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<td><strong>Husha-</strong></td>
<td>long duration, extended wait (rarely used)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Húshá-</strong></td>
<td>a laugh or chortle, sound of amusement</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hútsú-</strong></td>
<td>bark (of a dog, seal etc.) (On.)</td>
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<td><strong>Huxé-</strong></td>
<td>forks of lightning, horns of lightning</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lélahth-</strong></td>
<td>dry air, dry season, summer (?)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Líhi-</strong></td>
<td>lullaby, crooning soft song</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Líhu-</strong></td>
<td>a question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Líxhá-</strong></td>
<td>a warning</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Náhu-</strong></td>
<td>a lake which water flows into but (apparently) not out of</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nará-</strong></td>
<td>to roar, a roar (On.)</td>
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<td><strong>Onílsa-</strong></td>
<td>a lie (plural form is <em>wašra-</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nuna-</strong></td>
<td>wind, breeze</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Qseqsé-</strong></td>
<td>falling snow</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Qsínqxe-</strong></td>
<td>updraft of wind</td>
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<td><strong>Qslahu-</strong></td>
<td>statically charged clouds (thunder clouds which are forming)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Qsálru-</strong></td>
<td>a song with a traditional melody but differing lyrics</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Qsusé-</strong></td>
<td>rain, falling water from the sky</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Qxéha-</strong></td>
<td>heat, hot weather</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Qxéná-</strong></td>
<td>a sound echoing through a valley or in the mountains (thunder, loud noise)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Qxrína-</strong></td>
<td>hail, hailstones (usually innumerable)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Qxuye-</strong></td>
<td>smattering of clouds moving over the moon at night</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rañi-</strong></td>
<td>calm, still air</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rañá-</strong></td>
<td>halo around the moon or sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rathu-</strong></td>
<td>drought caused by changing aerial currents or unusual weather patterns (compare with <em>híshi-</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Resyá-</strong></td>
<td>a thermal of air, a warm current of air to glide upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rina-</strong></td>
<td>mind, thoughts</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rine-</strong></td>
<td>flash of light (fire, explosion, meteor strike)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rínle-</strong></td>
<td>booming, crashing sound (alternative word for thunder)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rithí-</strong></td>
<td>hard (raining)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ruqsa-</strong></td>
<td>a burp, expulsion of air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rúsú-</strong></td>
<td>whistling sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sárhá-</strong></td>
<td>dusk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sansú-</strong></td>
<td>a fleeting smell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shanshi-</strong></td>
<td>staccato, rapid and sharp sounds (of prey moving through bushes while running and making sounds?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sháthun-</strong></td>
<td>name, to be called, to be addressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shení-</strong></td>
<td>“ocean” clouds (very damp and quickly moving)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shéqxe-</strong></td>
<td>a song with pulsing rhythm, a chant with a pulsing rhythm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shérya-</strong></td>
<td>mourning (plural form is <em>syaři-</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shéshú-</strong></td>
<td>an unexpected rustle of the bushes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shéshú-</strong></td>
<td>terrible weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shúra-</strong></td>
<td>“falling mist,” extremely light rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shusú-</strong></td>
<td>cold weather, temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Srúrá-</strong></td>
<td>a shuddering breath (VII)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Srulú-</strong></td>
<td>waves of heat coming off the ground or in the air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Srúnyá-</strong></td>
<td>thin clouds in streaks (singular form is <em>xúra-</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Srúsí-</strong></td>
<td>a song with traditional lyrics but varying melodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Srúšú-</strong></td>
<td>(<em>†</em>)phantoms, ghosts, strange sounds (singular is <em>sreyú-</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Srúnhá-</strong></td>
<td>glow, dim light, emanating light from a forest fire or the dawn</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sne(yu)-</strong></td>
<td>vicious downdraft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

**SNUQSE-**
boom, explosion, sudden and loud noise

**SRÉQSA-**
willow-the-wisp, ghostlight from a swamp

**ØSREÝÚ-**
†phantom, ghost, strange sound (plural is slúšé–)

**SRÍNA-**
word, speech, talking (root of Srínawésin)

**SRÚNSA-**
legend, story, ancient tale

**SUNÚTH-**
blizzard, snowstorm (compare with xarhu–)

**SWASI-**
thick, piled up, billowing clouds (generally plural)

**SWÉHÉ-**
song, tune, poem

**SYARÍ-**
mourning (singular form is shérya–)

**SYESHE-**
the sound of ice falling off a glacier

**ŠAHE-**
a weird or strange dream during hibernation or sleep

**ŠATHA-**
cloud (usually in the innumerable number)

**ŠAYA-**
leaves blowing in the wind

**ŠERÁ-**
“springtime”

**ŠIŠI-**
squeaking sound (On.)

**ŠLIWÁ-**
humidity, humid

**XÁNI-**
poetry, joke, pun, twisted words, words which mean one thing but say another

**XANYE-**
headwind

**XARHU-**
whiteout or terrible snowstorm (compare with sunúth–)

**XERYA-**
mating/rutting season for prey animals

**XEYI-**
dark cloud on the horizon

**XÍNTHÁ-**
sleet

**XLUNÁ-**
pollen

**XNATHSU-**
icy rain

**XNAYA-**
fall, autumn

**XRÁXÁ-**
moonlight

**XÚLUN-**
sky, atmosphere (reachable)

**OXÚNRA-**
thin cloud in a streak (plural form is slíysa–)

**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

**THÊTSÉ-**
low lying clouds in a thick cover over the ground like a blanket (VIII)

**THÉWE-**
dispersing clouds

**THRANA-**
a reverberation, an echo (implies greater sound and a thrumming sound then húšá–) (On.) (VIII)

**•TSETSU-**
raining (lightly)

**TSÍNÁ-**
horizon, edge of sight, in every direction

**TSÍRÍ-**
trilling, birdsong (On.)

**TSITSÍ-**
year, pattern of the seasons

**TSNUŠA-**
thick, heavy, clouds

**TSÚHÚ-**
winter

**TSUTSU-**
whisper, soft voice

**ÚRUN-**
blue sky/clear weather

**WÁLE-**
period, time, season

**•WÁNSA-**
a poem

**WANTSÁ-**
sadness

**WANÚ-**
silence, quiet

**WARÍ-**
howl of pain, cry of anguish (On.)

**WAŠIN-**
smoke

**ØWAŠRA-**
lies (singular form is nilsa–)

**WÉNHÚ-**
lightning

**WÉXA-**
damp rain which washes away scents

**YANA-**
light, physical light

**YANÁ-**
a sharp, piercing sound, a shriek or sharp yell

**YÁRÚ-**
tornado, hurricane (mouth of air or clouds)

**YÁWÉ-**
downwind, being downwind

**YESI-**
an answer

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**CLASS IX ANIMATE**

ØHALA(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

**HÁLÍ-**
steam, boiling water, hot springs

**ØHALÚTH-**
cedar tree (singular form is xnesyi–)

**HANSÍ-**
stress, worry, excitement
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<td><strong>SAHÍ-</strong></td>
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<td><strong>SÁNYA-</strong></td>
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</table>
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◊ SASI- plural form of #łari- ‘willow tree’
SASRÁ- avalanche (either snow or stone)
SÉRÁ- muck, grime
SESU- sickly, spotted leaves
SEŠU- little river, creek, stream
SEŠA- a wave, ripple of water (alternate form of sihin-)
SEŠI- alder tree
SESE- sandbar on a riverbank (due its changeable nature)
SEŠI- pine tree
SEWE- pine tree
SEYU- river, moving water, flowing water, stream, creek
SHAŠI- prints in the snow (usually possessed in some way, referring to the species which left them)
SHAXÚN- flood, dramatic flush of water, rushing waves
SHETSÍ- yarrow plant
SHÉY- acid, acidic liquid
SHIWA- algae
SHIYE- hoarfrost (singular form weša-)
SIHIN- a ripple of water (alternate term to seša-)
SÍLA- lily, lily plant, lily blossom
SÍXI- very still and reflective water
SÍTHRA- ocean, vast expanse of water (without being able to see the other side)
SLÁRU- bluebell plant
SLÁ(YA)- tree sap, plant sap (plant blood)
SNARHÉ- saltwater iceberg
SNÉ(RÍ)- snow covered forest where prey show up well
SNÉYA- rose hip (plant)
SNÍSA- glacier
SRAHÍN- fruits, fruit
SRÉQA- willow-the-wisp, ghostlight from a swamp
SRÉŠA- tidal pools (singular form is tseshá-)
SRÉTSÚ- slush, really wet snow, mushy snow
SRÉWÚ- yew tree
SRÍHU- walnut tree
SRÍLA- hawthorn
SRÚSYU- a reflection on the water
SUSÚ- ash tree
SÚSÚL- silt (usually innumerable)
◊ OSAŠUN- little twigs, tiny branches (singular is naqxí-)
SWAHAN- submerged sandbar (due to its changeable nature)
SWESA- underground river
SWÉTSI- trail made out of crushed plants, crushed plants which make a trail
SYERU- vines, ivy (singular form is šnaya-)
SYEHE- an iceberg
SYEXI- sprouts which come up after a fire, to sprout up after a fire
SWÁNE- riverbank (IX as it is changeable)
ŠAHAU- maple tree
ŠATHA- dew on the ground
ŠAWA- nut, tree-stone
ŠAWÉ- water hole (plural form of the root xułyá-)
ŠERÁ- to bud, budding plants, “springtime”
ŠERU- stagnant water
ŠÉYÚ- heather
ŠÍLÚ- a knot of wood on a tree, a burl of wood
ŠLIRE- moss tight against a tree
ŠNÁHE- tide
(◊)ŠNAYA- vine, ivy (plural form is syeru-)
ŠURI- bubbles (apparently always plural)
XALIR- beginning of a river or stream
XÁLIR- terror, fear
XARU- mushroom, rotten, rotting, festering, fungus-covered seaweed
XÁXA- sleet (when on the ground)
XIŠA- reeds, reedy grass (usually innumerable)
XIŠÉ- acorn
XIŠIWA- tree (undifferentiated type or species)
XLUNÁ- pollen
XNÁHÚ- beech tree
XNAYA- trees in fall
ØXNÉSYI- cedar tree (plural form is hahúth-)
XREŠWA- hemlock tree
THALÁXA- milk, sap
THARÍ- water in a bay or inlet
ThERI- brush, bushes, low plants one might hide among
THÍLÍ- moss (general term)
THÍXI- ice, frozen lake
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td><strong>THRESI-</strong></td>
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<td><strong>THRETSÁ-</strong></td>
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<td><strong>THÚSUN-</strong></td>
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<td><strong>YESHÍ-</strong></td>
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<td><strong>YEWÉ-</strong></td>
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<td><strong>(Y)ÍNA-</strong></td>
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<td><strong>YÍSA-</strong></td>
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<td><strong>ØYISI-</strong></td>
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<td><strong>(Y)UNSE-</strong></td>
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<td><strong>YÚTSÍ-</strong></td>
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**Class X Inanimate**

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<thead>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>ØHAŁA(l)-</strong></td>
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<td><strong>HÁSÚ-</strong></td>
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<td><strong>HAŠŁA-</strong></td>
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<td><strong>HUŁU-</strong></td>
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\(^{15}\) 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.
<table>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>RAQXE</strong>-</td>
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<td><strong>RARU</strong>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RANTHÍL</strong>-</td>
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</table>

| **RÉNA**- | loamy earth |
| **RÍHÁN**- | obsidian |
| **RUNÁ**- | marble |
| **RÚNÁ-** | mountain (large) |
| **SÁHÁTH**- | island, isle |
| **SÁNHI**- | a place to sun oneself |
| **SÁTHIN**- | edge, boundary (non-territorial) |
| **SEŠÉ**- | sandbar on a riverbank |
| **SHÁSE**- | hillock, little hill |
| **SHERA**- | isthmus or neck of land |
| **SHÉXU**- | incline, slope |
| **Shíwe**- | tin, tinnish stone |
| **SHÚSYI**- | loamy, dark, wet earth |
| **OSIHÁ**- | bunch of stones, rocks (plural form is *SHÚNA*) |
| **SŁAHU**- | flat rocks, a field of flat rocks |
| **SŁASWE**- | hillock, little hill, tiny hill |
| **SŁÍHÍ**- | clay, river clay |
| **SNÚSU**- | dwelling, lair, home |
| **SRÍNU**- | winding cave |
| **SRÍTSU**- | basalt stone |
| **SUSHU**- | massive stone, big boulder |
| **SUSRÚN**- | edge of stone, precipice or cliff's edge |
| **SÚSÚL**- | silt (usually innumerable) |
| **SWAHAN**- | submerged sandbar |
| **SWÁNE**- | riverbank (when one wishes to focus on location) |
| **ŠÁLA**- | valley, indent in the mountains |
| **ŠÁQSÚ**- | (my) hunting territory |
| **ŠAWÁ**- | stone (from about the size of a human's head to a small boulder) |
| **OŠAWÉ**- | water hole (plural form of the root *xuíhá*-) |
| **ŠEHÍ**- | granite, diorite stone |
| **ȘESYE**- | clear, open meadow |
| **ŞUSA**- | broken rocks, field of broken rocks |
| **XÁHÁ**- | icy desert, icy plain, snow-covered land |
| **XATHÉ**- | piles of round/flat stones, riverine, littoral (usually innumerable) |
| **XINA**- | (a friend's) hunting territory |
| **XLÉSÚ**- | stalactite |
| **XNAHU**- | mound, hill |
| **XNIYA**- | earth, soil, sand |
| **XRÁXÁ**- | silver |
| **OXSÚLYÁ**- | drinking place for prey, waterholes (singular form is *šawé*) |
| **XUSI**- | striped or banded stone or earth |
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•XÚXA- a place forbidden or off-limits to myself

XYÉTSU- turquoise stone

THANRÁ- fish spawning place

THARÍ- bay, slight inlet

THÍYAL- copper, copper ore

TSÉTSÉ- jade

TSÉWI- cliff, drop-off

TSÉYA- the land in winter

TSINRÁ- a nice cave, a good living space, a good cave for a lair

TSUHÉ- lagoon, shallow inlet, shallow bay

TSUQSŁÍ- rugged mountain pass, craggy and difficult pass to walk through

◊TSÚRÍ- pebble, little stone (the singular form of hała(l)–)

WÁRÁ- tundra, plain, large expanse of ground

WÁŠÁ- gemstone

WAXŁÁ- iron

YÁRTSÚ- saltwater swamp, tidal swampland, saltwater wetlands

YEŠÚ- crack, cenote, pit, cave pointing downwards

Class XI Dead

HAŠLA- dry riverbed

HAŠLÍ- a broken chunk of bone imbedded in meat or flesh

HÁYI- wasteland, barren lands

HÍNTE- broken dragon egg

HIŠRU- trees marked by horns or antlers

HÍXRÚ- debris after a storm (usually innumerable)

HÚQA- white ash

HÚRA- spilled liquid such as blood or bile

HUSŁÉ- leaves on the ground

HUXÉ- sloughed off antlers

HUXLI- knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed

HÚTSU- skull

LÍSHÉ- roots of a tree

◊NAQXÍ- dead little twig, tiny branch (plural is sušun–)

NÁRHU- unused prey trail

NAXI- desert, deserted land, barren

◊ONÉLU- shed scales (?) (singular form is yátsín–)

NUWA- large, unmoving, long lasting ice sheet

QSÁTHI- wound in a dead animal

QSWÁTSA- tundra, large cold land without trees

QXÁTSI- dead bones, remains

QXÚNAX- hollow tree

QXÚSHÚ- robin’s egg (a “piece of a robin)

QXÚTSÚ- pearl

QXUYE- bat guano, dead bats

RÁHU- stump of a tree

RANA- dead thing

◊RÁNA- stale male’s urine (old)

◊ORAŚI- slivers of wood, tiny pieces of wood (singular is swahú–)

RÉNA- rotting material

RÍHÁN- obsidian (dead lava)

SÁLU- log floating in the water

SESU- sickly, spotted leaves

◊OSIHÁ- group of dead animals or Kindred (plural form is SHÚNA–)

SŁÁ(YA)- pool of blood, dead blood

SŁÉXU- dead egg

SNÉYA- dead rose hip (plant)

◊SRÉHU- old, dried out shit

SRÍYU- diehria

◊SUŠUN- dead little twigs, dead tiny branches (singular is naqxí–)

◊SWAHÚ- sliver of wood, tiny piece of wood (plural is raši–)

SWÉTSI- old trail of crushed plants

SYULRA- sloughed off skin, shed skin

ŠÁTHA- coal, charcoal, burnt wood

◊SAWÉ- dried up water hole (plural form of the root xułyá–)

ŠAYA- leaves blowing in the wind

ŠÚRA- beeswax

XÁHÁ- icy desert, icy plain, snow-covered land

XARU- rotten, rotting, festering, fungus-covered

XÍTCHA- dead wood, log

◊OXULYÁ- dried up drinking place for prey, dried up waterholes (singular form is šawé–)

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)
WÁTSÍ- ash, powdered coal
WIRÍ- dead fruit of a tree or plant
•YÁTSÍN- shed scales (plural form of the root néłu-)

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
HÁNSU- fish scales (usually plural)
HÁNU- golden, goldish (color)
HÁQSÁ- shade, shadow
HÍXRÚ- debris after a storm (usually innumerable)
HAŠLÍ- a broken chunk of bone imbedded in meat or flesh
HÚLE- cat-nap, little sleep, a nap
HÚQU- white, brightly white
•HURÚN- forbidden, excluded place (to listener but not to another)
HÚSHA- long duration, extended wait (rarely used)
HUSWA- spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight)
HUXLI- knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed
HUTSA- vengeance
LÁHU- berry
LÁŠI- shoal, shore
LÉYÁ- gills of a fish or shark

•LIŠÁ- hunting territory (general, no specified ownership)
LIŠHE- roots of a tree
LIŠHU- pine needles (usually plural)
•NAQXÍ- little twig, tiny branch (plural is sušun-)

NARA- the time of year where fish swim upstream to mate
da deceitful happening, a trick (plural form is wašra-)
NÚSHÉ- 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- a robin’s egg (a “piece of a robin)
RASÁ- dewlap
RÁSÚL- vital concept
ORAŠÍ- slivers of wood, tiny pieces of wood (singular is swahú-)
RESÝÚ- 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
SLÁE(A)- thumb, gripping digit
SLÁU- bladder
SLÉXU- an egg (no particular ownership)
SNEYÉ- boundary between hunting territories
SNÚSU- dwelling, lair, home
SRÉNA- a bruise
SRÉTHE- knee, knee joint
SRÍHU- walnut
SULA- choice, decision
•SUŠUN- little twigs, tiny branches (singular is naqxí-)
SUTSÉ- dorsal fin of a fish, whale, dolphin
•SWAHÚ- sliver of wood, tiny piece of wood (plural is rāší-)
SWEHÍ- red, the color red
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<tr>
<td><strong>SWÉRÍ-</strong></td>
<td>consequence, result</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ŠÁHÍN-</strong></td>
<td>reason, business, purpose, deal, to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ŠÁLA-</strong></td>
<td>valley, indent in the mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ŠAWA-</strong></td>
<td>stone (fallen from a mountain or a piece of a larger item)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ŠAYA-</strong></td>
<td>leaves blowing in the wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ŠUSÚ-</strong></td>
<td>fluke (hind fin of a whale or dolphin, up-and-down motion only, not side-to-side swimming)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ŠUSÚ-</strong></td>
<td>a hit or strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XANXÍ-</strong></td>
<td>yellowish, light yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XATHÉ-</strong></td>
<td>piles of round/flat stones, riverine, littoral (usually innumerable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>• XERYA-</strong></td>
<td>mating/rutting season for prey animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XÉRYU-</strong></td>
<td>track, trail, sign, mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XÍTSA-</strong></td>
<td>branch, twig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XÍSŘÍ-</strong></td>
<td>gray, ashen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XLÉSU-</strong></td>
<td>stalactite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XUHÁN-</strong></td>
<td>dead, unhatched dragon’s egg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XÚNÍ-</strong></td>
<td>scabrous, scab, scabby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THAYÁ-</strong></td>
<td>long, long time, duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THAŠE-</strong></td>
<td>intestinal pain, troubled stomach, sickness of the belly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THISHU-</strong></td>
<td>wing membrane of a dragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TSÁNHU-</strong></td>
<td>ankle, ankle joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TSASHI-</strong></td>
<td>to treat, agree with, work with, understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>• TSÉNYH-</strong></td>
<td>bird’s wing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TSÉWI-</strong></td>
<td>broken branch or twig left by an animal’s passing but without any traceable smells left on it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TSÉYA-</strong></td>
<td>horizon, edge of sight, in every direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TSÍNÁ-</strong></td>
<td>a tender, new scale which has not hardened yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TSÍRSYÍ-</strong></td>
<td>day (rarely used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TSÍTSI-</strong></td>
<td>shade, shadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TSÚHÚ-</strong></td>
<td>seed, nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TSÚNÚ-</strong></td>
<td>half-and-half, half, half of a whole blue (abstract)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TSUXLÁ-</strong></td>
<td>travel, distance, trip, to make a journey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ÚRUN-</strong></td>
<td>deceitful happenings, tricks (singular form is níša-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WÁHÍN-</strong></td>
<td>feather</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **WIRÍ-** | fruit of a tree or plant |
| **YAHÁ-** | 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-** | ṭ who, what, where, when, why, question word |

### Multi-Classed Roots

<p>| <strong>HÁLÍ-</strong> | original place, origin |
| <strong>• HANA-</strong> | male sex organs, penis, phallus |
| <strong>HANÁTH-</strong> | unsure, uncertain, cautious creature |
| <strong>HÁNÍ-</strong> | a creature which wants something or which is desired |
| <strong>HANRÁ-</strong> | opened mouth of a creature |
| <strong>HÁQSRU-</strong> | marrow of bone |
| <strong>HAQXÍ-</strong> | a thing which is purple |
| <strong>HÁQXÍ-</strong> | hoof |
| <strong>HÁRÍ-</strong> | scar, scarred over flesh (alternate of hushí-) |
| <strong>HÁRTHA-</strong> | ṭ a predator waiting patiently for just the right moment to strike |
| <strong># HARÚ-</strong> | tough or particularly disgusting fat, gristle, blubber |
| <strong>HASA-</strong> | “empty” root, pronoun root |
| <strong>ØHASNÉ-</strong> | hip, hip bone, pelvis (plural is rišu-) |
| <strong>HÁŠU-</strong> | wide, open thing |
| <strong>ØHASÍ-</strong> | 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 šuhun-) |
| <strong>HÁŠIN-</strong> | scales, skin (undifferentiated) |
| <strong>HÁŠU-</strong> | tip of the tail |
| <strong>HÁTHA-</strong> | below (direction) |
| <strong>HAWÁ-</strong> | meat |
| <strong># HAWÉ-</strong> | a confused creature |
| <strong>HAYÁ-</strong> | ṭ a bathing creature |
| <strong>ØHIRSE-</strong> | to mate, to copulate (non draconic) |
| <strong>HESHU-</strong> | numerical classifier of enumerated item’s class |
| <strong>HÍSHI-</strong> | flakes of stone or another material, chips of something |</p>
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QXÁTSI- bone
QXÉLÁ- lip
QXENÍ- decoy trail, decoy
QXESHA- wet, dripping, wet thing
QXÉSÁ- arm, limb, leg
QXEŠÍ- kidneys (singular is sašni-)
QXÉYÉ- hatchling, child, youngling, child
QXIITÚ- tongue
QXNARÍ- tail feathers of a bird or hawk
#QXNAYU- coward, weakling
(#QXNÉ(HI)-) †human, chatterer anything which speaks but is not of the Kindred (♀/♂?) plural form is #SNUHA-
QXNÍLA- obstruction, difficult thing or creature
QXÚTHRA- †a creature weak from hibernation
RAHA- a large creature or item
*RÁNA- male’s urine
RÁRA- ribcage
RASÁ- dwellap
RÁSÚL- important individual or creature
RÁSHÁ- forward, in front of
RÁSHU- thigh, meat of the thigh
RATHA- a thing or creature alone
RETHÁ- a thing which is bright with heat
RETSÉ- †a creature which is full of hyperbole and is too talkative
RIHU- little, small, tiny, small creature or item
ORÍNA- steps, footfalls, vibrations in the ground or earthquakes (singular form is srúrna-)
RISA- tooth, teeth
RISÍN- body language, disposition, unspoken communication
ORISU- hip, hip bones, pelvis (singular is hasné-)
#RIXNÁ- nasty, terrible tasting, awful
RÚNHA- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal
RUSU- only, but, just16
RÚSÚ- †whistling creature or dragon
RÚWA- †an animal faking dead to avoid real death
SANHÍ- particularly delicious or succulent fat
SANHU- †a creature sunning itself

16 Another form of ‘only, but, just’ appears in tsérin-

#SÁNSÁ- annoying, troubling, bothersome, difficult (fairly rude)
SÁNU- everything, all, †everyone, everything
SARÚ- wise, wisdom, one who is wise, intelligence (does not necessarily denote age)
SAŠNE- kidney (plural is Qxeší-)
#SERÁ- †a foolish creature (‡)
#SHANA- evil, bad, unpleasant, terrible, inedible
SHÁS(NU)- pain, hurt, woe, hurt creature, damaged item
SHÁSA- (hollow) bird bones
SHAYA- a thin cut, a slit
SHÍN(YI)- something or (‡) someone to usually not have a particular characteristic or tendency but which does at the time spoken of (contrast with the term wéri-)
×SHÉRYA- †a mourning creature (plural form is syarí-)
SHÉSU- madness, insanity, †mad creature, unruly thing
SHEYÁ- two things apart
SHÍNYA- a stalking creature
SHÍN(YI)- arc, hook, claw (non-draconic), arching
SHURÉ- lung
×OSIHÁ- †group of animals (plural form is SHÚNA-)
SIŠí- craw
SIYÁ- †a funny or amusing creature
SLÁL(A)- thumb, gripping digit
SLÁLU- bladder
SLÚAN(E)- succulent taste/smell, delicious, wonderful, mouth watering
SLÁ(YA)- blood
SLÉTHÍ- cut up, mauled, savaged, creature which is ripped up
SŁÉWA- neck (undifferentiated)
SŁÉWÁ- awe-inspiring thing
SŁÍHI- a thing which is infrared in color
SŁIN(E)- †cautious animal
SLÍQSA- a thing which is burning cold
SLÉXU- †mother creature
SLÚSÍ- to fly very silently, to approach prey very quietly on the wing, †a
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creature which approaches its prey very quietly while flying

**SNARE-** face

**SNÉSHA-** a creature (dragon) which has woken up after hibernation

**SNIHA-** cracks in stone or wood, crack in a cliff face, mountain pass (?)

**SNÍRNA-** saliva

(#**SNUHA-**) a human (♂/♀?)

*SNÚRAN-** heart of a prey animal

*SRÁHA-** movement, to be alive, to go, to travel, life, ch'i, ki

SRANÍ- guts, innards

ØSREHA- thighbone (plural is swísún-)

*SRÉHU- shit, feces

SRÉRA- chest

SREŠU- (♀)too much of a type of thing

SREXÚ- flipper, fin

SRÉTHE- knee, knee joint

SRÉTSU- an aimlessly wandering individual

SRÍRE- fat animal, overweight animal

SRÍVU- diehria

ØSRÚRNA- footfall, step, vibration in the earth, earthquake, ground-shake (plural form is rína- and there is some evidence that this term was used for dinosaurs or "the earth-shakers")

SRÚSYU- false image, an idiot (someone who dives after false images)

SRUŠA- (♀)thing, object, item (+ Class)

SUHA- a hunched creature

SULÚTH- swift, sharp, darting, darting thing

SÚNHÉ- liver

SUNHÍ- sinew, tendons

SÚRUTH- udder

*SÚRÚTH- wing, to fly (non-draconic)

SUSA- double, pair, “two”

SÚSÉ- a growling creature

SUSHI- breastbone

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

ØSWÍSÚN- thighbones (plural is sreha-)

•SWITH(♂)- here, right here, where I am (direction)

SYÁHU- bright, brightly, bright thing

#SYANU- impatient fool

SYÁQXÍ- shoulder blade

•SYEQSU- an animal’s broken limb

ØSYARÍ- mourning creatures (singular form is shérya-)

SYASHÉ- haunch, back leg, thigh

ØSYÉNSÚ- a brave creature (plural form is húrin-)

#SYERÁ- a fidgeting, jittery creature

ØSYÉSA- a creature which is dreaming (plural form is häsyú-)

SYISHÍN- a creature which is avoiding something

ŠALSU- a creature which is hibernating

ŠALSI- spot, patch of something

ŠARÁN- jaw, bones of the mouth, jawbone

•ŠAQŠÚN- "city" (a human village or establishment)

ŠAWÁ- eye

ŠIHÁN- fat, fat on meat, blubber

ŠINSHA- lame, limping, limping thing

•ŠINUR- skin (non-scaled)

ŠIQSA- a creature which is dazed and confused

ŠISÍL- hissing animal or steam

ŠNÚTHE- a twisted or distorted thing

•ØSUHUN- 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 hâší-)

ŠURA- lean animal without much fat or meat on it

#ŠURÍN- a blind, stupid or deaf creature

ŠÚRÚ- mating call (On.?)

ŠUTHÉ- unknown thing, strange object

XÁHA- right (direction)

XÁHI- upper right front (direction)

XALIR- father, progenitor of an animal

XANRÉ- muscle

XARÁ- a creature which comes up from underneath the water and pull something near or on the surface down (usually in an attack)

#XÁTSU- fool, idiot, wasteful

XÉRYU- track, trail, sign, mark

XINXIN- generic term for a heart (On.)
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**YAŠU-**  lower right back (direction)

**YAŠÚ-**  †leader of a herd of animals

**YAXIN-**  †an animal or dragon thrashing in its sleep

**YÁTHÁ-**  bent object or thing

**YÁWÉ-**  downwind, being downwind

**(Y)ÍRHA-**  fingers, claws, digits (collective and plural) (singular is tsahin-)

**YIRŠÚ-**  spinal cord, spine

**YÚNA-**  †lost creature, lost thing or item

#**YURSU-**  timid or humble creature

**YÚŠU-**  jawbone hinge, jawbone socket

**YUXI-**  a pile, a stack, a bunch atop one another
43.1. 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

**QSEQÉ-**

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

**QSUŠÉ-**

- **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
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Adjective: a female deer’s smell, deer-like smell
Adverb: jumpy, ducking, leaping, running in a zigzag

HAWA-
Refl. V: to be a female goat
Adjective: smell like a female goat, female goatishness

HÍNE-
Intran. V: to move back and forth
Trans. V: to make to swim away or towards oneself or another
Refl. V: to swim (by moving tail back and forth), to be a fish
Adjective: fishy, fish-smelling
Adverb: lashing side-to-side

HUXÉ-
Refl. V: to be a male deer
Adjective: spiky, horny, spined

NARA-
Adjective: fish swimming upstream to mate

NÁRQSA-
to be bald and devoid of hair or trees

QSÁQSÁ-
Refl. V: to be a crow, to flock in a group
Adjective: crowy, in a flocky manner, crow-like smell

QXUYE-
Refl. V: to be a bat

•ŠÁNU-
to swim with one’s feet, swim like a duck

ŠUSÚ-
to swim by moving the tail up-and-down

XASHÍN-
to graze, to eat grass

XÍYE-
Intran. V: to be in a bunch, in a pack
Trans. V: to move along with, to move in concert with
Refl. V: to move as a group
Adjective: in a pack
Adverb: together

•XNA(QSÉ)-
Trans. V: to spin a web (inherent object)
Refl. V: to be a spider

THANRÁ-
Adjective: fish spawning

THEŠÁ-
Trans. V: to heard together (usually while hunting), to hunt

Color and Temperature

TERMS

HAQXÍ-
to be purple in color
LISÚ-
to be very, very hot
NATSÁ-
to cool, to soothe
QSIHÍ-
to be orange-yellow
RÉHA-
to be burning with heat
RÚRÍN-
to be icy
SARA-
to be hot
SHUSU-
to be cool
SLÁHÍN-
alternating colors, alternating
SLÍHI-
to be infrared in color
SLÍQSA-
to be extremely icy and cold, to be burning cold
SWATHÍ-
to be ultraviolet in color
SWEHÍ-
red, the color red
SYETSU-
to be blue or turquoise
TSÍHAN-
deep infrared color
TSITSÍ-
to be warm
(Y)ÚRUN-
to be blue

Emotions and Thoughts

HANÁTH-
unsure, uncertain
HÁNÍ-
love, desire, want, hope for, hunger for
HAQSÚN-
to think, to believe, to give credit to, to care about
HAXÍ-
to be tired, to be wearied
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#HAWÉ- confusion, confused, to confuse
ƠHÚRÚN- to be brave, to lack fear (singular form is syén sû-)

HUSÚN-
- Trans. V: to plot against...
- Refl. V: to plot, to plan
ŁATSÍ- to be bored, to bore
ŁUSÍ- to respect or admire
Q&SÁSI- waking up scared, to dream a nightmare

#Q&SÁWERÁ-
- Refl. V: to worry oneself, to hassle oneself
Q&SŁÁN(E)- to stare intently, to pay close attention
Q&SÚHÁ- to chew, to worry (to chew upon incessantly)
#Q&XNAYU-RÁHÍN- to be a coward, to be a weakening
RINA- to decide, to plan, to formulate a plan of action

RISA-
- Adverb: angrily, viciously
SANU-
- Refl. V: to think about oneself, to search one’s mind
SAYÚ- to feel crushed and dismal
SHANÁ- surprise, surprised, astonished, startled
SHAWÍ- to be melancholy and listlessness
ƠŚHERYA- to mourn, to feel sadness over death (of a mate or friend) (plural form is syarı-)
SĽÉWÁ- awe-inspiring, entrancing, amazing, to entrance
SĽIN(E)-
- Trans. V: to think about something, to be cautious towards
- Refl. V: to be thoughtful, to ponder upon oneself, to be self-conscious, to make oneself slow
SĽÚHA- to penetrate (visually and intellectually), to understand deeply, to see past appearances
SNEYÉ-
- Refl. V: to face a difficult choice or situation (to split oneself)

SRÚNÁ- to recall, to remember, to think back to
#SÚNÁ-
- Refl. V: to organize oneself, to worry oneself to death
ƠSYARÍ- to mourn, to feel sadness over death (of a mate or friend) (singular form is shérya-)
ƠSYÉNSÚ- to be brave, to lack fear (plural form is húrún-)
#SYERÁ- to be excitable, excited, jittery, fidgeting
ƠSYEŠÁ- to dream (plural form is húsyú-)
ŚANHE- to divine, to prognosticate, to assume or guess about the future

ŚÁTHÍ-
- Trans. V: to teach, to explain, to make wiser
- Refl. V: to be old, to be wise
- Adjective: ancient, old, wise, timeless
- Adverb: in a wise way, with wisdom
ŚIQSA-
- to be dazed and confused
XÁLIR-
- Intran. V: to be afraid
- Trans. V: to fear
- Refl. V: to be afraid
- Adjective: twisted, fearfully, horribly
- Adverb: horribly, fearfully
XIHA- to feel, to emote, to feel emotion
TSASWÉ- to let go of an issue, to allow a memory or feeling to fade away and disappear

THÁHÉ-
- Refl. V: to be excited, to be exalted
- Adjective: stormy, excited, angrily
- Adverb: angrily
TSITSÍ-
- Adverb: warmly (in terms of emotion)
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
YİNTSE- to be ironic
#YURSU- to be timid, timidity, to be humble
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 (probably related to haxła-)

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)

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

Syexi- to sprout up after a fire

Sáwa- 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
Lèqxín- 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

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 slatsú-, innumerable form is qxuhan-)
Qsúla- to fly (draconic)
Qxuhan- to buzz around annoyingly, to fly dartingly without a pattern (singular form is q sére-, plural form is slatsú-)
Raqxi- 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
Sílaru- to swoop down and grab from the air and lift off again
Slatsú- to buzz around annoyingly, to fly dartingly without a pattern (singular form is q sére-, innumerable form is qxuhan-)
Sírthé- to land on (while attacking), to crush prey while landing on it
Síluhu- to dive out of the sun on an animal on the ground
Sushí- to dive steeply and very fast
Sýethu- to fly (draconic) (singular form is q sílú-)
Sírshú- 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
Tsénedh- to fly (a bird or feathered animal)
Tsitstu- to flap wings and stall out, to stop mid-air

General Descriptors and Actions

Halín- again, once more, also
Hansá- apparent, once, clear
Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

**HÁNSÉ-**  
new, surprising, astonishing  
*Intran. V:* to be a bone  
*Trans. V:* to de-bone, to rip out the bones  
*Ref. V:* to break one’s bone  
*Adjective:* bony, bleached

**HARSU-**  
appears to be (usually in adverbial form)  
*Ref. V:* to be hidden, stashed away  
*Adjective:* hidden, stashed away  
*Adverb:* secretly

**HESA-**  
to coat, to cover something in something liquid or dusty  
*Intran. V:* to be hidden, stashed away  
*Ref. V:* to be hidden, in a dark place, to be eaten, to eat oneself  
*Adjective:* hidden, stashed away  
*Adverb:* secretly

**HÚRSÁ-**  
to be grimy, to be covered in mud and rotting muck

**ŁÉRSÍ-**  
to pile up something onto something else, to heap onto something else (as opposed to yuxi-which implies just a pile or heap but not explicitly on top of something else)  
*Intran. V:* to be hidden, stashed away  
*Ref. V:* to make oneself smelly  
*Adjective:* smelly (non-pejorative), noticeable  
*Adverb:* obvious, apparent

**ŁEHU-**  
plainly, somewhat obviously (similar to qsér but considered to be non-insulting, usually in adverbial form)

**ŁIŠA-**  
to be interested in something, to be interesting

**NÁRÍ-**  
to be unalike, to be different, to be dissimilar

**NÁSA-**  
sorta, kinda, a little bit

**NÍSÁ-**  
to be oily

**QSANA-**  
to slosh, to splash water or liquid

**QSÁTHI-**  
*Intran. V:* to be hidden, stashed away  
*Ref. V:* to be hidden, in a dark place, to be eaten, to eat oneself  
*Adjective:* hidden, stashed away  
*Adverb:* secretly

**QSÁWERÁ-**  
*Trans. V:* to pester, to bother, to hassle, to disrupt  
*Ref. V:* to worry oneself, to hassle oneself, to be a færie or goblin  
*Adjective:* annoying, problematic  
*Adverb:* difficult, problematic

**QSÉRU-**  
*Intran. V:* to smell, to be odorous  
*Trans. V:* to smell, to taste  
*Ref. V:* to make oneself smelly  
*Adjective:* smelly (non-pejorative), noticeable  
*Adverb:* obvious, apparent

**QSÍSA-**  
to tip, to push over

**QSŁÁN(E)-**  
to stare intently, to pay close attention

**QSŁÁN-**  
to stare intently, to pay close attention

**QSŁÉXU-**  
big, great, extremely, very, much

**RAHA-**  
to be important and meaningful  
*Adjective:* found, discovered  
*Adverb:* in a searching way

**RÁSÚ-**  
to be important, meaningful, vital, great, central

**RÁSÚŁ-**  
to be important, meaningful, vital, great, central

**RATHA-**  
alone, singular, by oneself, by itself  
*Adjective:* swarming/biting  
*Adverb:* in a great mass

**SÁRHÁ-**  
covering the eyes, cover something which is glowing

**SASRU-**  
to shake, to shake off water, to shake something until another falls out

**SHAŁE-**  
to own, to possess, to have (alienable only)

**SHEŚÍ-**  
to strain, to struggle to lift something up

**SHINSU-**  
to sprinkle, to cover with dust or water

**ŚIHÁ-**  
(plural form is ŚHÚNA-)  
*Intran. V:* to be similar  
*Trans. V:* to make another thing like another  
*Ref. V:* to be a dragon, to make oneself the same  
*Adjective:* alike, in a similar manner  
*Adverb:* in an alike way

**ŚLÉŁÉ-**  
to be en masse, to swarm  
*Ref. V:* to be a mosquito, to swarm in a group  
*Adjective:* swarming/biting  
*Adverb:* in a great mass

**ŚLÉXU-**  
non-insulting, usually in adverbial form)
Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

Intran. V: to be full (clouds full of rain, hole full of water)
Trans. V: to impregnate, to fill up
Refl. V: to be pregnant, to be full with eggs
Adjective: full, pregnant
Adverb: difficulty, with difficulty

SUHA- to be hunched, to be balled up, to be hunchbacked
SWÉTSU- broken, torn, busted
SWÍNA- to be messed up, to be chaotic and jumbled
SYEHÚ- to loop, to move in a loop, to make a hoop
ŠÉHA- to circle, to enfold, to wrap around
ŠENA- to be sticky, to be tacky
XÁTHÚ- to dry out
XINIX- to be able, can do, possible to do
XŁU(RI)- to sit on the haunches
XÚNA-
  Trans. V: to scratch at, to itch, to scratch at the earth
  Refl. V: to itch oneself, to scratch oneself
  Adjective: itchy, scratchy
XUSI- to be striped
XWÉSHÁ- to allow, to escape, to let go
XYÉTSU-
  THEŠÁ- to flock, to be en masse
  Adjective: swarming, flocking, protected due to being in a group
  Adverb: many
TSÉLÍ- to be pointed, to be pointy
TSÉRIN- only, just, until
TSITSÍ- Intran. V: to be warm, to be in the sunshine
  Trans. V: to warm another, to shine down on, to heat up
  Refl. V: to warm oneself, to sit in the sunshine
  Adjective: sunny, warm, shining

Adverb: warmly (in terms of emotion)

TSITHÍ- always, forever, continually
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 train or mark, deathly silent

•TSURU- to pretend to sleep but really awake and listening
TSUSLIN- to bend until broken
TSUXÁ- half-and-half, half of a whole
TSÚTSE- to dig, to burrow
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
  Adjective: large, flat, flattened out
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
  Adjective: glittering, sparkly
WASHÍ- hot, sharp, hot flavor
WÍRA- to attempt, to try, tryingly
YÁŠU-
  Intran. V: diaphanous, thin, dream-like
  Trans. V: to dream, to ponder on, to think dreamily about
  Refl. V: to be dreaming
  Adjective: dreamy, illusory
  Adverb: unrealistically, improbably
YATSU- to guard, to protect
YUTSE- slippery, hard to stand on

HUNTING, STALKING AND AVOIDING

HÁNI- hunger for
HÁRTHÀ- to wait patiently to strike, to wait with a purpose
HÍNETH- to sequester, to hole up, to dig into a location to wait

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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

**HÍŠÁ-**
- Intran. V: to be heard, to be audible
- Trans. V: to hear, to listen to
- Refl. V: to be listening, to listen to oneself
- Adjective: loud, audible
- Adverb: audibly

**HÍYA-**
- to startle awake

**#HUNŁÚ-**
- to be sick, sickly, infirm, weak

**HÚQXE-**
- to catch midair, to grab onto prey midair

**HÚRAN**
- to cut a vein or artery

**ŁEYA-**
- to hunt by scent alone, a creature hunting by scent alone

**#LÍLA-**
- to be incautious about where one defecates and urinates, uncaring, incautious

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

**NÍRU-**
- to inadvertently startle an animal

**•QSASHI-**
- to try and lose one’s scent by crossing a river or stream

**•QSÍNRA-**
- cower, cover up, to hide behind cover from a predator

**QSÚWÉ-**
- Intran. V: to move towards a destination (a river hunting for the sea)
- Trans. V: to hunt for something
- Refl. V: to be hunting
- Adjective: stalking
- Adverb: “huntingly,” “stalkingly”

**QXENÍ-**
- to decoy, to lead astray

**QXÍRSU-**
- to hesitate, to pause (at the edge of a meadow or important action and implies timidity in both cases)

**QXUXE-**
- to trap, to entrap, to back into a corner

**RÁNÍ-**
- to lower one’s head and threaten to charge with horns bared, to threaten

**RÁNÚ-**
- to drive towards (hunting)

**RITHA-**
- to hide, to cover up, to move something over oneself in order to hide

**RÚWA-**
- to fake dead, to play dead

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

**SHASÚ-**
- to chase, to run after

**SHEŠÚ-**
- to be surprised at a rustle in the bushes or in the forest, to be startled by a rustling sound

**SHINU-**
- to attack as a pair or group

**SHÍNYA-**
- to stalk, to move quietly, to creep up on silently

**SÍNA-**
- to chase into a dead end without escape

**SINÍ-**
- to hunt by hearing alone

**SLÁN(RA)-**
- lack of prey, no prey, without prey

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

**SŁIN(E)-**
- Adjective: cautiously, carefully, slow
- Adverb: cautiously, slowly

**SŁUSYÍ-**
- to sniff about, to search for scents

**SRÉTSI-**
- to lurk in the shadows, to lurk in darkness while hunting

**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

**SUNRI-**
- to lure, to draw in, to draw something closer (to kill or pounce on it)

**(◊)SYERU-**
- to creep, to climb up steadily (singular form is śnaya-)

**SYURA-**
- to be empty, to be hollow (euphemism for hunger)

**SYUTHÍ-**
- to inspect feces, to look at fecal matter

**•ŚATHÍ-**
- flee from a hunter, run away from a predator

**(◊)ŚNAYA-**
- to creep, to crawl up steadily (plural form is syeru-)

**XRÁNA-**
- to come up from underneath the water and pull something near or on the surface down (usually in an attack)

**XRÁNÍ-**
- to dodge, to run zigzags, to pull away to avoid an attack

**XINŠÍ-**
- to attract an animal by imitating its mating cries

**XWÉSHÁ-**
- to allow, to escape, to let go (fail at hunting)

**ŚATHÉ-**
- to hunt together, to hunt in concert with another, to hunt as a pack
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THÁLE- to stalk without success, to fail at hunting

THEŠÁ-
  Trans. V: to heard together (usually while hunting), to hunt birds in a flock (inherent object)

TSATSU- to eat multiple small things (fish, squirrel) (implies desperation or extreme hunger to resort to such a thing)

#TSÉTHÉ- to scavenge

TSÍTSA- to escape, to get away

TSÚŁÁ- to trail, to follow, to stalk from behind

WANAŁ- abundance of prey, goodly hunting

WÁŠÁ- Adverb: to move without being stealthy

WÉSÉ- to be struggling or wounded

KiLLING, Dying AND Eating

HAWÁ-
  Intran. V: to be meaty shreds, to be torn or rent
  Trans. V: to rend, to slash, to rip into meaty shreds
  Refl. V: to be torn up, to slash oneself
  Adjective: meaty, ripped up, slashed, smell like meat
  Adverb: with a slicing, cutting motion or manner

HÁNSU-HUXÉ- to scrape the scales off a fish
  Trans. V: to spear with horns, to kill with horns, to maul

ŁÁṢA- to kill, slay, destroy, rip up (no mention of eating)

QSÁTHI-
  Trans. V: to consume, to eat, to place into (the stomach)

QXNUHÉ- to sink ones teeth into flesh and pull

REQXE- to strike with the tail, to sting with the tail

RISA-
  Trans. V: to bite, to slay with one’s teeth

RÍXU- to skewer, to impale

SAYÚ- to step down on with force, to hold something down with the foot or claw, to crush by stepping on

SHAYA- to split bones or flesh open, to slash open, to disembowel

SHEQXU- to bite off, to remove with the teeth

*SHEYA- to slay (one Kindred upon another)

SISNE- to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood

SŁÁ(YA)-
  Intran. V: to be bloody (a stone covered with blood)
  Trans. V: to cut, to make bloody, to tear
  Refl. V: to make oneself bloody
  Adjective: bloodily, bloodied, bloody
  Adverb: bloodily, viciously

SNAHÉ- to bite and hang on while shaking one’s head from side to side

SRÁYI- to knock out, to make unconscious

SRÉNA- to bruise, to lightly wound

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

*SYEQU- to be broken (a creature’s limb or body-part)

SYURA- to be empty, to be hollow (euphemism for hunger)

XALNÁ- to strike, to hit, to slap at

XÁNU- to fight, to tussle, to engage in combat

XARÁ- to come up from underneath the water and pull something near or on the surface down (usually in an attack)

#XÁTSU- to kill but not to eat

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

XRÍNÁ- to decapitate, to bit the head off of something or someone

THÁHÉ- Trans. V: to overwhelm with violence, to assault violently

THÁLRÍ- to grab another’s throat with the teeth to suffocate it
Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

**Living Patterns & Actions**

**TSATSU** to eat multiple small things (fish, squirrel) (implies desperation or extreme hunger to resort to such a thing)

**WAHÍN** to gorge, to fill oneself up while eating, engorged, distended stomach

**WAŁA** to pounce, to jump upon

**WÁNA** catch, get, grab, get a hold of

**WASHÍ** hot, sharp, hot flavor

**HÁQSA**

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

*Trans. V:* to make another to leap

*Refl. V:* to be a female deer

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

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

**HÁRTHA** to wait patiently to strike, to wait with a purpose

**HÁXÉ** to bristle, to appear to be larger, to make an attempt at intimidation

**HÁXÍ** to be tired, to be wearied

**HÁXU**

*Intran. V:* to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water

*Trans. V:* to place in depressed ground

*Refl. V:* to lay down in a hallow

*Adjective:* laying down, laying, drooping

*Adverb:* lethargically

**HAYÁ** to wash, to bathe in water, to play in the water

**HÍNETH** to sequester, to hole up, to dig into a location to wait

**HÍSHÍ** thirst, desire for water (compare with *rathu—*)

**HÍSÁ**

*Intran. V:* to be heard, to be audible

*Trans. V:* to hear, to listen to

*Refl. V:* to be listening, to listen to oneself

*Adjective:* loud, audible

*Adverb:* audibly

**HIŠRU** to mark trees with horns or antlers

**HIŠXÉ** foolish actions which cause harm (usually to oneself, which is of course the only thing which really matters)

**HIYU** to pick at, to scratch at in an attempt to pull something out or off

**HÓHÍSYÚ** to dream, to move around and make sounds while sleeping (singular form is *syesá—*)

**HÚRSA** to need or require

**NÁHÍN** to sneeze, to snort

**NIHÁ** to curl up, to roll oneself up

**NIŠNÁ** to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off

**QSÁSI** waking up scared, to dream a nightmare

**QXÚTHRA** to be weak after hibernating, weakness after hibernation

**RANA** death, to die, to be dead

**RÁNA**

*Trans. V:* to urinate upon (only from a male)

*Refl. V:* to urinate (only a male)

**RESHÚ** to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly

**RÍSU** to gulp or drink deeply

**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**

*Trans. V:* to push out, to force out, to force to defecate
Srinawésin: The Language of the Kindred

**Refl. V:** to shit, to take a shit (to shit oneself)

**Adjective:** shitty (non-pejorative)

**SRÍSA-**
to shrink, to shy away, to submit

**SRÍTSA-**
to flatten out on the ground, to make a sleeping place, to stretch out on the ground

**SWIXLÁ-**
to suck, to draw out, to suck poison out

**SYISHÍN-**
to hibernate, to sleep a very long time

**SYULRA-**
to discard, to toss away, to throw out or leave something behind

**ŠAHE-**
to dream weirdly or strangely

**ŠESEQXE-**
to lower one’s head (to eat or drink)

**ŠESE-Ł**
to stretch after waking, to stretch out, to flex

**ŠRERÍ-ŠÚRI-**
to nuzzle, to cozy up

**ŠUŠA-**
to draw out, to pull out of something, to play with something

**XAHÍN-**
grow large, grow up, grow

**XAŁÍR-**
to begin, to generate, to start

**XÁNU-**
to fight, to tussle, to engage in combat

**XINXIN-**
to pump, to beat (On.)

**XÍŚÍ-**
to cavort, to play

**XÍTSA-**
to change with the seasons

**XÚNA-**
to scratch at, to itch, to scratch at the earth

**XRETHÍ-**
to rub up against something to scratch an itch

**WEHÚ-**
for a female to urinate upon

**YÁNÁ-**
to drink, to swallow a liquid, to lap up

**YAXIN-**
to thrash in ones sleep, to move while dreaming

**YAȘI-**
to menstruate, to ovulate
Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred

MOTION, TRAVEL AND POSITIONING

HÁŁÁTH- to burst out, to free, to open up
HÁŁRÍ- to appear, to emerge from, to originate from
HAŠE- to turn around, to whirl around
HÍNE-

Intran. V: to move back and forth
Trans. V: to make to swim away or towards oneself or another
Refl. V: to swim (by moving tail back and forth), to be a fish

HUSNA- to go, to leave behind
ŁANIN- to remain, to stay behind, to leave something behind
ŁATSE- to find, successfully search for
ŁÍSHÉ- to spread out into the ground
ŁIŚÁ-

Trans. V: to search for a hunting territory

ŁUSA- Intran. V: sit up, set in a place
Trans. V: to place, to put a thing down
Refl. V: to sit, to prop oneself up
Adjective: sitting, placed

NAŁÍ- to string, to form into a line
NÁRA- to fall, to collapse, to dive onto
NEWÁ- to dip, to move slowly downward, to slip down
QŚÍHÚ-

Intran. V: to toss, to throw
QSUWÉ-

Intran. V: to move towards a destination (a river hunting for the sea)

QXÉYÉ-

Intran. V: to be open, to open up
Trans. V: to open, to bring out
Adjective: opened, young, new
Adverb: openly, newly

QXÍSNA- to push, to force, to make another do
RÁLA- for stones to tumble down a slope, mountain or hill
RESHÚ- to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly
RÍNHA- to swim against the current

SANU-

Intran. V: looking for a location (river moving towards the sea)
Trans. V: to search for, to look for, to find
SEŠA- to wave, to move back and forth in the wind or water
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

SHÁNYÁ- to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water
SHEŚI- to strain, to struggle to lift something up
SHEYÁ- to be apart, to be not together (no mention of distance)
SHÍSHÍ- to lead astray, to go in the wrong direction (by travel only, does not imply wrongness or incorrectness in general)
SÍRTSE-

Intran. V: to be near but not really all that near, in the same general vicinity
Adjective: somewhat close but not really, to be sorta near

SNÁSŁA- to walk briskly and quickly, a fast walk or march
SNÉYÉ-

Intran. V: divided, split between two locations
Trans. V: to divide, to separate
Refl. V: to face a difficult choice or situation (to split oneself)
Adjective: divided, separated
Adverb: separately

SRAŚÍN- submerge, to force beneath the water, to dive from the surface of the water beneath it, to pull down beneath the water

RRÁHÚ- Intran. V: to pour out of a hole or depression

Adverb:
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Trans. V: 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- Trans. V: to hide something from someone (indirect obj.)
Refl. V: to keep distant and not announce oneself
ŠÚRI- Intran. V: to arc over, to reach over
Trans. V: to reach over, to cover or uncurl over
Refl. V: to stretch oneself across, to uncurl, to span
Adjective: vast, huge, beyond conception, overarching
Adverb: 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
XLU(RI)- to sit on the haunches
TSAŠU- remain, stay, hold position
TSÁTHÚ- 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- Adverb: moving closely along open ground
WIRA- to pull something together until there is only a narrow passage, to bring closely together
YÁNÁ- Intran. V: 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 déjà vu, to feel strange
HÚRTSA- to grind, to grate
HUSÚN- Intran. V: to be winding, sinuous, of an indirect
Trans. V: to plot against...
Refl. V: to plot, to plan
Adjective: untrustworthy
Adverb: in a ugly way, fiendishly
HUXÉ- Intran. V: to be forked, to be split
Adjective: spiky, horny, spined
Adverb: in a split way, unplanned, without a purpose
NÉLSÁ- to make worse, to worsen
QSÁNI- Intran. V: to be changeable, alterable
Trans. V: to change, to make different
Refl. V: to change, to alter, to be changed
Adjective: changeable, shifting, moon-like
Adverb: shiftingly, shifty
QXÉHA- Intran. V: to be seared, burnt
Trans. V: to burn, to sear with flame
Refl. V: to be burnt
Adjective: fiery, burning, furious
Adverb: 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
#SÚRNA- to step, to make the ground shake
#SÚNÁ-
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Trans. V: to organize, to interfere
Refl. V: to organize oneself, to worry oneself to death
Adjective: organized, orderly
Adverb: ordered manner

SYÚWA- to draw a circle, a circle (shape), round, roundish, circular

SHÉQXÁ- for something to happen which usually does not (contrast with the term wéri-) (†)

ŠÁTHA- Intran. V: to be black
Trans. V: to make black, to blacken, to make dusty with charcoal
Refl. V: to be black to oneself, to make oneself black, to dust oneself with coal
Adjective: black, dark, dusty
Adverb: mysterious, darkly, dustily

ŠÁWÁ- Intran. V: to be seen
Trans. V: to see
Refl. V: to be seen, to watch oneself
Adjective: watchfully, warily
Adverb: warily

ŠÉHA- to circle, to enfold, to wrap around

ŠNÚTHE- to twist, to wind, to bend something terribly out of shape or to distort it

ŠUSHU- to crush, to crack, to smash flat

ŠUTHÉ- Intran. V: to be unknown
Refl. V: to keep distant and not announce oneself
Adjective: strange, unusual, unknown, distant (personally)
Adverb: strangely

XÍYE- Intran. V: to be in a bunch, in a pack
Trans. V: to move along with, to move in concert with
Refl. V: to move as a group
Adjective: in a pack
Adverb: together

XNIYA- Intran. V: to be deep, beneath the earth
Trans. V: to bury
Refl. V: to cover oneself in earth, to bury
Adjective: earthy, loamy, solidly

THRATSÚ- flashing, there-and-gone

TSÉHÍ- to gauge, to guess, to sound another creature or thing out, to determine

TSIRA- desire, wish for, to want

TSUXLÁ- half-and-half, half, half of a whole

TSÚTSE- to dig, to burrow

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
Adjective: glittering, sparkly

WÉRI- for something not to happen which usually does (contrasted from the term shéqxá-)

YINSU- to trip, to mess up, to stumble

Personal Characteristics

HÍXÉ- foolish actions which cause harm (usually to oneself, which is of course the only thing which really matters)

#HUSA- to be ridiculous, to be utterly foolish

HUSÚN- Intran. V: to be winding, sinuous, of an indirect
Trans. V: to plot against...
Refl. V: to plot, to plan
Adjective: untrustworthy
Adverb: in a ugly way, fiendishly

ŁAHÉ- to be sneaky or suspicious

ŁERQSU- to be curious, probing

#ŁÍŁA- to be incautious about where one defecates and urinates, uncaring, incautious

ŁÍRÁ- Intran. V: clashing, difficult, problematic
Trans. V: to be hostile (towards me, implicit object)
Adjective: hostile, problematic
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Adverb:  

**ŁUSÍ**- to respect or admire

**NELNI**- to be kind and generous

**QSÁWERÁ**-  
**Trans. V:**  
to pester, to bother, to hassle, to disrupt

**Refl. V:**  
to worry oneself, to hassle oneself, to be a faerie or goblin

**Adjective:**  
annoying, problematic

**Adverb:**  
difficult, problematic

**QSÚHÁ**- to chew, to worry (to chew upon incessantly)

**QSÚNÉ**(HI)-  
**Intran. V:**  
to be bothersome and troubling

**Trans. V:**  
to annoy another, to insult

**Refl. V:**  
to be annoying, to be insulting

**Adjective:**  
insulting, troubling

**Adverb:**  
insulting, troubling

**SÁNSÁ**- to bother, to annoy (fairly rude)

**SERŁÁ**- 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

**SŁÉWÁ**- awe-inspiring, entrancing, amazing, to entrance

**SŁIN(E)**-  
**Intran. V:**  
to be slow

**Trans. V:**  
to think about something, to be cautious towards

**Refl. V:**  
to be thoughtful, to ponder upon oneself, to be self-conscious, to make oneself slow

**Adjective:**  
cautiously, carefully, slow

**Adverb:**  
cautiously, slowly

**SYÉNSÚ**- to be brave, to lack fear (plural form is *hárún*-

**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**-  
**Trans. V:**  
to make another strong

**Refl. V:**  
to be strong, to make oneself strong

**Adjective:**  
strong

**Adverb:**  
strongly

**ŠURIN**- to be blind, stupid or deaf

**ŠUTHÉ**-  
**Refl. V:**  
to keep distant and not announce oneself

**Adjective:**  
strange, unusual, unknown, distant (personally)

**Adverb:**  
strangely

**XÉSÉ**-  
**Trans. V:**  
to bother another incessantly, to harass

**Adjective:**  
bothersome, buzzing

**Adverb:**  
in a harassing way, bothersome

**XIYE**-  
**Intran. V:**  
to be in a bunch, in a pack

**Trans. V:**  
to move along with, to move in concert with

**Refl. V:**  
to move as a group

**Adjective:**  
in a pack

**Adverb:**  
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, tididity, 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

**LÍRÁ**-  
**Intran. V:**  
clashing, difficult, problematic
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**Trans. V:** to be hostile (towards me, implicit object)

**Refl. V:** to be my enemy

**Adjective:** hostile, problematic

**Adverb:** hostilely

**NUŠÁ**

**Trans. V:** to make into my hatch-sister

**Refl. V:** to be my hatch-sister

**Adjective:** sisterly to me

**QSÁŁÉ**

**Trans. V:** to make into (your) hatch-brother

**Refl. V:** to be (your) hatch-brother

**Adjective:** brotherly

**QSŁÁŠU**

**Intran. V:** to be next to something next to another

**Trans. V:** to make another (your) neighbor’s neighbor

**Refl. V:** to be (your) neighbor’s neighbor

**Adjective:** somewhat distant

**QXÁXA**

**Trans. V:** to make into (my) hatch-brother

**Refl. V:** to be (my) hatch-brother

**Adjective:** brotherly

**RÁNÍ**

**Trans. V:** to lower one’s head and threaten to charge with horns bared, to threaten

**Refl. V:** to strike with the tail, to sting with the tail

**REQXE**

**Intran. V:** to be similar

**Trans. V:** to make another thing like another

**Refl. V:** to be a dragon, to make oneself the same

**Adjective:** alike, in a similar manner

**Adverb:** in an alike way

**SÍRTSE**

**Trans. V:** to make into (my) far distant neighbor

**Refl. V:** to be (my) far distant neighbor

**SANDA**

**Trans. V:** to make a place forbidden to me, to be forbidden to me

**Refl. V:** to lead, to lead on, to direct by going in the same direction or doing the same thing, to teach or instruct

**Adjective:** friendly, trustworthy

**Adverb:** trustworthily

**SHÁNA**

**Intran. V:** to be my hatch-sister

**Trans. V:** to claim a hunting territory (inherent object)

**Refl. V:** to turn oneself into a fool

**SÍRÍSA**

**Trans. V:** to shrink, to shy away, to submit

**Refl. V:** to growl, to growl at, to warn off

**ŠALSU**

**Intran. V:** to lead, to lead on, to direct by going in the same direction or doing the same thing, to teach or instruct

**Adjective:** male, masculine

**Adverb:** closely

**SÍRTSE**

**Trans. V:** to make into (my) far distant neighbor

**Refl. V:** to be (my) far distant neighbor

**Adjective:** neighboring, nearby

**Adverb:** closely

**SÁQSÚ**

**Intran. V:** to be (my hunting territory)

**Trans. V:** to claim a hunting territory (inherent object)

**Refl. V:** to turn oneself into a fool

**SRÍNA**

**Intran. V:** to be near

**Trans. V:** to make another into (my) neighbor

**Refl. V:** to be (my) neighbor

**Adjective:** neighboring, nearby

**Adverb:** closely

**SAHÍN**

**Intran. V:** to be near

**Trans. V:** to make another into (my) neighbor

**Refl. V:** to be (my) neighbor

**Adjective:** neighboring, nearby

**Adverb:** closely

**ŠÁQSÚ**

**Intran. V:** to be next, to be near

**Trans. V:** to make another into (my) neighbor

**Refl. V:** to be (my) neighbor

**Adjective:** neighboring, nearby

**Adverb:** closely

**SAHÍN**

**Intran. V:** to be similar
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Trans. V: to make another into (your) friend/ally
Refl. V: to be (your) friend/ally
Adjective: friendly, comradely (to you)
Adverb: together, allied, along with (you)

• TSÚHU-
  Trans. V: to make into my neighbor’s neighbor (inherent object)
  Refl. V: to be (my) neighbor’s neighbor
  Adjective: friendly (to me)
  Adverb: allied, along with (me)

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

WÁSÚ-
  to challenge another Sihá, to challenge another’s territory

YIHU-
  to roll over, to present the stomach or belly, to submit abjectly

SPEAKING, TALKING AND SOUNDS

HÁLA- to sing beautifully (like a nightingale)
HEŠI- to interrupt, to butt in
HÚNU- to sing a specific melody, a melody (On.)
HÚXHÁ- to chortle, to laugh
LIHU- to ask, to query
LÍXNÁ- to warn
NÁHÍN- to sneeze, to snort
NÁRÁ- to roar
İNÍLSA- to lie (plural form is wašra-)

#QSÁWERÁ-
  Trans. V: to pester, to bother, to hassle, to disrupt
QXÍTSÚ-
  Intran. V: to make noise
  Trans. V: to speak to, to address, to talk to, to speak towards
  Refl. V: to be audible, to be making noise (focus on making the sound rather then being heard which is implied with híšá-)
  Adjective: to be audible (the voice)
  Adverb: audibly, loudly (in regards to one’s voice)

#QXNÉ(HI)- see also #SNÜHA-
  Trans. V: to annoy another, to insult
  Refl. V: to be annoying, to be insulting
RETSÉ- to be too loquacious and talkative, to speak too many words (hyperbole)
SÚSÉ- to growl, to growl at, to warn off
ŠISIL- to hiss, to let out steam, to hiss angrily
ŠISI- to squeak (On.)
ŠÚRÚ- to tell, to inform, to fill in, elaborate

#XÉŠÉ-
  Intran. V: to hum, to warble
  Trans. V: to bother another incessantly, to harass
  Refl. V: to buzz, to annoy
  Adjective: bothersome, buzzing
  Adverb: in a harassing way, bothersome
THRANA- to reverberate, to echo (implies greater sound and a thrumming sound then húšá-) (On.)
TSIRLE- to chitter, to chirp
WASYÍ- to debate, to argue, to discuss
WAŠRA- to lie (singular form is niša-)
YESI- to answer, to reply to a question

SONGS AND POETICS

HÁLA- to sing beautifully (like a nightingale)
HÚNU- to sing a specific melody, a melody (On.)
LIHI- to sing a lullaby, to croon softly
QSLÁRU- to sing a song with a traditional melody but different lyrics
SHÉQXU- to chant with a pulsing rhythm
SLISI- to sing a song with traditional lyrics but with varying melodies
SWÉHÉ- to sing a song
WÁNSA- to speak a poem