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Srínawésin

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

Based on notes written by Howard T. Davis

And

Organized and Adapted by Madeline Palmer

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Section I: Introduction

1.1. Constructing a Dictionary of Srínawésin

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

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

This lexicon is divided up into four sections; the introduction you are currently reading, the lexicon of *verb-roots*, which is the sum total of all the verb-roots I could find in Davis' notes; the thesaurus of nounverb 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.

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 SŁÁHIN- 'minnow, small fish' (V), indicating that to use the root słáhin- to mean a minnow it must be in Class V Aquatic. Many words may be placed in multiple classes depending on their usage and are marked as (‡) to show they may appear in multiple classes. For instance SRANÍ- 'innards, guts' (‡) can appear as -sranís' 'dragon's guts,' -sraníth 'dead guts, a corpse's innards.' Virtually all words which involve living creatures and parts of living creatures (Classes I through VI, IX and sometimes XII or XIII) may appear in Class XI Dead and are not specially marked. However, many words have precise semantic meanings when they are placed in a particular class, such as HÁQSÁ- means 'ghost' when in Class VI, 'shade-producing clouds' when in Class VIII and 'shade, shadow' when in Class XII and in these cases the derivations are included in the definition of the verb-root. When the procreative gender of a root is relevant (primarily for prey animals of various types and the Shúna themselves) it is indicated with the symbols (\$\frac{\partial}{2}\$) for female and (\$\frac{\partial}{2}\$) for male.

All words which carry an Intentional Voice are indicated by 't' 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 'o' while those which have a singular and plural form which does take the plural suffixes is marked as (o) and those which have three separate roots for each of the numbers is marked oo. 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:^I

Body Types

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

Coatl: This word apparently comes from the Aztec word 'serpent' and is most commonly known from the name Quetzalcoatl or 'Feathered Serpent.' I would surmise that this type is synonymous with the Amphiptère above and is just a regional variety but there is a great deal of agreement among humans that Coatls have feathers rather then scales (or at least feathery scales). I cannot say if this is true or not as Davis knew no Coatls, nor did any of his informants. When asked if such a Sihá existed, Angry Face simply snorted a ring of smoke and said " $W\acute{u}x$..." ('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).²

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 is 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, poison³ 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 buy 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.

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

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 Srínawésin terms used to describe body-types is given below:

Srínawésin (Singular)	Srínawésin (Plural)	English
šinhá-	šínna-	Amphiptère
(šinhá-)	(šínna-) ⁵	Coatl
šáthí-	šáthíwé-	Cosmic
xinhá-	xínna-	Heraldic
xrushá-	xrúsna-	Guivre
tsírhá-	tsírna-	Lindworm
łerhá-	łérna-	Wingless Heraldic
sreshá-	srésna-	Wyvern

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

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

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

Later in Srínawésin's history these forms were shortened by the removal of the syllable si from siháand compacted with the original descriptive root to form:

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.

⁴ Another reason no other animal hunts the Kindred!

* šin ? +sihá-	=	šinhá	Amphiptère
*(šin ? +sihá-)	=	(šinhá)	Coatl
*xin ? +sihá-	=	xinhá	Heraldic
*xrus ? +sihá-	=	xrushá	Guivre
*tsír ? +sihá-	=	tsírhá	Lindworm
*łer ? +sihá-	=	łerhá	Wingless Heraldic
*sres ? +sihá-	=	sreshá	Wyvern

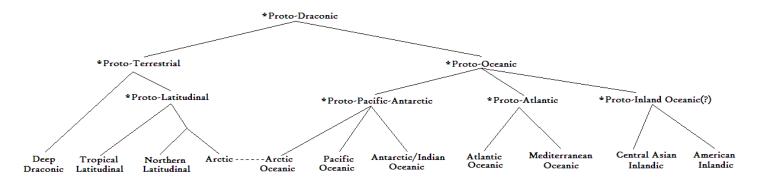
Apparently the final vowel of the original root was lost in this process along with the syllable *si* from *sihá*. This process would also explain the plural forms if they were formed from the original descriptive root plus the plural root *shúna*- 'dragons, those who are alike or kindred to me' as below:

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

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

* šin ? +shúna-	=	šínna-	Amphiptère
*šin ? +shúna-	=	šínna-	Coatl
*xin?+shúna-	=	xínna-	Heraldic
*xrus?+shúna-	=	xrúsna-	Guivre
*tsír?+shúna-	=	tsírna-	Lindworm
* łer ? +shúna-	=	łérna-	Wingless Heraldic
*sres?+shúna-	=	srésna-	Wyvern

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



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

Section II:

Lexicon of Verb Roots

		Н	HÁŁRÍ-		ppear, to emerge from, to nate from, original place (‡)
•на́ні́-	T 7	1.16	♦HAŁÚTH-	_	tree (singular form is xnesyi-)
Trans Refl. `		to look for a particular mate, to try and convince a friend to become a mate to be looking for a mate	•HANA- HANÁTH-	male	sex organs, penis, phallus (‡) re, uncertain, cautious creature
Noun	-V <i>erb:</i> 1 drago	on looking for a mate (both	HÁNÍ-	for (desire, want, hope for, hunger XII), a creature which wants thing or which is desired (‡)
†a Adjec	ın anim	ers (I) nal looking for a mate (‡) hopeful, desirous	HANRÁ-	to ya wide	nwn, to open the mouth very, opened mouth of a creature
Adver •HAHÍN-		longingly, piningly	HANRÍ-		neck up on, to look in on, to
Intrar Trans		to be a boundary marker to set up a boundary marker between another territory (direct object)	HÁNRÚ-	(prin aeria	to see how things are cipally between two Sihá) l conditions between a large et of high pressure (clear
Refl.	V:	to set up general boundary markers		rainy	her) and low pressure (cloudy, weather) (VIII)
	-Verb: bound	lary marker, mark, sign of	HANSÁ-	_	, clear skies with few clouds I), apparent, clear
		ession (XII)	HÁNSÉ-		surprising, astonishing
Adjec	tive:	separated, possessed by a dragon as a hunting territory	HANSÍ- HÁNSU-	to sc	s, worry, excitement (IX, XII) rape the scales off a fish, fish s (usually plural) (V, XII)
Adver	rb:	in a set-aside fashion	HÁNU-	golde	en, goldish (color) (XII)
HÁŁA-	to si (VI)	ing beautifully, †nightingale	HANXE-		, veracity (VII), truthful on, trustworthy dragon (I)
◊ HAŁA (Ł)- (s	ingular	form is tsúrí-)	HÁQSA-		
		to be tiny pebbles or gravel		ın. V:	1. , 1
	-V <i>erb:</i> ny peb X)	bles, little stones, gravel (IX,	Refl.		to make another to leap to be a female deer
Adjec	,	crunchy, loud, difficult to move over silently			deer (III) tle leaper (VI)
Adver HÁŁÁTH-		crunchingly, loudly rst out, to free, to open up	Adje	ctive:	a female deer's smell, deer- like smell
HÁŁI-		n, boiling water, hot springs	Adve	erb:	jumpy, ducking, leaping, running in a zigzag
HAŁIN-	again	, once more, also (typically	HÁQSÁ-		
	adver	rbial)		n. V: is. V:	to be shaded to shade from heat or light

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Refl.	V: to sit in the shade or hide from the light		ales, skin, coating of something ndifferentiated) (‡)
Noun-Verb:			of the tail (‡)
ghost, dark thing (VI)		1	o of a mountain, tip, highest
thin clouds, diaphanous clouds (VIII)		-	aches of a mountain (X)
	nade, shadow (XII)		bristle, to appear to be larger, to
Adjec	, , ,		ake an attempt at intimidation
Tujee	dark or misty, damp		be tired, to be wearied
Adver			nd, dirt (always innumerable)
	sluggishly	(I)	X, X)
HÁQSRU-	marrow of bone (‡)		wear away, to wear down to
HAQSÚN-	to think, to believe, to give credit		ode (probably related to haxla-)
	to, to care about	HÁXU-	
HAQXÍ-	to be purple in color, a thing which	Intran. V:	to lay down on the ground,
	is purple (‡)		to be in a hallow, to be a
HÁQXÍ-	hoof (‡)		lake of water
•HARÁ-	†(your) father (I)	Trans. V:	to place in depressed ground
HÁRÁ-	†mammoth (♂) (III)	Refl. V:	to lay down in a hallow
HARI-	†Uranus (VII)	Noun-Ver	b:
HÁRÍ-	scar, scarred over flesh (alternate of	mist la	aying in a hollow (VIII)
	hushí-) (XII)	standi	ng water, small lake, pool, little
HARSU-	appears to be (usually in adverbial	pu	ddle (IX)
	form)	hollov	v, depression (X)
HÁRTHA-	†a predator waiting patiently for	Adjective:	<u>-</u>
	just the right moment to strike (‡),	,	drooping
	to wait patiently to strike, to wait	Adverb:	lethargically
	with a purpose	HAXÚ- lav	va (IX)
#HARÚ-	tough or particularly disgusting fat,		oldfish (V)
	gristle, blubber (‡)	HATHÁ- an	ger, fury (IX)
HASA-	"empty" root, pronoun root (‡)		ep, a location beneath, the ground
♦HASNÉ-	hip, hip bone, pelvis (plural is rišu-)		neath one, below (direction) (X,
	(‡)	1)	
HAŠE-	to turn around, to whirl around	HÁTSÉ- †y	oungling, adolescent dragon (I)
HÁSÚ-	flint (X)	HATSI- ho	lly-tree (IX)
◊HÁŠÍ-	print, track, mark left in the ground	HAWA-	
	by a foot but without any traceable	Refl. V:	to be a female goat
	smells left by the animal which left	Noun-Ver	b:
	it (plural form of šuhun-) (‡)	†large	prehistoric animal of unknown
HAŠŁA-	dry riverbed (X, XI)	tyj	pe (III)
HAŠŁÍ-	a broken chunk of bone imbedded	†goat	(♀) (III, IV)
	in meat or flesh (XI, XII)	Adjective:	
HÁŠRÚ-	blackberry, brambles (IX)	,	female goatishness
HAŠWA-	†comet (VII)	HAWÁ-	-
HÁŠÉ-	heaven, sky (unreachable) (VII)	Intran. V:	to be meaty shreds, to be
HASHA-	weather, atmospheric conditions		torn or rent
	(VIII)	Trans. V:	to rend, to slash, to rip into
HASHÚ-	to wrench something open widely		meaty shreds
	(corpse, tree), wide, open thing (‡)	Refl. V:	to be torn up, to slash
HÁSNI-	raspberry (IX)	J	oneself

	_	Srinawesin: The Lar	-		
N	oun-Verb:		•	†fish (in a river, lake or sea) (V)	
meat (‡)			Adje	ective: fishy, fish-smelling	
depths of the earth (stone-meat) (X)			\overrightarrow{Adv}	verb: lashing side-to-side	
A_{i}	djective:	meaty, ripped up, slashed,	HÍNETH-	to sequester, to hole up, to dig into)
	smell lik	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		a location to wait	
Λ	dverb:		HINŁÍ-	a muddy river, stream, creek or	
A	uvero:	with a slicing, cutting motion or manner	HINE	rivulet (IX)	•
#HAWÉ-	0.00	nfused creature (‡), confusion,	HÍNTSE-	• •	
#HAWE			HIN I SE-	broken dragon egg (XI), hatched,	,
		used, to confuse		twaning moon (VII)	
HAYÁ-		ash, to bathe in water, to play	HIRA-	†bull, cow (♂) (III)	
_		e water, †a bathing creature (‡)	HÍRÍ-	sound of rain (On.) (VIII)	
HÁYI-	wast	eland, barren lands (X, XI)	HÍRŁA-	glacial pool of water (IX)	
¢HEŁÁ-		s in a river (singular form is í-) (IX, X)	•HÍRSE-	to mate, to copulate (non draconic) (‡))
HÉŁÁ-		tary river (similar to húran- or	HIRÚ-	plant that grows on a vine (IX)	
		n or artery of water) (IX)	HISRE-	vein of ore in the stone (X)	
HEŁÁTH-		est with too much cover to see	HÍSHI-	flakes of stone or another material,	
HELAIH		from the air (IX)	HISHI	chips of something (‡)	,
HÉNÁ-		arnacle (V, XI (considered to	HÍSHÍ-	thirst, desire for water, creature	
IILIAA		ke a plant))	1113111	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
HENE.		2		which is thirsty, drought caused by	
HENE-		stone (X)		intense heat wave (compare with	Ĺ
HÉQXU-		el déjà vu, to feel strange	,	rathu-) (‡, VIII)	
HERI-		s on a stone (IX, XI)	HÍSA-	gust of wind, puff of wind (VIII)	
HÉRŁU-	-	ar bear (II)	HISYÁ-	mountain trail, trail through hills	;
HESA-		oat, to cover something in		or foothills (X)	
	some	ething liquid or dusty, a film,	HÍŠÁ-		
	or co	ating of something on the skin	Intro	an. V: to be heard, to be audible	
	(IX)		Trai	ns. V: to hear, to listen to	
HESRÁ-	volca	anic stone, pumice (although	Refl	. V: to be listening, to listen to)
	usua	lly the black variety (X)	•	oneself	
HESHÍ-	†swa	n (VI)	Nou	ın-Verb:	
HESHÚ-	claw	ful (pebbles which fill up a		ear (‡)	
		(X)), numerical classifier of		sound under water (V)	
		nerated item's class (‡)		sound (VIII)	
HÉXU-		pow (VIII)		ective: loud, audible	
HEŠI-		terrupt, to butt in	,	perb: audibly	
HÉTSÁ-		, mirror-like lake with a lot of	HÍŠIN-	lowlands, low area where the tide	•
ILLION		(IX, XI)	1110114	might come in (IX, X)	•
HÉYA-	U	$\operatorname{ose}(\mathbb{P})(\operatorname{III})$	HÍŠRÍ-	cover, to hide behind while hunting	_
HEYUN-		sshopper (VI)	IIISKI	(‡)	,
HĽÍĽÁ-	_		HIŠRU-	• •	
		l, rocky island (X)	HISKU	to mark trees with horns or antlers,	
HÍNA- HÍNE-		ll over (aerial maneuver)		trees marked by horns or antlers (IX, XI)	
	tran. V:	to move back and forth	HÍXÉ-	foolish actions which cause harm	
T_{i}	rans. V:	to make to swim away or		(usually to oneself, which is of	-
		towards oneself or another		course the only thing which really	r
Re	efl. V:	to swim (by moving tail		matters), †a dragon or animal	Ĺ
		back and forth), to be a fish		which by its foolish actions causes	
N	oun-Verb:			itself harm (‡)	
				, <i>,</i>	

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HÍXIN-	†chicken (VI)	HÚRSÁ-	to be	grimy, to be covered in mud
HÍXRÚ-	debris after a storm (usually			rotting muck, †a creature
	innumerable) (XI, XII)			red in grime and rotting muck
HÍTSÁ-	good, pleasant, nice (‡)		(‡)	8
HÍYA-	to startle awake, †a creature which	HURTHÁ-	` ,	e of the earth seen from high
IIIIA.	is startled awake (‡)	HORIHA		
* * * * * * *	• •		_	while flying) (X), atmospheric
HIYU-	to pick at, to scratch at in an			rbance caused by the curve of
	attempt to pull something out or	,		arth (VIII)
•	off	HÚRTSA-	_	ind, to grate
HÚŁE-	cat-nap, little sleep, a nap (XII),	HURÚ-		ide, left direction (‡)
	lightly-sleeping creature (‡)	HÚRÚ-		pative, difficult, ornery
HUŁU-	beach, edge of the water (IX, X)		creat	ure (mostly non-Shúna) (‡)
HUNA-	very rare feminine "empty"	•HURÚN-	to fo	orbid, to exclude, forbidden,
	pronoun root (found primarily in		exclu	ded place (to listener but not
	Artic Latitudinal but sometimes		to an	other) (X, XII)
	found in Northern Latitudinal as	◊HÚRÚN-	to be	e brave, to lack fear, bravery,
	well) (‡)		lack	of fear (VII), †brave creatures
HUNHA-	deep and wide lake (IX, X)		(1)(s)	singular form is syénsú-)
HÚNI-	†ptarmigan (VI)	#HUSA-		e ridiculous, to be utterly
#HUNŁÚ-	sick, sickly, infirm, weak, sickly			sh, (†)a creature or thing
	creature (‡)			h is ridiculous and utterly
HUNQSE-	†rat, mouse (VI)		foolis	
•HÚNQSÉ-	spikes along a dragon's back (I)	HÚSA-		ny bushes (IX)
HÚNU-	to sing a specific melody, a melody	HÚSÁ-		(usually plural) (VIII)
110140	(On.?) (VIII)	HÚSHA-		duration, extended wait
HÚQSA-	white, brightly white (XII), white	HOSHA	_	ly used) (VIII, XII)
HOQSA	ash (XI), white thing (‡)	HUSHI-		ground in a forest, forested
HÚQXE-		HUSHI	_	without much brush to impede
HUQXE	to catch midair, to grab onto prey midair			_
*****				ement (and without cover)
HUQSU-	a sheer drop of a mountain face,		(IX)	11 1 /+\ + 11 1
	sheer stone drop (X)	HUSHÍ-		old wound (‡), †Aldebaran
HÚRA-	thunder (VIII)	,		in Taurus) (VII)
HÚRÁ-	to spill, to gush out, to spill out	HUSŁÉ-		s on the ground (XI)
	over something (relatively small in	HÚSŁÉ-	fuller	.0
	nature vs. shaxún- 'flood'), spilled		_	ning striking sand) (X)
	liquid such as blood or bile (IX, XI)	HUSNA-	_	, to leave behind
HÚRAN-	to cut a vein or artery, a vein or	HÚSRU-	U	pie (VI)
	artery (see héłá- as well) (‡)	•HUSU-	whis	pering of the wind through
HÚRÉ-	†worm, earthworm (alternate term		reeds	, grass, leaves (On.) (VIII)
	from xánra-) (VI)	HÚSÚ-	icicle	(IX)
HÚRŁÁ-	water dripping over stone, water	HUSÚN-		
	dripping in a cave (IX)	Intra	n. V:	to be winding, sinuous, of
HÚRNA-	anus (‡)			an indirect manner
HURQSÁ-	hole in the ice (used by seals as a	Tran	s. V:	to plot against
	breathing hole (IX)	Refl.	V:	to plot, to plan
HÚRQSÍ-	trunk (of a tree or torso of an	•	-Verb:	• •
_	animal or dragon) (‡)			monster, devil (VI)
HÚRSA-	to need or require	Adje		untrustworthy
	1	Adve		in a ugly way, fiendishly
		2200	-	6 / ···/,

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◊HÚSYÚ-	to dream, to move around and		(I), †a sneaky or slinking creature
	make sounds while sleeping,		(‡)
	†dreams (VII), creatures which are	ŁAHÚ-	berry (IX, XII)
	dreaming (‡) (singular form is	ŁAŁA-	seedling (IX)
	syesá-)	ŁAŁIN-	flowers, blossoms (IX)
HUŠU-	thorse $(?)$ (III)	ŁANIN-	to remain, to stay behind, to leave
HÚŠU-	†trusted enemy (unpossessed) (?)		something behind, left over object
HUSWA-	spotted, dappled, splotchy		(‡)
	(shadows & sunlight) (IX, XII)	•ŁANŠU-	for a 3 animal to sweat, sweat of a
HÚXHÁ-	to chortle, to laugh, a laugh or		♂ animal (‡)
	chortle, sound of amusement	ŁARA-	†cat, big cat, predatory cat (II, IV)
	(VIII)	#ŁARI-	weak, not strong, wounded (‡)
HUXŁI-	knot in bone caused by an old	◊ŁARÍ-	willow tree (plural form is sasi-)
	injury which healed (IX, IX, XII)	V 222111	(IX)
HUTSA-	to strike back, to get vengeance	ŁARSE-	†a dwarf (?) (VI)
	upon, to hit back, vengeance (XII)	ŁASE-	upwind (direction) (‡)
♦HUTSÁ-	honeysuckle plant (plural form is	ŁASHÍN-	scotch broom plant (IX)
	yisi-) (IX)	ŁÁŠÁ-	to kill, slay, destroy, rip up (no
HÚTSÚ-	bark (of a dog, seal etc.) (On.) (‡,		mention of eating)
	VIII)	ŁÁŠI-	shoal, shore (IX, X, XII)
HÚTSU-	skull (‡)	•ŁASU-	therd of prey animals (III, IV)
HUXÉ-		ŁATSE-	to find, successfully search for
Intran	. V: to be forked, to be split	ŁATSÍ-	to be bored, to bore, †a bored
Trans	. V: to spear with horns, to kill		creature (‡)
	with horns, to maul	ŁATSIŠ-	lower left back (direction) (‡)
Refl. Y	V: to be a male deer	#ŁAYÚ-	poison, bitterness, venom, bile (‡)
Noun-	-Verb:	ŁÉŁATH-	dry air, dry season, summer (?)
	nale deer, buck (III)		(VIII)
† h	orned fish (V)	ŁENA-	pancreas (‡)
† h	orned beetle, bug (VI)	ŁÉQXÍN-	to leap up, to take off with a
fo	rks of lightning, horns of lightning		running start
	(VIII)	•�ŁERHÁ-	†a Wingless Heraldic form of
slo	oughed off antlers (XI)		dragon (plural form is <i>lérna-</i>) (I)
Adject	tive: spiky, horny, spined	•�ŁÉRNA-	†a Wingless Heraldic form of
Adver	b: in a split way, unplanned,		dragon (singular form is <i>lerhá-</i>) (I)
	without a purpose	ŁERQSU-	to be curious, probing
HUXRÍ-	salt, salty water (X, IX)	ŁÉRSÍ-	to pile up something onto
HÚWE-	long distance, far away (‡)		something else, to heap onto
			something else (as opposed to yuxi-
	T		which implies just a pile or heap
	<u>1</u>		but not explicitly on top of
ÍTSIN-	ravine, gully (mostly sharp-walled)		something else)
	(X)	ŁESHU-	plainly, somewhat obviously
	` '		(similar to qsér but considered to be
	7		non-insulting, usually in adverbial
	Ł		form)
ŁAHÉ-	to be sneaky or suspicious, ††a	ŁEYA-	to hunt by scent alone, a creature
	questionable or suspicious dragon		hunting by scent alone (‡)
	1	ŁÉYÁ-	gills of a fish or shark (V, XII)

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		Srínawésin: The La	nguage of the Kir	ndred
ŁÍHI-	to sin	ng a lullaby, to croon softly,	Trans	s. V: to place, to put a thing down
	lullab	y, crooning soft song (VIII)	Refl.	V: to sit, to prop oneself up
ŁÍHU-	to ask	t, to query, a question (VIII)	Noun	ı-Verb:
#ŁÍŁA-	to be	incautious about where one	10	ocation, place, definite location (X, \ddagger)
	defec	ates and urinates, uncaring,	Adjec	ctive: sitting, placed
	incau	tious, an incautious creature	Adve	rb: in a situated manner
	(1)	·	ŁUSÍ-	to respect or admire, respect,
ŁIŁU-	` '	tone (X)		admiration, (love?) (VII)
ŁINTSA-	_	n tree (IX)		, , , , ,
ŁÍRÁ-				N.T.
Intra	n. V:	clashing, difficult,		<u>N</u>
		problematic	NAHAŁ-	to catch something but have it
Trans	s. V:	to be hostile (towards me,		struggle loose, to struggle loose
		implicit object)		from a predator's grasp
Refl.	V:	to be my enemy	NÁHÍN-	to sneeze, to snort, expulsion of air
Noun	-Verb:			or sneeze (VIII)
	-	nemy, proven foe (I)	NAHU-	a lake which water flows into but
Ť		tion animal for similar food		(apparently) not out of (IX)
		rces (II)	NAHUN-	†Spica (star in the constellation of
Adjec		hostile, problematic		Virgo) (VII), blue-white, blue as
Adve		hostilely		well as white
ŁÍSHÉ-	_	read out into the ground, roots	NAŁÍ-	to string something, string, line,
		ree (IX, XI, XII)		group of items strung on a line
ŁISHU-		willow (IX)		(usually plural unless referring to
ŁÍSHU-	pine	needles (usually plural) (IX,		the string in totality) (‡)
	XII)		NÁQXE-	spray, foam, sea foam (IX)
ŁISÚ-		very, very hot, a thing which ibly hot (visual) (‡)	♦NAQXÍ-	little twig, tiny branch (IX, XI, XII) (plural is sušun-)
ŁIŠA-		interested in something, to be	NARA-	fishrun, the time of year where fish
		esting, †an interesting	MAIOI	swim upstream to mate, †fish on a
		ire, interesting thing (‡)		run up a river (V, X, XII)
•ŁIŠÁ-		,	NÁRA-	to fall, to collapse, to dive onto
Intra	n. V:	to be a hunting territory of	NARÁ-	(†) clam (V, IX because it is
2,00,00		someone	NAKA	considered semi-plantlike)
Trans	s. V:	to search for a hunting	NÁRÁ-	to roar, a roar (On.) (VIII), ††a
		territory		roaring creature (‡)
Refl.	V:	to have a hunting territory	NARATH-	elder tree (IX)
		(unspecified ownership)	NARHA-	grass, field, clearing, meadow (‡)
Noun	-Verb:		NÁRHU-	creek, little stream, rivulet, dried up
h	unting 1	territory (general, no specified		little stream (IX, XI)
	owne	rship) (XII)	NÁRÍ-	to be unalike, to be different, to be
ŁÍXNÁ-		rn, a warning (VIII)		dissimilar, †an animal unlike others
ŁUHÚ-		d hill, hill with a gentle or		(‡)
	_	al slope (X)	NÁRIN-	†reindeer (♀) (III)
ŁÚQXÚ-	perma	afrost, layer of frozen ground	NÁRQSA-	to be bald and devoid of hair or
		n never melts (X)	-	trees, †a creature which is bald or
ŁURÉ-	sulfui	: (X)		balding (‡)
ŁUSA-			NARSÍ-	gemstone, gem (X)
Intra	n. V:	sit up, set in a place		

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but might fall over (IX) NASA- NASIN- brown, the color brown, brown object/being (1) NASIR- NAS		Srínaw	ésin: The Language of	the Kir	ndred	
NASA- NÁSA- NÁSA- NÁSA- NÁSA- NÁSA- NÁSA- NAŠIR- NIVE- SAŠHI- NAŠIR- NIVE- SAŠHI- NAŠIR- NIVE- NOMI- SAŠHI- NUMA- SAŠHI- NUMA- NIVAF- NOMI- SAŠHI- NOMI- NIVAF- SAŠHI- NUMA- NIVAF- NOMI- NIVAF- SAŠHI- NUMA- NIVAF- NOMI- NIVAF- NOMI- NIVAF- NOMI- NIVAF- NOMI- NOŠAH- NOMI- NOŠAH- NOMI- NOMI- NOMI- NOŠAH- NOMI-	NARSÚ-	sick, rotting tree which is	still alive NUSY	'E-	twoo	dpecker (VI)
NASA- NAŠA- NAW- NAŠA- NAŠA- NAŠA- NAŠA- NAW- NASA- NAW- NAKE- Saletive: NOMA- NAVA- NAW- NAKE- NAW- NAKE- NAW- NAKE- NAJECTive: NOMA- NAVA- NAME- NAŠA- NAWE- NASA- NAWE- Saletive: NOMA- NAJECTive: NAJECTIVE: NAJECTIVE NAJECTIVE: NAJECTIVE: NAJ		but might fall over (IX)	•NUŠ.	Á-		
NASSI- NASSIN- brown, the color brown, brown object/being (‡) NASSIR-	NASA-	†water skimmer (insect) ((VI)	Trans	s. V:	to make into my hatch-
NASIN- brown, the color brown, brown object/being (‡) NASIR- Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to be the wind, to gasp Noun-Verb: NOUND- NOUND	NÁSA-	directly up (direction) (‡)				sister
object/being (‡) fur, hair (‡) NASRI- NASRI- NASRI- Unper left back (direction) (‡) NAXU- NAXU- Samey taste in flesh (‡) NAXU- Samey taste in flesh (‡) NAXU- Samey taste in flesh (‡) NAXU- NAXU- Samey taste in flesh (‡) NUXE- Same trivity (neutral intent) (I), (†) Unexpected papening or thing (‡) NUWA- NUWA- NUWA- NUWA- Same trivity (neutral intent) (I), (†) Unexpected papening or though the trivity (neutral intent) (I), (†) Unexpected papening or thounting territory (neutral intent) (I), (†) Unexpected papening or thounting territory (neutral intent) (I), (†) Unexpected papening or thounting territory (neutral intent) (I), (†) Unexpected papening or thounting territory (neutral intent) (I), (†) Unexpected papening or thounting territory (neutral intent) (I), (†) Unexpected papening or thounting territory (neutral intent) (I), (†) Unexpected papening or thounting territory (neutral intent) (I), (†) Unexpected papening or thounting territory (neutral intent) (I), (†) Unexpected papening or thing (1) NUWA- NUWA- NUWA- Same SAHU SAMI- OSÁHI- Trans. V: to make into (your) all remembrance (‡) Unexpected happening or thing (1) Spátis- Trans ve to make into (vi) Adjective: Spátis- Trans. V: to make into (your) hatch-brother (I) Adjective: brotherly SANA- Unit to wait for, expectant or waiting creature (‡) Spátis- Trans. V: to make into (your) hatch-brother (I) Adjective: brotherly Span- Unit to wait for, expectant or waiting creature (‡) Spátis- Trans. V: to make into (your) hatch-brother (I) Adjective: brotherly Span- Unit to wait for, expectant or waiting creature (‡) Spátis- Trans. V: to make into (your) hatch-brother (I) Adjective: brotherly Span- Unit to waiting traiting (1) Adjective: brotherly Span- Unit to changeable, a	NAŠA-	sorta, kinda, a little bit		Refl.	V:	to be my hatch-sister
NAŠR- NAŠV- Samey taste in flesh (‡) NAŠV- NAŠV- Samey taste in flesh (‡) NAŠV- NAŠV- Samey taste in flesh (‡) NAŠV- NAŠR- NAŠAHI- NAŠ	NAŠIN-	brown, the color brow	n, brown	Noun	-Verb:	•
NASRI- NAXI- NAXU- NAXU- NAXU- Samey taste in flesh (‡) NAXU- NAXU- NAWE- Samey taste in flesh (‡) NUMA- NAWE- Samey taste in flesh (‡) NUMA- SAME- Samey taste in flesh (‡) NUMA- SAMI- Samey taste in flesh (‡) NUMA- Samey taste (X, XI) NYARE- Sagon's forepaw, forefoot, "hand" (SAMI- Sameint, truly old, beyond all remembrance (‡) Sahi- To waiting creature (‡) To wait, to wait for, expectant or waiting creature (‡) Sahi- Trans. V: to wait, to wait for, expectant or waiting creature (‡) NAME- Sahi- Trans. V: to be (your) hatch-brother Noun-Verb: 1(your) hatch-brother (I) Adjective: brotherly Sanical Samey taste (X, XI) NAME- Sahi- Trans. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change, to make different Refl. V: to		object/being (‡)		†((my) ha	tch-sister
NAXI- NAXU- gamey taste in flesh (‡) NAXUL- desert, deserted land, barren (XI, X) NATSA- cool, soothing, cool object (‡) NAWE- false trail (left by either predator or game) (‡) NÉHÁ- tmale giant (?) (③) (VI) NÉLU- to be kind and generous, †a kind and generous creature (‡) NENN- NENN- to make worse, to worsen **ONÉLU- **Shed scales (?) (singular form is yaisin-) (XI) NEWA- to dip, to move slowly downward, to slip down NIHÁ- to curl up, to roll oneself up oNILSA- to lie, a lie (VIII), a liar (‡), a deceitful happening, a trick (XII) (plutal form is wašra-) NIRU- NISHU- NISHU- NISHA- 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: Droun-Verb: Droun-Verb	NAŠIR-	fur, hair (‡)		Adjec	tive:	sisterly to me
NAXI- NÁXU- Samey taste in flesh (\$) NÁXU- SAXU- SAXI- Turtle (IV, V) SAXSA- SAXI- SAXU- SAXU- SAXI- Turtle (IV, V) SAXSA- SAXI- SAXU- SAXI- SAXU- SAXI-	NÁSRÍ-	upper left back (direction)	•NUX	Œ-	tunex	spected guest to hunting
NAXU- gamey taste in flesh (‡) NAXU- desert, deserted land, barren (XI, X) NATSA- cool, soothing, cool object (‡) NAWE- false trail (left by either predator or game) (‡) NEHA- fmale giant (?) (③) (VI) ⁶ NEEHI- to make worse, to worsen shed scales (?) (singular form is yafsin-) (XI) NEWY- limestone (X) NEWY- limestone (X) NEWY- lo slip down NIHA- to curl up, to roll oneself up to lie, a lie (VIII), a liar (‡), a deceiful happening, a trick (XII) (plural form is wašra-) to inadvertently startle an animal tibia bone (‡) NISHA- io get water off NUNA- Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to breath (with gai) Refl. V: to breath, (with gai) Refl. V: to breath, (b gasp Noun-Verb: breath (‡) Noun-Verb: breath (‡) NUMA- large, unmoving, long lasting ice sheet (X, XI) (RSAHI- dragon's forepaw, forefoot, "hand" (I) QSAHI- dragon's forepaw, forefoot, "hand" (I) QSANI- to wait, to wait, to w	NAXÍ-	= =			territe	ory (neutral intent) (I), (†)
NATSA- cool, soothing, cool object (‡) NAWF- false trail (left by either predator or game) (‡) NÉHÁ- fmale giant (?) (♂) (VI) ⁶ NEENI- to be kind and generous, †a kind and generous creature (‡) NÉESÁ- to make worse, to worsen shed scales (?) (singular form is ydsfsfn-) (XI) NÉNYI- limestone (X) NEWA- to dip, to move slowly downward, to slip down NIHÁ- to curl up, to roll oneself up onliESA- to lie, a lie (VIII), a liar (‡), a deceitful happening, a trick (XII) (plural form is wafsra-) NISA- to inadvertently startle an animal nishu- NISHA- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NISÁ- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NISÁ- to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off NUNA- Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to breathe, to gasp Noun-Verb: breath (‡) Noun-Verb: breath (‡) Spirit, ghostly thing (VI) fate (celestial winds) (VII) wind, breeze (VIII) Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- †crawdad (V, VI) NÚSHE- day only hatch-brother (I) Adjective: brotherly 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 **QSÁNE-** turtle (IV, V)	NÁXU-	gamey taste in flesh (‡)			unexp	pected happening or thing (‡)
NATSA- NAWE- false trail (left by either predator or game) (‡) NÉHÁ- NÉHÁ- NÉHÁ- NÉHÁ- NÉHÁ- NÉLNI- NÉLSÁ- to make worse, to worsen *ONÉLU- shed scales (?) (singular form is yatsin-) (XI) NÉNYI- NÉNYI- NÉNYI- NÉNYI- NÍSHA- to iliq, to move slowly downward, to slip down NÍSÁ- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily (plural form is wašra-) NIŠNA- Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to breath (with qsi) Refl. V: to breath, to gasp Noun-Verb: breath (‡) Sprint, ghostly thing (VI) fate (celestial winds) (VII) wind, breeze (VIII) Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- **COSÁHI-* **Auceritation of the wait, to wait for, expectant or waiting creature (‡) SpáHE-* **OSÁHI-* **COSÁHÍ-* **Auceritation of the wait, to wait for, expectant or waiting creature (‡) SpáHE-* **OSÁHÉ-* **COSÁHÉ-* **Trans. V: to make into (your) hatch-brother **Refl. V: to be (your) hatch-brother **Noun-Verb:* **Noun-Verb:* **Noun-Verb:* **Noun-Verb:* **OsANA-* **Trans. V: to be changeable, alterable **Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changed **Noun-Verb:* **Thomas (V:) **Trans. V: to be changeable, alterable **Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changed **Noun-Verb:* **Thomas (V:) **Trans. V: to be changeable, alterable **Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changed **Noun-Verb:* **Thomas (V:) **Trans. V: to be changeable, alterable **Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changed **Noun-Verb:* **Thomas (V:) **Trans. V: to be changeable, alterable **Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changed **Noun-Verb:* **Thomas (V:) **Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changed **Noun-Verb:* **Thomas (V:) **Trans. V: to be changeable, shifting, moon-like **Adverb:* **Aldverb:* **Aldverb:* **Aldverb:* **Shiftingly, shifty **OSÁNA-* **Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changeable, shifting, moon-like **Adverb:* **Aldverb:* **Aldverb:* **Aldreft:* **Aldverb:* **Aldr	NAXUŁ-	desert, deserted land, ba	irren (XI, NUW	A-	large,	unmoving, long lasting ice
NAWE- game) (\$) NÉHÁ- Tmale giant (?) (\$) (VI) ⁶ NELNI- to be kind and generous, †a kind and generous creature (‡) NÉLSÁ- **ONÉLU- **ONÉLY- **ONÉLU- **ONÉLU- **ONÉLU- **ONÉLU- **ONÉLY- **OURI- **ONÉLY- **OURI- **ONÉLY- **OURI- **ONÉLY- **OURI- **ONÍLSA- **O (LI) **OSÁHI- **Incient, truly old, beyond all remembrance (‡) **OSÁHE- **To wait, to wait for, expectant or waiting creature (‡) **OSÁHÉ- **Trans. V: to make into (your) hatch-brother of species) (V) **OSÁHÉ- **OSÁHÉ- **Trans. V: to make into (your) hatch-brother (I) **Adjective: **Dount-Verb: **OsANI- **Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to be the wind, to blow on, to take away breath (with qsi) **Noun-Verb: **Doun-Verb: **Doun-V		X)			sheet	(X, XI)
méhá- †male giant (?) (♂) (VI) 6 NEENI- to be kind and generous, †a kind and generous creature (‡) NÉESÁ- to make worse, to worsen **NÉEÚ- shed scales (?) (singular form is yâtsin-) (XI) NÉMYI- limestone (X) NEWÁ- to dip, to move slowly downward, to slip down NIHÁ- to curl up, to roll oneself up **ONÍESA- to lie, a lie (VIII), a liar (‡), a deceitful happening, a trick (XII) (plural form is wašra-) NIRU- to inadvertently startle an animal tibia bone (‡) NIŠÁ- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NIŠÁ- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NIŠÁ- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NIŠÁ- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NIŠÁ- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NIŠÁ- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NIŠÁ- to get water off NUNA- Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to blow on, to take away breath (with ṣsi) Refl. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change, to make different **Refl. V: to change, to make different Trans. V: to change, to make different **Refl. V: to change, to make different **Trans. V: to change, to slost, of the moon to the next dark of the moon to the next dark of the moon to the next dark of the moon (XII) **Adjective: breezily, breathy **NOUN-Verb: Shiftingly, shifty **QSÁNE-* **Trans. V: to be changeable, shifting, moon- like **Adverb: shiftingly, shifty **QSÁNE-* **Trans. V: to change, to slost, of the moon (XII) **Adjective: changeable, shifting, moon- like **Adverb: shiftingly, shifty	NATSA-	cool, soothing, cool object	(‡) NYAR	₹ E -	drago	n's forepaw, forefoot, "hand"
NEENI- NÉESA- NÉESA- NÉESA- NÉMYI- NÉNYI- NÉMYI-	NAWE-		redator or		(I)	
NEENI- NÉESA- NÉESA- NÉESA- NÉMYI- NÉNYI- NÉMYI-	NÉHÁ-	†male giant $(?) (\circlearrowleft) (VI)^6$				\circ c
NÉLSÁ- to make worse, to worsen **ONÉLU- shed scales (?) (singular form is yâtsín-) (XI) NÉNYI- limestone (X) NEWÁ- to dip, to move slowly downward, to slip down NÍHÁ- to curl up, to roll oneself up on/fLSA- to lie, a lie (VIII), a liar (‡), a deceitful happening, a trick (XII) (plural form is wāšra-) NÍRU- to inadvertently startle an animal nishhu- tibia bone (‡) NÍSH- to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off NUNA- Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to blow on, to take away breath (with qsi) Refl. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change, to make different Refl. V: to change to alter, to be changeable, shifting, moonly duration, a month, from the dark of the moon to the next dark of the moon (XII) Adjective: brotherly QSANA- to slosh, to splash water or liquid QSANI- Intran. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changed Noun-Verb: Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changed Noun-Verb: Adjective: changeable, shifting, moonlike Adjective: brotherly Adjective: changeable, shifting, moonlike Adverb: shiftingly, shifty QSANA- tants (singular form is qxarin-) (VI) QSANA- tants (singular form is qxarin-)	NEŁNI-		s, †a kind			<u>Q3</u>
NÉLSÁ- to make worse, to worsen **NÉLU- 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 on/NÍLSA- to lie, a lie (VIII), a liar (‡), a deceitful happening, a trick (XII) (plural form is wašra-) NÍRU- to inadvertently startle an animal (‡), oily (IX), oil of an animal (†), oily (IX		and generous creature (‡)	QSÁH	II-	ancie	nt, truly old, beyond all
**NÉLU- shed scales (?) (singular form is ydásín-) (XI) NÉNYI- limestone (X) NEWÁ- to dip, to move slowly downward, to slip down NÍHÁ- to curl up, to roll oneself up onléssA- to lie, a lie (VIII), a liar (‡), a deceitful happening, a trick (XII) (plural form is waśra-) NÍRU- to inadvertently startle an animal (‡), oily nišhA- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily nišhA- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily nišhA- to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off NUNA- Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to be the wind, to blow on, to take away breath (with qsi) Refl. V: to breathe, to gasp Noun-Verb: †Moon (VII) 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) QSÁHÉ- to wait, to wait for, expectant or waiting creature (‡) QSÁHÉ- to wait, to wait, for wait for, expectant or waiting creature (‡) QSÁHÉ- to wait, to wait for, expectant or waiting creature (‡) QSÁHÉ- to wait, to wait for, expectant or waiting creature (‡) QSÁHÉ- to wait, to wait, for wait for, expectant or waiting creature (‡) QSÁHÉ- to wait, to wait, for wait for, expectant or waiting creature (‡) QSÁHÉ- to wait, to wait for, expectant or waiting creature (‡) PAH- the lundifferentiated gender or species) (V) *QSÁLÉ- Trans. V: to make into (your) hatch-brother (I) Adjective: brother! Refl. V: to slosh, to splash water or liquid QSÁNI- Trans. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change, to make different iated gender or species) (V) *QSÁNA- to slosh, to splash water or liquid QSÁNI- Trans. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change, to make different iated gender or species) (V) *QSÁNA- to slosh, to splash water or liquid QSÁNI- Refl. V: to change, to make different an animal figurally to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change to alter, to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change to alter, to be changeable, alte	NÉŁSÁ-	to make worse, to worsen				
waiting creature (‡) NÉNYI- limestone (X) NEWÁ- to dip, to move slowly downward, to slip down NÍHÁ- to curl up, to roll oneself up NÍÉSA- to lie, a lie (VIII), a liar (‡), a deceitful happening, a trick (XII) (plural form is wašra-) NÍRU- to inadvertently startle an animal (‡), oily nišhá- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily nišhá- to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off NUNA- Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to breathe (with qsi) Refl. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change, to make different Refl. V: to change to alter, to be changeable, shifting, moon like Adjective: breath (‡) Adjective: breatly, breathy NUSU- tcrawdad (V, VI) NÚSHE- a crack in a rock face (X, XII) Waiting creature (‡) *whale (undifferentiated gender or species) (V) *QSÁNÉ- Trans. V: to make into (your) hatch-brother Noun-Verb: Noun-Verb: **Refl. V: to be (your) hatch-brother (I) Adjective: brother! Refl. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change, to make different Refl. V: to change down's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon (XII) Adjective: breazily, breathy NUSU- **Cosána- **Trans. V: to be (your) hatch-brother (I) Adjective: brother! **Refl. V: to be changeable, shifting moon like **Adverb: shiftingly, shifty **QSÁNA- **Trans. V: to be changeable, shifting moon like **Adverb: sh	•¢NÉŁU-	shed scales (?) (singular	r form is QSÁH	IE-		
NÉNYI- NEWÁ- to dip, to move slowly downward, to slip down NÍHÁ- to curl up, to roll oneself up NÍLSA- to lie, a lie (VIII), a liar (‡), a deceitful happening, a trick (XII) (plural form is wāsra-) NÍRU- to inadvertently startle an animal NISHU- tibia bone (‡) NISA- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NISNÁ- to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off NUNA- Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to blow on, to take away breath (with qsi) Noun-Verb: Refl. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change, to make different Refl. V: to change, to make different Refl. 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 to the next dark of the moon (XII) Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- NÚSHE- a crack in a rock face (X, XII) QSÁNIA- Trans. V: to make into (your) hatch-brother Refl. V: to be (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 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 like Adverb: shiftingly, shifty QSÁNIA- †ants (singular form is qxarín-) (VI) QSÁQSA- †turtle (IV, V)		yátsín-) (XI)				
NEWÁ- to dip, to move slowly downward, to slip down NÍHÁ- to curl up, to roll oneself up NIÉSA- to lie, a lie (VIII), a liar (‡), a deceitful happening, a trick (XII) (plural form is wašra-) NIRU- to inadvertently startle an animal NIŚHU- tibia bone (‡) NIŚÁ- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NIŚNÁ- to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off 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 Noun-Verb: Refl. V: to breathe, to gasp Noun-Verb: breath (‡) Noun-Verb: breath (‡) 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 to the next dark of the moon (XII) Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- †crawdad (V, VI) NÚSHE- a crack in a rock face (X, XII) QSÁQSA- †turtle (IV, V)	NÉNYI-	limestone (X)	QSÁH	IÚN-		_
NÍHÁ- to curl up, to roll oneself up NÍÉSA- to lie, a lie (VIII), a liar (‡), a deceitful happening, a trick (XII) (plural form is wašra-) NÍRU- to inadvertently startle an animal NÍSHU- tibia bone (‡) NÍŠÁ- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NIŠNÁ- to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off 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 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) Trans. V: to make into (your) hatch-brother Refl. V: to be (your) hatch-brother (Noun-Verb: †(your) hatch-brother Refl. V: to be (your) hatch-brother (Noun-Verb: †(your) hatch-brother (Noun-Verb: †(your) hatch-brother (I) Adjective: brotherly QSANA- to slosh, to splash water or liquid QSANII- Intran. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changed Noun-Verb: †Moon (VII) Adjective: changeable, shifting, moon- like Adverb: shiftingly, shifty QSANEA- †ants (singular form is qxarín-) (VI) QSANEA- †turtle (IV, V)	NEWÁ-	to dip, to move slowly d	ownward,			
to lie, a lie (VIII), a liar (‡), a deceitful happening, a trick (XII) (plural form is wašra-) NÍRU- to inadvertently startle an animal NÍSHU- tibia bone (‡) NÍŠĀ- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NIŠNĀ- to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off NUNA- Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to blow on, to take away breath (with qsi) Noun-Verb: Refl. V: to breathe, to gasp Noun-Verb: Noun-Verb: Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- NUSU- Transdad (V, VI) NÚSHE- to lie, a lie (VIII), a liar (‡), a deceitful happening, a trick (XII) Refl. V: to be (your) hatch-brother Noun-Verb: 1 (your) hatch-brother (I) Adjective: brotherly QSANA- to slosh, to splash water or liquid QSÁNI- 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 OSÁNLA- † ants (singular form is qxarín-) (VI) QSANA- † turtle (IV, V)		to slip down	•QSÁI	ŁÉ-	•	
deceitful happening, a trick (XII) (plural form is wašra-) NÍRU- NÍSHU- NÍSHU- NÍSĂ- Oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NIŠĀ- NOUNA- 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: Refl. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changed Noun-Verb: Refl. V: to change, to alter, to be Noun-Verb: \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Noun-Verb: \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Noun-Verb: \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Noun-Verb: \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Crawdad (V, VI) \[\text{QSANA-} \text{ to be changeable, alterable} \text{Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be} \text{changed} \text{Noun-Verb:} \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Noun-Verb: \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Noun-Verb: \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Adjective: changeable, shifting, moon- like \text{Intran. V: to be changeable, shifting, moon- like} \text{Adverb:} \text{ shiftingly, shifty} \text{QSANA-} \text{ to change, to alter, to be} \text{ changeable, shifting, moon- like} \text{ Adverb:} \text{ shiftingly, shifty} \text{QSANA-} \text{ to change, to alter, to be} \text{ changeable, shifting, moon- like} \text{ Adverb:} \text{ shiftingly, shifty} \text{QSANA-} \text{ to be changeable, alterable} \text{ Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be} \text{ changed} \text{ Noun-Verb:} \text{ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Noun-Verb: \text{ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Noun-Verb: \text{ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Adjective: changeable, shifting, moon- like \text{ Adverb: shiftingly, shifty} \text{QSANA-} \text{ to change to mon's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon (XII) \text{ Adjective: changeable, shifting, moon- like \text{ Adverb: shiftingly, shifty} \text{QSANA-} \text{ to change to make different Refl. V: to change, to alter, to be changed \text{ Noun-Verb:} \text{ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Adjective: changeable, shifting, moon- like \text{ Adverb: shiftingly, shifty} \text{ \$\text{QSANA-} \text{ to change to min to the next dark of the moon (XII) \text{ \$\text{QSANA-} \$\text{ to change	NÍHÁ-	to curl up, to roll oneself u	ıp	Trans	s. V:	to make into (your) hatch-
(plural form is wašra-) NíRU- to inadvertently startle an animal NíSHU- tibia bone (‡) NíŠÁ- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NIŠNÁ- to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off NUNA- Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to blow on, to take away breath (with qsi) Noun-Verb: Refl. V: to breathe, to gasp Noun-Verb: a single moon's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon to the next dark of the moon (XII) Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- † crawdad (V, VI) NÚSHE- a crack in a rock face (X, XII) Noun-Verb: Adverb: shiftingly, shifty Noun-Verb: Adverb: shiftingly, shifty Noun-Verb: Adverb: shiftingly, shifty OSÁNLA- † tants (singular form is qxarín-) (VI) QSÁOSA- † turtle (IV, V)	♦NÍŁSA-	to lie, a lie (VIII), a l	iar (‡), a			brother
NÍRU- to inadvertently startle an animal NÍSHU- tibia bone (‡) NÍSÁ- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NIŠÁ- to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off NUNA- Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to blow on, to take away breath (with qsi) Noun-Verb: Refl. V: to breathe, to gasp Noun-Verb: breath (‡) Noun-Verb: a single moon's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon to the next dark of the moon (XII) Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- NÚSHE- A crack in a rock face (X, XII) Adjective: brotherly A		deceitful happening, a tr	rick (XII)	Refl.	V:	to be (your) hatch-brother
NISHU- tibia bone (‡) NISÁ- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NISÁ- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NISNÁ- to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off NUNA- Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to blow on, to take away breath (with qsi) Noun-Verb: Refl. V: to breathe, to gasp Noun-Verb: a single moon's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon to the next dark of the moon (XII) fate (celestial winds) (VII) Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- **Trans. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change, to make different Refl. V: to change, to alter, to be changeable Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changeable Trans. V: to change, to make different Refl. V: to change, to alter, to be changeable Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changeable Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changeable Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changeable Noun-Verb: a single moon's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon (XII) Adjective: changeable, shifting, moon-like Adverb: shiftingly, shifty **OSÁNLA-** †ants (singular form is qxarín-) (VI) QSÁQSA- †turtle (IV, V)		-		Noun	-Verb:	
NIŚÁ- oil (IX), oil of an animal (‡), oily NIŚNÁ- to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off NUNA- Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to blow on, to take away breath (with qsi) Noun-Verb: Noun-Verb: 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) OSÁNI- 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 OSÁNI- Intran. V: to slosh, to splash water or liquid OSÁNI- Intran. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changed Noun-Verb: †Moon (VII) Adjective: changeable, shifting, moon- like Adverb: shiftingly, shifty OSÁNŁA- †ants (singular form is qxarín-) (VI) OSÁQSA- †turtle (IV, V)	NÍRU-		animal	†((your) h	atch-brother (I)
NIŠNÁ- to shake water off, to shake oneself to get water off NUNA- Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to blow on, to take away breath (with qsi) Noun-Verb: Refl. V: to breathe, to gasp Noun-Verb: a single moon's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon to the spirit, ghostly thing (VI) fate (celestial winds) (VII) Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- **Trans. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change, to alter, to be changed Noun-Verb: Refl. V: to change, to alter, to be changeable of the moon (VII) **Ading 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-) **QSÁQSA-** †turtle (IV, V) **QSÁQSA-** †turtle (IV, V)	NÍSHU-			Adjec	tive:	brotherly
Intran. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to blow on, to take away breath (with qsi) Noun-Verb: Refl. V: to breathe, to gasp Noun-Verb: a single moon's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon to the next dark of the moon (XII) fate (celestial winds) (VII) Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- **Trans. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to be change, to make different Refl. V: to change, to alter, to be changed Noun-Verb: 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 OSÁNŁA- **Trans. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to be change, to make different Refl. V: to change, to alter, to be changed Noun-Verb: **Advarbis** Advarbis** Shiftingly, shifting, moon- like Adverb: shiftingly, shifty OSÁNŁA- **Tans. V: to be changeable, alterable Trans. V: to change, to make different Refl. V: to change, to make different				ΙΑ-	to slo	sh, to splash water or liquid
NUNA- Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to blow on, to take away breath (with qsi) Noun-Verb: Refl. V: to breathe, to gasp Noun-Verb: a single moon's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon to the spirit, ghostly thing (VI) fate (celestial winds) (VII) Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- **Trans. V: to change, to make different Refl. V: to change, to alter, to be changed Noun-Verb: **Adometrical 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 OSÁNLA- **Trans. V: to change, to make different Refl. V: to change, to alter, to be changed Noun-Verb: **Adometrical 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 OSÁNLA- **Trans. V: to change, to make different Refl. V: to change, to alter, to be changed **Comparison of the moon (VII) **Adometrical moon's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon (XII) **Adjective: changeable, shifting, moon-like **OSÁNLA-** † ants (singular form is qxarín-) (VI) QSÁQSA- **† turtle (IV, V)	NIŠNÁ-	to shake water off, to sha	ke oneself QSÁN	II-		
Intran. V: to be the wind, to blow Trans. V: to blow on, to take away breath (with qsi) Noun-Verb: Refl. V: to breathe, to gasp Noun-Verb: a single moon's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon to the spirit, ghostly thing (VI) fate (celestial winds) (VII) Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- †crawdad (V, VI) NÚSHE- A crack in a rock face (X, XII) Refl. V: to change, to alter, to be changed Noun-Verb: a single moon's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon (XII) Adjective: changeable, shifting, moon- like Adverb: shiftingly, shifty OSÁNŁA- †ants (singular form is qxarín-) (VI) QSÁQSA- †turtle (IV, V)		to get water off		Intrar	n. V:	to be changeable, alterable
Trans. V: to blow on, to take away breath (with qsi) Refl. V: to breathe, to gasp †Moon (VII) Noun-Verb: a single moon's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon to the next dark of the moon (XII) fate (celestial winds) (VII) fate (celestial winds) (VII) Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- **Trans. V: to blow on, to take away changed Noun-Verb: 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 **OSÁNŁA-** †ants (singular form is qxarín-) (VI) QSÁQSA- **†turtle (IV, V)	NUNA-			Trans	s. V:	to change, to make different
breath (with qsi) Refl. V: to breathe, to gasp Noun-Verb: Noun-Verb: a single moon's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon to the 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) NOUN-Verb: NOUN-Verb: A single moon's duration, a month, from the dark of the moon (XII) Adjective: changeable, shifting, moon- like Adverb: shiftingly, shifty OSÁNLA- †ants (singular form is qxarín-) (VI) OSÁQSA- †turtle (IV, V)		,		Refl.	V:	to change, to alter, to be
Refl. V: to breathe, to gasp Noun-Verb: breath (‡) spirit, ghostly thing (VI) fate (celestial winds) (VII) Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- †crawdad (V, VI) NÚSHE- Refl. V: to breathe, to gasp †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 OSÁNŁA- †ants (singular form is qxarín-) (VI) OSÁQSA- †turtle (IV, V)	Tran	,	ake away			changed
Noun-Verb: breath (‡) spirit, ghostly thing (VI) fate (celestial winds) (VII) Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- †crawdad (V, VI) NÚSHE- a crack in a rock face (X, XII) 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)		•		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) 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)	_	~ -		†1	Moon (VII)
spirit, ghostly thing (VI) fate (celestial winds) (VII) Adjective: changeable, shifting, moonwind, breeze (VIII) Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- †crawdad (V, VI) NÚSHE- a crack in a rock face (X, XII) QSÁQSA- †turtle (IV, V) QSÁQSA- †turtle (IV, V)				a	single	moon's duration, a month,
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wind, breeze (VIII) Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- †crawdad (V, VI) NÚSHE- a crack in a rock face (X, XII) QSÁQSA- †turtle (IV, V) OSÍQSÍ-					next (dark of the moon (XII)
Adjective: breezily, breathy NUSU- †crawdad (V, VI) NÚSHE- a crack in a rock face (X, XII) QSÁQSA- †turtle (IV, V) OSÍQSA- †corí				Adjec	tive:	changeable, shifting, moon-
NUSU- †crawdad (V, VI)						like
NÚSHE- a crack in a rock face (X, XII) QSÁQSA- †turtle (IV, V)	,	•		Adver	rb:	shiftingly, shifty
QSÁQSA- †turtle (IV, V)	NUSU-			NŁA-	†ants	(singular form is qxarín-)
onload	NÚSHE-	a crack in a rock face (X, Z				
See the note on ríná- about this root QSÁQSÁ-					†turtl	e (IV, V)
	6 See the note	on ríná- about this root	QSÁQ	ISÁ-		

⁶ See the note on *ríná*- about this root

Srínawésin:	The 1	Lanouage	of	the	Kindred	ł
OTTITU W COLLIN		During Gung C	~-		Trition	•

Intran.	. V:	to flock together, to fly	Noun-Verb:				
		through the air in a mass	† }	færie, go	oblin, elf, little spirit or sprite		
Trans.	V:	to flock in attack, to swarm		(‡)			
		another and attack in a	Adjec	tive:	annoying, problematic		
		group	Adve	rb:	difficult, problematic		
Refl. V	⁷ :	to be a crow, to flock in a	QSAWÍN-	†walr	us (3) (III, V)		
J		group	QSEHAR-		(II, IV)		
Noun-	Verb:	8 1	♦♦♦QŞÉRE-		, to buzz around annoyingly,		
	row (V	1)	Q		dartingly without a pattern		
Adjecti	•	crowy, in a flocky manner,			al form is słátsú-, innumerable		
,		crow-like smell		_	is qxuhan-) (VI)		
Adverl	b:	in a group in the air	QSÉRNA-	nipple	, - ,		
QSAQXE-		e (VI)	QSÉRU-	F F -	- (-)		
QSÁRHU-	_	sh (VI)		n. V:	to smell, to be odorous		
QSÁSÍ-		ightmare, a terrible dream,	Trans		to smell, to taste		
QUIDI		ening thing while sleeping,		V:	to make oneself smelly		
	_	ng up scared, to dream a	•	-Verb:	to make onesen smerry		
		mare (VII)		ose (‡)			
•QŞASHI-	_	y and lose one's scent by			ree, treetop(s) (IX)		
QSASIII		ng a river or stream, a trail		_	, promontory (nose of land)		
		e an animal tried to lose its	11	(X)	, promoniory (nose of land)		
			1ء	` /	of an unknown thing, "tip of		
		by crossing a river or stream to be the smell, †an animal who	LI.				
	_		A dias		eberg" (XIII)		
		to lose its trail by crossing a	Adjec	tive:	smelly (non-pejorative), noticeable		
AOC Á CITI		or stream (‡)	۸ 1	1			
¢QSÁSHI-		rds/sorcerers? (singular form	Adve	rb:	obvious, apparent		
QSÁTHI-	is xye	hí-) (IV) ⁷	QSEQSÉ- Intra	17.	4- h		
Intran.	17.	to be hidden stocked arress			to be snowy		
Trans.		to be hidden, stashed away	Trans	s. v:	to cover in snow, to powder with snow		
rans.	v:	to consume, to eat, to place	D . (1	17.			
D. C. V	7.	into (the stomach)	Refl.		to hide among the snow		
Refl. V	· :	to be hidden, in a dark place,		-Verb:	- C C-11:		
NI .	T 7 1	to be eaten, to eat oneself	n		s of falling meteors in a swarm		
Noun-		(+)	c	(VII)			
	mach			_	low (VIII)		
	ve, hole				the ground (IX)		
		a dead animal (XI)	Adjec		snowy		
		, hole, "bag" (XII)	QSÍHÍ-		orange-yellow, a thing which		
Adjecti		hidden, stashed away			nge-yellow (‡)		
Adverl		secretly	QSÍHÚ-		s, to throw		
QSATSE-	Thawl	x, eagle (II, VI)	QSÍNQXE-	_	ft of wind (VIII)		
#QSÁWERÁ-	T 7	1 1	•QSÍNRA-		r, cover up, to hide behind		
Trans.	V:	to pester, to bother, to	,		from a predator		
_ a -	-	hassle, to disrupt	QSÍRTSE-		rous, cancer, †a creature with		
Refl. V	':	to worry oneself, to hassle		cance			
		oneself, to be a færie or	QSÍSA-	_	, to push over		
		goblin	QSŁÁN(E)-		care intently, to pay close		
				attent	tion, †intent creature (‡)		
-							

⁷ See the note on *xyéhí*- below.

statically charged clouds (thunder Trans. V: to hunt for something QSŁAHUclouds which are forming) (VIII) Refl. V: to be hunting to sing a song with a traditional Noun-Verb: •QSŁÁRUmelody but different lyrics, a song thunting dragon (I) with a traditional melody but †predator (II) differing lyrics (VIII) †animal hunting another (but nonpredatory?) (‡) •QSŁÁŠU-Intran. V: to be next to something next Adjective: stalking "huntingly," "stalkingly" to another Adverb: Trans. V: to make another (your) OSUWÍNheather (bush) (IX) neighbor's neighbor tundra, large cold land without QSWÁTSAtrees (X, XI) Refl. V: to be (your) neighbor's twood boring insects (VI) neighbor QSWÍŠÍ-Noun-Verb: †(your) neighbor's neighbor (I) somewhat distant Adjective: QSŁÁWUforest with various mixed trees †clutch-mates (non-gendered or •♦QXAHA-(IX) possessed) (inherently plural but QSŁÁYÁpawpads of a mammal (‡) there appears to be no singular oak tree, oak wood, oak branch (IX, QSŁIRÁform) (I) XII) mudflat (IX, X) QXAŁRÍ-†pheasant (VI) QSNANÍ-QXÁNUdown, fuzz, soft feathers (usually to chew, to worry (to chew upon OSÚHÁplural) (XII, ‡) incessantly), lower jawbone and †ant, antlike insect (plural form is • QXARÍNteeth (‡) gsánła-) (VI) •\$QSÚŁAdragon's wing (plural form is OXÁTSIsyéthu) (I), to fly Intran. V: to be a bone †prey of a Blood Hunt (I) •QSUNRÍ-Trans. V: to de-bone, to rip out the ♦QSÚQSÍford in a river (plural form is helá-) bones (IX, X)Refl. V: to break one's bone thick, brush covered meadow (X) QSÚQSU-Noun-Verb: QSÚRÉ-†newborn calf of any prey animal bone (‡) (III, IV) bones of the mountain, deep stone (X) **OSUSÉ**dead bones, remains (XI) Intran. V: to be raining Adjective: bony, bleached (undifferentiated strength) •QXÁXA-Trans. V: to be rained upon Trans. V: to make into (my) hatchto go out in the rain, to sit in Refl. V: brother the rain Refl. V: to be (my) hatch-brother Noun-Verb: Noun-Verb: †Northern Lights (euphemism) (VII) †(my) hatch-brother rain, falling water from the sky (VIII) Adjective: brotherly waterfall, splashing water (IX) QXÉHArainy, splashy Adjective: Intran. V: to be seared, burnt Adverb: in a rain-like way Trans. V: to burn, to sear with flame QSUWÉto be burnt Refl. V: Intran. V: towards move Noun-Verb: destination (a river hunting the Sun on a hot day (VII) for the sea) heat, hot weather (VIII)

c.	ď	Srinawesin: The Lan		
	re, flam		,	tive: to be audible (the voice)
Adject		fiery, burning, furious		rb: audibly, loudly (in regards
Adver	rb:	vicious, angry, flaming with		o one's voice)
	nger		QXŁAHÍ-	telk $(?)$ (III)
QXEHÍ-		leer (♂) (III)	QXŁÁYU-	pollywog (VI, V)
◊QXÉRE-		rees (singular is tsurí-)	¢QXŁÉYA-	aspen tree (plural is <i>tsíršu-</i>) (IX)
QXÉŁÁ-	lip (‡)		QXŁÍRÍ-	cave pool, pool of water in a cave
QXÉNÁ-	a soui	nd echoing through a valley or		(IX)
		e mountains (thunder, loud	QXNÁHU-	†ancient giant sloth (III)
	noise)	(VIII)	QXNARÍ-	tail feathers of a bird or hawk (‡)
QXENÍ-	decoy	trail, decoy (‡), to decoy, to	#QXNAYU-	to be a coward, to be a weakling,
	lead a	stray		coward, weakling (‡)
QXÉNRA-	†narw	hal whale (undifferentiated	(#QXNÉ(HI)	-) see also (#SNUHA-)
	gende	er) (V)	Intra	n. V: to be bothersome and
QXEQSI-	moor	(X)		troubling
QXÉQSÍ-	†puffi	in (VI)	Trans	s. V: to annoy another, to insult
QXEQXÍ-	fern (IX)	Refl.	V: to be annoying, to be
QXESUN-	ivy, c	rawling ivy (IX)		insulting
QXESHA-	wet, c	lripping, wet thing (‡)	Noun	-Verb:
QXÉSHA-	arm, l	limb, leg (‡)	†a	a bothersome Kindred (I)
¢QXEŠÍ-	kidne	ys (singular is sašni- (‡)	†}	numan, chatterer anything which
QXÉYÉ-				speaks but is not of the Kindred
Intran	1. V:	to be open, to open up		(1/3?)
Trans	s. V:	to open, to bring out	Adjec	tive: insulting, troubling
Refl. \	V:	to hatch, to be a hatchling	Adver	rb: insulting, troubling
Noun-	-Verb:		QXNÍŁA-	stop, halt, wait, obstruction,
†h	natchlin	g, child, youngling, child (‡)		difficult thing or creature (‡)
Adject		opened, young, new	QXNUHÉ-	to sink ones teeth into flesh and
Adver	rb:	openly, newly	_	pull
QXÉYU-	hollo	w of land (X)	QXRÍNA-	hail, hailstones (usually
QXÍNÍ-		p, swampy land (IX, X)	_	innumerable) (VIII, IX)
QXÍQSE-		g hills, plains, prairie (X)	◊◊◊QXUHAN-	tinnumerable gnats, to buzz around
QXÍRSU-		sitate, to pause (at the edge of	•	annoyingly, to fly dartingly
		adow or important action and		without a pattern (singular form is
		es timidity in both cases)		gsére-, plural form is słátsú-) (VI)
QXÍSNA-	_	sh, to force, to make another	QXÚHU-	honey, sweet (IX)
_	do	,	QXÚNAX-	hollow tree (IX, XI)
QXÍXA- QXÍTSÚ-	fork i	n the river or stream (IX)	QXURA-	general name for small animals and rodent (IV, VI)
Intran	ı. V:	to make noise	QXÚSHÚ-	trobin (bird) (VI), robin's egg (a
Trans		to speak to, to address, to	QIOOIIO	"piece of a robin) (XII)
2 / 5///5		talk to, to speak towards	QXUXE-	to trap, to entrap, to back into a
Refl. Y	V:	to be audible, to be making	QHOHL	corner
•		cus on making the sound rather	QXUXI-	stalagmite (X)
		ng heard which is implied with	QXÚTHRA-	to be weak after hibernating,
	'šá-)	6	Q.0111101	weakness after hibernation, †a
	-Verb:			creature weak from hibernation (‡)
	ngue (‡)	QXÚTSÚ-	quartz (X), pearl (XI)
	_	(tongue of land) (X)	QXUYE-	1 (11)
PC		(Caro I E	

Intran. V: to move over the moon at night (dust, clouds) Refl. V: to be a bat Noun-Verb: **That (usually in the innumerable number) (II) smattering of clouds moving over the moon at night (VIII) bat guano, dead bats (XI) QXWÉNA- **QXYÁXE- **Tibcage (‡), †The Ribcage, Constellation of Cassiopeia (?) dewlap (XII, ‡) **RARU- metal (undifferentiated) (X) to be important and meaningful, dear one (term of endearment amongst mated Sihâ) (I) **RASÚL- moon at night (VIII) **RASÚL- moon at night (VIII) **RASÚL- moon at night (VIII) **RASÚL- **Tibcage (‡), †The Ribcage, Constellation of Cassiopeia (?) dewlap (XII, ‡) **MARU- metal (undifferentiated) (X) to be important and meaningful, vital, great, central, vital concept (XII), important individual or creature (‡) forward, in front of (‡) **RASHL- **PASHL- *
Refl. V: to be a bat Noun-Verb: RARU- metal (undifferentiated) (X) **tbat (usually in the innumerable number) (II) smattering of clouds moving over the moon at night (VIII) bat guano, dead bats (XI) QXWÉNA- shale, crumbling stone (X) QXWÉNA- † crane (VI) #QXYÁXE- † goblin (?) (specifically) (VI) RASHE- RASU- RASU- to be important and meaningful, dear one (term of endearment amongst mated Sihá) (I) reflection to be important and meaningful, vital, great, central, vital concept (XII), important individual or creature (‡) RASHA- **RASHA- **Torane (VI) **RASHE- **RASHU- **QXYÁXE- **Togoblin (?) (specifically) (VI) **RASHE- **RASHU- **ORAŠI- **Indiv slivers of wood, tiny pieces of wood (singular is swahú-) (XI, XII) RAHI- **Calm, still air (VIII) **RATHA- **Lalarge creature or item (‡) **RATHA- **Lalarge creature alone (‡) **RATHA- **Lalarge creature alone (‡) **RATHA- **Lalarge creature alone (‡) **RATHA- **Lalarge creature or item (‡) **RATHA- **Lalarge creature alone (‡) **RATHA- **Lalarge creature alone (‡) **RATHA- **Lalarge creature alone (‡) **RATHA- **Lalarge creature or item (‡) **RATHA- **Lalarge cre
Noun-Verb: that (usually in the innumerable number) (II) smattering of clouds moving over the moon at night (VIII) bat guano, dead bats (XI) QXWÉNA- \$\frac{1}{2}\$ shale, crumbling stone (X) QXWÉNA- \$\frac{1}{2}\$ tcane (VI) #QXYÁXE- \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (specifically) (VI) RASHE- RASHU- \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (specifically) (VI) RASHE- \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (singular is \$\frac{3}{2}\$ (xII) \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (xIII) \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (xingular is \$\frac{3}{2}\$ (xingular is \$\frac{3}{2}\$ (xIII) \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (xIII) \$\fra
tbat (usually in the innumerable number) (II) smattering of clouds moving over the smattering of clouds moving over the moon at night (VIII) pateguano, dead bats (XI) QXWÉNA- shale, crumbling stone (X) QXWÉNÁ- †crane (VI) #QXYÁXE- †goblin (?) (specifically) (VI) RASHE- muddy pool, puddle (IX) RASHU- thigh, meat of the thigh (‡) ORAŠI- slivers of wood, tiny pieces of wood (singular is swahú-) (XI, XII) RAHA- big, great, extremely, very, much, a large creature or item (‡) RAHÍ- calm, still air (VIII) RAHÍ- to make, to create, to think, to formulate RÁHÚ- stump of a tree (XI) RALÁ- halo around the moon or sun (VII, VIII) RALÁ- halo around the moon or sun (VII, VIII) RALÁ- halo around the moon or sun (VII, VIII) RASHE- muddy pool, puddle (IX) RATHA- lobe important and meaningful, dear one (term of endearment amongst mated Sihá) (I) RASÚL- to be important and meaningful, dear one (term of endearment amongst mated Sihá) (I) RASÚL- to be important and meaningful, dear one (term of endearment amongst mated Sihá) (I) RASÚL- to be important and meaningful, vital, great, central, vital concept (XII), important individual or creature (‡) RASHA- forward, in front of (‡) RASHE- muddy pool, puddle (IX) RASHE- muddy pool, puddle (IX) RASHB- forward, in front of (‡) RASHB- forward, in front of (‡) RASHB- muddy p
number) (II) smattering of clouds moving over the moon at night (VIII) bat guano, dead bats (XI) QXWÉNA- shale, crumbling stone (X) QXWÉNÁ- †crane (VI) #QXYÁXE- †goblin (?) (specifically) (VI) RASHE- RÁSHU- thigh, meat of the thigh (‡) QXMÉNA- big, great, extremely, very, much, a large creature or item (‡) RAHA- calm, still air (VIII) RAHÍ- calm, still air (VIII) RATHA- to make, to create, to think, to formulate RAHÚ- stump of a tree (XI) RAHÚ- halo around the moon or sun (VII, VIII) RAHÁ- halo around the moon or sun (VII, VIII) RAHÁ- halo around the moon or sun (VII, VIII) RAHÁ- compare with híshí-) (VIII) RATHA- compare with híshí-) (VIII)
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moon at night (VIII) bat guano, dead bats (XI) QXWÉNA- shale, crumbling stone (X) QXWÉNÁ- †crane (VI) #QXYÁXE- †goblin (?) (specifically) (VI) RASHE- muddy pool, puddle (IX) RASHU- thigh, meat of the thigh (‡) ORAŠI- slivers of wood, tiny pieces of wood (singular is swahú-) (XI, XII) RAHA- big, great, extremely, very, much, a large creature or item (‡) RAHI- calm, still air (VIII) RATHA- to make, to create, to think, to formulate RATHO- stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain) (IX, XII) RATHU- drought caused by changing aerial currents or unusual weather patterns (compare with híshí-) VIII) NOTE TO BE IMPORTANT, meaningful, vital, great, extral, vital concept (XII), important, meaningful, vital, great, central, vital concept (XII), important individual or creature (‡) RASHA- forward, in front of (‡) RASHE- muddy pool, puddle (IX) RATHA- a thigh muddy pool, puddle (IX) RATHA- a thigh muddy pool, puddle (IX) RA
bat guano, dead bats (XI) QXWÉNA- shale, crumbling stone (X) QXWÉNÁ- †crane (VI) #QXYÁXE- †goblin (?) (specifically) (VI) RASHE- RASH- big, great, extremely, very, much, a large creature or item (‡) RAHA- calm, still air (VIII) RATHA- calm, still air (VIII) RATHA- stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain) (IX, XII) RATHU-
QXWÉNA- QXWÉNÁ- #QXYÁXE-shale, crumbling stone (X) †crane (VI)RÁSHÁ- RÁSHE- RÁSHU- ORAŠI-important individual or creature (‡) forward, in front of (‡) muddy pool, puddle (IX) thigh, meat of the thigh (‡) oRAŠI- slivers of wood, tiny pieces of wood (singular is swahú-) (XI, XII)RAHA-big, great, extremely, very, much, a large creature or item (‡)RATHA- alone, singular, by oneself, by itself, a thing or creature alone (‡)RAHÍ- RAHÍN- TO make, to create, to think, to formulateRÁTHA- opposed to a sharp pain) (IX, XII) drought caused by changing aerial currents or unusual weatherRÁHÚ- RALÁ- Nalo around the moon or sun (VII, VIII)patterns (compare with híshí-) (VIII)
PAMÉ RASHÉ Slivers of wood, tiny pieces of wood (singular is swahú-) (XI, XII) RAHÉ RAHÉ RAHÉ Calm, still air (VIII) RATHA RATHA Stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain) (IX, XII) formulate RAHÚ RATHU RATHU RATHU RATHU RATHU RATHU RATHU CUITENTS OF UNUSUAL Weather patterns (compare with híshí-) VIII)
#QXYÁXE- †goblin (?) (specifically) (VI) RASHE- RÁSHU- ORAŠI- Big, great, extremely, very, much, a large creature or item (‡) RAHA- Calm, still air (VIII) RAHHA- Compare to think, to formulate RÁHÚ- RAHÁ- RATHU- RAT
RÁSHU- ORAŠI- Slivers of wood, tiny pieces of wood (singular is swahú-) (XI, XII) RAHA- big, great, extremely, very, much, a large creature or item (‡) RAHÍ- calm, still air (VIII) RÁTHA- to make, to create, to think, to formulate RÁHÚ- RÁHÚ- RAHÍ- stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain) (IX, XII) formulate RAHÚ- stump of a tree (XI) RATHU- RATHU- RATHU- currents or unusual weather patterns (compare with híshí-) VIII)
RAHA- big, great, extremely, very, much, a large creature or item (‡) RAHÍ- calm, still air (VIII) RÁHÍN- to make, to create, to think, to formulate RÁHÚ- stump of a tree (XI) RAHÍ- halo around the moon or sun (VII, VIII) Slivers of wood, tiny pieces of wood (singular is swahú-) (XI, XII) a lone, singular, by oneself, by itself, a thing or creature alone (‡) RÁTHA- 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)
(singular is swahú-) (XI, XII) RAHA- big, great, extremely, very, much, a large creature or item (‡) RAHÍ- calm, still air (VIII) RÁHÍN- to make, to create, to think, to formulate RÁHÚ- RÁHÚ- stump of a tree (XI) RATHA- (singular is swahú-) (XI, XII) alone, singular, by oneself, by itself, a thing or creature alone (‡) RÁTHA- 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)
RAHA- big, great, extremely, very, much, a large creature or item (‡) RAHÍ- calm, still air (VIII) RÁTHA- stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain) (IX, XII) formulate RÁHÚ- stump of a tree (XI) RATHU- drought caused by changing aerial currents or unusual weather patterns (compare with híshí-) VIII)
large creature or item (‡) RAHÍ- RAHÍ- calm, still air (VIII) RÁTHA- to make, to create, to think, to formulate RÁHÚ- RAHÍ- 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)
RAHÍ- RÁHÍN- to make, to create, to think, to formulate RÁHÚ- RALÁ- halo around the moon or sun (VII, VIII) RÁTHA- 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)
RÁHÍN- to make, to create, to think, to formulate RATHU- drought caused by changing aerial currents or unusual weather patterns (compare with híshí-) VIII)
formulate RÁHÚ- Stump of a tree (XI) RALÁ- halo around the moon or sun (VII, VIII) RALÁ- Currents or unusual weather patterns (compare with híshí-) (VIII)
RÁHÚ- stump of a tree (XI) RAŁÁ- halo around the moon or sun (VII, VIII) currents or unusual weather patterns (compare with híshí-) (VIII)
RAŁÁ- halo around the moon or sun (VII, patterns (compare with híshí-) VIII) (VIII)
VIII) (VIII)
- 1 1 1 1 DÉTIA to be busines with best to be
RÁLA- for stones to tumble down a slope, RÉHA- to be burning with heat, to be mountain or hill, broken groups of stone fallen from a hill or which is bright with heat (‡)
mountainside (usually REHE- bark of a tree (usually possessed in innumerable) (X) some fashion) (IX)
RANA- death, to die, to be dead, dead thing RÉNA- loamy earth, rotting material (X, (XI)
•RÁNA- †small fish living in a small pool of
Trans. V: to urinate upon (only from a water (V)
male) REQXE- to strike with the tail, to sting with Refl. V: to urinate (only a male) the tail, stinger on the end of a
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
mate 5 drifte (+)
stale male's urine (old) (XI) innumerable plural is wéša-) (VI) Adjective: to smell like male's urine RESHÚ- to stir, to shiver, to make
RANÍ- horns of a dragon (I) something move back and forth
RÁNÍ- to lower one's head and threaten to quickly
charge with horns bared, to RESYÁ- a thermal of air, a warm current of
threaten air to glide upon (VIII), to glide on
RANTHÍL- standing stone (left by a glacier or a thermal current
other geologic event?) (X) RÉSYU- †snipe, shore bird (VI)
RANÚ- to drive towards (hunting), driver RESYÚ- beak, bill (of a bird) (VI, XII)
(hunting term) (I-II) RETSÉ- hyperbole, to be too loquacious and
RAQXE- boulder, large stone (X) talkative, too many words, †a
•RAQXÍ- to turn, to make a turn while creature which is full of hyperbole
flying, to bank and is too talkative (‡)

Srínawésin:	The	Language	of	the	Kindred

	Srínawésin: The Lang	uage of the Kin	ndred
RETSÍ-	jagged, ragged, pointed	Trans	s. V: to make another into (my)
RÍHÁN-	obsidian (dead lava) (XI, X)		neighbor
RIHU-	little, small, tiny, small creature or	Refl.	V: to be (my) neighbor
	item (‡)		-Verb:
RINA-	to decide, to plan, to formulate a	†((my) neighbor (neither friend nor
	plan of action, mind, thoughts		foe) (I)
	(VIII)	Adjec	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
¢RÍNA-	steps, footfalls, vibrations in the	Adver	rb: closely
	ground or earthquakes (singular	#RIXNÁ-	nasty, terrible tasting, awful (‡, VI)
	form is srúrna-) (‡)	RÍYÁ-	forget-me-not (flower) (IX)
RÍNÁ-	†female giant $(?) (?) (VI)^8$	RUNÁ-	marble (X)
RINE-	flash of light (fire, explosion,	RÚNA-	†a marmot (?) (IV)
	meteor strike, nova?) (VII, VIII)	RÚNÁ-	mountain (large) (X)
RÍNHA-	to swim against the current, †fish	RÚNHA-	deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal
	swimming against the current (V)		(‡)
RÍNŁE-	booming, crashing sound	RUQSA-	a burp, expulsion of air (VIII)
	(alternative word for thunder)	RÚRÍN-	ice (IX)
	(VIII)	RUSHÉ-	madrona tree (?) (IX)
RISA-		RUSU-	only, but, just ⁹
Trans	v.V: to bite, to slay with one's teeth	RÚSÚ-	twhistling creature or dragon (‡), singing bird (VI), whistling sound
Refl.			(VIII)
•	-Verb:	RUTHU-	river flowing beneath ice (IX)
	ooth, teeth (‡)	RÚWA-	to fake dead, to play dead, †an
Adjec			animal faking dead to avoid real
Adver	<u>-</u>		death (‡)
RÍSU-	to gulp or drink deeply		` ,
RISÍN-	body language, disposition,		C
	unspoken communication (‡)		3
RIŠA-	mistletoe (IX)	SÁHÁTH-	island, isle (X, XII)
¢RIŠU-	hip, hip bones, pelvis (singular is	SÁHE-	†badger (♂) (IV)
	hasné-) (‡)	SAHÍ-	moss, low hanging (IX)
RÍXU-	to skewer, to impale	•SÁHI-	†(your) mate (\circlearrowleft) (I)
RITHA-	to hide, to cover up, to move	SÁHÍN-	forbidden, not allowed, to make

•SÁHUN-

SAŁATH-

SÁŁU-SANHÍ-

SÁNHÍ-

SANHU-

something over oneself in order to hide

•RÍTHÍ-

hard (raining) (On.))

•RITSŁÁ-

Intran. V: to be next to, to be near

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

oneself (X)

particularly delicious or succulent

low laying ground, depression (X)

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

(undifferentiated

impossible to cross over

child

log floating in the water (XI)

 \dagger (my)

fat (‡)

gender) (I)

moth (VI)

21

⁹ Another form of 'only, but, just' appears in tsérin-

		Srinawesin: The Lang	guage of t			
#SÁNSÁ-	annoy	ying, troubling, bothersome,		Trans. V	7 :	to turn into (my) friend
	diffic	ult, to bother, to annoy (fairly		Refl. V:		to be (my) friend
	rude)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Noun-Ve	erh.	· //
SANSÚ-	-	• •				and ally proven companion
SANSU-		tch a fleeting smell or scent, a				end, ally, proven companion
	fleeti	ng smell (VIII)			(I)	
SANU-				Adjective	e :	friendly, trustworthy
Intrar	ı. V:	looking for a location (river		Adverb:		trustworthily
		moving towards the sea)	SAYÚ-	· te	o sten	down on with force, to hold
Trans	. 17.	to search for, to look for, to	01110		_	hing down with the foot or
Trans	. v .					C
- 7		find				to crush by stepping on, to
Refl. `	V:	to think about oneself, to				ushed and dismal
		search one's mind	SERA-	te	o crav	vl, †centipede (VI)
Noun	-Verb:		SÉRÁ-	n	nuck,	grime (IX)
†(my) ey	re (I)	SERŁÁ:			rge into something recklessly,
Adjec		found, discovered	OLICLIA			do something without
,						$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{U}}$
Adver		in a searching way				ering options or results, †a
SÁNU-	•	thing, all, teveryone,				creature (‡)
	every	thing (‡)	SESU-	S	ickly,	spotted leaves (IX, XI, XII)
SÁNYA-	to u	ndercut (a river eroding a	SEŠU-	li	ittle r	iver, creek, stream (IX)
	riverl	oank), undercut riverbank	SEŠA-	а	wav	e, ripple of water (alternate
	(IX)	- ,,				of sihin-) (IX), to wave, to
SARA-	, ,	n (V, VI)				back and forth in the wind or
						back and forth in the wind of
¢SARÁ-		sheep $()$ (plural is tsethú-)	•		vater	(***)
	(IV)		SEŠE-			ree (IX)
SARHÁ-	†a hy	dra, a multi-headed dragon (I)	SEŠÉ-	S	andba	ar on a riverbank (IX due its
SÁRHÁ-	dusk	(VIII), covering the eyes,		c	hange	eable nature, X)
	cover	something which is glowing	SÉŠI-	р	ine tr	ree (IX)
SARÚ-		wisdom, one who is wise,	SEWE-	-		rime, thin frost (IX)
		igence (does not necessarily	SÉYU-		,	, , , ,
		te age) (‡)	OLIO	Intran. V	7.	to flow (as a river flows)
-0 (
•SÁRXA-	. ,) mate (\mathcal{P})		Trans. V	:	to pour out, to make water
♦SASI-	plura	l form of #łari- 'willow tree'				flow from, to make blood
	(IX)					flow from
#•SASHIN-	(my)	untrustworthy neighbor (I)		Refl. V:		to run along the ground, to
SASRÁ-	-	nche (either snow or stone)				slither like a serpent
	(IX)	,		Noun-Ve	erh:	1
SASRU-	, ,	nake, to shake off water, to				ving water, flowing water,
SASKU-						
	shake	something until another falls				n, creek (IX)
	out			Adjective	e :	like flowing water, watery,
SAŠNE-	down	, fuzz (‡)				riverine
¢SAŠNI-	kidne	ey (plural is <i>qxeší-</i>) (‡)		Adverb:		river-like
SAŠRÍ-	clove	n hoof, animal with a cloven	• \$SIHA	i - (plural	l form is SHÚNA-)
		(XII, III, IV)		Intran. V	-	to be similar
SÁTHIN-		boundary (non-territorial)		Trans. V		to make another thing like
544411114	(X)	countary (non territorial)		2 . o v	•	another
o (mo (, ,			Dafl W		
SÁTSÁ-		ent canine-bear (♂), possibly		Refl. V:		to be a dragon, to make
		for male dogs/wolves (II, III,		·	1	oneself the same
	IV)			Noun-Ve	erb:	
• C A 37 A -						

•SAYA-

.s. ·		Srinawesin: The Lang	, ,		(7777) 1
To	_	(undifferentiated race and	SŁÁHÍN-		us (VII), alternating colors,
		ionship) (I)			nating
†g	group o	f animals (‡)	SŁAHU-	flat 1	rocks, a field of flat rocks (X)
†s	warm	of insects, bugs, frogs (VI)	SŁÁHU-	†adu	lt, grown-up (draconic) (I)
bı	anch of	f stones, rocks (X)	SŁÁŁ(Á)-	thun	nb, gripping digit (‡, XII)
gr	oup of	dead animals or Kindred (XI)	SŁAŁU-		der (XII, ‡)
Adjec	_	alike, in a similar manner	SŁAN(E)-		ulent taste/smell, delicious,
Adver		in an alike way	(-)		derful, mouth watering (‡)
•SÍHÁ-	t(my	(0) mate (0) (I)	SŁÁN(RA)-	lack	of prey, no prey, without prey
SIHIN-	a rip	ple of water (alternate term to	SŁARU-	to sv	woop down and grab from the
	-	(IX)			nd lift off again
SÍŁA-		lily plant, lily blossom (IX)	SŁÁRU-		bell plant (IX)
SÍNA-	-	nase into a dead end without	SŁARÚ-		ıddering breath (VII)
0	escap		SŁÁRÚ-		es of heat coming off the
SINÍ-		int by hearing alone, an animal	o za inco		nd or in the air (VIII)
31141		•	SŁASWE-	_	ck, little hill, tiny hill (X)
		h hunts by hearing alone (I, II,	SŁAS W E- SŁATSÉ-		
SINTHÚ-	V) Inart	ridge (VI)	SŁATSE-		ing, hatch-mate (unpossessed non-gendered, generic) (I)
SÍRE-	_	uat or hunker down (to urinate	◇◇◇SŁÁTSÚ-		ts, to buzz around annoyingly,
SIRE	_	efecate?)	**************************************	_	y dartingly without a pattern
SÍRHE-		lutter, to flap, to beat ones			gular form is <i>qsére-</i> ,
	wing				merable form is qxuhan-) (VI)
SÍRTSE-		,-	SŁÁ(YA)-		7
Intrar	ı. V:	to be near but not really all	Intra	n. V:	to be bloody (a stone
		that near, in the same			covered with blood)
		general vicinity	Tran	s. V:	to cut, to make bloody, to
Trans	· V·	to make into (my) far			tear
1101115	• • •	distant neighbor	Refl.	V·	to make oneself bloody
Refl. `	V·	to be (my) far distant	,	-Verb:	00 222020 0220022 0200029
Reji.	٧.	neighbor		lood (‡)
Noun	-Verb:	neighbor			ran (star in Taurus) (VII)
		d::-h (I)			
		r distant neighbor (I)			plant sap (plant blood) (IX)
Adjec	tive:	somewhat close but not	-		plood, dead blood (XI)
		really, to be sorta near	Adjed		bloodily, bloodied, bloody
SISNE-		oke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood	Adve	rb:	bloodily, viciously
SIŠÍ-	craw		SŁEŁÉ-		
¢SŁAXÍ-		s, sheep (singular is sišin-) (♂)	Intra		to be en masse, to swarm
	(III)		Tran	s. V:	to swam another thing and
SÍXI-	-	still and reflective water (IX),	D - 41	1 7.	bite it
		ction on the water (XIII)	Refl.	v:	to be a mosquito, to swarm
SITHA-		ny, to refuse	. .	T T 1	in a group
SÍTHÍ-	-	y) trusted enemy (?)		-Verb:	
SÍTHRA-		n, vast expanse of water	Ť:	_	ito, biting insects (usually in
	(witl	nout being able to see the other			nnumerable number) (VI)
	side)	(IX)	Adjed		swarming/biting
SÍYA-	to b	e funny, to be amusing, †a	Adve	rb:	in a great mass
	funn	y or amusing creature (‡)	SŁÉ(NA)-	†cro1	uching, ready to spring (I, II)
SŁÁHIN-	†min	now, little fish (V)	SŁÉXU-		

		Srinawesin: The Lan	-		
Intran	ı. V:	to be full (clouds full of rain, hole full of water)	•SŁIŠI-	lyrics	ng a song with traditional but with varying melodies, a
Trans	. V:	to impregnate, to fill up		song	with traditional lyrics but
Refl. V	V:	to be pregnant, to be full		varyin	ng melodies (VIII)
_		with eggs	SŁÚHA-	to	penetrate (visually and
Noun-	-Verb:				ectually), to understand
		(any dragon's) (I)			, to see past appearances, †a
		creature (‡)			vise dragon (and one not to be
	ad egg	• /		-	with)
		o particular ownership) (XII)	SŁUSÍ-		very silently, to approach
Adject		full, pregnant	3LU31	,	very quietly on the wing, †a
Adver		2 9			
		difficultly, with difficulty			re which approaches its prey
SŁETHÍ-		p, mauled, savaged, creature			uietly while flying (‡)
		is ripped up (‡)	¢SŁÚŠÉ-	_	antoms, ghosts, strange
SŁEWA-		undifferentiated) (‡)	,		s (singular is sreyú-) (VIII)
SŁÉWÁ-		nspiring, entrancing,	SŁUSYÍ-		ff about, to search for scents
		ng, to entrance, an awe-	SNAHÉ-		e and hang on while shaking
	-	ing thing (‡)			head from side to side
•SŁÉYU-	†Pred:	ator of the Blood Hunt, the	SNÁHU-	_	dim light, emanating light
	hunte	r in a vengeance-hunt (I)		from	a forest fire or the dawn
SŁÍHI-	clay, r	iver clay (X)		(VIII))
SŁÍHÍ-	to be	infrared in color, a thing	SNARE-	face (‡	‡)
	which	is infrared in color (‡)	SNARHÉ-	saltwa	iter iceberg (IX)
SŁÍ(HU)-	†roost	er (VI)	SNÁSŁA-	to wa	lk briskly and quickly, a fast
SŁIN(E)-					or march
Intran	ı. V:	to be slow	SNÉ(RÍ)-	snow	covered forest where prey
Trans		to think about something, to	• •		up well (IX)
		be cautious towards	SNÉSHA-		ke up from hibernation, to get
Refl. V	V ·	to be thoughtful, to ponder	01,201,11		ter a very long sleep, †a
210,51		upon oneself, to be self-		-	re (dragon) which has woken
		conscious, to make oneself			er hibernation (‡)
		slow	SNÉYA-	_	ip (plant) (IX, XI)
Noun-	.Vorh.	310 W	SNEYÉ-	1036 11	ip (plant) (121, 221)
	cquaint	ance (general draconic	Intrar	. 17.	divided, split between two
ı a	•	onship without indication of	Intrar	. v .	locations
		liness or truculence) (I)	Trans	17.	
+_					to divide, to separate
		hunter (II)	Refl.	v:	to face a difficult choice or
		animal (‡)	NT	T 7 1	situation (to split oneself)
Adject		cautiously, carefully, slow		-Verb:	1 1
Adver		cautiously, slowly	bo		between hunting territories
SŁINI-		poze, to doze (implies a light	4 7.	(XII)	1 1 1
,	sleep)		Adjec		divided, separated
SŁÍQSA-		extremely icy and cold, to be	Adver		separately
		ng cold, a thing which is	SNE(YU)-		s downdraft (VIII)
•		ng cold (‡)	SNIHA-		in stone or wood, crack in a
¢SŁÍSYA-		clouds in streaks (singular	_		ace, mountain pass (?)
		is xúnra-) (VIII)	SNÍRNA-	saliva	• •
SŁÍSYÍ-	to atta	ack without provocation	SNÍŠA-	glaciei	_
			(#SNUHA-)	†huma	an (♂/♀?) (‡)

SNÚHI-	to dr	aw air in, to suck air in, to	SRÉTHE-	knee, knee joint (XII, ‡)
	breatl		SRÉTSI-	to lurk in the shadows, to lurk in
SNUQSE-	boom	, explosion, sudden and loud		darkness while hunting
		(VIII)	SRETSU-	†firefly (VI)
•SNÚRAN-	heart	of a prey animal (‡)	SRÉTSU-	to wander aimlessly, †an aimlessly
SNÚSU-	dwell	ing, lair, home (X, XII)		wandering individual (‡)
SRÁHA-		ment, to be alive, to go, to l, life, ch'i, ki (‡)	SRÉTSÚ-	slush, really wet snow, mushy snow (IX)
SRAHÍN-	fruits	, fruit (IX)	SRÉWÚ-	yew tree (IX)
#•SRAŁA-		cult, troublesome Sihá (I)	♦SREYÚ-	(†)phantom, ghost, strange sound
SRANÍ-	_	innards (‡)		(plural is słúšé-) (VIII)
¢SRÁQXE-		, lobster, sea anthropoid	SRÍHU-	walnut, walnut tree (XII, IX)
_	-	al form is wašún-) (V)	SRÍNA-	word, speech, talking (root of
SRASÍN-		erge, to force beneath the		Srínawésin) (VIII)
		t, to dive from the surface of	SRÍNÁ-	to pull, to haul, to drag along the
		vater beneath it, to pull down		ground
		ath the water	SRÍNTHE-	†swallow (bird) (VI)
SRÁYI-		ock out, to make unconscious	SRÍNU-	winding cave (X)
♦SREHA-	_	bone (plural is swísún-) (‡)	SRÍXU-	†pig, boar (\circlearrowleft) (IV)
SREHU-	tsmel	lt (V)	SRÍŁA-	hawthorn (IX)
•SRÉHU-			SRÍRE-	†fat animal, overweight animal (‡)
Intran	ı. V:	to pour out of a hole or	SRÍSA-	to shrink, to shy away, to submit
m	T 7	depression	SRÍXE-	to scrape, to scratch something off
Trans	. V:	to push out, to force out, to		of something else
n (1)	. <i>7</i>	force to defecate	SRÍTSA-	to flatten out on the ground, to
Refl. `		to shit, to take a shit (to shit oneself)		make a sleeping place, to stretch out on the ground
	-Verb:	4-3	SRÍTSU-	basalt stone (X)
	agon sl	• •	SRIYU-	telk (♂) (III)
	it, fece		SRÍYU-	diehria (XI, ‡)
	_	star (star-shit) (VII) l out shit (XI)	SRUHI-	chance, opportunity, possibility (VII)
Adjec		shitty (non-pejorative)	SRÚNA-	†sorcerer, wizard ((?) non-
SRÉNA-	to bru	uise, to lightly wound, a bruise		gendered) (various classes but
	(XII)			generally considered to be VI)
SRENÚ-	-	enemy's friend) (I)	SRÚNÁ-	to recall, to remember, to think
SRÉQSA-		w-the-wisp, ghostlight from a		back to
		np (VIII, IX)	SRÚNSA-	legend, story, ancient tale (VIII)
SRÉRA-	chest		SRUQSÍ-	†caterpillar (VI)
•\$SRESHÁ-		yvern dragon (plural form is	SRUQXÍ-	†kingfisher (II, VI)
,	srésna		♦SRÚRNA-	to step, to make the ground shake,
•\$SRÉSNA-		Vyvern dragon (singular form shá-) (I)		footfall, step, vibration in the earth, earthquake, ground-shake (plural
¢SRÉŠA-	tidal j (IX)	pools (singular form is tseshá-)		form is <i>rina</i> - and there is some evidence that this term was used
SREŠU-		nuch, too greatly, too great a		for dinosaurs or "the earth-
		tity (typically adverbial),		shakers") (‡)
	-	o much of a type of thing (‡)	SRÚSYE-	tlouse (VI)
SREXÚ-		er, fin (‡)	21.0011	(/

	Srínawésin: The Lan	guage of the Kir	ndred
SRÚSYU-	a reflection on the water (IX), false	SUSRÚN-	edge of an object (‡), edge of stone,
	image, an idiot (someone who dives		precipice or cliff's edge (X)
	after false images) (‡)	susú-	ash tree (IX)
SRUŠA-	(†)thing, object, item (+ Class) (‡)	SÚSÚŁ-	silt (usually innumerable) (X, IX)
SRUTHA-		SUSUN-	•
	†rabbit, bunny (♂) (IV)	3030N-	for a \(\times \) animal to sweat, sweat of a
SRUTHÉ-	to land on (while attacking), to	•	\mathcal{L} animal (‡)
	crush prey while landing on it	SUŠU-	feet, to walk (‡)
SUHA-	to be hunched, to be balled up, to be	¢sušun-	little twigs, tiny branches (IX, XI,
	hunchbacked, †a hunched creature		XII) (singular is naqxí-)
	(‡)	SÚTHUN-	upper right back (direction) (‡)
•SÚHU-	to dive out of the sun on an animal	SUTSÉ-	dorsal fin of a fish, †whale, dolphin
	on the ground, hawk (II), dragon		(V, XII)
	which dives onto an animal from	SWÁHA-	fish eggs (V)
	out of the sun	SWAHAN-	submerged sandbar (IX due to its
SUHUN-	†song bird (undifferentiated	0 // 11111	changeable nature, X)
5011011	species) (VI)	◊SWAHÚ-	sliver of wood, tiny piece of wood
CI II A	=	V3WAHU ²	
SUŁA-	choice, decision (XII)	((plural is raši-) (XI, XII)
SUŁUTH-	†snake, serpent (VI)	SWÁNE-	riverbank (IX as it is changeable, X
SUŁÚTH-	†swift, sharp, darting, darting thing		when one wishes to focus on
	(‡),†planet (swift celestial thing)		location)
	(VII)	SWÁNSA-	to pass to, to give to
#SÚNÁ-		SWASI-	thick, piled up, billowing clouds
Trans	v. V: to organize, to interfere		(generally plural) (VIII)
Refl.	V: to organize oneself, to worry	SWATHÍ-	to be ultraviolet in color, a thing
,	oneself to death		which is ultraviolet (‡)
Noun	-Verb:	SWÁTHÍ-	explore, look around, looking for
	gods, mighty spirits (VII)	0 //	nothing in particular
	shost, spirit (VI)	SWÉHÉ-	song, tune, poem (VIII)
Adjec	-	SWEHÍ-	
,	,	3 W Emi-	red, the color red (XII), the planet
Adver			Mars (VII)
SÚNHÉ-	liver (‡)	SWÉRÍ-	consequence, result (XII)
SUNHÍ-	sinew, tendons (‡)	SWESA-	underground river (IX)
SUNRI-	to lure, to draw in, to draw	SWÉTHA-	†rabbit, bunny (\cQ) (IV)
	something closer (to kill or pounce	SWÉTSÍ-	trail made out of crushed plants,
	on it)		crushed plants which make a trail
SUNÚTH-	for a blizzard to blow, blizzard,		(IX), old trail of crushed plants
	snowstorm (compare with xarhu-)		(XI)
	(VIII)	SWÉTSU-	broken, torn, busted
SÚRUTH-	udder (‡)	SWÍNA-	to be messed up, to be chaotic and
•SÚRÚTH-	wing, to fly (non-draconic) (‡)	0 11 11 11	jumbled
SUSA-	double, pair, "two" (‡), Rigel (star	SWIRI-	†seagull, seabird (VI)
303A	in Orion)	SWIKI- ♦SWÍSÚN-	
or'rot			thighbones (singular is sreha-) (‡)
SÚSÉ-	†a growling creature (‡), to growl,	SWIXŁÁ-	to suck, to draw out, to suck poison
	to growl at, to warn off	4.33	out
SUSHI-	breastbone (‡)	•swith(í)-	here, right here, where I am
SUSHÍ-	to dive steeply and very fast		(direction) (‡)
SUSHÚ-	massive stone, big boulder (X)		
susí-	backwards, back, behind (‡)		

	CLI	SHEQXU-	to bite off, to remove with the teeth
	<u>311</u>	•SHÉQXU-	to chant with a pulsing rhythm, a
SHAHÚ-	tyoung deer (undifferentiated		chant with a pulsing rhythm (VIII)
	gender) (IV)	SHERA-	isthmus or neck of land (X)
SHAŁE-	to own, to possess, to have	¢shérya-	to mourn, to feel sadness over death
	(alienable only)		(of a mate or friend), mourning
#SHANA-	evil, bad, unpleasant, terrible, inedible (‡)		(VIII), †a mourning creature (‡) (plural form is syarí-)
SHANÁ-	surprise, surprised, astonished, startled	SHEŠÍ-	to strain, to struggle to lift something up
SHANSHI-	staccato, rapid and sharp sounds (of	SHEŠU-	to be surprised at a rustle in the
	prey moving through bushes while		bushes or in the forest, to be
	running and making sounds?)		startled by a rustling sound, an
	(VIII)		unexpected rustle of the bushes
SHÁNYÁ-	to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into	SHÉŠU-	(VIII)
	the water	SHESU-	madness, insanity, †mad creature
SHAQSE-	†wasps (usually innumerable) (VI)		(‡),†retrograde planet (VII), terrible weather (VIII), unruly
SHÁRÁ-	to dislike, to not desire, to want to		thing (‡)
SHÁSE-	be away from hillock, little hill (X)	SHETSÍ-	yarrow plant (IX)
SHÁS(NU)-	pain, hurt, woe, hurt creature,	SHÉXU-	incline, slope (X)
SHAS(NO)	damaged item (‡)	SHÉXÚ-	†ally, friend (undifferentiated
SHASÚ-	to chase, to run after		ownership) (I)
#•SHASWÁ-	†enemy, opponent	•SHEYA-	to slay (one Kindred upon another)
	(undifferentiated ownership) (I)	SHEYÁ-	to be apart, to be not together (no
SHAŠA-	(hollow) bird bones (‡)		mention of distance), two things
SHAŠI-	prints in the snow (usually		apart (‡)
	possessed in some way, referring to	SHÉYAŁ-	acid, acidic liquid (IX)
	the species which left them) (IX)	SHINSU-	to sprinkle, to cover with dust or
•SHÁTHUN-	name, to be called, to be addressed (VIII)		water, spots or flecks (‡, but usually XII)
SHAXÚN-	flood, dramatic flush of water,	SHINU-	to attack as a pair or group
, ,	rushing waves (IX)	SHÍNYA-	to stalk, to move quietly, to creep
¢SHÁTSÁ-	bunch of eggs, clutch of eggs		up on silently, a stalking creature
	(singular form is xúxu-) (‡,	SHÍN(YÍ)-	(‡) arc, hook, claw (non-draconic),
CTTASZA .	typically draconic)	311114(11)	arching, crescent moon (‡)
SHAYA-	a thin cut, a slit (‡), to split bones or flesh open, to slash open, to	SHISHÍ-	†blue whale (V)
	disembowel	shíshí-	to lead astray, to go in the wrong
SHAWÍ-	to be melancholy and listlessness		direction (by travel only, does not
SHENÍ-	"ocean" clouds (very damp and		imply wrongness or incorrectness
	quickly moving) (VIII)		in general)
SHÉQXÁ-	for something to happen which	SHIWÁ-	algae (IX)
	usually does not, something or (†)	SHÍWE-	tin, tinnish stone (X)
	someone to usually not have a	\$SHIYE-	hoarfrost (singular form weša-)
	particular characteristic or		(IX)
	tendency but which does at the	SHIYI-	†stork (VI)
	time spoken of (contrast with the	•\$SHÚNA-	†dragons (plural form of the root sihá-) (I)
	term wéri-) (‡)		siim- / (1)

	Srínawésin: The Langu	iage of the Kin	dred
SHÚNÉ-	†seal $(?)$ (V, IV)		of ice falling off a glacier (VIII), an
SHÚNU-	to mate, the act of mating		iceberg (IX)
	(draconic)	SYEXI-	sprouts which come up after a fire,
SHÚRA-	"falling mist," extremely light rain		to sprout up after a fire (IX)
	(VIII)	•\$SYÉTHU-	wings (of a dragon) (singular form
SHURÉ-	lung (‡)		is qsúła-) (I), to fly
SHUSU-	cold weather, temperature (VIII)	SYEWÍ-	†salamander (V, VI)
SHÚSYI-	loamy, dark, wet earth (X)	SYISHÍN-	to hibernate, to sleep a very long
SHUXU-	to spit, to vomit out	0 1 10 1 11 1	time, †a creature which is
0110110	to spit, to voinit out		hibernating (‡)
	077	SYUŁRA-	to discard, to toss away, to throw
	SY	or one	out or leave something behind,
037.4 377.7			sloughed off skin, shed skin (XI)
#SYANU-	†impatient fool, impatience (‡)	SYURA-	to be empty, to be hollow
SYÁRÚ-	†salmon (V)	STOKA	(euphemism for hunger)
SYÁHU-	bright, brightly, bright thing (‡),	SYÚTSA-	†mink (gender?) (IV)
	bright celestial object (euphemism	SYUTHÍ-	
	for both the Sun and Moon when	3101111-	to inspect feces, to look at fecal
	plural and the Stars when	0377/7337.4	matter
	innumerable (VII)), full moon	SYÚWA-	tto draw a circle, a circle (shape),
	(VII)		round, roundish, circular
SYÁQXÍ-	shoulder blade (‡)		•
¢SYARÍ-	to mourn, to feel sadness over death		S
	(of a mate or friend), mourning		<u>5</u>
	(VIII), †mourning creatures (‡)	ŠAHE-	to dream weirdly or strangely, a
	(singular form is shérya-)		weird or strange dream during
SYAŠÉ-	†slug (IV)		hibernation or sleep (VII)
SYASHÉ-	haunch, back leg, thigh (‡)	ŠÁHÍN-	reason, business, purpose, deal, to
SYASYÁ-	†goat (♂) (IV)		do (XII)
SYÁWE-	†sparrow, sparrow-like bird (VI)	ŠAHU-	maple tree (IX)
SYEHÚ-	†Mars (VII), to loop, to move in a	šahún-	†goshawk (II, VI)
	loop, to make a hoop	ŠÁŁA-	valley, indent in the mountains (X,
¢syénsú-	to be brave, to lack fear, bravery,		XII)
	lack of fear (VII), †a brave creature	ŠAŁSU-	to avoid, doing things in such a
	(‡) (plural form is húrún-)		way that one avoids someone or
•SYEQSU-	to be broken (a creature's limb or		something, †a creature which is
	body-part), an animal's broken		avoiding something (‡)
	limb (‡)	ŠANHE-	to divine, to prognosticate, to
#SYERÁ-	to be excitable, excited, jittery,		assume or guess about the future
	fidgeting, †a fidgeting creature (‡)	ŠANI-	spot, patch of something (‡)
(�)SYERU-	vines, ivy, to creep, to climb up	•ŠÁNU-	to swim with one's feet, swim like
	steadily (singular form is šnaya-)		a duck, †duck (alternate word from
	(IX)		TSÚTSÍ-) (IV)
♦SYESÁ-	to dream, to move around and	šánú-	†dove (IV)
	make sounds while sleeping, †a	ŠARÁN-	jaw, bones of the mouth, jawbone
	dream (VII), †a creature which is		(‡)
	dreaming (‡) (plural form is húsyú-)	ŠASRA-	†caribou (♂) (III)
SYESHE-	for a large piece of ice to fall off of	ŠÁQSI-	tosprey (II, VI)
	a glacier and into the sea, the sound	•ŠÁQSÚ-	
	,	Intran	. V: to be (my hunting territory)
			()

Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred Trans. V: to claim a hunting territory to be seen, to watch oneself Refl. V: (inherent object) Noun-Verb: Noun-Verb: eye (‡) (my) hunting territory (X, XII) †Moon and Sun (collective plural •ŠAQSÚN- ant-hill (VI), "city" (a human village term) or 'celestial eyes' (VII) or establishment) (‡) watchfully, warily Adjective: Adverb: ŠÁQXÉ-†Orion Nebula (VII) warily ŠATHA-ŠAWA-Intran. V: Intran. V: to cloud over, to get cloudy to be a stone to cover up, to cloud another Trans. V: to make into a fool, to turn Trans. V: into a fool, to make another thing Refl. V: to be cloudy, to be in the look foolish to turn oneself into a fool Refl. V: Noun-Verb: Noun-Verb: cloud (usually in the innumerable †fool, idiot, stone-head (I) number) (VIII) nut, tree-stone (IX) dew on the ground (IX) stone (from about the size of a misty, mysterious, difficult human's head to a small boulder) Adjective: to see, hidden Adverb: stone (fallen from a mountain or a mysteriously ŠÁTHApiece of a larger item) (XII) Intran. V: stony, hard, unyielding to be black Adjective: hardly, with difficulty Trans. V: to make black, to blacken, to Adverb: make dusty with charcoal ¢ŠAWÉwater hole (plural form of the root to be black to oneself, to xułyá-) (IX, X), dried up water hole Refl. V: make oneself black, to dust (XI) oneself with coal ŠAYAleaves blowing in the wind (VIII, Noun-Verb: XI, XII) †coal-head, idiot (I) ŠÉHAto circle, to enfold, to wrap around coal, charcoal, burnt wood (XI) ŠÉHÍgranite, diorite stone (X) black, dark, dusty to be sticky, to be tacky Adjective: ŠENAmysterious, darkly, dustily to lower one's head (to eat or drink) Adverb: ŠEQXE-†uninvited, unwelcome guest (I) ŠERÁ-#•ŠATHEbud, budding plants, to hunt together, to hunt in concert "springtime" (IX, VIII) ŠATHÉwith another, to hunt as a pack •ŠÉRÁ-†(your) mate (?) (I) •ŠATHÍflee from a hunter, run away from a ŠERNÁpredator Trans. V: to make another strong to be strong, to make oneself

ŠÁTHÍ-

Trans. V: to teach, to explain, to make

Refl. V: to be old, to be wise

Noun-Verb:

telder dragon, old, wise one (I)

Adjective: ancient, old, wise, timeless

in a wise way, with wisdom Adverb:

ŠATHUtjellyfish (V)

ŠÁWÁ-

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

Refl. V:

strong

Adjective: strong Adverb: strongly

stagnant water (IX) ŠERU-

to stretch after waking, to stretch ŠESEŁ-

out, to flex

ŠESYEclear, open meadow (X)

ŠÉYÚheather (IX)

fat, fat on meat, blubber (‡) ŠIHÁN-

ŠIŁÚa knot of wood on a tree, a burl of wood (IX)

Srínawésin: The	Language o	f the	Kindred
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	Srínawésin: The Lang	guage of the Kindred
•¢šinhá-	†an Amphiptère dragon (plural	ŠUSHU- to crush, to crack, to smash flat
	form is šínna-) (I)	ŠUŠA- to draw out, to pull out of
•¢šínna-	†an Amphiptère dragon (singular	something, to play with something
	form is šinhá-) (I)	ŠUTHÉ-
ŠINSHA-	lame, limping, limping thing (‡)	Intran. V: to be unknown
•ŠINUR-	skin (non-scaled) (‡, although not draconic)	Trans. V: to hide something from someone (indirect obj.)
ŠIQSA-	to be dazed and confused, †a	Refl. V: to keep distant and not
	creature which is dazed and	announce oneself
	confused (‡)	Noun-Verb:
ŠIRA-	†otter (♂) (IV, V)	tunknown dragon, stranger (I)
ŠISE-	†mite, tiny insect (VI)	unknown thing, strange object (‡)
ŠISIŁ-	to hiss, to let out steam, to hiss	Adjective: strange, unusual, unknown,
* *	angrily, hissing animal or steam (‡)	distant (personally)
ŠIŠI-	to squeak (On.), squeaking sound	Adverb: strangely
¥	(VIII)	SURA- †lean, thin, lean animal without
ŠŁIRE-	moss tight against a tree (IX)	much meat or fat on it (‡)
ŠŁIWÁ-	humidity, humid (VIII)	ŠURI- bubbles (apparently always plural)
ŠNÁHE-	tide, to move in and out (IX)	(IX) šúri-
ŠNARÍ-	Blood Hunt, hunt of vengeance (VII)	
(¢)šnaya-	•	Intran. V: to arc over, to reach over Trans. V: to reach over, to cover or
(V)SNA 1 A-	vine, ivy, to climb up, to creep, to crawl up steadily (plural form is	uncurl over
	syeru-) (IX)	Refl. V: to stretch oneself across, to
ŠNÚTHE-	to twist, to wind, to bend	uncurl, to span
SIVOTILE	something terribly out of shape or	Noun-Verb:
	to distort it, a twisted or distorted	†Milky Way, Road of Stars, the Night
	thing (‡)	Mother (VII)
ŠRERÍ-	to nuzzle, to cozy up	Adjective: vast, huge, beyond
ŠRÍNA-	to cross, to move over without	conception, overarching
	permission	Adverb: expansively, hugely
•¢šuhun-	print, track, mark left in the ground	ŠÚRÚ- mating call (On.?) (‡)
	by a foot but without any traceable	
	smells left by the animal which left	V
	it (plural form is háší-) (‡)	$\underline{\Lambda}$
ŠÚRHA-	beeswax (XI)	XÁHÁ- icy desert, icy plain, snow-covered
#ŠURIN-	to be blind, stupid or deaf, †a blind,	land (X, XI)
	stupid or deaf creature (‡)	XÁHA- right (direction) (‡)
ŠURŠÚ-	to stall, to stall out while flying	XÁHI- upper right front (direction) (‡)
	(aerial maneuver)	XAHÍN- grow large, grow up, grow
ŠÚRÚ-	to tell, to inform, to till in,	XAŁIR-
*	elaborate	Intran. V: to begin, to generate, to start
ŠUSA-	broken rocks, field of broken rocks	Trans. V: to fertilize, to generate
X/-	(X)	Refl. V: to be a father
ŠUSÚ-	to swim by moving the tail up-and-	Noun-Verb:
	down, fluke (hind fin of a whale or	†father (undifferentiated ownership)
	dolphin, up-and-down motion only,	(I)
	not side-to-side swimming) (V,	†father, progenitor of an animal (‡)
	XIII)	#1 ((1 N/ (X/II)

†euphemism for the Moon (VII)

XII)

be	eginning of a river or stream (IX)	#XÁTSU-		but not to eat, *fool, idiot,
	Adjective: male, masculine		wastef	
Adver		XÉŁÁR-		rfly (VI)
XAŁÍR-	†sea lion (IV, V)	#XÉŠÉ-	·ourre	1119 (1 1)
XÁŁIR-	roca non (1 v, v)	Intra	n. V:	to hum, to warble
Intran	. V: to be afraid	Tran		to bother another
Trans		11011	J. V.	incessantly, to harass
Refl. `		Refl	V:	to buzz, to annoy
•	·Verb:	•	-Verb:	to bu22, to annoy
	rightmare, evil dream, bad dream			buzzy thing (VI)
- 1	(VII)	Adjed		bothersome, buzzing
te	rror, fear (IX)	Adve		in a harassing way,
	tive: twisted, fearfully, horribly	11000	,	bothersome way,
Adver		•XÉŠE-		
XAŁNÁ-	to strike, to hit, to slap at, a hit or strike (XII)		s. V:	to make into (your) hatch- sister
XÁNI-	poetry, joke, pun, twisted words,	Refl.	V·	to be (your) hatch-sister
XXIVI	words which mean one thing but	,	·-Verb:	to be (your) fraceir sister
	say another (VIII)			atch-sister (I)
XÁNRA-	†maggot, worm (VI)		-	sisterly, protectively
XANRÉ-	muscle (‡)	XÉSI-		ne, to arrive
XANSÍ-	tbees (usually innumerable) (VI)	XEX(A)-		n, earthworm (VI)
XANXÍ-	†Saturn (VII), yellowish, light	•XERYA-		g/rutting season for prey
	yellow		anima	ls (VIII, XII)
XANÚ-	†crab, arthropod (VI)	XÉRYU-		trail, sign, mark (‡, XII)
XÁNU-	to fight, to tussle, to engage in	XEYI-		loud on the horizon (VIII)
	combat	XIHA-		, to emote, to feel emotion
XANYE-	headwind (VIII)	•XINA-		nd's) hunting territory (X)
XARÁ-	to come up from underneath the water and pull something near or	XÍNÉX-		dge, to run zigzags, to pull to avoid an attack
	on the surface down (usually in an	XINÍ-	soft, u	nhardened dragon scales (I)
	attack), a creature which does this	XINIX-		ıble, can do, possible to do
	(V, ‡)	•\$XINHÁ-	†a He	raldic type of dragon (plural
XARHU-	for a whiteout to blow, for a terrible		form i	s xínna-) (I)
	snowstorm to rage, whiteout or	•�XÍNNA-	†a F	Heraldic type of dragon
	terrible snowstorm (compare with		(singu	lar form is xinhá-) (I)
	sunúth-) (VIII)	XINŠÍ-	to attr	act an animal by imitating its
XARU-	mushroom, rotten, rotting,		mating	g cries
	festering, fungus-covered (IX, XI)	XINXIN-	to pun	np, to beat, generic term for a
XASHA-	†frog (VI)		heart ((On.) (‡)
XASHÍN-	to graze, to eat grass	XÍNTHÁ-	sleet	(VIII, IX when on the
XÁXA-	seaweed (V, IX)		ground	d)
◊◊◊XÁTHA-	†beetle (plural is rérłá-,	XIŠÉ-	acorn	(IX)
	innumerable plural is wéša-) (VI)	xísí-	to ca	vort, to play, †a playing
XATHÉ-	piles of round/flat stones, riverine,		creatu	re (‡)
	littoral (usually innumerable) (X,	XÍTSA-		
	XII)	Intra		to change with the seasons
XÁTHÚ-	to dry out	Tran	s. V:	to make to grow

			Srinawesin: The Lan	guage of the Ki	idica	
	Refl. V	⁷ :	to grow, to get larger, to	Adve	rb:	with great difficulty due to a
			change through time	n	ass of e	events
	Noun-	Verb:		XNATHSU-	icy ra	ain (VIII)
			lifferentiated type or species)	XNAYA-	-	autumn, trees in fall, the color
		(IX)	arreteriorate a species,			ge/yellow (VIII, IX, ‡)
	۵۰		1 100 (VI)	◊XNÉSYI-	-	
			d, log (XI)	VXIVES I I		r tree (plural form is hałúth-)
			wig (XII)	,	(IX)	
	Adject		woody	XNÉWI-	_	irrel (VI)
	Adverl		seasonally	XNEYÁ-	to pl	ummet, to drop quickly, to let
XÍSRÍ-		gray,	ashen (XII)		some	ething go and let it fall to its
XIŠA-		reeds,	reedy grass (usually		death	n
			nerable) (IX)	XNIYA-		
XÍYE-			, , ,		n. V:	to be deep, beneath the earth
21111	Intran.	$V \cdot$	to be in a bunch, in a pack	Tran		to bury
	Trans.					•
	1 rans.	v:	to move along with, to move	Refl.	v:	to cover oneself in earth, to
		_	in concert with			bury
	Refl. V		to move as a group		-Verb:	
	Noun-	Verb:		e	arth, so	il, sand (X)
	†g ₁	roup, b	unch of the Kindred (I)	Adjed	ctive:	earthy, loamy, solidly
	$t_{ m w}$	olf, h	unting hound, coyote, dingo	XNÚYA-	bed,	sleeping place (‡)
		(II)		XRÁNA-		to a high place to look/smell
	tde		nestic) $(\stackrel{\frown}{?})$ (IV)	•XRARI-	_	oubled in the face of a
	Adject	_	in a pack			enge or threat (non-draconic
	Adverl		-			ateners)
			together	- 777 4 07/777		, <u> </u>
•XŁAX		-	r) untrustworthy neighbor (I)	•XRASÚN-	†mat	
•XŁEN			g dance (draconic) (I)	,		ership) (I)
XŁÉNA			of an animal or dragon (‡)	XRÁXA-		ing through the brush and
XŁÉSU	-	stalac	tite (X, XII)		maki	ing sounds, †fool (On.) (‡)
XŁÍRU [.]	-	†colt,	little horse (undifferentiated	XRÁXÁ-	silve	r, moon-like, silvery,
		gende	r) (IV)		moor	nlight (VII, VIII, X)
XŁÍSA-	•	tail, d	ragon-tail, behind, backwards	(X)RESE-	†(yoı	ur) trusted enemy (?)
		(I, \ddagger)	· ·	XRESHA-	-	ew (VI)
XŁÍTS A	4 -		n's Belt (VII), three (?)	•XRÉŠÚ-		ur) hatch-sister (I)
XŁUNA			(VIII, IX)	XREŠWA-	-	lock tree (IX)
XŁU(R			on the haunches, †a sitting	XRETHÍ-		ub up against something to
AŁU(K	1)-			AKEITI		
		creatu	• •			ch an itch
XNAH			d, hill (X)	XRÍŁA-		tines (‡)
XNÁH			tree (IX)	XRÍNÁ-		ecapitate, to bit the head off of
XNAŁA		tquail				ething or someone
XNÁŁA	1-	upper	left front (direction) (‡)	XRÍRA-	tcow	, heifer (\c) (III)
•XNA((QSÉ)-			XRÍRÁ-	to di	ve into water, to plunge
	Intran.	. V:	to be woven (as in a mass of	#XRÉTHA-	†little	e færie, pixie (?) (VI)
			brambles or thorns)	#XRÍTHA-		e færie, pixie (?) (this appears
	Trans.	V:	to spin a web (inherent			e a variation on xrétha- or
	2		object)			aps indicates male and female
	Refl. V	7.	to be a spider			
	-		to be a spider	AND TOTAL		eties?) (VI)
	Noun-		.1 1.1 .1 . (5.77)	•�XRUSHÁ-		Guivre dragon (plural form is
	_		pider-like thing (VI)		xrúsn	na-) (I)
	Adject	ıve:	matted, thick, woven			

		Srínawésin:	The Langu	age of the Kin	dred	
•◊XRÚSNA-	ta Guivre dragon		_	XWÉSHÁ-	to allow to escape, to let go	
	xrushá-) (I)			XWÍŠA-	towl (VI)	
XÚHÁ-	twho, what, wh	ere, when, v	why,	XYÁNÁ-	afterbirth (XI)	
	question word ("Z		•	#XYÁTSE-	rancid, barely edible meat, †a	ı
XUHÁN-	dead, unhatched o	lragon's egg (2	XI)		desperate hunter who will ear	t
XÚHÚ-	moving through				something just to stay alive (‡)	
	stealthily (‡)		•	XYEHAŁ-	†buffalo(?) (♂) (III)	
XUHUN-	†caribou (♀) (III))		¢XYÉHÍ-	twizard/sorcerer? (plural form is	s
•XUŁU-	shed horns (prey	animal) (‡)			gsáshi-) (VI) ¹⁰	
XÚŁUN-	sky, atmosphere (III)	XYÉTSU-	blue, turquoise stone (X)	
◊XUŁYÁ -	drinking place fo				•	
	(IX, X, XI) (sing				TII	
XÚNA-			•		TH	
Trans.	V: to scratch	at, to itch	, to	THÁHE-	print, track, mark left by ar	ı
	scratch at	the earth			animal's foot in the ground but	
Refl. V	to itch o	neself, to sci	atch		which has a traceable smell left by	
•	oneself				the animal on it (‡)	
Noun-	Verb:			THÁHÉ-		
cla	ws (non-draconic)	(II-VI)		Intran	. V: to be a storm, to be violent	
Adjecti	ve: itchy, scra	tchy			excited	,
XÚNÍ-	scabrous, scab, sca	abby (XI, XII))	Trans		
◊XÚNRA-	thin cloud in a s	treak (plural 1	form		to assault violently	,
	is słísya-) (VIII)	-		Refl. V		
XÚRÚ-	"land" clouds (r	elatively dry	and	Noun-		
	usually slowly mo	oving) (VIII)			orm, tempest (VIII)	
XUSI-	a stripe, stripes,	striped or bar	nded	Adject	-	
	stone or earth	(X), †a sti	iped	Adver	,	
	animal or creature			THAŁÁXA-	milk, sap (‡)	
•XÚXA-	to make a place fe	orbidden to m	e, to	THÁŁE-	to stalk without success, to fail as	t
	be forbidden t	o me, a p	olace		hunting	
	forbidden or off	-limits to m	yself	THÁŁRÍ-	to grab another's throat with the	2
	(X, XII)		•		teeth to suffocate it, throat	
◊ XÚXU- (pl	ural form is SHÁT S	SÁ-)			windpipe (‡)	,
Trans.	V: to lay	eggs, to	lay	THANÍ-	rays of sunlight breaking through	ı
	(inherentl	y belonging to	the the		clouds on the horizon (VIII)	
	Kindred)			THANRÁ-	fish spawning, fish spawning place	
Refl. V	: to be an eg	g, to be lain			fish in the middle of spawning (V	
Noun-	Verb:				X)	
egg	g, dragon's eggs (I)			¢THÁNYU-	†cod (plural form is <i>qxwéyu-</i>) (V)	
†fu	ıll Moon (singular	only) (VII)		•THARÉ-	prey animal's trail (‡)	
†P]	Pleiades star cluster (Bunch of Eggs,			THARÍ-	bay, slight inlet, water in a bay or	r
	always plural) (V				inlet (X, IX)	
Adjecti	ve: ripe, full b	ut unrealized				
XÚTSU-	dawn, to	brighten,	to	10 Th: 1	ad its plural form and it is a market	_
	uncover/reveal	glowing	eyes		nd its plural form <i>qsáshi-</i> is a rather stranges by	

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.

(VIII)

XWAHI-

•XWAXÍN-

†bear (♂) (II, III)

in general (‡)

The Hunt, life, a dragon's life, life

	Srínawésin: The Lan	guage of the Kir	ndred
THAŠE-	to have an intestinal pain, intestinal	THREŠÁ-	wake up, get up, open eyes, become
	pain, troubled stomach, sickness of		suddenly aware
	the belly (XII)	THRETSÁ-	tsunami, destructive wave" (IX)
THAWÉ-	low hanging clouds, grey color	•THRÍRÉ-	†(your) mother (I)
	(VIII)	THUNSE-	to dry out in the sun, †a creature
THAYÁ-	long, long time, duration (XII)		which is drying itself out in the
THÉNA-	to fly steadily without much effort,		sunlight (‡)
11121111	†a creature flying without much	#THÚRSÍ-	snot, mucus (‡)
	effort (but more strenuous then	#1116K61 THÚSUN-	(†) oyster (V, IX because it is
	gliding) (‡)	11100011	considered semi-plantlike)
THERI-	brush, bushes, low plants one might	THÚTSI-	†pig, sow (\(\text{\$\gamma\$}\) (IV)
ITEKI			
TI IDECI	hide among (IX)	THYASU-	†reptile (general) (VI)
THRESI-	juniper (berry and tree) (IX, XI)		
THEŠÁ-	77 . 1 1 1 / 11		TS
Trans	8		
	while hunting), to hunt	TSÁHÁ-	weird, strange, unexpected, odd,
	birds in a flock (inherent		bizarre (‡)
	object)	TSÁHÍ-	
Refl. `	V: to be birds, to flock, to be en	Intra	n. V: to cover, to protect by
	masse		covering
	-Verb:	Trans	s. V: to peel off the scales of
†b	oird, flying birds (undifferentiated		another, to wound
	species) (IV)	Refl.	V: to shed, to flake off
Adject	tive: swarming, flocking,	Noun	-Verb:
	protected due to being in a	so	cale, dragonscale (living, part of a
	group		dragon) (I)
Adver	rb: many	Adjec	
THÉTSÉ-	low lying clouds in a thick cover	TSÁHI-	tweasel (IV, VI)
	over the ground like a blanket	♦TSAHIN-	finger, individual claw, digit (‡)
	(VIII)	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(plural is (y)írha-)
THÉWE-	for clouds to disperse, dispersing	TSAHÍN-	†cricket (usually plural) (VI)
	clouds (VIII)	TSAHU-	hunger, desirous of food, in want of
THÍŁÍ-	moss (general term) (IX)	ISAIIO	food, creature which is hungry (‡)
THISHU-	wing membrane of a dragon (I,	•TSÁHU-	†(my) mother (I)
	XII)	TSANÁTH-	
THÍXÍ-	ice, frozen lake (IX)	TSÁNHU-	fishpond (IX)
THÍTSU-	to drift, to glide, "drifting celestial		ankle, ankle joint (XII, ‡)
1111130	things" which seem to refer to	TSÁNÚ-	therring (V)
	satellites (which is a very strange	TSÁQXÚ-	†seal (♂) (IV, V)
		•TSÁRÁN-	**
THÍYAŁ-	sight for the Shúna) (VII)	Intra	7.
•THŁÁ(XE)-	copper, copper ore (X)	-	somewhat close (location)
	female organs, vagina (‡)	Trans	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
THRANA-	to reverberate, to echo (implies		neighbor
	greater sound and a thrumming		
	sound then húšá-) (On.), a		
mrr + mc-/-	reverberation, an echo (VIII)	•	terestingly tsunami are not viewed badly by
THRATSÚ-	†Mercury (VII), flashing, there-	the Shúna, mo	stly because they are either able to fly or are

[&]quot; 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.

and-gone

	Srínawésin: The Lang	guage ot the Kir	dred
Refl.	•	¢TSETHÚ-	tewes, sheep (\c) (singular is sará-) (IV)
Noun	-Verb:	TSÉWI-	broken branch or twig left by an
Ť((your) neighbor (I)		animal's passing but without any
Adjec			traceable smells left on it (IX, XI,
Adve			XII)
TSARÉ-	†sea otter (V)	TSÉWÍ-	cliff, drop-off (X)
TSARŁÁ-	to blink the eye, to blink quickly	TSÉYA-	, week err (12)
TSASHI-	to treat, agree with, work with,	Intra	a. V: to be quiescent, to be
10110111	understanding (XII)		sluggish (river, sea)
TSASŁU-	tsick, infirm, dying creature (‡)	Trans	. V: to lull, to put another to
TSÁSNE-	sweat (generic & non-gendered		sleep
	term) (‡ although not draconic as	Refl.	V: to be asleep, to be lulled
	the Shúna do not sweat)	Noun	-Verb:
TSASWÉ-	to fall, to drop, to dive without	†s	leeping dragon (I)
	control, lose, let go of	†s	leeping animal (‡)
TSAŠU-	remain, stay, hold position	†5	Sun in winter (sleeping Sun) (VII)
TSATHÁ-	lower left front (direction) (‡)	tr	ees in winter (sleeping trees) (IX)
TSATHÚ-	to lead, to lead on, to direct by	th	te land in winter (X)
	going in the same direction or	sl	eep (abstract) (XII)
	doing the same thing, to teach or	Adjec	tive: sleepy, unwatchful
	instruct	Adver	b: sleepily, slowly, groggily
TSATSU-	to eat multiple small things (fish,	TSÍHAN-	to be a deep infrared color, a thing
	squirrel) (implies desperation or	motar í	which is a deep infrared color (‡)
	extreme hunger to resort to such a thing)	TSÍNÁ-	horizon, edge of sight, in every direction (VIII, XII)
TSAWÁ-	liver (‡)	TSINRÁ-	a nice cave, a good living space, a
TSEHEN-	birch tree (IX)		good cave for a lair (X)
TSEHU-	a shell, a hard shell, †an animal	TSIRA-	desire, wish for, to want
	with a shell (turtle, armadillo etc.,	TSÍRÍ-	trilling, birdsong (On.) (VIII)
	compare with qsáqsa-) (‡)	•\$TSÍRHÁ-	†a Lindworm dragon (plural form
TSÉŁÍ-	to be pointed, to be pointy, canine		is tsírna-) (I)
	tooth (‡)	•	ta Lindworm dragon (singular
•TSÉNÉTH-	to fly (a bird or feathered animal),		form is tsírhá-) (I)
	bird's wing (VI, XII)	TSIRŁE-	to chitter, to chirp
TSEQSA-	†mammoth $(?)$ (III)	TSÍRSYÍ-	to grow new scales after a wound, a
TSÉRIN-	only, just, until ¹²		tender, new scale which has not
¢TSESHÁ-	tidal pool (plural form is sréša-)		hardened yet (I, XII)
	(IX)	¢TSÍRŠU-	aspen trees (singular is qxléya-)
TSESHÍ-	to gauge, to guess, to sound another		(IX)
	creature or thing out, to determine	TSISNÚ-	chestnut tree (IX)
TSÉTSÉ-	jade (X)	TSIŠÁ-	†lamb, small sheep
•TSETSU-	raining (lightly) (VIII)		(undifferentiated gender) (IV)
#TSÉTHÉ-	†scavenger, to scavenge (‡)	TSÍŠU-	0/ (- · /
	- 6)8- (-)	Intra	a. V: to have a male horse smell
I2 T1.		2	on it
	ther form of "only, just, until" the root <i>rusu</i>	Trans	
	there is a slightly different meaning between	1.000	something
	rusu- Although tsérin- seems to imply a	рα	

Refl. V:

to be a horse, to be skittish

this root and rusu-. Although tsérin- seems to imply a

pejorative meaning to it.

		Offinawesini. The Lan	~ ~		
Noun-	-Verb:		Nour	ı-Verb:	
† _r	nale h	orse, male horse-like animal	Ť	(my) ne	ighbor's neighbor (I)
	(III)			Adjective: friendly (to me)	
†r	, ,	cient cameloids (IV)	Adve		allied, along with (me)
Adject		horse-smell, horsy	TSÚHÚ-		()
TSÍTSA-		•		n. V:	to be dowly to be abadamed
	to esc	cape, to get away			to be dark, to be shadowed
TSITSÍ-	* 7	1 1 1	Tran	s. V:	to make shadowed, to
Intran	ı. V:	to be warm, to be in the			darken
		sunshine	Refl.	V:	to be shadowed, to be dark
Trans	. V:	to warm another, to shine	Nour	ı-Verb:	
		down on, to heat up	n	ight, n	ight sky, celestial darkness
Refl. `	V:	to warm oneself, to sit in the		(VII)	
,		sunshine	v	vinter (\	
Noun	-Verb:				adow (IX)
		neric term) (VII)		ctive:	dark, shadowed, dim, black
		, , ,	Adve		
•	_	tern of the seasons (VIII)	Aave	rv:	without leaving a train or
	-	ly used) (XII)			mark, deathly silent
Adjec		sunny, warm, shining	TSÚŁÁ-		ail, to follow, to stalk from
Adver	·b:	warmly (in terms of		behin	
		emotion)	TSUNRE-	swam	ıp water (IX)
•TSÍTSÍ-			TSÚNÚ-	seed,	nut (IX, XII)
Trans	. V:	to make another into (your)	TSUQSŁÍ-	rugge	d mountain pass, craggy and
		friend/ally	_		ult pass to walk through (X)
Refl. `	V•	to be (your) friend/ally	♦TSURÍ-		ree (plural is qxére-) (IX)
•	· · ·Verb:	to be (your) menu, any	¢TSÚRÍ-		e, little stone (the singular
		ılly/friend (I)	VISURI	_	of hala(l)-) (IX, X)
	-	•			
10		e, part of a group of animals	•TSURU-	_	etend to sleep but really awake
_	(‡)				stening
Adjec		friendly, comradely (to you)	TSURÚ-		rey to scatter to prevent a
Adver	·b:	together, allied, along with		preda	tor gaining a quick kill, to
(у	ou)			cause	chaos by quick movement
•TSITSU-	to fla	p wings and stall out, to stop	TSUSŁIN-	to ber	nd until broken
	mid-a		TSUSHÍ-	†spar	row (VI)
TSITHÍ-		ys, forever, continually	TSUXŁÁ-	-	and-half, half, half of a whole
TSIYE-	,	pus (V)	10011211		hough usually XII)
TSŁÍTHA-		, covered in soot, face covered	TSUŠIN-	†tern	,
I SLI I TIA-	-				•
		ot after breathing fire (‡)	#TSUTHÁ-		thorn bush (IX)
TSNASHU-		okin, gourd (IX)	TSÚTSE-		g, to burrow, †mole, †little
TSNÁTHE-	trou				wing thing (IV, VI)
#TSNÉHU-	pus, r	nucus (‡)	TSÚTSÍ-	†duck	t (alternate word from •ŠÁNU-
TSNUŠA-	thick	, heavy, clouds (VIII)) (VI))
TSUHÉ-	lagoo	n, shallow inlet, shallow bay,	TSUTSÍ-	†swal	low (bird) (VI)
	water	of a lagoon or shallow bay	TSUTSU-	whisp	oer, soft voice (VIII)
	(X, I	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TSUWÉ-	_	n (VI)
•TSÚHU-	- -,	,	•TSÚWE-) father (I)
Trans	V·	to make into my neighbor's	100 W L	· (1119)	, (1)
Tiuns		neighbor (inherent object)			
ח₋רו ז		,			
Refl. `	v :	to be (my) neighbor's			

neighbor

		Srínawésin: The Lan	guage of the Ki	ndred	
		<u>U</u>	WASA-	prese	eet, to acknowledge another's nce (usually to a non-friend,
ÚRUN-		(abstract) (XII), blue creature ect (‡), blue sky (VII, VIII)	WÁŠÁ-	non-t	amily, non-enemy)
ÚSUN-	some,	something, general, others		n. V:	to shine, to sparkle, to glitter
	(‡)		Tran	s. V:	to make glittery, to make shiny
		$\underline{\mathbf{W}}$	Refl.		to glitter, to shine, to refract light
WAHAŁ-	†Ven	us, Morning/Evening Star		ı-Verb:	
	(VII)		†		one, dear one, familiar term
WAHÉ-	gizzai	rd (‡)			ate (I)
WAHÍN-		er (VII), to gorge, to fill lf up while eating, engorged,		(VII)	
		ided stomach	e	_	oark, little glittering thing (IX,
WÁHÍN-	travel	, distance, trip, to make a		VIII)	
	journe	ey (XII)	U	emstone	• •
WAŁA-	to po	unce, to jump upon, †jumper,	,	ctive:	glittering, sparkly
	pound		Adve	erb:	to move without being
WÁŁE-	_	d, time, season (VIII)	WASHI-	to be	swollen, to be puffed up with
WÁŁÉ-		right front (direction) (‡)	WASIII		thing inside (pus, liquid), boil
•WANA-		(draconic) (I)			nple (‡)
WANAŁ-		lance of prey, goodly hunting	WASHÍ-	•	harp, hot flavor, thing which
WÁNA- WÁNHA-		get, grab, get a hold of	.,		sharp flavor (‡)
•WÁNSA-		eed (IX) ak a poem, a poem (VIII)	WÁSHÚ-		lyfish (considered to be like a
WANTSÁ -	_	sad, sadness (VII), sadly, a		plant)	·
WANTSA		unhappy creature (‡)	WÁSI-	_	tree (IX)
WANÚ-		e, quiet (VIII)	WASÍN-	(bird'	s) nest (XI)
WÁRÁ-		-, 1()	WASYÍ-	to de	ebate, to argue, to discuss,
Intran	. V:	to be smooth, to be flat			ng creatures (‡)
Trans.	. V:	to flatten out, smash flat	WAŠIN-		e (VIII)
Refl. V	/ :	to be flattened out, to lay	wású-		hallenge another Sihá, to
		out			enge another's territory, a
Noun-	Verb:		**** *****		enge (XII)
th	-	the ocean (large moving	WAŠUN- ♦WAŠÚN-	spleer torch	
	-	ise) (IX)	VWASUN-		lobster, sea anthropoid
tu	ndra, p (X)	lain, large expanse of ground	◊WAŠRA-	to lie,	lies (VIII), liars (‡), deceitful
Adject	ive:	large, flat, flattened out			enings, tricks (XII) (singular
Adver	b:	moving closely along open	WÁTSÍ-		is níłsa-) owdered coal (XI)
,		ground	WATSÉ-	teel (
WARÍ-		of pain, cry of anguish (On.)	WÁTSU-		drop, drop of water/fluid, to
WARSÚ-	(‡)	smaller avenues ofto		drip (, -
WARSU		smaller expanse of water or able to see the other side	WAXŁÁ-	iron (
	•	a great height or only several	WAXUR-		plants (usually plural) (IX)
		travel to cross by wing or	WEHÍ-	†snail	T
		ming (IX)	WÉHÍ-	†milli	pede (VI)

		Srinawesin: The Lai	nguage of the B		
•WEHÚ-				thing	g(s) (crevasse, trees close
Trans	. V:	for a female to urinate upon		toget	her) (‡)
Refl. V	V:	for a female to urinate	WÍRA-	to att	empt, to try, tryingly
•	-Verb:		WIRÍ-		of a tree or plant (IX, XI, XII)
		agon's urine (I)			
		urine (various animals) (‡)			
		to smell like female's urine			Y
Adject				•	
WÉŁU-	_	ish (V)	YAHA-		ess (VII or XII), sad or
WÉNHÚ-		driving sideways in the wind		_	ondent creature (‡)
	(VIII)	YANA-	light,	physical light (VII, VIII,
•WÉNU-				XII)	
Trans	. V:	for a thunderstorm to strike	YANÁ-	a sha	rp, piercing sound, a shriek or
		with lightning (inherent		sharp	
		subject)	YÁNÁ-	1	
Refl. V	V:	to be lightning, to be a		ran. V:	for a river to plunge into the
J		shooting star	1777	7 6171. 7 .	ground or hole
Noun-	-Verb:		T_{rr}	ans. V:	to drink, to swallow a liquid,
		g star (VII)	170	uns. v.	
	-	g (VIII)	N.T.	T7 1	to lap up
	_		No	un-Verb:	1 1 1 (7)
a	_	which flashes but doesn't last			dragon's) (I)
A 1:	long (mouth (‡)
Adject		flashing			e in the middle of the span of
		incredibly suddenly, there		the	Milky Way, the Night
an	_	in a flash		Moth	ner's Mouth (VII)
WEQXA-		cle around, to move around in		tornado,	hurricane (mouth of air or
	order	to trap (hunting term)			ls) (VIII)
WÉRI-	for so	mething not to happen which		whirlpoo	ol (mouth of water) (IX)
	usual	ly does, something or (†)		cave enti	cance (mouth of the earth) (X)
	some	one which usually does	Ad	jective:	holy (full of holes)
	some	thing or has a particular	#YÁNÁTH	,	inattentive, to be unaware, to
		cteristic but does not at the	(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		unobservant, an inattentive
		spoken of (contrast this with			ure (‡)
		rm shéqxá-) (‡)	YÁNU-		
WÉSÉ-		struggling or wounded, †a	YANU		iss another's presence, to miss
WESE		gling or wounded animal (‡)			one or something
WÉSHA-			YANÚ-		en branch or twig left by an
WESHA-		oubt, to disbelieve, to be			al's passing but which has a
		dulous, †a doubter, a			able smell on it from the
v		iever of something (‡)		anim	al (‡)
♦WEŠA-		rost (plural form shiye-) (IX)	YÁRA-	to be	terse and rude, to be unkind
◊◊◊WÉŠA-		e (singular is xátha-, plural is	YARÍN-	liche	n (IX)
	rérłá-)		YÁRTSÚ-	saltw	ater swamp, tidal swampland,
WÉXA-	damp	rain which washes away		saltw	ater wetlands (IX, X)
	scent	s (VIII)	YÁRÚ-		
WÉYÁ-	†badg	er (♀) (IV)		ans. V:	to know, to be known, to be
WÍŁWA-	U	er (VI, XII)	•	· , •	famous
WINA-		ı (VI)	Ros	fl. V:	to be wise, to know oneself
WIRA-		ıll something together until	•	un-Verb:	to be wise, to know onesen
.,	_	is only a narrow passage, to	110		a dragon, brain (vs. skull) (I,
		closely together, narrow		XII)	a diagon, biam (vs. skum) (1,
	oring	closery together, marrow		A11)	

	Srinawesin: The Lang	guage of the Kir	ndred
an	imal's head (‡)	YESI-	to answer, to reply to a question, an
clo	ouds ("brains in the air",		answer (VIII)
	undifferentiated types) (VIII)	YEŠÚ-	crack, cenote, pit, cave pointing
Adject	_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		downwards (X)
YAŠI-	to menstruate, to ovulate, †a	YÉWA-	†shark (V)
	menstruating animal (‡)	YEWÉ-	a spring, source of water bubbling
YAŠU-	lower right back (direction) (‡)		up from beneath the earth (IX)
YÁŠU-	8	YIHU-	to roll over, to present the stomach
Intran	. V: diaphanous, thin, dream-like		or belly, to submit abjectly
Trans.	1 , ,	(y)ÍNA-	cherry tree (IX)
170000	think dreamily about	YINSU-	to trip, to mess up, to stumble
Refl. V	•	(Y)ÍNSHU-	tweevil (VI)
Noun-	<u>c</u>	YÍNTSE-	to be ironic, irony, amusing turn of
	eam (undifferentiated quality) (VII)	THVISE	events (XII)
Adject		◊(Y)ÍRHA-	fingers, claws, digits (collective and
Adver		• •	plural) (‡) (singular is tsahin-)
YASÚ-	†walrus (♀) (III, V)	YIRŠÚ-	spinal cord, spine (‡)
YAŠÚ-	tleader of a herd of animals (‡)	YÍSA-	lapping water, small waves in the
YASÚN-	thummingbird (IV)		water (IX)
YAXIN-	to thrash in ones sleep, to move	♦YISI-	honeysuckle plants (singular form
	while dreaming, †an animal or		is hutsá-) (IX)
	dragon thrashing in its sleep (‡)	YISÍ-	†(my) friend's enemy (I)
YÁTHÁ-	bend in a river or stream (IX), bent	YIXA-	to point, to point out a thing or
	object or thing (‡)		location
YÁTHI-	copse of trees, bunch of trees (IX,	YÚNA-	to be lost, *lost creature, lost thing
	XII)		or item (‡)
• ¢yátsín-	shed scales (plural form of the root	(Y)UNSE-	nettles, nettle plant (IX)
	néłu-) (XI)	#YURSU-	to be timid, timidity, to be humble,
YATSU-	to guard, to protect		timid or humble creature (‡)
•YAWE-	heart (draconic) (I)	YUSHU-	(†)sea cucumber (V, IX (considered
YÁWÉ-	downwind, being downwind (‡,		to be like a plant))
	VIII)	YÚŠE-	†bear (♀) (II, III)
YÁYÁ-	†bug, insect (VI)	YÚŠU-	jawbone hinge, jawbone socket (‡)
YÉŁÁ-	strawberry (IX)	YUTSE-	slippery, hard to stand on, slippery
YENA-	leaves on trees (undifferentiated		ice (IX)
	species) (IX, XII)	YÚTSÍ-	wave on the sea (IX, XII)
YERE-	tlark (VI)	YUXI-	a pile, a stack, a bunch atop one
YÉSHE-	†peregrine falcon (II, VI)		another (‡)
YESHÍ-	(†) gooey duck (V, IX because it is		• •
	considered semi-plantlike)		
	1 - /		

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 -híšíl, '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 ' \diamond '. 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 φ for female and δ for male. The sound δ is placed after the other δ -sounds because it closer to these, so does not follow δ 0 as in the standard English alphabet.

	CLASS I KINDRED	•QSUNRÍ-	†prey of a Blood Hunt
•HÁHÍ-	†a dragon looking for a mate (both	QSUWÉ- •QXÁXA-	† hunting dragon †(my) hatch-brother
HANXE-	genders (I) truthful dragon, trustworthy dragon (I)	RANÍ-) †a bothersome Kindred horns of a dragon
•HARÁ-	†(your) father	RANÚ-	driver (hunting term)
HÁTSÉ-	tyoungling, adolescent dragon	RÁSU-	dear one (term of endearment amongst mated Sihá)
•HÚNQSÉ- ŁAHÉ-	spikes along a dragon's back †a questionable or suspicious	REQXE-	stinger on the end of a dragon's tail (vs. hášu-)
•¢ŁERHÁ-	dragon †a Wingless Heraldic form of	•RITSŁÁ-	†(my) neighbor (neither friend nor foe)
•�ŁÉRNA-	dragon (plural form is lérna-) †a Wingless Heraldic form of	•SÁHI- •SÁHUN-	†(your) mate (ਨ) †(my) child (undifferentiated
ŁÍRÁ- •NUŠÁ- •NUXE-	dragon (singular form is lerhá-) †(my) enemy, proven foe †(my) hatch-sister †unexpected guest to hunting	SANU- SARHÁ- •SÁRXA-	gender) †(my) eye †a hydra, a multi-headed dragon †(my) mate
NYARE- •QSÁŁÉ-	territory (neutral intent) dragon's forepaw, forefoot, "hand" †(your) hatch-brother	#•SASHIN- •SAYA-	(my) untrustworthy neighbor †(my) friend, ally, proven companion
•QSŁÁŠU- •QSÚŁA-	†(your) neighbor's neighbor dragon's wing	#•SHASWÁ-	†enemy, opponent (undifferentiated ownership)

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¢shátsá-	bunch of eggs, clutch of dragon	XINÍ-	soft, unhardened dragon scales
	eggs (singular form is xúxu-)	•\$XINHÁ-	†a Heraldic type of dragon (plural
SHÉXÚ-	tally, friend (undifferentiated		form is xínna-)
	ownership)	•�XÍNNA-	†a Heraldic type of dragon
•SHEYA-	to slay (one Kindred upon another)		(singular form is xinhá-)
•\$SHÚNA-	†dragons (plural form of the root	XÍYE-	†group, bunch of the Kindred
	sihá-)	•XŁAXIN-	†(your) untrustworthy neighbor
SHÚNU-	to mate, the act of mating	•XŁENA-	mating dance (draconic)
•\$SIHÁ-	†dragon (undifferentiated race and	XŁÍSA-	tail, dragon-tail
	relationship) (plural form is shúna-)	•XRASÚN-	†mate (3) (undifferentiated
•SÍHÁ-	\dagger (my) mate (\circlearrowleft)	211010014	ownership)
SINÍ-	a dragon hunting by hearing alone	(x)rese-	†(your) trusted enemy (?)
SÍRTSE-	†(my) far distant neighbor	•XRÉŠÚ-	*(your) hatch-sister
Síthí-	•	•ARESU- •ØXRUSHÁ-	•
	t(my) trusted enemy (?)	•VXKUSHA-	ta Guivre dragon (plural form is
SŁÁHU-	tadult, grown-up (draconic)		xrúsna-)
SŁATSÉ-	tsibling, hatch-mate (unpossessed	•�XRÚSNA-	ta Guivre dragon (singular form is
46	and non-gendered, generic)		xrushá-)
SŁÉ(NA)-	†crouching, ready to spring dragon	¢XÚXU-	egg, dragon's egg (plural form is
•SŁÉYU-	†Predator of the Blood Hunt, the	,	shátsá-)
	hunter in a vengeance-hunt	•XWAXÍN-	The Hunt, life, a dragon's life
SŁIN(E)-	†acquaintance (general draconic	THISHU-	wing membrane of a dragon
	relationship without indication of	•THRÍRÉ-	†(your) mother
	friendliness or truculence)	TSÁHÍ-	scale, dragonscale (living, part of a
SŁÉXU-	†mother (any dragon's)		dragon)
SŁÚHA-	†a very wise dragon (and one not to	•TSÁHU-	†(my) mother
	be trifled with)	•TSÁRÁN-	†(your) neighbor
#•SRAŁA-	†difficult, troublesome Sihá	TSÉYA-	†sleeping dragon
•SRÉHU-	dragon shit	•\$TSÍRHÁ-	†a Lindworm dragon (plural form
SRENÚ-	†(my enemy's friend)		is tsírna-)
•\$SRESHÁ-	†a Wyvern dragon (plural form is	•�TSÍRNA-	†a Lindworm dragon (singular
	srésna-)		form is tsírhá-)
•¢srésna-	ta Wyvern dragon (singular form	TSÍRSYÍ-	new scale which has not hardened
	is sreshá-)		yet
•SÚHU-	a dragon which dives out of the sun	TSÍTSÍ-	†(your) ally/friend
	on an animal on the ground	•TSÚHU-	†(my) neighbor's neighbor
•\$SYÉTHU-	wings (of a dragon), to fly	•TSÚWE-	†(my) father
ŠÁTHA-	†coal-head, idiot	•WANA-	claws (draconic)
#•ŠATHE-	†uninvited, unwelcome guest	wášá-	†beloved one, dear one, familiar
šáthí-	telder dragon, old, wise one	***************************************	term for mate
ŠAWA-	†fool, idiot, stone-head	•WEHÚ-	female dragon's urine
•ŠÉRÁ-	†(your) mate (\mathcal{P})	YÁNÁ-	mouth (dragon's)
•SEKA- •SINHÁ-	†an Amphiptère dragon (plural	YÁRÚ-	head of a dragon, brain (vs. skull)
- ADIIIUM-	form is šínna-)	•YAWE-	heart (draconic)
•¢šínna-		YISÍ-	,
-VOIIVINA-	tan Amphiptère dragon (singular	1 131-	†(my) friend's enemy
År ær ré	form is šinhá-)	_	XX D
ŠUTHÉ-	tunknown dragon, stranger	<u>C</u> 1	LASS II PREDATORS
XAŁIR-	†father (undifferentiated	HÉRŁU-	†polar bear

HÉRŁU- †polar bear ŁARA- †big cat, predatory cat

ownership)

†(your) hatch-sister

•XÉŠE-

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ŁÍRÁ-	†competition animal for similar	XWAHI-	†bear (♂)		
	food resources	XYEHAŁ-	†buffalo(?) (♂)		
QSATSE-	†hawk, eagle	TSEQSA-	†mammoth (♀)		
QSEHAR-	†fox	TSÍŠU-	†male horse, male horse-like animal		
QSUWÉ-	†predator		(d)		
QXUYE-	†bat (usually in the innumerable	YASÚ-	†walrus (♀)		
	number)	YÚŠE-	†bear (♀)		
RANÚ-	driver (hunting term)				
SÁTSÁ-	†ancient canine-bear (♂), possibly now for male dogs/wolves	CLA	ASS IV SMALL PREY		
SINÍ-	a creature hunting by hearing alone	HAWA-	†goat (♀)		
SŁÉ(NA)-	†crouching, ready to spring	ŁARA-	†cat		
SŁIN(E)-	† cautious hunter	•ŁASU-	therd of prey animals		
SRUQXÍ-	†kingfisher	QSEHAR-	†fox		
•SÚHU-	hawk, thing which dives onto an	(#QXNÉ(HI)-)	thuman, chatterer anything which		
	animal from out of the sun		speaks but is not of the Kindred		
ŠAHÚN-	†goshawk		$(\mathcal{P}/\mathcal{O}?)$ plural form is #SNUHA-		
ŠÁQSI-	tosprey	QXURA-	general name for small animals and		
XÍYE-	twolf, hunting hound, coyote,		rodent		
	dingo	RÚNA-	†a marmot (?)		
XWAHI-	tbear (d)	SÁHE-	†badger (♂)		
YÉSHE-	†peregrine falcon	\$SARÁ-	†ewe, sheep (♀) (plural is tsethú-)		
YÚŠE-	†bear (♀)	SAŠRÍ-	animal with a cloven hoof		
		SÁTSÁ-	†dog (?) (♂)		
CL	ASS III LARGE PREY	SHAHÚ-	†young deer (undifferentiated gender)		
HÁQSA-	†female deer (♀)	SHÚNÉ-	tseal (♀)		
HÁRÁ-	†mammoth (\Diamond)	(#SNUHA-)	thuman $(3/9?)$		
HAWA-	†goat (♀), †large prehistoric animal	(#SNUHA-) SRÍXU-			
	of unknown type		†pig, boar (♂)		
HÉYA-	†moose (\mathcal{Q})	SRUTHA-	†rabbit, bunny (♂)		
HIRA-	†bull, cow (♂)	SWÉTHA-	†rabbit, bunny (♀)		
HUŠU-	thorse (\mathcal{Q})	SYASYÁ-	†goat (3)		
HUXÉ-	†male deer, buck (♂)	SYÚTSA-	†mink (gender?)		
•ŁASU-	therd of prey animals	ŠIRA-	†otter (♂)		
NÁRIN-	†reindeer (2)	XAŁÍR-	tsea lion		
QSAWÍN-	twalrus (3)	XÍYE-	†dog (domestic) (\bigcirc ?)		
QSÚRÉ-	†newborn calf of any prey animal	XŁÍRU-	†colt, little horse (undifferentiated		
QXEHÍ-	Treindeer (\Diamond)	m / . m.o	gender)		
QXŁAHÍ-	telk (♀)	THÚTSI-	†pig, sow (\mathcal{P})		
QXNÁHU-	†ancient giant sloth	TSÁHI-	tweasel		
SAŠRÍ-	animal with a cloven hoof	TSÁQXÚ-	\dagger seal $(?)$		
SÁTSÁ-	†ancient canine-bear (♂), possibly	♦TSETHÚ-	†ewes, sheep (\c) (singular is sará-)		
SAISA.	now for male dogs	TSIŠÁ-	tlamb, small sheep		
¢SIŠIN-		TSÍŠU-	†male ancient cameloids		
◊SŁAXÍ-	tram, sheep (plural is słaxí-) (d)	TSÚTSE-	to dig, to burrow, †mole, †little		
	trams, sheep (singular is sišin-)		burrowing thing		
SRIYU- Šasba-	telk (3)	WÉYÁ-	†badger $(\stackrel{\frown}{+})$		
ŠASRA-	tcaribou (3)				
XRÍRA-	†cow, heifer (♀)				

C	CLASS V AQUATIC	THANRÁ-	fish which are spawning
HÁNSU-		¢THÁNYU-	†cod (plural form is qxwéyu-)
	fish scales (usually plural)	THÚSUN-	(†) oyster (because it is considered
HAXYÉ- HÉNÁ-	†goldfish		semi-plantlike)
HENA- HÍNE-	(†)barnacle	TSÁNÚ-	†herring
HINE- HÍŠÁ-	†fish (in a river, lake or sea) sound under water	TSÁQXÚ-	†seal (♂)
HISA- HUXÉ-	thorned fish	TSARÉ-	†sea otter
HUXE- ŁÉYÁ-	gills of a fish or shark	TSIYE-	†octopus
		TSNÁTHE-	†trout
NARA- NARÁ-	†fish on a run up a river (†) clam (because it is considered	WÁSHÚ-	(†)jellyfish (considered to be like a
NAKA	semi-plantlike)		plant)
NUSU-	tcrawdad	◊WAŠÚN-	†crab, lobster, sea anthropoid
QSÁHÚN-	twhale (undifferentiated gender or		(plural form is sráqxe-)
QSAHON	species)	WATSÉ-	†eel
QSÁQSA-	†turtle	WÉŁU-	†dogfish
QSAWÍN-	twalrus (3)	YASÚ-	†walrus (♀)
QSÁWIIV QSÚRÉ-	tnewborn calf of any prey animal	YESHÍ-	(†) gooey duck (because it is
QXÉNRA-	†narwhal whale (undifferentiated		considered semi-plantlike)
QALIVIA	gender)	YÉWA-	†shark
QXŁÁYU-	†pollywog	YUSHU-	(†) sea cucumber
♦QXWÉYU-	tcod (plural) (singular form is		
VQ11/1210	thányu-)	<u>C</u>	LASS VI INEDIBLE
REQXA-	tsmall fish living in a small pool of	HÁŁA-	†nightingale
	water	HÁQSA-	†toad, little leaper
RÍNHA-	†fish swimming against the current	HÁQSÁ-	ghost, dark thing
SARA-	†leech	HESHÍ-	†swan
SHISHÍ-	†blue whale	HEYUN-	†grasshopper
SHÚNÉ-	†seal (♀)	HÍXIN-	†chicken
SINÍ-	a creature hunting by hearing alone	HÚNI-	†ptarmigan
SŁÁHIN-	†minnow, little fish	HUNQSE-	†rat, mouse
¢sráqxe-	†crab, lobster, sea anthropoid	HÚRÉ-	†worm, earthworm (alternate term
	(plural form is wašún-)		from xánra-)
SREHU-	†smelt	HÚSRU-	†magpie
SUTSÉ-	dorsal fin of a fish, whale, dolphin	HUSÚN-	†demon, monster, devil
SWÁHA-	fish eggs	HUXÉ-	thorned beetle, bug
SYÁRÚ-	†salmon	ŁARSE-	†a dwarf (?)
SYEWÍ-	†salamander	NASA-	†water skimmer (insect)
ŠATHU-	†jellyfish	NÉHÁ-	†male giant (?)
ŠIRA-	\dagger otter (\circlearrowleft)	NUNA-	spirit, ghostly thing
šusú-	fluke (hind fin of a whale or	NUSU-	tcrawdad
	dolphin, up-and-down motion only,	NUSYE-	twoodpecker
	not side-to-side swimming)	¢QSÁNŁA-	tants (singular form is qxarín-)
XAŁÍR-	†sea lion	QSÁQSA-	†turtle
XARÁ-	a creature which comes up from	QSÁQSÁ-	tcrow
	underneath the water and pull	QSAQXE-	†goose
	something near or on the surface	QSÁRHU-	†thrush
(-	down (usually in an attack)		
XÁXA-	seaweed		

	Srínawésin: The Lang	uage of the Kin	dred
¢QSÁSHI-	twizards/sorcerers? (singular form	SUŁUTH-	†snake, serpent
	is xyéhí-) ¹³	#SÚNÁ-	†ghost, spirit
QSATSE-	thawk, eagle	SWIRI-	tseagull, seabird
◊◊◊QSÉRE-	†gnat (plural form is słátsú-,	SYAŠÉ-	tslug
_	innumerable form is qxuhan-)	SYÁWE-	†sparrow, sparrow-like bird
QSNANÍ-	†pheasant	SYEWÍ-	†salamander
QSWÍŠÍ-	twood boring insects	ŠAHÚN-	†goshawk
¢QXARÍN-	†ant, antlike insect (plural form is	•ŠÁNU-	duck
	gsánła-)	ŠÁNÚ-	†dove
QXÉQSÍ-	†puffin	ŠÁQSI-	tosprey
QXŁÁYU-	†pollywog	•ŠAQSÚN-	ant-hill
♦♦♦QXUHAN-	†innumerable gnats (singular form	ŠISE-	†mite, tiny insect
VVQXUIIAIV	is qsére-, plural form is słátsú-)	XÁNRA-	†maggot, worm
QXÚSHÚ-	†robin (bird)	XANSÍ-	tbees
QXWÉNÁ-	†crane	XANÚ-	
-			†crab, arthropod
#QXYÁXE-	†goblin (?) (specifically)	XASHA-	†frog
QXURA-	general name for small animals and	◊◊◊XÁTHA-	tbeetle (plural is rérlá-,
	rodent	, ,	innumerable plural is wéša-) (VI)
◊◊◊RÉRŁÁ-	tbeetle (singular is xátha-,	XÉŁÁR-	†butterfly
,	innumerable plural is wéša-)	#XÉŠÉ-	tfly, bug, buzzy thing
RÉSYU-	†snipe, shore bird	XEX(A)-	tworm, earthworm
RESYÚ-	beak, bill (of a bird)	XNAŁA-	†quail
RÍNÁ-	†female giant (?)	•XNA(QSÉ)-	†spider, spider-like thing
#RIXNÁ-	nasty, terrible tasting, awful	XNÉWI-	†squirrel
RÚSÚ-	tsinging bird	XRESHA-	†shrew
SAŁATH-	moth	#XRÉTHA-	†little færie, pixie (?)
SARA-	†leech	#XRÍTHA-	†little færie, pixie (?) (this appears
SERA-	to crawl, †centipede		to be a variation on xrétha- or
SHAQSE-	†wasps (usually innumerable)		perhaps indicates male and female
SHIYI-	†stork		varieties?)
•\$SIHÁ-	†swarm of insects, bugs, frogs	xwíša-	†owl
	(plural form is SHÚNA-)	THEŠÁ-	†bird, flying birds (undifferentiated
SINTHÚ-	†partridge		species)
◊◊◊SŁÁTSÚ-	†gnats (singular form is qsére-,	THYASU-	†reptile (general)
	innumerable form is qxuhan-)	TSÁHI-	tweasel
SŁEŁÉ-	†mosquito, biting insects (usually	TSAHÍN-	†cricket (usually plural)
	in the innumerable number)	•TSÉNÉTH-	bird's wing
SŁÍ(HU)-	trooster	TSUSHÍ-	†sparrow
SRETSU-	†firefly	TSUŠIN-	†tern
SRÍNTHE-	†swallow (bird)	TSÚTSE-	†mole, †little burrowing thing
SRÚNA-	†sorcerer, wizard ((?) non-	TSÚTSÍ-	†duck (alternate word from the root
SKO11/1	gendered)	100101	•ŠÁNU-)
SRUQSÍ-	†caterpillar	TSUTSÍ-	†swallow (bird)
SRUQXÍ-	†kingfisher	TSUWÉ-	theron
SRÚSYE-	†louse	VÍŁWA-	feather
			reatner †wren
SUHUN-		WINA-	MICH
	species)		

¹³ See the note on *xyéhí*- below.

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	Sillawesill, The Lair	guage of the Ki	iuieu
◊ΧΥÉHÍ-	†wizard/sorcerer? ¹⁴	SHÍN(YÍ)-	crescent moon
WEHÍ-	†snail	SŁÁHÍN-	†Sirius (the Dog Star near Orion)
WÉHÍ-	†millipede	•SRÉHU-	shooting star (star-shit)
◊◊◊WÉŠA-	†beetle (singular is xátha-, plural is	SŁÁ(YA)-	†Aldebaran (star in Taurus)
	rérłá-) (VI)		(alternate name)
YASÚN-	†hummingbird	SUŁÚTH-	†planet (swift celestial thing)
YÁYÁ-	†bug, insect	#SÚNÁ-	†gods, mighty spirits
YERE-	†lark	SUSA-	†Rigel (star in Orion)
YÉSHE-	†peregrine falcon	SYÁHU-	bright celestial object (euphemism
(Y)ÍNSHU-	†weevil		for either the Sun and Moon when
			singular, the Sun and the Moon
CL	ASS VII CELESTIAL		when plural and the Stars when
HANXE-	truth, veracity (VII)		innumerable, full moon
HAŠWA-	truth, veracity (V11)	SYEHÚ-	†Mars
HASWA-	rcomet	ACVÉNICÍI-	bravery lack of fear (plural form is

	4		innumerable, full moon
HANXE-	truth, veracity (VII)	SYEHÚ-	†Mars
HAŠWA-	†comet	◊SYÉNSÚ-	bravery, lack of fear (plural form is
HÁŠÉ-	heaven, sky (unreachable)		húrún-)
HÍNTSE-	twaning moon (Broken Celestial Egg)	¢syesá- šáqxé-	†a dream (plural form is húsyú-) †Orion Nebula
♦HÚRÚN-	bravery, lack of fear (singular form is syénsú-)	šáwá-	†Moon and Sun (collective plural term) or 'celestial eyes'
HUSHÍ-	†Aldebaran (star in Taurus)	ŠNARÍ-	Blood Hunt, hunt of vengeance
◊HÚSYÚ- ·	†dreams (singular form is syesá-)	ŠÚRI-	†Milky Way, Road of Stars, the
HUXÉ-	†The Horns (group of stars or	0 0 0 0 0	Night Mother
	possibly a constellation?)	XAŁIR-	†euphemism for the Moon
ŁUSÍ-	respect, admiration, (love?)	XÁŁIR-	†nightmare, evil dream, bad dream
NAHUN-	†Spica (star in the constellation of	XANXÍ-	†Saturn
NUNA-	Virgo) fate (celestial winds)	XŁÍTSA-	†Orion's Belt
QSÁNI-	†Moon	XRÁXÁ-	moon-like, moonlight
QSÁSÍ-	†a nightmare, a terrible dream,	XÚXU-	†full Moon (singular only)
	frightening thing while sleeping	THÍTSU-	"drifting celestial things" which seem to refer to satellites (which is
QSEQSÉ-	hundreds of falling meteors in a		a very strange sight for the Shúna)
,	swarm	THRATSÚ-	†Mercury
QSUSÉ-	†Northern Lights, 'Falling Celestial	TSÉYA-	†Sun in winter (sleeping Sun)
orrán.	Rain' (euphemism)	TSITSÍ-	†Sun (generic term)
QXÉHA-	tthe Sun on a hot day	TSÚHÚ-	night, night sky, celestial darkness
RAŁÁ-	halo around the moon or sun	ÚRUN-	blue sky (unreachable)
RÁRA-	†The Ribcage, Constellation of	WAHAŁ-	†Venus, Morning/Evening Star
DINE	Cassiopeia (?)	WAHÍN-	†Jupiter
RINE- \$SHÁTSÁ-	flash of light (nova?) †Pleiades star cluster (Bunch of	WÁŠÁ-	†star (usually plural or
VSHA1SA-			innumerable)
SHÉŠU-	Eggs, always plural) †retrograde planet	•WÉNU-	†shooting star
SUESO	rectograde platier	YAHA-	sadness

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

YAHA-

YANA-

YÁNÁ-

YÁŠU-

sadness

light, physical light

Mother's Mouth

dark hole in the middle of the span

of the Milky Way, the Night

dream (undifferentiated quality)

С	LASS VIII AERIAL	QXÉNÁ-	a sound echoing through a valley or
HÁNRÚ-	aerial conditions between a large		in the mountains (thunder, loud
min	pocket of high pressure (clear		noise)
	weather) and low pressure (cloudy,	QXRÍNA-	hail, hailstones (usually
	rainy weather)		innumerable)
HANSÁ-	open, clear skies with few clouds	QXUYE-	smattering of clouds moving over
HÁQSÁ-	thin clouds, diaphanous clouds		the moon at night
HASHA-	weather, atmospheric conditions	RAHÍ-	calm, still air
HÁXU-	mist laying in a hollow	RAŁÁ-	halo around the moon or sun
HÉXU-	rainbow	RATHU-	drought caused by changing aerial
HÍRÍ-	sound of rain (On.)		currents or unusual weather
HÍSA-	gust of wind, puff of wind		patterns (compare with híshí-)
HÍSHÍ-	drought caused by intense heat	RESYÁ-	a thermal of air, a warm current of
1113111	wave (compare with rathu-)		air to glide upon
HÍŠÁ-	sound	RINA-	mind, thoughts
HÚNU-	a melody (On.?)	RINE-	flash of light (fire, explosion,
HÚRA-	thunder		meteor strike)
HURTHÁ-	atmospheric disturbance caused by	RÍNŁE-	booming, crashing sound
HORITIA	the curve of the earth (VIII)		(alternative word for thunder)
HÚSÁ-	echo (usually plural)	•RÍTHÍ-	hard (raining)
HÚSHA-	long duration, extended wait	RUQSA-	a burp, expulsion of air
110311A	(rarely used)	RÚSÚ-	whistling sound
•HUSU-	whispering of the wind through	SÁRHÁ-	dusk
11030	reeds, grass, leaves (On.)	SANSÚ-	a fleeting smell
HÚXHÁ-	a laugh or chortle, sound of	SHANSHI-	staccato, rapid and sharp sounds (of
HOMHA	amusement		prey moving through bushes while
HÚTSÚ-	bark (of a dog, seal etc.) (On.)		running and making sounds?)
HUXÉ-	forks of lightning, horns of	•SHÁTHUN-	name, to be called, to be addressed
HOXE	lightning	SHENÍ-	"ocean" clouds (very damp and
ŁÉŁATH-	dry air, dry season, summer (?)		quickly moving)
ŁÍHI-	lullaby, crooning soft song	•SHÉQXU-	to chant with a pulsing rhythm, a
ŁÍHU-	a question		chant with a pulsing rhythm
ŁÍXNÁ-	a warning	¢SHÉRYA-	mourning (plural form is syarí-)
NÁHÍN-	expulsion of air or sneeze	SHEŠU-	an unexpected rustle of the bushes
NAHU-	a lake which water flows into but	SHÉŠU-	terrible weather
NATIO	(apparently) not out of	SHÚRA-	"falling mist," extremely light rain
NÁRÁ-	to roar, a roar (On.)	SHUSU-	cold weather, temperature
NAKA ♦NÍŁSA-	a lie (plural form is wašra-)	SŁARÚ-	a shuddering breath (VII)
NUNA-	wind, breeze	SŁÁRÚ-	waves of heat coming off the
QSEQSÉ-	falling snow		ground or in the air
QSÍNQXE-	updraft of wind	¢SŁÍSYA-	thin clouds in streaks (singular
QSŁAHU-	statically charged clouds (thunder		form is xúnra-)
ZOM1110	clouds which are forming)	•SŁIŠI-	a song with traditional lyrics but
•QSŁÁRU-	a song with a traditional melody		varying melodies
Quanto	but differing lyrics	¢SŁÚŠÉ-	(†)phantoms, ghosts, strange
QSUSÉ-	rain, falling water from the sky		sounds (singular is sreyú-)
QXÉHA-	heat, hot weather	SNÁHU-	glow, dim light, emanating light
CHIM1	near, not weather		from a forest fire or the dawn
		SNE(YU)-	vicious downdraft

	Srínawésin: The Lang	uage of the Kir	ndred
SNUQSE-	boom, explosion, sudden and loud	THÉTSÉ-	low lying clouds in a thick cover
	noise		over the ground like a blanket
SRÉQSA-	willow-the-wisp, ghostlight from a		(VIII)
C	swamp	THÉWE-	dispersing clouds
♦SREYÚ-	(†)phantom, ghost, strange sound	THRANA-	a reverberation, an echo (implies
.01.210	(plural is shúšé-)		greater sound and a thrumming
SRÍNA-	word, speech, talking (root of		sound then húšá-) (On.) (VIII)
SKIIVI	Srínawésin)	•TSETSU-	raining (lightly)
SRÚNSA-	legend, story, ancient tale	TSÍNÁ-	horizon, edge of sight, in every
SUNÚTH-	blizzard, snowstorm (compare with	ISINA	direction
SUNUTH	xarhu-)	TSÍRÍ-	-
CITTACI	•	TSITSÍ-	trilling, birdsong (On.)
SWASI-	thick, piled up, billowing clouds		year, pattern of the seasons
4	(generally plural)	TSNUŠA-	thick, heavy, clouds
SWÉHÉ-	song, tune, poem	TSÚHÚ-	winter
♦SYARÍ-	mourning (singular form is shérya-)	TSUTSU-	whisper, soft voice
SYESHE-	the sound of ice falling off a glacier	ÚRUN-	blue sky/clear weather
ŠAHE-	a weird or strange dream during	WÁŁE-	period, time, season
_	hibernation or sleep	•WÁNSA-	a poem
ŠATHA-	cloud (usually in the innumerable	WANTSÁ -	sadness
	number)	WANÚ-	silence, quiet
ŠAYA-	leaves blowing in the wind	WARÍ-	howl of pain, cry of anguish (On.)
ŠERÁ-	"springtime"	WAŠIN-	smoke
ŠIŠI-	squeaking sound (On.)	◊WAŠRA-	lies (singular form is nílsa-)
ŠŁIWÁ-	humidity, humid	WÉNHÚ-	rain driving sideways in the wind
XÁNI-	poetry, joke, pun, twisted words,	•WÉNU-	†lightning
	words which mean one thing but	WÉXA-	damp rain which washes away
	say another		scents
XANYE-	headwind	YANA-	light, physical light
XARHU-	whiteout or terrible snowstorm	YANÁ-	a sharp, piercing sound, a shriek or
	(compare with sunúth-)		sharp yell
•XERYA-	mating/rutting season for prey	YÁNÁ-	tornado, hurricane (mouth of air or
ALKIM	animals	1 2 11 12 1	clouds)
XEYI-	dark cloud on the horizon	YÁRÚ-	clouds ("brains in the air",
XÍNTHÁ-	sleet	IAKO	undifferentiated types)
XIVIHA- XŁUNÁ-	pollen	YÁWÉ-	downwind, being downwind
	-		•
XNATHSU-	icy rain	YESI-	an answer
XNAYA-	fall, autumn	_	
XRÁXÁ-	moonlight	<u>C</u>	LASS IX ANIMATE
XÚŁUN-	sky, atmosphere (reachable)	♦HAŁA(Ł)- (s	singular form is tsúrí-)
♦XÚNRA-	thin cloud in a streak (plural form	Intra	
, ,	is słísya-)		n-Verb:
XÚRÚ-	"land" clouds (relatively dry and		iny pebbles, little stones, gravel (IX,
	usually slowly moving)		X)
XÚTSU-	dawn, to brighten, to	Adjec	•
	uncover/reveal glowing eyes	Tujet	move over silently
THÁHÉ-	storm, tempest	Adve	•
THANÍ-	rays of sunlight breaking through	Aave H Á ŁI-	87,
	clouds on the horizon (VIII)		steam, boiling water, hot springs
THAWÉ-	low hanging clouds, grey color	♦HAŁÚTH-	cedar tree (singular form is xnesyi-)
		HANSÍ-	stress, worry, excitement

HASRU- HAKLA- HAKLA- HAKLA- HAKLA- HAKLA- HAKLA- HAKU- HATHA- Anger, fury HATHA- Anger, fury HATHA- HATHA- HATHA- HATHA- HATHA- HATHA- HOlly-tree HELA- HELA- HELA- HELA- HELA- HELA- HELA- HELA- HELA- HERA- HIRU- Plant that grows on a vine HISIN- Jowlands, low area where the tide might come in HERA- HUNHA- HOWA- HUNHA- deep and wide lake HURA- HOSA- HURA- HURA- HURA- HOSA- HURA- HUSWA- POSTORA- HOSA- HURA- HUSWA- POSTORA- HOSA- HURA- HUSWA- Spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) HUXLI- HOSA- HUXH- Spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) HUXLI- HOSA- HUXH- Spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) HUXLI- HOSA- HURA- HURA- HOSA- HOSA- HURA- HOSA- HURA- HOSA- HURA- HOSA- HURA- HOSA- HURA- HOSA- HOSA- HOSA- HOSA- HOSA- HOSA- Sunlight) HUXLI- Spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) HOSA- HURA- HORA- H	77 Á CD 77	ormawesin. The Lange	-	
HAXLA- HÁXU- Istanding water, small lake, pool, little puddle little twig, tiny branch (plural is ausum-) mAQXE- HATHA- HATSI- HATSI- HOHLA- GOT din a river (singular form is quidaf-) HÉLA- TIDULATRY river (similar to hiran- or a vein or artery of water) HELA- HELA- HELA- HELA- HELA- HELA- HERA- HESA- HESA- A film, or coating HESA- HINEI- A muddy river, stream, creek or rivulet HINEI- HINEI- A muddy river, stream, creek or rivulet HINEI- HINEI- HINEI- HINEI- HINEI- HINEI- HINEI- HINEI- HOWAINAS, low area where the tide might come in with the each, edge of the water HURU- HUBU- H	HÁSNI-	raspberry	ŁASHÍN-	scotch broom plant
HÁXU- standing water, small lake, pool, little puddle librupuddle lishu- pussy willow pine needles (usually plural) pine needles (usually posessed in an inter (pune needles (usually posessed in need or or or or executing needles sailure needles (usually posessed in needles needles (usu				
little puddle HAXÚ- HAXTÚ- HATHÁ- anger, fury HATHÁ- Anger, fury HELÁ- HOLL- FORD IN A GAZE- HELÁ- ONAQXI- HELÁ- HELÁ- HELÁ- HELÁTH- A forest with too much cover to see prey from the air HESA- HIM.I- A muddy river, stream, creek or rivulet HERL- HIRL- HIRL- HIRL- HIRL- HIRL- HIRL- HIRL- HIRL- HIRL- HIRL- HIRL- HIRL- HIRL- HIRL- HIRL- H				
HAXÚ- HATHÁ- Anger, fury HATSI- HOlly-tree HELÁ- HERÁ- HINLÍ- A a muddy river, stream, creek or rivulet HINLÍ- HINLÍ- Jacial pool of water HIRÚ- HIRÓ- HIRÓ- HONA-	HAXU-			
HATHÁ- HATSI- holly-tree holl in a river (singular form is quagsi-) hell in a river (similar to háran- or a vein or artery of water) hell in in a vein or artery of water or a vein or arter or a vein or artery of water) hell in a vein or artery of water) hell in in a vein or artery of water) hell in the streen, rivulet hell in the vein in it is still alive but might fall over oak tree, oak wood, oak branch ford in a river (plural form is held-) water fall, splashing water heather (bush) hould the tree water of water dripping over stone, water dripping in a cave hurd in a forest, forested but without much brush to impede movement (and without cover) (shadows & sunlight) hurd water dripping over stone, water dripping in a cave hurd in the ice (used by seals as a breathing hole) hurd in a vein a tree (plural form is yell cree thick, it the vein is each part fall, splashing water heather (bush) homel tree singular is tsuri-) water fall splashing water heather (bush) hould the tree to water and water hurd a muddy river, stream, creek or grays. yell cree tree year, further treets with a lot of gray or a treet plural is the fall over oak tree, oak wood, oak branch ford		-		
HATSI- OHELÁ- OHELÁ- OFOR in a river (singular form is quigsts) HÉLÁ- HELÁTH- HELÁTH- HELÁTH- HENÁ- HERA- HESA- HESA- HESA- HESA- A a film, or coating HETSA- HINLI- HESA- HINLI- HESA- HINLI- HESA- HINLI- HESA- HINLI- HESA- HINLI- HESA- HINLI- HINLI- HESA- HINLI- HINLI- HIRLA- HIR				- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
OHELA- ford in a river (singular form is quagsi-) susun-) susun-) HÉLA- a forest with too much cover to see prey from the air NARATH- elder tree HELATH- a forest with too much cover to see prey from the air NARATH- grass, field, clearing, meadow HENA- (f) barnacle NARATH- grass, field, clearing, meadow HERI- moss on a stone NARSÚ- sick, rotting tree which is still alive but might fall over HESA- a film, or coating NIŚA- oil HÉTSA- clear, mirror-like lake with a lot of glare QSEQSE- sow oon the ground HINLI- a muddy river, stream, creek or rivulet QSEQSE- tip of a tree, treetop(s) HIRIA- glacial pool of water QSEQSE- sow oon on the ground HIRIA- plant that grows on a vine QSEQSE- oak tree, oak wood, oak branch HIRIA- plant that grows on a vine QSUSÉ- vaterfall, splashing water HIRIA- trees marked by horns or antlers QXÉHA- QXÉMA- HULU- beach, edge of the water QXÉMA- QXÉMA- HURA-<	HATHÁ-	-	NÁQXE-	spray, foam, sea foam
##EA- ##EB-	HATSI-	holly-tree	♦NAQXÍ-	little twig, tiny branch (plural is
HÉLÂT HELÂTH HENÂ- HESA- HESSA- HITSA- Glear, mirror-like lake with a lot of rivulet HINLI- HIRLA- HINLI- HIRLA- HIRLA- HIRLA- HIRLA- HIRLA- HIRLA- HIRLA- HIRLA- HOWAINAS- GLEAR, mirror-like lake with a lot of glare OCESCS- GLEAR, mirror-like lake with a lot of rivulet HIRLA- HIRL	♦HEŁÁ-	ford in a river (singular form is		sušun-)
a vein or artery of water) HELÂTH- HELÂTH- A forest with too much cover to see prey from the air HÉNÁ- HERI- MOSS on a stone HESA- HÉSA- HÉSA- HÉSA- HINLÍ- HINLÍ- A a muddy river, stream, creek or rivulet HÉRIA- HINLÍ- HIRLA- HIRLA- HIRLA- HIRLA- HIRLA- HIS BOU- HUSUN- HUSUN- HUSUN- HURUA- HURQSÁ- HORLA- HORSA- HORSA- HORSA- HORSA- HORSA- HORSA- HORSA- HORLA- HURUSA- HORSA-		qsúqsí-)	NARÁ-	(†) clam (because it is considered
HELÁTH- prey from the air (†b)Arnacle HÉNÁ- (†b)Arnacle HERI- HERI- HERI- HESA- A film, or coating HÉTSÁ- clear, mirror-like lake with a lot of glare HINLI- HIRLA- HIRLA- HIRLA- HIRLA- HIRLA- HIRLA- HIRLA- Blacial pool of water HIŚIN- HIŚIN- HUŚU- HULU- Beach, edge of the water HUNHA- HURRA- HURRA- HURRA- HURRA- HORRA-	HÉŁÁ-	tributary river (similar to húran- or		semi-plantlike)
prey from the air ##ÉNĀ- ##ĒNĀ- ##ÜRĀ- ##ÜR		a vein or artery of water)	NARATH-	elder tree
HÉNÁ- HERI- HESA- HESA- A a film, or coating NARSÚ- but might fall over sick, rotting tree which is still alive but might fall over HESA- HÉTSÁ- Glear, mirror-like lake with a lot of glare OSÉRU- OSÉRU- OSEQSÉ- SOWO on the ground tip of a tree, treetop(s) HINLÍ- HIRÚ- HIRÚ- HIRÚ- Plant that grows on a vine HIŠIN- HIŠIN- HIŠRU- HUBU- Beach, edge of the water HUNHA- HÜRÁ- HÜRÁ- HÜRÁ- HÜRÁ- HÜRÁ- HÜRÁ- HÜRÁ- HÜRÁ- HÜRÁ- HÜRÁ- HÜRÁ- HÖRÁ- HÖRÁ- HÖRÁ- HÖRÁ- HÖRÁ- HÖRÁ- HÖRÁ- HORSÁ- HOLE in the ice (used by seals as a breathing hole) QXÉRI- QXÉRYA- QXÉRYA- QXÉRYA- QXÉRYA- QXÉRYA- QXÉRYA- QXÉRYA- Gry, crawling ivy swamp, swampy land fork in the river or stream HURQSÁ- HÜSA- HUSH- HUSH- Open ground in a forest, forested but without much brush to impede movement (and without cover) QXÉIRÍ- QXÉIRÍ- QXÉIRÍ- QXÉIRÍ- QXÉIRÍ- QXÉIRÍ- QXÉIRÍ- QXÉIRÍ- QXÉIRÍ- QXÉIRÍ- QXÉIRÍ- Cave pool, pool of water in a cave QXÍNA- HOSÚ- HÜSWA- spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) QXÚHU- QXÚNAX- Nollow tree HÖSÚ- HUXLÍ- Salty water QXÚHU- QXÚNAX- RÁTHA- SIÉRess, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain) HUXLÍ- HUXII- Salty water RATHA- Noneysuckle plant (plural form is yisi-) RÁTHA- RÍVA- Forget-me-not (flower) HUXLÍ- HALIN- HALIN- HALIN- HALIN- HOWER, blossoms RIĞA- RÜYH- RÜVH- RÜNHO- RÜYH- RÜYA- FORGET- NIRÚR SALT- RÜYH- RÜYA- FORGET- NIRÚR SALT- RÜYH- RÜYA- FORGET- NIRÚR SALT- NIRÚR SALT- NIRÚR SALT- NIRÚR SALT- NIRÚR SALT- NIRÚR SALT- NIRÚR SALT- NIRÚR SALT- NIRÚR SALT- NIRÚR SALT- SALT- NIRÚR SALT- SALT- NIRÚR SALT- SALT- NIRÚR SALT- SALT- NIRÚR SALT- SALT- NIRÚR SALT- SALT- SALT- NIRÚR SALT- SALT- SALT- SALT- SALT- SALT	HEŁÁTH-	a forest with too much cover to see	NARHA-	grass, field, clearing, meadow
HERI- HESA- a film, or coating HÉTSA- clear, mirror-like lake with a lot of glare GEGSÉ- HÉTSA- glacial pool of water HIRL- HI		prey from the air	NÁRHU-	creek, little stream, rivulet
HESA- HÉTSÁ- clear, mirror-like lake with a lot of glare Clear, mirror-like lake with a lot of glare HINLÍ- HINLÍ- a muddy river, stream, creek or rivulet GSLAWU- Forest with various mixed trees oak tree, oak wood, oak branch HIRLA- HIRLA- HISLA- HOWAL- HISLA- HUSLA- HUSLA- Beach, edge of the water HULLU- Beach, edge of the water HUNHA- HOWAL- HURLA- HOWAL-	HÉNÁ-	(†)barnacle	NARSÚ-	sick, rotting tree which is still alive
HÉTSÁ- glare A muddy river, stream, creek or rivulet A fores with various mixed trees A stree, oak wood, oak branch A streful, splashing water A streful, splashing water A streful, splashing water A streful, splashing A streful, splashi	HERI-	moss on a stone		but might fall over
HÉTSÁ- glare Glear, mirror-like lake with a lot of gar glare A muddy river, stream, creek or rivulet A muddy river, stream, creek or rivulet A muddy river, stream, creek or rivulet A glacial pool of water A glacial	HESA-	a film, or coating	NÍŠÁ-	oil
HINEI- a muddy river, stream, creek or rivulet GSLRA- oak tree, oak wood, oak branch ford in a river (plural form is helá-) ford in a river (plural form is plural form is plural form is no ak tree, oak wood, oak branch oak tree, oak wood, oak branch ford in a river (plural form is plural form is plural form is open and wide tree, oak wood, oak branch oak tree, oak wood, oak branch ford in a river (plural form is not a river (plural form is plural form; oak the ford in a river (plural form is plural form is plural form is plural form is plural form; oak the ford in a river (plural form is plural form is plural form is plural form; oak the ford in a river (plural form is plural form is plural form is plural form; oak tree, oak wood, oak tree (reduct) oak tree, oak wood, oak tree ford in a river (plural form is plural form is	HÉTSÁ-		QSÉRU-	tip of a tree, treetop(s)
HINEI- a muddy river, stream, creek or rivulet GSLRA- oak tree, oak wood, oak branch ford in a river (plural form is helá-) ford in a river (plural form is plural form is plural form is no ak tree, oak wood, oak branch oak tree, oak wood, oak branch ford in a river (plural form is plural form is plural form is open and wide tree, oak wood, oak branch oak tree, oak wood, oak branch ford in a river (plural form is not a river (plural form is plural form; oak the ford in a river (plural form is plural form is plural form is plural form is plural form; oak the ford in a river (plural form is plural form is plural form is plural form; oak the ford in a river (plural form is plural form is plural form is plural form; oak tree, oak wood, oak tree (reduct) oak tree, oak wood, oak tree ford in a river (plural form is plural form is		glare	QSEQSÉ-	snow on the ground
rivulet ### glacial pool of water #### glacial pool of water #### plant that grows on a vine ###################################	HINŁÍ-	8		<u> </u>
HÍRLA- HÍRÚ- HIRÚ- HIRÚ- HISÍN- Iowlands, low area where the tide might come in HIŠRU- HULU- beach, edge of the water HUNHA- HUNHA- Ideep and wide lake HURLA- HURLA- HORSÁ- hole in the ice (used by seals as a breathing hole) HUSH- HUSH- Open ground in a forest, forested but without much brush to impede movement (and without cover) HUSWA- HUSWA- Spotted, dappled, splotchy Kandin Shows & sunlight) HUXLI- Knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed HUXLI- KALA- Seedling HOWERSOM- HORSÁ- HORSÍ- HORSÁ- HORSÍ- HORSÁ- HORSÍ- H		•	QSŁIRÁ-	oak tree, oak wood, oak branch
HIRÚ- HIRÚ- HIŠIN- lowlands, low area where the tide might come in HIŠRU- HUSU- HUNHA- HÚRLÁ- HÜRLÁ- HURLÁ- HURQSÁ- HOE ground in a forest, forested but without much brush to impede movement (and without cover) HÚSH- HÚSH- HÚSH- HÚSH- HUSH- HUSH- HUSH- HOSH- HUSH- HOSH- HUSH- HUSH- HOSH- HUSH- HOSH- HUSH- HOSH- HUSH- HOSH- HOSH- HUSH- HOSH- HUSH- HOSH- HUSH- HOSH- HUSH- HOSH- HOS	HÍRŁA-	glacial pool of water	_	
HÍŚIN- lowlands, low area where the tide might come in QXAŁRÍ- mudflat HIŚRU- trees marked by horns or antlers QXÉHA- fire, flame HUŁU- beach, edge of the water QXEQXÍ- fern HUNHA- deep and wide lake QXESUN- ivy, crawling ivy HÚRÁ- liquid such as blood or bile QXESUN- ivy, crawling ivy HÚRÁ- water dripping over stone, water QXÍNÍ- swamp, swampy land dripping in a cave QXÍXA- fork in the river or stream HURQSÁ- hole in the ice (used by seals as a box ox in the content of the content				<u>=</u>
might come in HIŠRU- trees marked by horns or antlers HULU- beach, edge of the water HULU- deep and wide lake HUKA- liquid such as blood or bile HÜRA- water dripping over stone, water dripping in a cave HURQSA- hole in the ice (used by seals as a breathing hole) HÜSA- thorny bushes HUSH- open ground in a forest, forested but without much brush to impede movement (and without cover) HÜSA- spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) HUXLI- knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed HUXRI- salty water OHUTSA- honeysuckle plant (plural form is yisi-) LALIA- seedling LALIA			_	
HIŠRU- trees marked by horns or antlers HUŁU- beach, edge of the water HUNHA- deep and wide lake HÜRA- liquid such as blood or bile HÜRA- water dripping over stone, water dripping in a cave HURQSA- hole in the ice (used by seals as a breathing hole) HÜSA- thorny bushes HÜSH- open ground in a forest, forested but without much brush to impede movement (and without cover) HÜSÜ- icicle HÜSÜ- spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) HUXLI- knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed HUXRI- salty water OHUTSA- honeysuckle plant (plural form is yisi-) LALA- seedling LALA- seedling LALIN- flowers, blossoms RUTHU- river flowing beneath ice NAME- elm trees (singular is tsuri- QXÉRE- elm trees (singular is tsuri- QXÉRE- elm trees (singular is tsuri-) VXEQXÍNA- fork in the river or stream OQXÍNA- swamp, swampy land OQXÍNA- aspen tree (plural is tsirisu-) cave pool, pool of water in a cave QXÍNA- hail, hailstones (usually innumerable) honey, sweet QXÚHU- honey, sweet AXSHE- muddy pool, puddle RATHA- stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain) REHE- bark of a tree (usually possessed in some fashion) HUXRI- salty water OHUTSÁ- forget-me-not (flower) RYÁ- madrona tree (?) LALA- seedling LALIN- flowers, blossoms RUTHU- river flowing beneath ice LALIN- flowers, blossoms			_	•
HULU- beach, edge of the water HUNHA- deep and wide lake HÚRÁ- liquid such as blood or bile HÚRÁ- liquid such as blood or bile HÚRÁ- water dripping over stone, water dripping in a cave HURQSÁ- hole in the ice (used by seals as a breathing hole) HÚSA- thorny bushes HUSH- open ground in a forest, forested but without much brush to impede movement (and without cover) HÚSÚ- icicle HUSWA- spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) HUXLI- knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed HUXRÍ- salty water OHUTSÁ- honeysuckle plant (plural form is yisi-) LALA- seedling EALA- seedling Fern OXEÓR- elm trees (singular is tsurí-) OXESUN- ivy, crawling ivy SWAMP, swamp, swampy land OXÉNI- swamp, swampy land OXÍNÍ- swamp, swampy land OXÍNÍ- swamp, swampy land OXÍNÍ- cave pool, pool of water in a cave OXLÉYA- aspen tree (plural is tsíršu-) OXLÉRÍ- cave pool, pool of water in a cave OXLÉYA- hail, hailstones (usually innumerable) Noney, sweet OXÚNAX- hollow tree RASHE- muddy pool, puddle RATHA- stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain) REHE- bark of a tree (usually possessed in sinjury which healed HUXRÍ- salty water OHUTSÁ- honeysuckle plant (plural form is RÍYA- forget-me-not (flower) yisi-) EALA- seedling RUSHÉ- madrona tree (?) EALA- seedling RUSHÉ- madrona tree (?) EALA- shein moss, low hanging	HIŠRU-		_	
HUNHA- deep and wide lake HÚRÁ- liquid such as blood or bile HÚRÁ- liquid such as blood or bile HÚRÁ- water dripping over stone, water dripping in a cave HURQSÁ- hole in the ice (used by seals as a breathing hole) HÚSA- thorny bushes HUSH- open ground in a forest, forested but without much brush to impede movement (and without cover) HÚSÚ- icicle HUSWA- spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) HUXLI- knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed HUXRÍ- salty water OHUTSÁ- honeysuckle plant (plural form is yisi-) LALA- seedling EALIN- flowers, blossoms FUTHU- river flowing beneath ice LALA- serving water OXÍNI- swamp, swampy land OXÍNI- swamp, swamp, swampy land OXÍNI- swamp, swamp, swampy land OXÍNI- swamp, suamp, suamp, suamp, suamp, swamp, swamp, swamp, swamp, suamp, swamp, swamp, swamp, swam		·	_	•
HÚRÁ- liquid such as blood or bile HÚRÁ- water dripping over stone, water dripping in a cave HURQSÁ- hole in the ice (used by seals as a breathing hole) HÚSA- thorny bushes HUSH- open ground in a forest, forested but without much brush to impede movement (and without cover) HÚSÝ- icicle HUSWA- spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) HUXŁI- knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed HUXRÍ- ohneysuckle plant (plural form is yisi-) LAŁA- seedling LALA- seedling HÚRÁ- water dripping over stone, water QXÍNÍ- swamp, swampy land QXÍNÍA- fork in the river or stream QXÍNÍ- swamp, swampy land QXÍXA- fork in the river or stream QXÍXA- aspen tree (plural is tsíršu-) QXIÑA- hail, hailstones (usually innumerable) QXÚHU- honey, sweet RASHE- muddy pool, puddle RÉHE- bark of a tree (usually possessed in some fashion) HUXRÍ- salty water QXÍNA- hollow tree RÁTHA- stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain) Brital Rehe- bark of a tree (usually possessed in some fashion) REHE- bark of a tree (usually possessed in some fashion) REHE- bark of a tree (usually possessed in some fashion) RISA- mistletoe PHUTSÁ- forget-me-not (flower) RÍYÁ- forget-me-not (flower) RÚRÍN- ice LALA- seedling LALA- seedling RUTHU- river flowing beneath ice SAHÍ- moss, low hanging				
HứRLÁ- water dripping over stone, water dripping in a cave HURQSÁ- hole in the ice (used by seals as a breathing hole) HÚSA- thorny bushes HUSHI- open ground in a forest, forested but without much brush to impede movement (and without cover) HÚSÚ- icicle HUSWA- spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) HUXLI- knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed HUXRÍ- salty water OHUTSÁ- honeysuckle plant (plural form is yisi-) LALA- seedling LALA- seedling LALA- seedling AND ALÉIN- knot in bone caused by an old seedling LALA- seedling LALIN- flowers, blossoms LALA- berry Water dripping over stone, water OXÍNI- swamp, swampy, swampy land fork in the river or stream OXÍNA- fork in the river or stream OXÍNA- fork in the river or stream OXÍNA- aspen tree (plural is tsíršu-) Cave pool, pool of water in a cave OXÚHU- hail, hailstones (usually innumerable) OXÚHU- honey, sweet OXÚHU- honey, sweet MASHE- muddy pool, puddle RÁTHA- stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain) NEHE- bark of a tree (usually possessed in some fashion) RÉYÁ- forget-me-not (flower) RÍYÁ- forget-me-not (flower) RÚSHÉ- madrona tree (?) LALA- seedling LALIN- flowers, blossoms RUTHU- river flowing beneath ice LAHÓ- berry SAHÍ- moss, low hanging		=		=
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HURQSÁ- hole in the ice (used by seals as a breathing hole) Dreathing hole) HÚSA- thorny bushes HUSHI- open ground in a forest, forested but without much brush to impede movement (and without cover) HÚSÚ- icicle HUSWA- spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) HUXLI- knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed HUXRÍ- salty water OHUTSÁ- honeysuckle plant (plural form is yisi-) EALA- seedling EALA- seedling EALIN- flowers, blossoms EALIN- ground in a forest, forested QXÚHA- hail, hailstones (usually innumerable) OXLÍRÍ- cave pool, pool of water in a cave pool, pool of water in a cave out provide (usually innumerable) OXLÍRÍ- cave pool, pool of water in a cave pool, pool of water in a cave out pool of water in a cave pool, pool of water in a cave pool, pool of water in a cave pool, pool of water in a cave out pool of water in a cave pool, pool of water in a cave p	1101021	11 0	_	
breathing hole) HÚSA- HÚSA- HUSHI- open ground in a forest, forested but without much brush to impede movement (and without cover) HÚSÚ- HÚSÚ- HUSWA- spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) HUXŁI- knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed HUXKÍ- OHUTSÁ- OHUTSÁ- OHUTSÁ- honeysuckle plant (plural form is yisi-) EAŁA- EAŁA- EALA- EA	HIIDOSÁ-		_	
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HUSHI- open ground in a forest, forested but without much brush to impede movement (and without cover) HÚSÚ- icicle RASHE- RASHE- Muddy pool, puddle HUSWA- spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) HUXLI- knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed HUXRÍ- salty water OHUTSÁ- honeysuckle plant (plural form is yisi-) RÁTHA- RIŠA- RIŠA- RIŠA- RIŠA- RIŠA- RIŠA- Mistletoe OHUTSÁ- honeysuckle plant (plural form is RÍYÁ- Seedling RUSHÉ- RUSHÉ- RUSHÉ- RUSHÉ- RUSHÉ- RUSHO- ROSS, low hanging	HÍISA-	•	_	
but without much brush to impede movement (and without cover) HÚSÚ- HÚSÚ- HUSWA- Spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) HUXLI- Knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed HUXRÍ- Salty water HUXRÍ- Shoreysuckle plant (plural form is yisi-) LALA- LALA- Seedling LALI- Flowers, blossoms LALIN- Flowers, blossoms LALI- But without much brush to impede QXÚHU- RASHE- RASHE- RASHE- RASHE- RASHE- RASHE- RATHA- Stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain) REHE- Bark of a tree (usually possessed in some fashion) RIŠA- Mistletoe RIÝÁ- Forget-me-not (flower) RÚRÍN- ice RUSHÉ- RASHE- RASHE- RASHE- Bark of a tree (usually possessed in some fashion) RIŠA- Mistletoe RUSHÉ- RUSHÉ- RAGTHU- Tiver flowing beneath ice LAHÚ- Berry SAHÍ- moss, low hanging		•	QARIIVA	
movement (and without cover) QXÚNAX- hollow tree HÚSÚ- icicle RASHE- muddy pool, puddle HUSWA- spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) HUXLI- knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed HUXRÍ- salty water OHUTSÁ- honeysuckle plant (plural form is yisi-) LALA- seedling LALA- seedling LALIN- flowers, blossoms LALIN- berry MOYUNAX- hollow tree RASHE- muddy pool, puddle RATHA- stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain) REHE- bark of a tree (usually possessed in some fashion) REHE- bark of a tree (usually possessed in some fashion) ROYÁ- mistletoe FRYÁ- forget-me-not (flower) RÚRÍN- ice RUSHÉ- madrona tree (?) RUTHU- river flowing beneath ice LAHÚ- berry SAHÍ- moss, low hanging	1103111		OVÍTUTIA	
HÚSỬ- icicle HUSWA- spotted, dappled, splotchy (shadows & sunlight) HUXŁI- knot in bone caused by an old injury which healed HUXRÍ- salty water OHUTSÁ- honeysuckle plant (plural form is yisi-) LAŁA- seedling LAŁA- seedling LAŁA- seedling LAŁIN- flowers, blossoms LAH՛- berry RASHE- muddy pool, puddle RATHA- stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as opposed to a sharp pain) REHE- bark of a tree (usually possessed in some fashion) RIŠA- mistletoe RIYÁ- forget-me-not (flower) RÚRÍN- ice RUSHÉ- madrona tree (?) RUTHU- river flowing beneath ice LAHÚ- berry SAHÍ- moss, low hanging			_	
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HUXRÍ- salty water OHUTSÁ- honeysuckle plant (plural form is ríyá- yisi-) LAŁA- seedling RUSHÉ- RUTHU- Flowers, blossoms RUTHU- Flowing beneath ice SAHÍ- moss, low hanging	HUXLI	,	KEHE-	· -
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ŁAŁIN-flowers, blossomsRUTHU-river flowing beneath iceŁAHÚ-berrySAHÍ-moss, low hanging		•		
ŁAHÚ- berry SAHÍ- moss, low hanging				• •
, , ,				•
QLARI- willow tree (plural form is sasi-) SANYA- undercut riverbank		•		5 5
	◊ŁARI-	willow tree (plural form is sasi-)	SANYA-	undercut riverbank

	Srinawesin: The Lang		
♦SASI-	plural form of #łari- 'willow tree'	¢sušun-	little twigs, tiny branches (singular
SASRÁ-	avalanche (either snow or stone)		is naqxí-)
SÉRÁ-	muck, grime	SWAHAN-	submerged sandbar (due to its
SESU-	sickly, spotted leaves		changeable nature)
SEŠU-	little river, creek, stream	SWESA-	underground river
SEŠA-	a wave, ripple of water (alternate	SWÉTSÍ-	trail made out of crushed plants,
	form of sihin-)		crushed plants which make a trail
SEŠE-	alder tree	(\$)SYERU-	vines, ivy (singular form is šnaya-)
SEŠÉ-	sandbar on a riverbank (due its	SYESHE-	an iceberg
	changeable nature)	SYEXI-	sprouts which come up after a fire,
SÉŠI-	pine tree		to sprout up after a fire
SEWE-	frost, rime, thin frost	SWÁNE-	riverbank (IX as it is changeable)
SÉYU-	river, moving water, flowing water,	ŠAHU-	maple tree
	stream, creek	ŠATHA-	dew on the ground
SHAŠI-	prints in the snow (usually	ŠAWA-	nut, tree-stone
	possessed in some way, referring to	¢ŠAWÉ-	water hole (plural form of the root
	the species which left them)		xułyá-)
SHAXÚN-	flood, dramatic flush of water,	ŠERÁ-	to bud, budding plants,
	rushing waves		"springtime"
SHETSÍ-	yarrow plant	ŠERU-	stagnant water
SHÉYAŁ-	acid, acidic liquid	ŠÉYÚ-	heather
SHIWÁ-	algae	ŠIŁÚ-	a knot of wood on a tree, a burl of
♦SHIYE-	hoarfrost (singular form weša-)	0.20	wood
SIHIN-	a ripple of water (alternate term to	ŠŁIRE-	moss tight against a tree
	seša-)	ŠNÁHE-	tide
SÍŁA-	lily, lily plant, lily blossom	(¢)ŠNAYA-	vine, ivy (plural form is syeru-)
SÍXI-	very still and reflective water	ŠURI-	bubbles (apparently always plural)
SÍTHRA-	ocean, vast expanse of water	XAŁIR-	beginning of a river or stream
OTTTICE	(without being able to see the other	XÁŁIR-	terror, fear
	side)	XARU-	mushroom, rotten, rotting,
SŁÁRU-	bluebell plant	2121110	festering, fungus-covered
SŁÁ(YA)-	tree sap, plant sap (plant blood)	XÁXA-	seaweed
SNARHÉ-	saltwater iceberg	XÍNTHÁ-	sleet (when on the ground)
SNÉ(RÍ)-	snow covered forest where prey	XIŠA-	reeds, reedy grass (usually
SIVE(RI)	show to vered forest where prey	XISA	innumerable)
SNÉYA-	rose hip (plant)	XIŠÉ-	acorn
SNÍŠA-	glacier	XÍTSA-	tree (undifferentiated type or
SRAHÍN-	fruits, fruit	Allon	species)
SRÉQSA-	willow-the-wisp, ghostlight from a	XŁUNÁ-	pollen
SKEQSA		XLONA- XNÁHÚ-	beech tree
♦SRÉŠA-	swamp tidal pools (singular form is <i>tseshá-</i>)	XNAYA-	trees in fall
SRÉTSÚ-	_	XNATA- ♦XNÉSYI-	
3KE13U*	slush, really wet snow, mushy snow	XREŠWA-	cedar tree (plural form is hałúth-) hemlock tree
SRÉWÚ-		THAŁÁXA-	milk, sap
SRÍHU-	yew tree walnut tree	THALAXA- THARÍ-	water in a bay or inlet
SRÍŁA-	hawthorn	THERI-	brush, bushes, low plants one might
SRÚSYU-	a reflection on the water	I TIEKI"	-
SUSÚ-	ash tree	THÍŁÍ-	hide among
		THIŁI- THÍXÍ-	moss (general term)
SÚSÚŁ-	silt (usually innumerable)	IHIXI-	ice, frozen lake

	Srinawesin: I ne Lan	guage of the Ki	narea
THRESI-	juniper (berry and tree)	YÁTHI-	copse of trees, bunch of trees
THRETSÁ-	tsunami, destructive wave ¹⁵	YÉŁÁ-	strawberry
THÚSUN-	(†) oyster (because it is considered	YENA-	leaves on trees (undifferentiated
	semi-plantlike)		species)
TSANÁTH-	fishpond	YESHÍ-	(†) gooey duck (because it is
TSEHEN-	birch tree		considered semi-plantlike)
¢TSESHÁ-	tidal pool (plural form is <i>sréša-</i>) (IX)	YEWÉ-	a spring, source of water bubbling up from beneath the earth
TSÉWI-	broken branch or twig left by an	(Y)ÍNA-	cherry tree
102 111	animal's passing but without any	YÍSA-	lapping water, small waves in the
	traceable smells left on it	11071	water
TSÉYA-	trees in winter (sleeping trees)	♦YISI-	honeysuckle plants (singular form
¢TSÍRŠU-	aspen trees (singular is qxléya-)	V1101	is hutsá-)
TSISNÚ-	chestnut tree	(Y)UNSE-	nettles, nettle plant
TSNASHU-	pumpkin, gourd	YUSHU-	(†)sea cucumber
TSUHÉ-	water of a lagoon or shallow bay	YUTSE-	slippery ice
TSUNRE-	swamp water	YÚTSÍ-	wave on the sea
TSÚNÚ-	seed, nut	10131	wave on the sea
¢TSURÍ-	elm tree (plural is <i>qxére-</i>)	•	
¢TSÚRÍ-	pebble, little stone (the singular		<u>lass X Inanimate</u>
VISORI	form of $hala(l)$ -)	¢HAŁA(Ł)-	tiny pebbles, little stones, gravel
#TSUTHÁ-	blackthorn bush		(singular form is tsúrí-)
WÁNHA-	fireweed	HÁSÚ-	flint
WÁRÁ-	the sea, the ocean (large moving	HAŠŁA-	dry riverbed
WAKA	expanse)	HAXA-	top of a mountain, tip, highest
WARSÚ-	sea, smaller expanse of water		reaches of a mountain
WARSO	(either able to see the other side	HAXŁA-	sand, dirt (always innumerable)
	from a great height or only several	HÁXU-	hollow, depression
	hours travel to cross by wing or	HÁTHA-	deep, a location beneath, the ground beneath one
(X (swimming	HAWÁ-	depths of the earth (stone-meat)
WÁŠÁ-	ember, spark, little glittering thing	HÁYI-	wasteland, barren lands
WÁSI-	apple tree	♦HEŁÁ-	ford in a river (singular form is
WAXUR-	water plants (usually plural) (IX)		qsúqsí-)
WÁTSU-	drip, drop, drop of water/fluid, to	HENE-	sandstone
	drip	HERI-	dead moss on a stone
•WÉNU-	a spark which flashes but doesn't last long	HESRÁ-	volcanic stone, pumice (although
♦WEŠA-	hoarfrost (plural form shiye-)	HESHÚ-	usually the black variety)
WIRÍ-	fruit of a tree or plant	HESHU	clawful (pebbles which fill up a
YÁNÁ-	whirlpool (mouth of water)	HÉTSÁ-	claw)
YARÍN-	lichen	HEISA-	clear, mirror-like lake with a lot of
YÁRTSÚ-	saltwater swamp, tidal swampland,	7.7f7	glare
	saltwater wetlands	HÍŁÁ-	small, rocky island
YÁTHÁ-	bend in a river or stream	HISRE-	vein of ore in the stone
		HISYÁ-	mountain trail, trail through hills or foothills
15 Although in	terestingly tsunami are not viewed badly by	HÍŠIN-	
	ostly because they are either able to fly or are	H191N-	lowlands, low area where the tide
such powerful	swimmers. Also, tsunami bring up many	LITTLIT	might come in
tasty fish and	sea creatures a dragon with a taste for such	HUŁU-	beach, edge of the water

⁵⁰

things rarely gets a chance to eat.

HUNHA-

deep and wide lake

	Srinawesin: The Langi	iage of the Kir	ndred
HUQSU-	a sheer drop of a mountain face,	RÉNA-	loamy earth
	sheer stone drop	RÍHÁN-	obsidian
HURTHÁ-	curve of the earth seen from high	RUNÁ-	marble
	up (while flying)	RÚNÁ-	mountain (large)
•HURÚN-	forbidden, excluded place (to	SÁHÁTH-	island, isle
	listener but not to another)	SÁNHÍ-	a place to sun oneself
HÚSŁÉ-	fullerite (glass formed from	SÁTHIN-	edge, boundary (non-territorial)
HOSEL	lightning striking sand)	SEŠÉ-	sandbar on a riverbank
HUXRÍ-	salt	SHÁSE-	hillock, little hill
ÍTSIN-	ravine, gully (mostly sharp-walled)	SHERA-	isthmus or neck of land
ŁÁŠI-	shoal, shore	SHÉXU-	incline, slope
ŁIŁU-	opal stone	SHÉWE-	tin, tinnish stone
	•	SHÍWE- SHÚSYI-	
ŁUHÚ-	sloped hill, hill with a gentle or		loamy, dark, wet earth
/	gradual slope	•\$SIHÁ-	bunch of stones, rocks (plural form
ŁÚQXÚ-	permafrost, layer of frozen ground		is SHÚNA-)
,	which never melts	SŁAHU-	flat rocks, a field of flat rocks
ŁURÉ-	sulfur	SŁASWE-	hillock, little hill, tiny hill
ŁUSA-	location, place, definite location	SŁÍHI-	clay, river clay
NARA-	fishrun	SNÚSU-	dwelling, lair, home
NARSÍ-	gemstone, gem	SRÍNU-	winding cave
NAXUŁ-	desert, deserted land, barren	SRÍTSU-	basalt stone
NÉNYI-	limestone	SUSHÚ-	massive stone, big boulder
NÚSHE-	a crack in a rock face	SUSRÚN-	edge of stone, precipice or cliff's
NUWA-	large, unmoving, long lasting ice		edge
	sheet	SÚSÚŁ-	silt (usually innumerable)
QSÁTHI-	cave, hole	SWAHAN-	submerged sandbar
QSÉRU-	headland, promontory (nose of	SWÁNE-	riverbank (when one wishes to
	land)		focus on location)
QSWÁTSA-	tundra, large cold land without	ŠÁŁA-	valley, indent in the mountains
	trees	•ŠÁQSÚ-	(my) hunting territory
QXAŁRÍ-	mudflat (IX, X)	ŠAWA-	stone (from about the size of a
QXÁTSI-	bones of the mountain, deep stone	011//11	human's head to a small boulder)
QXEQSI-	moor	¢ŠAWÉ-	water hole (plural form of the root
QXÉYU-	hollow of land	V021 W L	xułyá-)
QXÍNÍ-	swamp, swampy land	ŠÉHÍ-	granite, diorite stone
QXÍQSE-	rolling hills, plains, prairie	ŠESYE-	clear, open meadow
QXÍTSÚ-	peninsula (tongue of land)	ŠUSA-	broken rocks, field of broken rocks
QXIISU- ♦QŞÚQŞÍ-	1	XÁHÁ-	
	ford in a river (plural form is helá-)	XAHA-	icy desert, icy plain, snow-covered
QSÚQSU-	thick, brush covered meadow	** * ***	land
QXUXI-	stalagmite	XATHÉ-	piles of round/flat stones, riverine,
QXÚTSÚ-	quartz		littoral (usually innumerable)
QXWÉNA-	shale, crumbling stone	•XINA-	(a friend's) hunting territory
RÁŁA-	broken groups of stone fallen from	XŁÉSU-	stalactite
	a hill or mountainside (usually	XNAHU-	mound, hill
	innumerable)	XNIYA-	earth, soil, sand
RAQXE-	boulder, large stone	XRÁXÁ-	silver
RARU-	metal (undifferentiated)	◊XUŁYÁ-	drinking place for prey, waterholes
RANTHÍŁ-	standing stone (left by a glacier or		(singular form is šawé-)
	other geologic event?)	XUSI-	striped or banded stone or earth

	Srínawésin: The Lang	guage of the Kir	ndred
•XÚXA-	a place forbidden or off-limits to myself	•\$NÉŁU-	shed scales (?) (singular form is yátsín-)
XYÉTSU-	turquoise stone	NUWA-	large, unmoving, long lasting ice
THANRÁ-	fish spawning place		sheet
THARÍ-	bay, slight inlet	QSÁTHI-	wound in a dead animal
THÍYAŁ-	copper, copper ore	QSWÁTSA-	tundra, large cold land without
TSÉTSÉ-	jade	G	trees
TSÉWÍ-	cliff, drop-off	QXÁTSI-	dead bones, remains
TSÉYA-	the land in winter	QXÚNAX-	hollow tree
TSINRÁ-	a nice cave, a good living space, a	QXÚSHÚ-	robin's egg (a "piece of a robin)
	good cave for a lair	QXÚTSÚ-	pearl
TSUHÉ-	lagoon, shallow inlet, shallow bay	QXUYE-	bat guano, dead bats
TSUQSŁÍ-	rugged mountain pass, craggy and	RÁHÚ-	stump of a tree
•	difficult pass to walk through	RANA-	dead thing
¢TSÚRÍ-	pebble, little stone (the singular	•RÁNA-	stale male's urine (old)
	form of hała(ł)-)	¢RAŠI-	slivers of wood, tiny pieces of wood
WÁRÁ-	tundra, plain, large expanse of		(singular is swahú-)
	ground	RÉNA-	rotting material
WÁŠÁ-	gemstone	RÍHÁN-	obsidian (dead lava)
WAXŁÁ-	iron	SÁŁU-	log floating in the water
YÁNÁ-	cave entrance (mouth of the earth)	SESU-	sickly, spotted leaves
YÁRTSÚ-	saltwater swamp, tidal swampland,	•\$SIHÁ-	group of dead animals or Kindred
	saltwater wetlands		(plural form is SHÚNA-)
YEŠÚ-	crack, cenote, pit, cave pointing	SŁÁ(YA)-	pool of blood, dead blood
	downwards	SŁÉXU-	dead egg
		SNÉYA-	dead rose hip (plant)
	CLASS XI DEAD	•SRÉHU-	old, dried out shit
HAŠŁA-	dry riverbed	SRÍYU-	diehria
HAŠŁÍ-	a broken chunk of bone imbedded	¢sušun-	dead little twigs, dead tiny
IIASLI	in meat or flesh		branches (singular is naqxí-)
HÁYI-	wasteland, barren lands	\$SWAHÚ-	sliver of wood, tiny piece of wood
HÍNTSE-	broken dragon egg		(plural is <i>raši-</i>)
HIŠRU-	trees marked by horns or antlers	SWÉTSÍ-	old trail of crushed plants
HÍXRÚ-	debris after a storm (usually	SYUŁRA-	sloughed off skin, shed skin
1111110	innumerable)	ŠÁTHA-	coal, charcoal, burnt wood
HÚQSA-	white ash	¢ŠAWÉ-	dried up water hole (plural form of
HÚRÁ-	spilled liquid such as blood or bile	,	the root xułyá-)
HUSŁÉ-	leaves on the ground	ŠAYA-	leaves blowing in the wind
HUXÉ-	sloughed off antlers	ŠÚRHA-	beeswax
HUXŁI-	knot in bone caused by an old	XÁHÁ-	icy desert, icy plain, snow-covered
	injury which healed		land
HÚTSU-	skull	XARU-	rotten, rotting, festering, fungus- covered
ŁÍSHÉ-	roots of a tree	XÍTSA-	dead wood, log
♦NAQXÍ-	dead little twig, tiny branch (plural	◊XUŁYÁ-	dried up drinking place for prey,
	is sušun-)		dried up waterholes (singular form
NÁRHU-	dried up little stream		is šawé-)
NAXÍ-	unused prey trail	XÚNÍ-	scabrous, scab, scabby
NAXUŁ-	desert, deserted land, barren	XYÁNÁ-	afterbirth

	Srínawésin: The Lang	uage of the Kii	ndred
#XYÁTSE-	rancid, barely edible meat	•ŁIŠÁ-	hunting territory (general, no
THRESI-	dead juniper (berry and tree)		specified ownership)
TSÉWI-	broken branch or twig left by an	ŁÍSHÉ-	roots of a tree
	animal's passing but without any	ŁÍSHU-	pine needles (usually plural)
	traceable smells left on it	♦NAQXÍ-	little twig, tiny branch (plural is
WASÍN-	(bird's) nest (XI)		sušun-)
WÁTSÍ-	ash, powdered coal	NARA-	the time of year where fish swim
WIRÍ-	dead fruit of a tree or plant		upstream to mate
• ◊ YÁTSÍN-	shed scales (plural form of the root nélu-)	♦NÍŁSA-	deceitful happening, a trick (plural form is wašra-)
		NÚSHE-	a crack in a rock face
CLAS	SS XII COMPONENTS	QSÁNI-	a single moon's duration, a month,
•HAHÍN-			from the dark of the moon to the
Intrar	a. V: to be a boundary marker		next dark of the moon
Trans	7	QSÁTHI-	container, hole, "bag"
Trans	between another territory	QSÉRNA-	nipple
	(direct object)	QSŁÁYÁ-	pawpads of a mammal
Refl. `		QSŁIRÁ-	oak branch
Ž	markers -Verb:	QXÁNU-	down, fuzz, soft feathers (usually plural)
	boundary marker, mark, sign of	QXÚSHÚ-	robin's egg (a "piece of a robin)
а	possession (XII)	RASÁ-	dewlap
Adjec		RÁSÚŁ-	vital concept
Tiujec	dragon as a hunting	¢raši-	slivers of wood, tiny pieces of wood (singular is swahú-)
	territory	RESYÚ-	beak, bill (of a bird)
Adver	b: in a set-aside fashion	RÁTHA-	stiffness, soreness, dull pain (as
HANSÍ-	stress, worry, excitement	KATTIA	opposed to a sharp pain)
HÁNSU-	fish scales (usually plural)	SÁHÁTH-	island, isle
HÁNU-	golden, goldish (color)	SAŠRÍ-	cloven hoof
HÁQSÁ-	shade, shadow	SESU-	sickly, spotted leaves
HÍXRÚ-	debris after a storm (usually	SHINSU-	spots or flecks
¥_ 4	innumerable)	SÍXI-	reflection on the water
HAŠŁÍ-	a broken chunk of bone imbedded	SŁÁŁ(Á)-	thumb, gripping digit
*****	in meat or flesh	SŁAŁU-	bladder
HÚŁE- HÚQSA-	cat-nap, little sleep, a nap	SŁÉXU-	an egg (no particular ownership)
•HURÚN-	white, brightly white forbidden, excluded place (to	SNEYÉ-	boundary between hunting territories
/	listener but not to another)	SNÚSU-	dwelling, lair, home
HÚSHA-	long duration, extended wait	SRÉNA-	a bruise
	(rarely used)	SRÉTHE-	knee, knee joint
HUSWA-	spotted, dappled, splotchy	SRÍHU-	walnut
******	(shadows & sunlight)	SUŁA-	choice, decision
HUXŁI-	knot in bone caused by an old	¢sušun-	little twigs, tiny branches (singular
LITTOA	injury which healed		is naqxí-)
HUTSA- ŁAHÚ-	vengeance berry	SUTSÉ-	dorsal fin of a fish, whale, dolphin
ŁÁŠI-	shoal, shore	¢swahú-	sliver of wood, tiny piece of wood
ŁASI- ŁÉYÁ-	gills of a fish or shark		(plural is raši-)
LLIA	gins of a fish of shark	SWEHÍ-	red, the color red

	Srinawesin: The Lang	guage of the Ki	ndred
SWÉRÍ-	consequence, result	WIRÍ-	fruit of a tree or plant
ŠÁHÍN-	reason, business, purpose, deal, to	YAHA-	sadness
	do	YANA-	light, physical light
ŠÁŁA-	valley, indent in the mountains	YÁTHI-	copse of trees, bunch of trees
ŠAWA-	stone (fallen from a mountain or a	YENA-	leaves on trees (undifferentiated
011 11 11	piece of a larger item)	1 21 111	species)
ŠAYA-	leaves blowing in the wind	YÍNTSE-	irony, amusing turn of events
ŠUSÚ-	fluke (hind fin of a whale or	YÚTSÍ-	wave on the sea
3030-	•	10131-	wave on the sea
	dolphin, up-and-down motion only,	0	***** * * · · · · /* * · · · · · · ·
	not side-to-side swimming)	CLASS.	XIII Varia/Unknown
XAŁNÁ-	a hit or strike	XÚHÁ-	twho, what, where, when, why,
XANXÍ-	yellowish, light yellow		question word
XATHÉ-	piles of round/flat stones, riverine,		1
	littoral (usually innumerable)	λΛττ	TITLE LA CCED DOOTS
•XERYA-	mating/rutting season for prey		LTI-CLASSED ROOTS
	animals	HÁŁRÍ-	original place, origin
XÉRYU-	track, trail, sign, mark	•HANA-	male sex organs, penis, phallus
XÍTSA-	branch, twig	HANÁTH-	unsure, uncertain, cautious creature
XÍSRÍ-	gray, ashen	HÁNÍ-	a creature which wants something
XŁÉSU-	stalactite		or which is desired
XUHÁN-	dead, unhatched dragon's egg	HANRÁ-	opened mouth of a creature
XÚNÍ-	scabrous, scab, scabby	HÁQSRU-	marrow of bone
THAYÁ-	long, long time, duration	HAQXÍ-	a thing which is purple
THAŠE-	intestinal pain, troubled stomach,	HÁQXÍ-	hoof
111102	sickness of the belly	HÁRÍ-	scar, scarred over flesh (alternate of
THISHU-	wing membrane of a dragon	111111	hushi-)
TSÁNHU-	ankle, ankle joint	HÁRTHA-	†a predator waiting patiently for
TSASHI-	to treat, agree with, work with,	HAKIHA	just the right moment to strike
ISASHI		#HARÚ-	,
- mota rtmr r	understanding	#HAKU-	tough or particularly disgusting fat,
•TSÉNÉTH-	bird's wing	*** * * *	gristle, blubber
TSÉWI-	broken branch or twig left by an	HASA-	"empty" root, pronoun root
	animal's passing but without any	♦HASNÉ-	hip, hip bone, pelvis (plural is rišu-)
•	traceable smells left on it	HASHÚ-	wide, open thing
TSÉYA-	sleep (abstract)	◊HÁŠÍ-	print, track, mark left in the ground
TSÍNÁ-	horizon, edge of sight, in every		by a foot but without any traceable
	direction		smells left by the animal which left
TSÍRSYÍ-	a tender, new scale which has not		it (plural form of šuhun-)
	hardened yet	HÁŠIN-	scales, skin (undifferentiated)
TSITSÍ-	day (rarely used)	HÁŠU-	tip of the tail
TSÚHÚ-	shade, shadow	HÁTHA-	below (direction)
TSÚNÚ-	seed, nut	HAWÁ-	meat
TSUXŁÁ-	half-and-half, half, half of a whole	#HAWÉ-	a confused creature
ÚRUN-	blue (abstract)	HAYÁ-	†a bathing creature
WÁHÍN-	travel, distance, trip, to make a	•HÍRSE-	to mate, to copulate (non draconic)
	journey	HESHÚ-	numerical classifier of enumerated
◊WAŠRA-	deceitful happenings, tricks	1120110	item's class
* 1/ 1/3/41	(singular form is nílsa-)	HÍSHI-	flakes of stone or another material,
WÁSÚ-	a challenge	1113111	chips of something
WÁSU- WÍŁWA-	feather		chips of something
WILWA-	icatiici		

	Srinawesin: The Langu	•	
HÍSHÍ-	creature which is thirsty (compare	ŁIŠA-	†an interesting creature, interesting
	with rathu-)		thing
HÍŠÁ-	ear	ŁUSA-	location, place, definite location
HÍŠRÍ-	cover, to hide behind while hunting	NAHUN-	blue-white, blue as well as white
HÍXÉ-	†a dragon or animal which by its	NAŁÍ-	string, line, group of items strung
IIIAL	foolish actions causes itself harm	IVALI	
			on a line (usually plural unless
HÍTSÁ-	good, pleasant, nice		referring to the string in totality)
HÍYA-	†a creature which is startled awake	NÁRÁ-	a roaring creature
HÚŁE-	lightly-sleeping creature	NÁSA-	directly up (direction)
HUNA-	very rare feminine "empty"	NÁRÍ-	†an animal unlike others (‡)
	pronoun root (found primarily in	NÁRQSA-	†a creature which is bald or balding
	Artic Latitudinal but sometimes	NAŠIN-	brown, the color brown, brown
	found in Northern Latitudinal as		object/being
	well)	NAŠIR-	fur, hair
#HUNŁÚ-	sickly creature	NÁSRÍ-	upper left back (direction)
HÚQSA-	white thing	NAXÍ-	unused prey trail
HÚRAN-	a vein or artery (see hélá- as well)	NÁXU-	gamey taste in flesh
HÚRNA-	anus	NATSA-	cool, soothing object
HÚRQSÍ-	trunk (of a tree or torso of an		
HUKQSI-	•	NAWE-	false trail (left by either predator or
	animal or dragon)		game)
HÚRSÁ-	†a creature covered in grime and	NEŁNI-	ta kind and generous creature
	rotting muck	♦NÍŁSA-	a liar (plural form is wašra-)
HURÚ-	left side, left direction	NÍSHU-	tibia bone
HÚRÚ-	combative, difficult, ornery	NÍŠÁ-	oil of an animal
	creature (mostly non-Shúna)	•NUXE-	(†) unexpected happening or thing
♦HÚRÚN-	†brave creatures (‡) (singular form	QSÁHE-	to wait, to wait for, expectant or
	is syénsú-)		waiting creature
#HUSA-	(†)a creature or thing which is	QSÁHI-	ancient, truly old, beyond all
	ridiculous and utterly foolish		remembrance
HUSHÍ-	scar, old wound	•QSASHI-	a trail where an animal tried to lose
♦HÚSYÚ-	creatures which are dreaming	C	its trail by crossing a river or
	(singular form is syesá-)		stream to disrupt the smell, †an
HÚTSÚ-	bark (of a dog, seal etc.) (On.)		animal who tried to lose its trail by
HÚTSU-	skull		crossing a river or stream
HÚWE-	long distance, far away	QSÁTHI-	stomach
ŁAHÉ-	a sneaky or slinking creature	#QSÁWERÁ-	†færie, goblin, elf, little spirit or
ŁANIN-	left over object, remnants	#QSAWEKA	sprite
•ŁANŠU-	for a 3 animal to sweat, sweat of a	QSÉRNA-	
*LANSU-	_	_	nipple
	∂ animal	QSÉRU-	nose
#ŁARI-	weak, not strong, wounded	QSÍHÍ-	a thing which is orange-yellow
ŁASE-	upwind (direction)	QSÍRTSE-	cancerous, cancer, †a creature with
ŁATSÍ-	†a bored creature		cancer
ŁATSIŠ-	lower left back (direction)	QSŁÁN(E)-	intent creature
#ŁAYÚ-	poison, bitterness, venom, bile	QSŁÁYÁ-	pawpads of a mammal
ŁENA-	pancreas	QSÚHÁ-	lower jawbone and teeth
ŁEYA-	a creature hunting by scent alone	QSUWÉ-	†animal hunting another (but non-
#ŁÍŁA-	an incautious creature		predatory?)
ŁISÚ-	a thing which is visibly hot (visual)	QXÁNU-	down, fuzz, soft feathers (usually
	-		plural)

SZENI- Lip SANU- SENI-		Srínawésin: The Lan		ndred
AND EAST AND EVERYTHING WET, dirping, wet thing and his bright with heat AND EAST AND EVERY AN	QXÁTSI- OXÉŁÁ-		#SÁNSÁ-	, ,
SARÚ- wet, dripping, wet thing manifest manif	_	1	SÁNU-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
AZÉSHA- arm, limb, leg QXÉSÍ- kidneys (singular is sašni- QXÉSÍ- kidneys (plural is qxeší-) ASĀNI-	_		011110	, ,
SASE kidneys (singular is sašni- YASE Thatchling, child, youngling, child tongue SAŠNE- YASE SAŠNE- YASE SAŠNI- YASE SAŠ	_		SARÚ-	
AXYEF thatchling, child, youngling, child tongue XXITSÚ Tongue Tongue XXITSÚ Tongue Tongue Tongue XXITSÚ Tongue To	_		01110	
DATTSU- tongue DATTSU- tail feathers of a bird or hawk DAYNAPI- tail feathers of a bird or hawk DAYNAPI- coward, weakling RASAL- which speaks but is not of the Kindred (♀/∂?) plural form is #SNUHA- DAYNTHRA- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal only, but, just of tail feathers DAYNTHRA- ta creature weak from hibernation AHA- a large creature or item RASAL- dewlap DAYNTHRA- thing which is bright with heat steps, footfalls, vibrations in the ground or earthquakes (singular form is srúrna-) DAYNAPI- tooth, teeth DAYNTHRA- to creature weak from hibernation DAYNTHRA- the creature weak from hibernation AHA- a large creature or item RASAL- dewlap RASAL- dewlap RASAL- dewlap RASHL- thing which is bright with heat a thing which is bright with heat steps, footfalls, vibrations in the ground or earthquakes (singular form is srúrna-) DAYNTHRA- the creature which is full of hyperbole and is too talkative DAYNTHRA- the creature which is full of hyperbole and is too talkative DAYNTHRA- the creature which is full of hyperbole and is too talkative DAYNTHRA- the creature which is full of hyperbole and is too talkative DAYNTHRA- the creature which is full of hyperbole and is too talkative DAYNTHRA- the creature which is full of hyperbole and is too talkative DAYNTHRA- the creature which is full of hyperbole and is too talkative DAYNTHRA- the creature with the term wéri-) TASHA- a thin cut, aslit SHÉQXA- 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-) TASHAY- a thin cut, aslit SHÉQXA- to usually not have a particular Characteristic or tendency but which does at the time spoken of (contrast with the term wéri-) TASHAY- a thin cut, aslit SHÉQXA- to usually not have a particular Characteristic or tendency but which does at the time spoken of (contrast with the term wéri-) TASHAY- a thin cut, aslit TASHAY- a thin cut, aslit TASHAY- a thin cut, aslit SHÉQXA- to usually not have a particular	_	, ,		•
DENARI- WEXNAYU- COWART, weakling (#QXNYE(H)-) Thuman, chatterer anything which speaks but is not of the Kindred (\$\phi/\phi/\pi) #SHAN- DENILA- DE	_		SAŠNE-	8 ·
### A foolish creature (‡) #### A foolish creature, ####	_			•
#SHANA- which speaks but is not of the Kindred (\$\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\s	_			
which speaks but is not of the Kindred (\$\gamma\				` '
Kindred (\$\(\frac{\partial}{\partial}^2\)? plural form is #SNUHA- obstruction, difficult thing or creature obstruction, difficult thing or creature QXVITHRA- QXVITHRA- \[\frac{\partial}{\partial}^2\) trice \[\partial}^2\) trice \[\frac{\partial}{\partial}^2\) trice \[\partial}^2\) trice \[\part	("		,,	<u>-</u>
CENTIFA- creature CRANA- CRASA- CRASA- CRANA- CRASA- CRASA- CRASA- CRASA- CRASA- CRANA- CRASA- CRASA- CRASA- CRASA- CRANA- CRASA- CRASA- CRANA- CRASA- CRANA- CRASA- CRASA- CRANA- CRASA- CRANA- CRANA- CRASA- CRANA- CRASA- CRASA- CRANA- CRASA- CRANA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANA- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANA- CRASA- CRANA- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANA- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRANH- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRASA- CRANH- CRANH- CR		Kindred $(9/3?)$ plural form is	SHÁS(NU)-	=
creature CRAHA- Ta creature weak from hibernation RAHA-	OXNÍŁA-		SHAŠA-	<u>e</u>
RAHA- a large creature or item RANA- male's urine RASA- male's urine RASA- dewlap RASSA- dewlap RASSH- forward, in front of RASHA- a thing or creature alone RASHA- a thing or creature alone RETSÉ- fa creature which is full of hyperbole and is too talkative RIHU- little, small, tiny, small creature or item RISA- tooth, teeth RISA- toot	G 1	,		
AAHA- RAKA-	OXÚTHRA-			•
RÁNA- male's urine RÁRA- ribcage RASÁ- dewlap RASÚ- important individual or creature RÁSH- forward, in front of RÁSHU- thigh, meat of the thigh RATHA- a thing or creature alone RÉHA- 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 REINA- steps, footfalls, vibrations in the ground or earthquakes (singular form is srúrna-) RISÍ- body language, disposition, unspoken communication RISÍN- body language, disposition, unspoken communication SLALU- bladder SLALU- bladder SLALU- bladder SLALU- blood RISÍN- cut up, mauled, savaged, creature which is ripped up neck (undifferentiated) RISÍN- cut up, mauled, savaged, creature which is ripped up neck (undifferentiated) RISÍN- a hing which is infrared in color teature which is infrared in color teature valing which is burning cold	RAHA-			
RARA- RARARA- RARA- RARARA- RARA- RARARA- RARA- RARARA- RARA- RARARA- RARA- RA	•RÁNA-			,
RASÁ- dewlap RASÚL- important individual or creature RASHÁ- forward, in front of RASHU- thigh, meat of the thigh RASHU- thigh, meat of the thigh RATHA- a thing or creature alone REHA- 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 SEPRÍNA- steps, footfalls, vibrations in the ground or earthquakes (singular form is srúrna-) RISÍ- tooth, teeth RISÍN- body language, disposition, unspoken communication DRÍNA- liph bones, pelvis (singular is hasné-) RIXINA- nasty, terrible tasting, awful RIXINA- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal with the term wéri-) RISÍ- craw SHEÑYA- tooth, teeth SIÁYA- thumb, gripping digit SLAU- blood RIXINA- nasty, terrible tasting, awful deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal only, but, just for the sum of the sum o	RÁRA-			
RÁSÚL- RÁSHÁ- RÁTHA- RÁBHA- RÁ	RASÁ-	9		_
RASHÁ- RASHU- RASHA- RASHA- RASHU- RASHU- RASHA- RA	RÁSÚŁ-	*	♦SHÉRYA-	†a mourning creature (plural form
RASHU- RATHA- a thing or creature alone RETSÉ- Ta creature which is full of SHÉNYA- hyperbole and is too talkative RIHU- little, small, tiny, small creature or item SRINA- RISA- RISA	RÁSHÁ-	<u>-</u>		
RATHA- RETSÉ- Ta creature which is full of hyperbole and is too talkative RIHU- RIHU- RISTÓR- RISTÓR- RISTÓR- RISTÓR- RISTÓR- RISTÓR- RISTÓR- RISTÓR- RISTÓR- RISTÓR- RISTÓR- RISTÓR- RISTÓR- SEÁLL(Á)-	RÁSHU-		SHÉŠU-	,
RÉHA- RETSÉ- ta creature which is full of hyperbole and is too talkative hyperbole and is too talkative little, small, tiny, small creature or item SHURÉ- RINA- SHURÉ- RINA- STÉPA- SHURÉ- RISA- RISA- RISÍN- BORÍNA- SRÍN- DORÍNA- SRÍN- DORÍNA- SRÍN- DORÍNA- SISÍ- SISÍ- CTAW SISÍ- SISÍ- TOTAW SISÍ- TOTAW SISÍ- SISÍ- TOTAW SHANA- TOTAW SISÍ- TOTAW SISÍ- TOTAW SHANA- TOTAW SISÍ- TOTAW SISÍ- TOTAW SISÍ- TOTAW SHANA- TOTAW SISÍ- TOTAW SHANA- TOTAW SISÍ- TOTAW SISÍ- TOTAW SHANA- TOTAW	RATHA-	•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
RETSÉ- †a creature which is full of hyperbole and is too talkative NETHU- little, small, tiny, small creature or item SHURÉ- lung SHURÉ- lung SHUNA- †group of animals (plural form is SHÚNA-) SIŠÍ- craw SISÍ- craw SISÍ- tooth, teeth SISÍN- body language, disposition, unspoken communication PRISU- hip, hip bones, pelvis (singular is hasné-) **RIXNA- nasty, terrible tasting, awful RÜSÚ- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal RÜSÚ- †whistling creature or dragon RÜSÚ- †whistling creature or dragon RÜSÚ- †whistling creature or dragon RÜSÚ- †an animal faking dead to avoid real death SANHÍ- particularly delicious or succulent SLANÉ- †cautious animal faking which is burning cold	RÉHA-	<u> </u>	SHEYÁ-	
RIHU- little, small, tiny, small creature or item SHURÉ- lung PRÍNA- steps, footfalls, vibrations in the ground or earthquakes (singular form is srúrna-) RISA- tooth, teeth RISÍN- body language, disposition, unspoken communication PRÍNU- hip, hip bones, pelvis (singular is hasné-) PRÍNA- nasty, terrible tasting, awful RIÚNHA- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal RIÚNHA- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal RIÚNHA- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal RIÚNHA- tan animal faking dead to avoid real death RIÚNHA- particularly delicious or succulent SLANÉ- tan animal faking dead to avoid fat a thing which is infrared in color selfus. SLANÉ- tan animal fat ing which is burning cold RIÚNE- tanting which is burning cold	RETSÉ-	ē	SHÍNYA-	
RIHU- little, small, tiny, small creature or item SHURÉ- lung PRÍNA- steps, footfalls, vibrations in the ground or earthquakes (singular form is srúrna-) RISA- tooth, teeth RISÍN- body language, disposition, unspoken communication PRÍSU- hip, hip bones, pelvis (singular is hasné-) RRIXNÁ- nasty, terrible tasting, awful RRIXNÁ- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal RRIXNÁ- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal RRIXNÁ- † RRISÍN- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal RRIXNÁ- tooth, teeth SLÁLU- bladder SLÁN(E)- succulent taste/smell, delicious, wonderful, mouth watering BLÁ(YA)- blood RRIXNÁ- nasty, terrible tasting, awful RRIXNÁ- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal RRIXNÁ- tooth, teeth SLÁ(YA)- blood RRIXNÁ- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal RRIXNÁ- tooth, teeth SLÁ(YA)- blood SLÉTHÍ- cut up, mauled, savaged, creature which is ripped up RRIXSÚ- † Twhistling creature or dragon SLÉWA- neck (undifferentiated) RRIXNÁ- tan animal faking dead to avoid Tan animal faking dead to avoid stémá- Tan animal faking dead to avoid		hyperbole and is too talkative	SHÍN(YÍ)-	
item SHURÉ- lung steps, footfalls, vibrations in the ground or earthquakes (singular form is srúrna-) RISA- RISA- RISÍN- body language, disposition, unspoken communication PRIŠU- hip, hip bones, pelvis (singular is hasné-) RRIXA- RRIXNÁ- RRIXNÁ- RRIXNÁ- RRIXNÁ- RRISIN- DRIŠU- Action Action RRIXNÁ- RRIX	RIHU-	7 -		arching
ground or earthquakes (singular form is srúrna-) RISA- tooth, teeth RISÍN- body language, disposition, unspoken communication PRIŠU- hip, hip bones, pelvis (singular is hasné-) **RIXNÁ- nasty, terrible tasting, awful RÜNHA- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal RÜSU- only, but, just ¹⁶ RÜSU- † whistling creature or dragon RÜSU- † whistling creature or dragon RÜWA- † an animal faking dead to avoid RÜWA- † an animal faking dead to avoid RÜMA- particularly delicious or succulent SLIN(E)- † cautious animal fat SHÜNA-) SLÁL(Á)- thumb, gripping digit thumb, gripping digit bladder succulent taste/smell, delicious, wonderful, mouth watering blood SLÁ(YA)- blood SLÉTHÍ- cut up, mauled, savaged, creature which is ripped up neck (undifferentiated) sLÉWÁ- awe-inspiring thing real death SLÍHÍ- a thing which is infrared in color † cautious animal fat			SHURÉ-	lung
form is srúrna-) RISA- tooth, teeth SíYA- Ta funny or amusing creature SIŠÍ- Thumb, gripping digit	¢RÍNA-	steps, footfalls, vibrations in the	•\$SIHÁ-	†group of animals (plural form is
form is srúrna-) RISA- tooth, teeth SíYA- Ta funny or amusing creature SIŠÍ- Thumb, gripping digit		•		~ -
body language, disposition, unspoken communication EXALU- BRIŠU- hip, hip bones, pelvis (singular is hasné-) EXIXNÁ- RUNHA- conty, but, just 16 RÚSÚ- Twhistling creature or dragon RÚWA- Tan animal faking dead to avoid real death SANHÍ- SANHÍ- SANHÍ- Day language, disposition, SLÁL(A)- SLÁL(A)- SLÁLU- SLAU-		-	SIŠÍ-	craw
unspoken communication SLALU- bladder succulent taste/smell, delicious, wonderful, mouth watering #RIXNÁ- nasty, terrible tasting, awful RÚNHA- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal RUSU- only, but, just ¹⁶ RÚSÚ- †whistling creature or dragon RÚSÚ- †an animal faking dead to avoid real death SLÉWÁ- particularly delicious or succulent fat SLALU- bladder succulent taste/smell, delicious, wonderful, mouth watering blood SLETHÍ- cut up, mauled, savaged, creature which is ripped up sLÉWÁ- awe-inspiring thing a thing which is infrared in color SLÉWÁ- a thing which is infrared in color	RISA-	tooth, teeth	SÍYA-	†a funny or amusing creature
hip, hip bones, pelvis (singular is hasné-) #RIXNÁ- nasty, terrible tasting, awful ská(YA)- blood RÚNHA- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal only, but, just only, but, jus	RISÍN-	body language, disposition,	SŁÁŁ(Á)-	thumb, gripping digit
wonderful, mouth watering #RIXNÁ- nasty, terrible tasting, awful RÚNHA- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal RUSU- Only, but, just ¹⁶ RÚSÚ- Twhistling creature or dragon RÚWA- Tan animal faking dead to avoid real death SANHÍ- particularly delicious or succulent fat Wonderful, mouth watering blood cut up, mauled, savaged, creature which is ripped up RÉWA- neck (undifferentiated) awe-inspiring thing a thing which is infrared in color skíHí- skíN(E)- tcautious animal fat SkíQSA- a thing which is burning cold		unspoken communication	SŁAŁU-	bladder
#RIXNÁ- nasty, terrible tasting, awful RÚNHA- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal RUSU- only, but, just ¹⁶ RÚSÚ- †whistling creature or dragon RÚWA- †an animal faking dead to avoid real death SANHÍ- particularly delicious or succulent fat SLÍQSA- a thing which is burning cold	¢RIŠU-		SŁAN(E)-	
RÚNHA- deep, bottomless, very deep, abyssal RUSU- only, but, just ¹⁶ which is ripped up RÚSÚ- †whistling creature or dragon RÚWA- †an animal faking dead to avoid real death SANHÍ- particularly delicious or succulent fat SLÉQSA- a thing which is burning cold	#RIXNÁ-	,	SŁÁ(YA)-	
which is ripped up which is ripped up which is ripped up skewa- neck (undifferentiated) skewa- neck (undifferentiated) skewa- awe-inspiring thing real death skihi- particularly delicious or succulent fat skiosa- skiosa- a thing which is burning cold		,		cut up, mauled, savaged, creature
RÚSÚ- †whistling creature or dragon SŁEWA- neck (undifferentiated) RÚWA- †an animal faking dead to avoid SŁÉWÁ- awe-inspiring thing real death SŁÍHÍ- a thing which is infrared in color particularly delicious or succulent SŁIN(E)- †cautious animal fat SŁÍQSA- a thing which is burning cold	RUSU-		_	
RÚWA- †an animal faking dead to avoid SŁÉWÁ- awe-inspiring thing real death SŁÍHÍ- a thing which is infrared in color SANHÍ- particularly delicious or succulent SŁIN(E)- †cautious animal fat SŁÍQSA- a thing which is burning cold	RÚSÚ-		SŁEWA-	
real death SLÍHÍ- a thing which is infrared in color SANHÍ- particularly delicious or succulent fat SLÍQSA- a thing which is burning cold	RÚWA-	ē ē	SŁÉWÁ-	
SANHÍ- particularly delicious or succulent SŁIN(E)- †cautious animal fat SŁÍQSA- a thing which is burning cold			SŁÍHÍ-	2 2 2
fat SLÍQSA- a thing which is burning cold	SANHÍ-	particularly delicious or succulent	SŁIN(E)-	
SANHILE to creature suppling itself SPEXILE tmother creature		-	SŁÍQSA-	a thing which is burning cold
SAIVIO 'a cicature summing resen SELNO 'mother cicature	SANHU-	†a creature sunning itself	SŁÉXU-	†mother creature
SŁUSÍ- to fly very silently, to approach		-	SŁUSÍ-	to fly very silently, to approach
prey very quietly on the wing, †a 6 Another form of 'only, but, just' appears in tsérin-	16 A 1 C			prey very quietly on the wing, †a

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

	ormawesin. The Lange	•	
	creature which approaches its prey	•SWITH(Í)-	here, right here, where I am
	very quietly while flying	,	(direction)
SNARE-	face	SYÁHU-	bright, brightly, bright thing
SNÉSHA-	ta creature (dragon) which has	#SYANU-	†impatient fool
	woken up after hibernation	SYÁQXÍ-	shoulder blade
SNIHA-	cracks in stone or wood, crack in a	•SYEQSU-	an animal's broken limb
	cliff face, mountain pass (?)	◊SYARÍ-	†mourning creatures (singular form
SNÍRNA-	saliva		is shérya-)
(#SNUHA-)	†human (♂/♀?)	SYASHÉ-	haunch, back leg, thigh
•SNÚRAN-	heart of a prey animal	¢syénsú-	†a brave creature (plural form is
SRÁHA-	movement, to be alive, to go, to		húrún-)
	travel, life, ch'i, ki	#SYERÁ-	†a fidgeting, jittery creature
SRANÍ-	guts, innards	◊SYESÁ-	a creature which is dreaming
♦SREHA-	thighbone (plural is swísún-)		(plural form is húsyú-)
•SRÉHU-	shit, feces	SYISHÍN-	†a creature which is hibernating
SRÉRA-	chest	ŠAŁSU-	†a creature which is avoiding
SREŠU-	(†)too much of a type of thing		something
SREXÚ-	flipper, fin	ŠANI-	spot, patch of something
SRÉTHE-	knee, knee joint	ŠARÁN-	jaw, bones of the mouth, jawbone
SRÉTSU-	†an aimlessly wandering individual	•ŠAQSÚN-	"city" (a human village or
SRÍRE-	†fat animal, overweight animal	57100011	establishment)
SRÍYU-	diehria	ŠÁWÁ-	eye
\$RTTU" ♦SRÚRNA-	footfall, step, vibration in the earth,	ŠIHÁN-	fat, fat on meat, blubber
VSKUKNA-	earthquake, ground-shake (plural	ŠINSHA-	lame, limping, limping thing
	form is <i>rina</i> - and there is some	•ŠINUR-	2 2 2 2
			skin (non-scaled)
	evidence that this term was used	ŠIQSA-	†a creature which is dazed and
	for dinosaurs or "the earth-	X	confused
,	shakers")	ŠISIŁ-	hissing animal or steam
SRÚSYU-	false image, an idiot (someone who	ŠNÚTHE-	a twisted or distorted thing
u .	dives after false images)	•¢šuhun-	print, track, mark left in the ground
SRUŠA-	(†)thing, object, item (+ Class)		by a foot but without any traceable
SUHA-	†a hunched creature		smells left by the animal which left
SUŁÚTH-	†swift, sharp, darting, darting thing		it (plural form is háší-)
SÚNHÉ-	liver	ŠURA-	tlean animal without much fat or
SUNHÍ-	sinew, tendons		meat on it
SÚRUTH-	udder	#ŠURIN-	†a blind, stupid or deaf creature
•SÚRÚTH-	wing, to fly (non-draconic)	ŠÚRÚ-	mating call (On.?)
SUSA-	double, pair, "two"	ŠUTHÉ-	unknown thing, strange object
SÚSÉ-	†a growling creature	XÁHA-	right (direction)
SUSHI-	breastbone	XÁHI-	upper right front (direction)
SUSÍ-	backwards, back, behind	XAŁIR-	†father, progenitor of an animal
SUSRÚN-	edge of an object	XANRÉ-	muscle
SUSUN-	for a ♀ animal to sweat, sweat of a	XARÁ-	a creature which comes up from
	♀ animal		underneath the water and pull
sušu-	feet, to walk		something near or on the surface
SÚTHUN-	upper right back (direction)		down (usually in an attack)
SWATHÍ-	a thing which is ultraviolet	#XÁTSU-	†fool, idiot, wasteful
¢swísún-	thighbones (plural is sreha-)	XÉRYU-	track, trail, sign, mark
10 11 10014	chighronics (platar is sicilar)	XINXIN-	generic term for a heart (On.)
		4711 14711 4	benefit term for a neart (Om)

	Srinawesin: The Lang	guage of the Ki	ndred
xísí-	†a playing creature	TSEHU-	a shell, a hard shell, †an animal
XŁÉNA-	mane of an animal or dragon		with a shell (turtle, armadillo etc.,
XŁÍSA-	behind, backwards		compare with <i>qsáqsa-</i>)
XŁU(RI)-	†a sitting creature	TSÉŁÍ-	canine tooth
XNÁŁA-	upper left front (direction)	#TSÉTHÉ-	†scavenger
XNAYA-	fall, autumn, trees in fall, the color	TSÉYA-	tsleeping animal
	orange/yellow	TSÍHAN-	a thing which is a deep infrared
XNÚYA-	bed, sleeping place		color
XRÁXA-	moving through the brush and	•TSÍTSÍ-	†comrade, part of a group of
	making sounds, †fool (On.)		animals
XRÍŁA-	intestines	TSŁÍTHA-	sooty, covered in soot, face covered
XÚHÁ-	twho, what, where, when, why,		in soot after breathing fire
	question word	#TSNÉHU-	pus, mucus
•XUŁU-	shed horns (prey animal)	TSURÚ-	for prey to scatter to prevent a
XÚNA-	claws (non-draconic)		predator gaining a quick kill, to
XUSI-	a stripe, stripes, †a striped animal		cause chaos by quick movement
	or creature	ÚRUN-	blue creature of object
•XÚXA-	a place forbidden or off-limits to	ÚSUN-	some, something, general, others
	myself	WAHÉ-	gizzard
•XWAXÍN-	The Hunt, life, a dragon's life, life	WAŁA-	jumper, pouncer
21 77 212111	in general	WÁŁÉ-	lower right front (direction)
#XYÁTSE-	rancid, barely edible meat, †a	WANTSÁ -	a sad or unhappy creature
#AIAISE	desperate hunter who will eat	WARÍ-	howl of pain, cry of anguish (On.)
	-	WASHI-	
THÁHE-	something just to stay alive		boil or pimple
THAHE-	print, track, mark left by an	WASHÍ-	hot, sharp, hot flavor, thing which
	animal's foot in the ground but		has a sharp flavor
	which has a traceable smell left by	WASYÍ-	arguing creatures
, ,	the animal on it	♦WAŠRA-	liars (singular form is nílsa-)
THÁŁRÍ-	throat, windpipe	WAŠUN-	spleen
•THARÉ-	prey animal's trail	•WEHÚ-	female's urine (various animals)
THÉNA-	†a creature flying without much	WÉRI-	something or (†) someone which
	effort (but more strenuous then		usually does something or has a
	gliding) (‡)		particular characteristic but does
•THŁÁ(XE)-	female organs, vagina		not at the time spoken of
THUNSE-	†a creature which is drying itself		(contrasted with the term shéqxá-)
	out in the sunlight	WÉSÉ-	†a struggling or wounded animal
#THÚRSÍ-	snot, mucus	WÉSHA-	†a doubter, a disbeliever of
TSÁHÁ-	weird, strange, unexpected, odd,		something
	bizarre	WIRA-	narrow thing(s) (crevasse, trees
♦TSAHIN-	finger, individual claw, digit (plural		close together)
	is (y)írha-)	YAHA-	sad or despondent creature
TSAHU-	creature which is hungry	YÁNÁ-	animals' mouth
TSÁNHU-	ankle, ankle joint	#YÁNÁTH-	inattentive creature
TSASŁU-	†sick, infirm, dying creature	YANÚ-	broken branch or twig left by an
TSÁSNE-	sweat (generic and non-gendered		animal's passing but which has a
10110111	term) (although not draconic as the		traceable smell on it from the
	Shúna do not sweat)		animal
TSATHÁ-	lower left front (direction)	YÁRÚ-	animal's head
TSATHA- TSAWÁ-	liver	YAŠI-	
I SA W A-	11.61	I ASI	†a menstruating animal

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

Srínawésin: The Language of the Kindred Section IV:

Thesaurus of True-Verb Roots According to Usage

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.

	<u>Aeriai</u>	L& CELESTIAL	ŠISIŁ-	to hiss, angrily	to let out steam, to hiss
<u>Phenomena</u>		ENOMENA			niteout to blow, for a terrible
HAŠE-		whirl around (tornado, wind)			orm to rage (compare with
NUNA	_		THÁHÉ-		
	Intran. V: Trans. V:	to be the wind, to blow to blow on, to take away	Intran		to be a storm, to be violent, excited
	Refl. V:	breath (with <i>qsi</i>) to breathe, to gasp	Adject Adver		stormy, excited, angrily angrily
QSEQS	Adjective:	breezily, breathy	THÉWE- TSITSÍ-		ds to disperse
QSEQ	Intran. V: Trans. V:	to be snowy to cover in snow, to powder	Intran	S	to be warm, to be in the sunshine
	Refl. V:	with snow to hide among the snow	Trans.		o warm another, to shine down on, to heat up
	Adjective:	snowy	TSÚHÚ-		
QSUSÉ			Intran		to be dark, to be shadowed
	Intran. V:	to be raining (undifferentiated strength)	Trans.		to make shadowed, to darken
	Trans. V:	to be rained upon	Refl. V	<i>/:</i> t	to be shadowed, to be dark
	Refl. V:	to go out in the rain, to sit in	Adject	ive: c	dark, shadowed, dim, black
		the rain	Adver	b: v	without leaving a trail or
	Adjective:	rainy, splashy		1	mark, deathly silent
	Adverb:	in a rain-like way	•WÉNU-		
QXUY			Trans.		for a thunderstorm to strike
	Intran. V:	to move over the moon at night (dust, clouds)			with lightning (inherent subject)

ŠATHA-

SANSÚ-

SUNÚTH-

Refl. V:

Intran. V: to cloud over, to get cloudy Trans. V: to cover up, to cloud another Refl. V: to be cloudy, to be in the mist

to be a bat

with xarhu-)

to catch a fleeting smell or scent

for a blizzard to blow, (compare

misty, mysterious, difficult Adjective:

to see, hidden

ANIMAL DESCRIPTORS

shooting star

and gone in a flash

flashing

to be lightning, to be a

incredibly suddenly, there

HÁOSA-

Refl. V:

Adjective:

Adverb:

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

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- 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- fish spawning

THEŠÁ-

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

Adjective: swarming, flocking,

protected due to being in a

group

Adverb: many

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

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

Adjective: horse-smell, horsy

TSÚTSE- to dig, to burrow

YIHU- to roll over, to present the stomach

or belly, to submit abjectly

COLOR AND TEMPERATURE

<u>Terms</u>

HAQXÍ- to be purple in color to be very, very hot

NATSA- to cool, to soothe

QSÍHÍ- to be orange-yellow

RÉHA- to be burning with heat

RÚRÍN- to be icy SARA- to be hot

SHUSU- to be cool
SŁÁHÍN- alternating colors, alternating

SŁÍHÍ- to be infrared in color

SŁÍQSA- to be extremely icy and cold, to be

burning cold

SWATHÍ- to be ultraviolet in color

SWEHÍ- red, the color red

SYÉTSU- to be blue or turquoise
TSÍHAN- deep infrared color

TSITSÍ- to be warm

TSITSI- 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

#HAWÉconfusion, confused, to confuse SRÚNÁto recall, to remember, to think ♦HÚRÚNto be brave, to lack fear (singular back to #SÚNÁform is syénsú-) Refl. V: HUSÚNto organize oneself, to worry Trans. V: to plot against... oneself to death to plot, to plan Refl. V: ♦SYARÍto mourn, to feel sadness over death to be bored, to bore (of a mate or friend) (singular form ŁATSÍ-ŁUSÍto respect or admire is shérya-) QSÁSÍwaking up scared, to dream a **SYÉNSÚ**to be brave, to lack fear (plural nightmare form is húrún-) #QSÁWERÁ-#SYERÁto be excitable, excited, jittery, Refl. V: to worry oneself, to hassle fidgeting to dream (plural form is húsyú-) ♦SYESÁ-QSŁÁN(E)to stare intently, to pay close ŠANHEto divine, to prognosticate, to assume or guess about the future attention QSÚHÁto chew, to worry (to chew upon ŠÁTHÍ-Trans. V: incessantly) to teach, to explain, to make to be a coward, to be a weakling #QXNAYUwiser RÁHÍNto make, to create, to think, to Refl. V: to be old, to be wise formulate Adjective: ancient, old, wise, timeless to decide, to plan, to formulate a Adverb: in a wise way, with wisdom RINAto be dazed and confused plan of action ŠIQSA-XÁŁIR-RISA-Intran. V: to be afraid Adverb: angrily, viciously Trans. V: SANUto fear Refl. V: Refl. V: to think about oneself, to to be afraid search one's mind Adjective: twisted, fearfully, horribly SAYÚto feel crushed and dismal Adverb: horribly, fearfully to feel, to emote, to feel emotion SHANÁsurprise, surprised, astonished, XIHAstartled TSASWÉto let go of an issue, to allow a memory or feeling to fade away SHAWÍto be melancholy and listlessness ♦SHÉRYAto mourn, to feel sadness over death and disappear (of a mate or friend) (plural form is THÁHÉsyarí-) Refl. V: to be excited, to be exalted SŁÉWÁawe-inspiring, Adjective: stormy, excited, angrily entrancing, Adverb: amazing, to entrance angrily SŁIN(E)-TSITSÍ-Trans. V: to think about something, to Adverb: warmly (in terms of be cautious towards emotion) Refl. V: to be thoughtful, to ponder WANTSÁ to be sad upon oneself, to be self-WÉSHAto doubt, to disbelieve, to be conscious, to make oneself incredulous YÁRÚslow Trans. V: SŁÚHAto know, to be known, to be penetrate (visually to intellectually), understand famous to to be wise, to know oneself Refl. V: deeply, to see past appearances Adjective: known, famous SNEYÉ-Refl. V: to face a difficult choice or YÍNTSEto be ironic

#YURSU-

to be timid, timidity, to be humble

situation (to split oneself)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

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

HAXŁÁ- to wear away, to wear down to

erode (probably related to haxla-)

HÚRÁ- to spill, to gush out, to spill out

over something (relatively small in nature vs. shaxún- 'flood')

SÉYU-

HÁOSÁ-

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

Trans. V: to pour out, to make water

flow from, to make blood

flow from

Refl. V: to run along the ground, to

slither like a serpent

Adjective: like flowing water, watery,

riverine

Adverb: river-like

SÁNYA- to undercut (a river eroding a

riverbank)

SYESHE- for a large piece of ice to fall off of

a glacier and into the sea

SYEXI- to sprout up after a fire

ŠAWA-

Intran. V: to be a stone

Adjective: stony, hard, unyielding Adverb: hardly, with difficulty

FLYING MANEUVERS AND

ACTIONS

HÍNA- to roll over (aerial maneuver)

HÚQXE- to catch midair, to grab onto prey

midair

ŁÉQXÍN- 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 słátsú-, innumerable form is

qxuhan-)

•QSÚŁA- to fly (draconic)

*****QXUHAN-** to buzz around annoyingly, to fly

dartingly without a pattern (singular form is *qsére-*, plural form

is słátsú-)

•RAQXÍ- to turn, to make a turn while

flying, to bank

RESYÁ- to glide on a thermal current

SÍRHE- to flutter, to flap, to beat ones

wings

SŁARU- to swoop down and grab from the

air and lift off again

◊◊◊ՏŁÁTSÚ- to buzz around annoyingly, to fly

dartingly without a pattern (singular form is qsére-,

innumerable form is qxuhan-)

SRUTHÉ- to land on (while attacking), to

crush prey while landing on it

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

on the ground

SUSHÍ- to dive steeply and very fast

• **OSYÉTHU-** to fly (draconic) (singular form is

gsúła-)

ŠURŠÚ- to stall, to stall out while flying

(aerial maneuver)

XNEYÁ- to plummet, to drop quickly, to let

something go and let it fall to its

death

THÉNA- to fly steadily without much effort

THÍTSU- to drift, to glide

TSASWÉ- to fall, to drop, to dive without

control, lose, let go of

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

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

mid-air

GENERAL DESCRIPTORS AND
ACTIONS

HAŁIN- again, once more, also

HANSÁ- apparent, clear

		Srinawesin: The Lan			
HÁNSÉ-	new,	surprising, astonishing	Intr	an. V:	to be a bone
HARSU-	appea form)	ers to be (usually in adverbial)	Tra	ns. V:	to de-bone, to rip out the bones
HESA-	•	oat, to cover something in	Refl	. V:	to break one's bone
		thing liquid or dusty	•	ective:	bony, bleached
HÚRSÁ-		grimy, to be covered in mud	QXNÍŁA-		halt, wait
11011011		otting muck	RAHA-	-	great, extremely, very, much
ŁÉRSÍ-		pile up something onto	RÁSU-		important and meaningful
LLROI		thing else, to heap onto	RÁSÚŁ-		important, meaningful, vital,
		thing else (as opposed to yuxi-	MISCE		, central
		n implies just a pile or heap	RATHA-		e, singular, by oneself, by itself
		not explicitly on top of	RETSÍ-		ed, ragged, pointed
		thing else)	SANU-) 66	, 88 ,1
ŁESHU-	plainl			an. V:	looking for a location (river
	-	lar to <i>qsér</i> but considered to be			moving towards the sea)
		nsulting, usually in adverbial	Tra	ns. V:	to search for, to look for, to
	form)	•			find
ŁIŠA-	to be	interested in something, to be	Refl	. V:	to think about oneself, to
	intere	0.	j		search one's mind
NÁRÍ-	to be	unalike, to be different, to be	Adj	ective:	found, discovered
	dissir	nilar	Adv	erb:	in a searching way
NAŠA-	sorta,	kinda, a little bit	SÁRHÁ-	cove	ring the eyes, cover something
NÍŠÁ-	to be	oily		whic	h is glowing
QSANA-	to slo	sh, to splash water or liquid	SASRU-	to sl	hake, to shake off water, to
QSÁTHI-				shak	e something until another falls
Intran	ı. V:	to be hidden, stashed away		out	
Refl. \	V:	to be hidden, in a dark place,	SHAŁE-	to o	own, to possess, to have
		to be eaten, to eat oneself		(aliei	nable only)
Adject		hidden, stashed away	SHEŠÍ-		strain, to struggle to lift
Adver	·b:	secretly		some	ething up
#QSÁWERÁ-			SHINSU-	to sp	orinkle, to cover with dust or
Trans	. V:	to pester, to bother, to		wate	
_		hassle, to disrupt	•\$SIHÁ-	-	al form is SHÚNA-)
Refl. \	V:	to worry oneself, to hassle		an. V:	to be similar
		oneself, to be a færie or goblin	Tra	ns. V:	to make another thing like another
Adject	tive:	annoying, problematic	Refl	. V:	to be a dragon, to make
Adver	·b:	difficult, problematic			oneself the same
QSÉRU-				ective:	alike, in a similar manner
Intran		to smell, to be odorous	Adv	erb:	in an alike way
Trans		to smell, to taste	SŁEŁÉ-		
Refl. \		to make oneself smelly		an. V:	to be en masse, to swarm
Adject	tive:	smelly (non-pejorative),	Tra	ns. V:	to swam another thing and
. 1	1	noticeable	~ ~	T 7	bite it
Adver		obvious, apparent	Refl	. V:	to be a mosquito, to swarm
QSÍSA-	_	, to push over	A 7.	.•	in a group
QSŁÁN(E)-		tare intently, to pay close	•	ective:	swarming/biting
O. 1 mar	attent	tion	Adv	erb:	in a great mass
QXÁTSI-			SŁÉXU-		

		Srínawésin: The Lan	guage of the K	indred				
Intr	an. V:	to be full (clouds full of rain, hole full of water)	Adv		warmly emotion)	(in	terms	of
Tra	ns. V:	to impregnate, to fill up	TSITHÍ-	alwa	ys, forever, c	ontin	11211v	
Refl		to be pregnant, to be full	TSÚHÚ-	ur w u	y 5, 101c ve1, e	Official	uuiiy	
Reji	· V ·	with eggs		an. V:	to be dark,	to be	shadowa	ed.
Δdi	ective:	full, pregnant		ns. V:	to be dark,		adowed,	
,	verb:	difficultly, with difficulty	1141	15. V.	darken	511	auoweu,	ιο
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	D_A	1 7.	to be shade	1		1_
SUHA-		hunched, to be balled up, to be	•	. V:				
arrémar.		hbacked	,	ective:	dark, shad			
SWÉTSU-		en, torn, busted	Adv	erb:	without le		_	1 or
SWÍNA-		e messed up, to be chaotic and			mark, deat	-		1
	jumb		•TSURU-	_	etend to slee	p but	really aw	<i>r</i> ake
SYEHÚ-		op, to move in a loop, to make			listening			
v ,	a hoo	1	TSUSŁIN-		nd until brok			
ŠÉHA-		cle, to enfold, to wrap around	TSUXŁÁ-		and-half, hal	t, hali	t of a who	ole
ŠENA-		sticky, to be tacky	TSÚTSE-	to di	g, to burrow			
XÁTHÚ-		y out	WÁRÁ-		_			
XINIX-		able, can do, possible to do		an. V:	to be smoo			
XŁU(RI)-	to sit	on the haunches		ns. V:	to flatten o			
XÚNA-			Refl	. V:	to be flat	tened	out, to	lay
Tra	ns. V:	to scratch at, to itch, to		out		_		
		scratch at the earth		ective:	large, flat,	flatte	ned out	
Refl	!. V:	to itch oneself, to scratch	WÁŠÁ-					
		oneself	Intro	an. V:	to shine, to	o spar	kle, to gli	itter
Adje	ective:	itchy, scratchy	Tra	ns. V:	to make	glitte	ry, to m	ıake
XUSI-	to be	striped			shiny			
XWÉSHÁ-		ow, to escape, to let go	Refl	. V:	to glitter,	to shi	ne, to ref	ract
XYÉTSU-	to be	blue			light			
THEŠÁ-			Adje	ective:	glittering,	spark	ly	
Refl	l. V:	to flock, to be en masse	WASHÍ-	hot,	sharp, hot fla	vor		
Adje	ective:	swarming, flocking,	WÍRA-	to at	tempt, to try,	tryir	ngly	
		protected due to being in a	YÁŠU-					
		group	Intro	an. V:	diaphanou	s, thi	n, dream-	·like
Adv	verb:	many	Tra	ns. V:	to dream,	to p	onder on	ı, to
TSÉŁÍ-	to be	pointed, to be pointy			think drea	mily	about	
TSÉRIN-		just, until ¹⁷	Refl	. V:	to be drear	ning		
TSITSÍ-	•		Adje	ective:	dreamy, il	lusory	y	
Intr	an. V:	to be warm, to be in the	Adv	erb:	unrealistic	ally,	improbab	ly
		sunshine	YATSU-	to gu	ard, to protec	ct	-	•
Tra	ns. V:	to warm another, to shine	YUTSE-	_	ery, hard to s		on	
		down on, to heat up		11	<i>,</i>			
Refl	!. V:	to warm oneself, to sit in the sunshine	<u>Hun</u>	NTING	g <mark>, S</mark> talk	INC	AND	
Adi	ective:	sunny, warm, shining		Α	VOIDING	3		
114)		,,	HÁNÍ-		ger for	_		
17 mi	1 7		HÁRTHA-	_	ait patiently	to st	rike to s	wait
"There is an	nother for	n of "only, just, until" the root rusu	IMKIIIA		are patiently	10 31	inc, to	vv alt

¹⁷ 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.

HÍNETH-

with a purpose to sequester, to hole up, to dig into

a location to wait

,,,		Srinawesin: The Lang		
HÍŠÁ-			SHEŠU-	to be surprised at a rustle in the
Intra		to be heard, to be audible		bushes or in the forest, to be
Tran		to hear, to listen to		startled by a rustling sound
Refl.	V:	to be listening, to listen to	SHINU-	to attack as a pair or group
		oneself	SHÍNYA-	to stalk, to move quietly, to creep
Adjed		loud, audible		up on silently
Adve	rb:	audibly	SÍNA-	to chase into a dead end without
HÍYA-	to sta	artle awake		escape
#HUNŁÚ-	to be	sick, sickly, infirm, weak	SINÍ-	to hunt by hearing alone
HÚQXE-	to ca	tch midair, to grab onto prey	SŁÁN(RA)-	lack of prey, no prey, without prey
	mida	ir	SŁARU-	to swoop down and grab from the
HÚRAN-		t a vein or artery		air and lift off again
ŁEYA-	to h	unt by scent alone, a creature	SŁIN(E)-	
	hunt	ing by scent alone	Adje	ctive: cautiously, carefully, slow
#ŁÍŁA-	to be	e incautious about where one	Adve	erb: cautiously, slowly
	defec	ates and urinates, uncaring,	SŁUSYÍ-	to sniff about, to search for scents
	incau	itious	SRÉTSI-	to lurk in the shadows, to lurk in
NAHAŁ-	to c	atch something but have it		darkness while hunting
	strug	gle loose, to struggle loose	SRUTHÉ-	to land on (while attacking), to
	from	a predator's grasp		crush prey while landing on it
NÍRU-	to in	advertently startle an animal	•SÚHU-	to dive out of the sun on an animal
•QSASHI-	to t	ry and lose one's scent by		on the ground
	cross	ing a river or stream	SUNRI-	to lure, to draw in, to draw
•QSÍNRA-	cowe	r, cover up, to hide behind		something closer (to kill or pounce
	cove	r from a predator		on it)
QSUWÉ-			(�)SYERU-	to creep, to climb up steadily
Intra	n. V:	to move towards a		(singular form is šnaya-)
		destination (a river hunting	SYURA-	to be empty, to be hollow
		for the sea)		(euphemism for hunger)
Tran	s. V:	to hunt for something	SYUTHÍ-	to inspect feces, to look at fecal
Refl.	V:	to be hunting		matter
Adjeo	ctive:	stalking	•ŠATHÍ-	flee from a hunter, run away from a
Adve	rb:	"huntingly," "stalkingly"		predator
QXENÍ-	to de	coy, to lead astray	(¢)šnaya-	to creep, to crawl up steadily
QXÍRSU-	to he	sitate, to pause (at the edge of		(plural form is syeru-)
	a me	adow or important action and	XARÁ-	to come up from underneath the
	impl	ies timidity in both cases)		water and pull something near or
QXUXE-	to tr	ap, to entrap, to back into a		on the surface down (usually in an
	corne	er		attack)
RÁNÍ-	to lo	wer one's head and threaten to	XÍNÉX-	to dodge, to run zigzags, to pull
	charg	ge with horns bared, to		away to avoid an attack
	threa	ten	XINŠÍ-	to attract an animal by imitating its
ranú-	to dr	ive towards (hunting)		mating cries
RITHA-		ide, to cover up, to move	XRÁNA-	to go to a high place to look/smell
		thing over oneself in order to	XWÉSHÁ-	to allow, to escape, to let go (fail at
	hide			hunting)
RÚWA-	to fal	ke dead, to play dead	ŠATHÉ-	to hunt together, to hunt in concert
SANSÚ-		tch a fleeting smell or scent		with another, to hunt as a pack
SHASÚ-		ase, to run after		, 1

THÁŁEto stalk without success, to fail at to nibble on oneself Refl. V: hunting Adjective: sharp, saw-toothed, toothy Adverb: angrily, viciously THEŠÁ-Trans. V: RÍXUto skewer, to impale to heard together (usually while hunting), to hunt SAYÚto step down on with force, to hold something down with the foot or birds in a flock (inherent claw, to crush by stepping on object) to eat multiple small things (fish, to split bones or flesh open, to slash TSATSU-SHAYAopen, to disembowel squirrel) (implies desperation or extreme hunger to resort to such a to bite off, to remove with the teeth SHEQXUto slay (one Kindred upon another) thing) •SHEYA-#TSÉTHÉto scavenge to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood SISNEto escape, to get away TSÍTSA-SŁÁ(YA)to trail, to follow, to stalk from TSÚŁÁ-Intran. V: to be bloody (a stone behind covered with blood) abundance of prey, goodly hunting Trans. V: to cut, to make bloody, to WANAŁ-WÁŠÁtear Refl. V: Adverb: to move without to make oneself bloody being Adjective: bloodily, bloodied, bloody stealthy Adverb: bloodily, viciously WÉSÉto be struggling or wounded to bite and hang on while shaking SNAHÉone's head from side to side KILLING, DYING AND EATING SRÁYIto knock out, to make unconscious HAWÁ-SRÉNAto bruise, to lightly wound Intran. V: to be meaty shreds, to be to land on (while attacking), to SRUTHÉtorn or rent crush prey while landing on it Trans. V: to rend, to slash, to rip into to be broken (a creature's limb or •SYEQSUmeaty shreds body-part) to be torn up, to slash Refl. V: to be empty, to be hollow SYURAoneself (euphemism for hunger) Adjective: meaty, ripped up, slashed, to strike, to hit, to slap at XAŁNÁsmell like meat to fight, to tussle, to engage in XÁNU-Adverb: with a slicing, cutting combat motion or manner XARÁto come up from underneath the HÁNSUto scrape the scales off a fish water and pull something near or HUXÉon the surface down (usually in an Trans. V: to spear with horns, to kill attack) with horns, to maul #XÁTSUto kill but not to eat ŁÁŠÁto kill, slay, destroy, rip up (no XNEYÁto plummet, to drop quickly, to let mention of eating) something go and let it fall to its OSÁTHIdeath Trans. V: to consume, to eat, to place XRÍNÁto decapitate, to bit the head off of into (the stomach) something or someone to sink ones teeth into flesh and QXNUHÉ-THÁHÉ-Trans. V: to overwhelm with violence, REQXEto strike with the tail, to sting with to assault violently the tail to grab another's throat with the THÁŁRÍ-RISAteeth to suffocate it Trans. V: to bite, to slay with one's

teeth

		Srínawésin: The Lan	guage of the Kii	iarea
TSATSU-	to ea	t multiple small things (fish,	HIŠRU-	to mark trees with horns or antlers
		rel) (implies desperation or	HÍXÉ-	foolish actions which cause harm
	_		HIXE	
		me hunger to resort to such a		(usually to oneself, which is of
	thing	·)		course the only thing which really
WAHÍN-	to go	orge, to fill oneself up while		matters)
*******	U		HIYU-	•
	eatin		HIYU	to pick at, to scratch at in an
	stom	ach		attempt to pull something out or
WAŁA-	to po	unce, to jump upon		off
WÁNA-	_	, get, grab, get a hold of	◊HÚSYÚ-	to dream, to move around and
WASHÍ-			*110010	
WASHI-	not, s	sharp, hot flavor		make sounds while sleeping
				(singular form is syesá-)
LIVING	DAT	TERNS & ACTIONS	HÚRSA-	to need or require
			NÁHÍN-	to sneeze, to snort
HANRÁ-	to ya	wn, to open the mouth very	NÍHÁ-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	wide			to curl up, to roll oneself up
HÁQSA-			NIŠNÁ-	to shake water off, to shake oneself
_	* *			to get water off
Intrai	1. V:	to leap, to jump about	QSÁSÍ-	waking up scared, to dream a
Trans	s. V:	to make another to leap	QSASI	
Refl.	V:	to be a female deer	_	nightmare
Adjec		a female deer's smell, deer-	QXÚTHRA-	to be weak after hibernating,
Aajec	tive:	•		weakness after hibernation
		like smell	RANA-	death, to die, to be dead
Adve	rb:	jumpy, ducking, leaping,		death, to die, to be dead
		running in a zigzag	•RÁNA-	
HÁRTHA-	4		Trans	s. V: to urinate upon (only from a
HAKIHA-		ait patiently to strike, to wait		male)
	with	a purpose	B (1	•
	.,	- F F	R a+1	V: to uringto (only a mala)
HÁXÉ-			Refl.	• • •
HÁXÉ-	to br	istle, to appear to be larger, to	Refl. RESHÚ-	V: to urinate (only a male) to stir, to shiver, to make
	to br make	istle, to appear to be larger, to an attempt at intimidation	9	-
HAXÍ-	to br make	istle, to appear to be larger, to	9	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth
	to br make	istle, to appear to be larger, to an attempt at intimidation	RESHÚ-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly
HAXÍ-	to br make to be	istle, to appear to be larger, to an attempt at intimidation tired, to be wearied	RESHÚ- RÍSU-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply
HAXÍ- HÁXU-	to br make to be	istle, to appear to be larger, to an attempt at intimidation tired, to be wearied to lay down on the ground,	RESHÚ-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly
HAXÍ- HÁXU-	to br make to be	istle, to appear to be larger, to an attempt at intimidation tired, to be wearied to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a	RESHÚ- RÍSU-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intrai	to br make to be	istle, to appear to be larger, to an attempt at intimidation tired, to be wearied to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water	RESHÚ- RÍSU-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to
HAXÍ- HÁXU-	to br make to be	istle, to appear to be larger, to an attempt at intimidation tired, to be wearied to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a	RESHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intrai Trans	to br make to be n. V:	istle, to appear to be larger, to an attempt at intimidation tired, to be wearied to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground	RESHÚ- RÍSU-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl.	to br make to be n. V: s. V: V:	istle, to appear to be larger, to an attempt at intimidation tired, to be wearied to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow	RESHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intrai Trans	to br make to be n. V: s. V: V:	istle, to appear to be larger, to an attempt at intimidation tired, to be wearied to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying,	RESHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl. Adjec	to br make to be n. V: s. V: V: tive:	istle, to appear to be larger, to an attempt at intimidation tired, to be wearied to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying, drooping	RESHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl.	to br make to be n. V: s. V: V: tive:	istle, to appear to be larger, to an attempt at intimidation tired, to be wearied to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying,	RESHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU- SHÚXU-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating to spit, to vomit out
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl. Adjec	to br make to be n. V: s. V: tive:	istle, to appear to be larger, to an attempt at intimidation tired, to be wearied to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying, drooping lethargically	RESHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating to spit, to vomit out to squat or hunker down (to urinate
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl. Adjec	to br make to be n. V: s. V: v: tive: to w:	to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying, drooping lethargically ash, to bathe in water, to play	RESHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU- SHÚXU-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating to spit, to vomit out
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl. Adjec Adver	to br make to be n. V: s. V: V: tive: to w: in the	to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying, drooping lethargically ash, to bathe in water, to play e water	RESHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU- SHUXU- SÍRE-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating to spit, to vomit out to squat or hunker down (to urinate or defecate?)
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl. Adjec	to br make to be n. V: s. V: V: tive: to w: in the	to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying, drooping lethargically ash, to bathe in water, to play	RESHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU- SHUXU- SÍRE- SISNE-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating to spit, to vomit out to squat or hunker down (to urinate or defecate?) to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl. Adjec Adver	to br make to be n. V: s. V: V: tive: to want to see	to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying, drooping lethargically ash, to bathe in water, to play e water	RESHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU- SHUXU- SÍRE-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating to spit, to vomit out to squat or hunker down (to urinate or defecate?) to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood to snooze, to doze (implies a light
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl. Adject Adver HAYÁ-	to br make to be n. V: s. V: V: tive: to wa in the to see a loca	to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying, drooping lethargically ash, to bathe in water, to play e water quester, to hole up, to dig into attion to wait	RESHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU- SHUXU- SÍRE- SISNE- SŁINI-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating to spit, to vomit out to squat or hunker down (to urinate or defecate?) to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood to snooze, to doze (implies a light sleep)
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl. Adjec Adver	to br make to be to V: S. V: V: tive: to wa in the to see a loca thirst	to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying, drooping lethargically ash, to bathe in water, to play e water quester, to hole up, to dig into ation to wait to desire for water (compare	RESHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU- SHUXU- SÍRE- SISNE-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating to spit, to vomit out to squat or hunker down (to urinate or defecate?) to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood to snooze, to doze (implies a light
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl. Adjec Adver HAYÁ- HÍNETH- HÍSHÍ-	to br make to be to V: S. V: V: tive: to wa in the to see a loca thirst	to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying, drooping lethargically ash, to bathe in water, to play e water quester, to hole up, to dig into attion to wait	RESHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU- SHUXU- SÍRE- SISNE- SŁINI-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating to spit, to vomit out to squat or hunker down (to urinate or defecate?) to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood to snooze, to doze (implies a light sleep) to wake up from hibernation, to get
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl. Adject Adver HAYÁ- HÍNETH- HÍSHÍ- HÍSÁ-	to br make to be n. V: s. V: tive: to wa in the to see a loca thirst with	istle, to appear to be larger, to an attempt at intimidation tired, to be wearied to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying, drooping lethargically ash, to bathe in water, to play water quester, to hole up, to dig into attion to wait to, desire for water (compare rathu-)	RÉSHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU- SHUXU- SÍRE- SISNE- SŁINI- SNÉSHA-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating to spit, to vomit out to squat or hunker down (to urinate or defecate?) to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood to snooze, to doze (implies a light sleep) to wake up from hibernation, to get up after a very long sleep
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl. Adjec Adver HAYÁ- HÍNETH- HÍSHÍ-	to br make to be n. V: s. V: tive: to wa in the to see a loca thirst with	to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying, drooping lethargically ash, to bathe in water, to play e water quester, to hole up, to dig into ation to wait to desire for water (compare	RESHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU- SHUXU- SÍRE- SISNE- SŁINI-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating to spit, to vomit out to squat or hunker down (to urinate or defecate?) to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood to snooze, to doze (implies a light sleep) to wake up from hibernation, to get up after a very long sleep to draw air in, to suck air in, to
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl. Adject Adver HAYÁ- HÍNETH- HÍSHÍ- Intran	to br make to be n. V: s. V: tive: to wa in the to see a loca thirst with n. V:	istle, to appear to be larger, to an attempt at intimidation tired, to be wearied to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying, drooping lethargically ash, to bathe in water, to play e water quester, to hole up, to dig into ation to wait to desire for water (compare rathu-) to be heard, to be audible	RESHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU- SHUXU- SÍRE- SISNE- SŁINI- SNÉSHA- SNÚHI-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating to spit, to vomit out to squat or hunker down (to urinate or defecate?) to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood to snooze, to doze (implies a light sleep) to wake up from hibernation, to get up after a very long sleep
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl. Adjec Adver HAYÁ- HÍNETH- HÍSHÍ- HÍSÁ- Intran Trans	to br make to be n. V: s. V: tive: to we in the to see a loca thirst with n. V: s. V:	to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying, drooping lethargically ash, to bathe in water, to play e water quester, to hole up, to dig into ation to wait to, desire for water (compare trathu-)	RÉSHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU- SHUXU- SÍRE- SISNE- SŁINI- SNÉSHA-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating to spit, to vomit out to squat or hunker down (to urinate or defecate?) to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood to snooze, to doze (implies a light sleep) to wake up from hibernation, to get up after a very long sleep to draw air in, to suck air in, to
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl. Adject Adver HAYÁ- HÍNETH- HÍSHÍ- Intran	to br make to be n. V: s. V: tive: to we in the to see a loca thirst with n. V: s. V:	to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying, drooping lethargically ash, to bathe in water, to play e water quester, to hole up, to dig into ation to wait to, desire for water (compare rathu-) to be heard, to be audible to hear, to listen to to be listening, to listen to	RESHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU- SHUXU- SÍRE- SISNE- SŁINI- SNÉSHA- SNÚHI-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating to spit, to vomit out to squat or hunker down (to urinate or defecate?) to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood to snooze, to doze (implies a light sleep) to wake up from hibernation, to get up after a very long sleep to draw air in, to suck air in, to breathe in
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl. Adjec Adver HAYÁ- HÍNETH- HÍSHÍ- HÍSÁ- Intran Trans	to br make to be n. V: s. V: tive: to we in the to see a loca thirst with n. V: s. V:	to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying, drooping lethargically ash, to bathe in water, to play e water quester, to hole up, to dig into ation to wait to, desire for water (compare trathu-)	RÉSHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU- SHUXU- SÍRE- SISNE- SŁINI- SNÉSHA- SNÚHI- •SRÉHU-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating to spit, to vomit out to squat or hunker down (to urinate or defecate?) to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood to snooze, to doze (implies a light sleep) to wake up from hibernation, to get up after a very long sleep to draw air in, to suck air in, to breathe in
HAXÍ- HÁXU- Intran Trans Refl. Adjec Adver HAYÁ- HÍNETH- HÍSHÍ- HÍSÁ- Intran Trans	to br make to be to be n. V: s. V: tive: to wa in the to see a loca thirst with n. V: s. V: V:	to lay down on the ground, to be in a hallow, to be a lake of water to place in depressed ground to lay down in a hallow laying down, laying, drooping lethargically ash, to bathe in water, to play e water quester, to hole up, to dig into ation to wait to, desire for water (compare rathu-) to be heard, to be audible to hear, to listen to to be listening, to listen to	RÉSHÚ- RÍSU- SANHU- SHÁNYÁ- SHÚNU- SHUXU- SÍRE- SISNE- SŁINI- SNÉSHA- SNÚHI- •SRÉHU-	to stir, to shiver, to make something move back and forth quickly to gulp or drink deeply to sun oneself, to sit in the sun while holding out the wings to catch the rays to dip, to lap, dunk into, reach into the water to mate, the act of mating to spit, to vomit out to squat or hunker down (to urinate or defecate?) to choke, to gasp, to gurgle on blood to snooze, to doze (implies a light sleep) to wake up from hibernation, to get up after a very long sleep to draw air in, to suck air in, to breathe in

Adverb:

audibly

Refl. V: to shit, to take a shit (to shit Trans. V: lay eggs, lay to oneself) (inherently belonging to the shitty (non-pejorative) Kindred) Adjective: SRÍSAto shrink, to shy away, to submit to be an egg, to be lain Refl. V: to flatten out on the ground, to SRÍTSA-Adjective: ripe, full but unrealized make a sleeping place, to stretch THAŠEto have an intestinal pain wake up, get up, open eyes, become out on the ground THREŠÁ-SWIXŁÁto suck, to draw out, to suck poison suddenly aware to dry out in the sun THUNSE-SYISHÍNto hibernate, to sleep a very long TSÁHÍ-Intran. V: time to cover, to protect by to discard, to toss away, to throw SYUŁRAcovering out or leave something behind Trans. V: to peel off the scales of to dream weirdly or strangely ŠAHEanother, to wound ŠEQXEto lower one's head (to eat or drink) Refl. V: to shed, to flake off ŠESEŁto stretch after waking, to stretch Adjective: scaly, hard hunger, desirous of food, in want of out, to flex TSAHU-ŠRERÍto nuzzle, to cozy up food ŠÚRI-TSARŁÁto blink the eye, to blink quickly Intran. V: to eat multiple small things (fish, to arc over, to reach over TSATSUsquirrel) (implies desperation or Trans. V: to reach over, to cover or extreme hunger to resort to such a uncurl over Refl. V: to stretch oneself across, to thing) uncurl, to span TSÉYA-ŠUŠAto draw out, to pull out of Intran. V: to be quiescent, to be something, to play with something sluggish (river, sea) grow large, grow up, grow to lull, to put another to XAHÍN-Trans. V: sleep XAŁIR-Intran. V: to begin, to generate, to start Refl. V: to be asleep, to be lulled Trans. V: to fertilize, to generate Adjective: sleepy, unwatchful to fight, to tussle, to engage in Adverb: sleepily, slowly, groggily XÁNUto grow new scales after a wound combat TSÍRSYÍ-TSÚTSEto dig, to burrow to pump, to beat (On.) XINXINto cavort, to play xísí-WAHÍNto gorge, to fill oneself up while distended XÍTSAeating, engorged, Intran. V: to change with the seasons stomach Trans. V: to make to grow •WEHÚto grow, to get larger, to Refl. V: Trans. V: for a female to urinate upon change through time Refl. V: for a female to urinate to rub up against something to XRETHÍ-Adjective: to smell like female's urine scratch an itch YÁNÁ-Trans. V: to drink, to swallow a liquid, XÚNA-Trans. V: to scratch at, to itch, to to lap up scratch at the earth to thrash in ones sleep, to move YAXINto itch oneself, to scratch Refl. V: while dreaming oneself YAŠIto menstruate, to ovulate itchy, scratchy Adjective:

(plural form is SHÁTSÁ-)

◊XÚXU-

Mo	TIO	Sinawesin: The Lan	SANU-	marea	
IVIC		n, Travel and		an. V:	looking for a location (river
	<u>Po</u> :	<u>SITIONING</u>			moving towards the sea)
HÁŁÁTH-		rst out, to free, to open up	Tra	ıs. V:	to search for, to look for, to
HÁŁRÍ-		ppear, to emerge from, to	•		find
¥_	U	nate from	SEŠA-		rave, to move back and forth in
HAŠE-	to tu	rn around, to whirl around	O 47777	the v	wind or water
HÍNE- Intrar	. 17.	42 m 200 h 21 2 2 1 f 2 m h	SÉYU-	V .	t- fl (ni fl)
Intrar Trans		to move back and forth		ın. V: ıs. V:	to flow (as a river flows)
Trans	. v:	to make to swim away or towards oneself or another	1 ra	is. v:	to pour out, to make water flow from, to make blood
Refl.	V•	to swim (by moving tail			flow from
regi.	• •	back and forth), to be a fish	Refl	V:	to run along the ground, to
HUSNA-	to go	, to leave behind	Reji	•	slither like a serpent
ŁANIN-	U	main, to stay behind, to leave	Adie	ctive:	like flowing water, watery,
		thing behind	,		riverine
ŁATSE-		nd, successfully search for	SHÁNYÁ-		ip, to lap, dunk into, reach into
ŁÍSHÉ-	to sp	read out into the ground			water
ŁIŚÁ-			SHEŠÍ-		strain, to struggle to lift
Trans	. V:	to search for a hunting			ething up
7.7.7.0 A		territory	SHEYÁ-		e apart, to be not together (no
ŁUSA- Intrar	. 17.	sit un sat in a placa	shíshí-		tion of distance) ead astray, to go in the wrong
Trans		sit up, set in a place to place, to put a thing down	SHISHIP		ction (by travel only, does not
Refl. `		to sit, to prop oneself up			ly wrongness or incorrectness
Adjec		sitting, placed		_	eneral)
Adver		in a situated manner	SÍRTSE-	8	,
NAŁÍ-	to str	ing, to form into a line	Intr	ın. V:	to be near but not really all
NÁRA-	to fal	l, to collapse, to dive onto			that near, in the same
NEWÁ-	to di	p, to move slowly downward,			general vicinity
		p down	Adje	ctive:	somewhat close but not
QSÍHÚ-	to to	ss, to throw	_		really, to be sorta near
QSUWÉ-			SNÁSŁA-		valk briskly and quickly, a fast
Intrar	ı. V:	to move towards a	,	walk	t or march
		destination (a river hunting	SNEYÉ-	T 7	1 1 1 1. 1
QXÉYÉ-		for the sea)	Intro	an. V:	divided, split between two locations
Intrar	ı. V:	to be open, to open up	Tra	ıs. V:	to divide, to separate
Trans	. V:	to open, to bring out	Refl	V:	to face a difficult choice or
Adjec		opened, young, new			situation (to split oneself)
Adver		openly, newly	,	ctive:	divided, separated
QXÍSNA-	_	ish, to force, to make another	Adv		separately
- (do	11 1 1	SRASÍN-		nerge, to force beneath the
RÁŁA-		tones to tumble down a slope,			er, to dive from the surface of
DECLIÚL.		ntain or hill			water beneath it, to pull down
RESHÚ-		stir, to shiver, to make	•SRÉHU-	bene	eath the water
	quick	thing move back and forth		ın. V:	to pour out of a hole or
RÍNHA-	_	rim against the current	IIIII	V .	depression
KILILIK	to sw	mi agame die current			acpicosion

Trans. V: to push out, to force out, to to pull something together until WIRAforce to defecate there is only a narrow passage, to to wander aimlessly SRÉTSUbring closely together SRÍNÁto pull, to haul, to drag along the YÁNÁ-Intran. V: for a river to plunge into the ground or hole SRÍXEto scrape, to scratch something off of something else to point, to point out a thing or YIXA-SWÁNSAto pass to, to give to location SWÁTHÍexplore, look around, looking for nothing in particular Non-Specific Actions SWIXŁÁto suck, to draw out, to suck poison to wrench something open widely HASHÚout (corpse, tree) ŠNÁHEto move in and out HÉQXUto feel déjà vu, to feel strange ŠRÍNAto cross, to move over without HÚRTSAto grind, to grate permission HUSÚN-ŠUSÚto swim by moving the tail up-and-Intran. V: to be winding, sinuous, of down an indirect **ŠUTHÉ-**Trans. V: to plot against... Trans. V: to hide something from Refl. V: to plot, to plan someone (indirect obj.) Adjective: untrustworthy Refl. V: to keep distant and not Adverb: in a ugly way, fiendishly announce oneself HUXÉ-ŠÚRI-Intran. V: to be forked, to be split Intran. V: to arc over, to reach over spiky, horny, spined Adjective: Trans. V: to reach over, to cover or Adverb: in a split way, unplanned, uncurl over without a purpose Refl. V: to stretch oneself across, to NÉŁSÁto make worse, to worsen uncurl, to span QSÁNI-Adjective: huge, beyond vast, Intran. V: to be changeable, alterable conception, overarching Trans. V: to change, to make different Adverb: expansively, hugely Refl. V: to change, to alter, to be ŠUŠAto draw out, to pull out of changed something, to play with something Adjective: changeable, shifting, moon-XARÁto come up from underneath the water and pull something near or Adverb: shiftingly, shifty on the surface down (usually in an QXÉHAattack) Intran. V: to be seared, burnt XÉSIto come, to arrive Trans. V: to burn, to sear with flame XŁU(RI)to sit on the haunches Refl. V: to be burnt TSAŠUremain, stay, hold position Adjective: fiery, burning, furious TSATHÚto lead, to lead on, to direct by Adverb: vicious, angry, flaming with going in the same direction or anger doing the same thing, to teach or QXÍSNAto push, to force, to make another instruct WÁHÍNtravel, distance, trip, to make a SRÍXEto scrape, to scratch something off journey of something else WÁRÁchance, opportunity, possibility SRUHI-Adverb: moving closely along open

ground

♦SRÚRNA-

#SÚNÁ-

to step, to make the ground shake

Trans. V: to organize, to interfere XNIYA-Refl. V: to organize oneself, to worry Intran. V: to be deep, beneath the earth Trans. V: oneself to death to bury Refl. V: to cover oneself in earth, to Adjective: organized, orderly Adverb: ordered manner bury to draw a circle, a circle (shape), SYÚWA-Adjective: earthy, loamy, solidly round, roundish, circular THRATSÚflashing, there-and-gone SHÉQXÁfor something to happen which TSESHÍto gauge, to guess, to sound another usually does not (contrast with the creature or thing out, to determine desire, wish for, to want term wéri-) (‡) TSIRA-ŠÁTHAhalf-and-half, half, half of a whole TSUXŁÁ-Intran. V: to be black TSÚTSEto dig, to burrow Trans. V: to make black, to blacken, to WÁŠÁ-Intran. V: make dusty with charcoal to shine, to sparkle, to glitter Refl. V: to be black to oneself, to Trans. V: to make glittery, to make make oneself black, to dust oneself with coal Refl. V: to glitter, to shine, to refract Adjective: black, dark, dusty light Adverb: mysterious, darkly, dustily glittering, sparkly Adjective: ŠÁWÁfor something not to happen which WÉRI-Intran. V: usually does (contrasted from the to be seen Trans. V: term shégxá-) to see Refl. V: to be seen, to watch oneself to trip, to mess up, to stumble YINSU-Adjective: watchfully, warily Adverb: warily PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS ŠÉHAto circle, to enfold, to wrap around HÍXÉfoolish actions which cause harm ŠNÚTHEtwist, to wind, to (usually to oneself, which is of something terribly out of shape or course the only thing which really to distort it matters) ŠUSHUto crush, to crack, to smash flat #HUSAto be ridiculous, to be utterly **ŠUTHÉ**foolish Intran. V: to be unknown HUSÚNto keep distant and not Refl. V: Intran. V: to be winding, sinuous, of announce oneself an indirect strange, unusual, unknown, Adjective: Trans. V: to plot against... distant (personally) to plot, to plan Refl. V: Adverb: strangely Adjective: untrustworthy XÍYE-Adverb: in a ugly way, fiendishly Intran. V: to be in a bunch, in a pack to be sneaky or suspicious ŁAHÉ-Trans. V: to move along with, to move to be curious, probing ŁERQSUin concert with to be incautious about where one #ŁÍŁA-Refl. V: to move as a group defecates and urinates, uncaring, Adjective: in a pack incautious Adverb: together ŁÍRÁ-•XNA(QSÉ)-Intran. V: clashing, difficult, to be woven (as in a mass of Intran. V: problematic brambles or thorns) to be hostile (towards me, Trans. V:

Adjective:

implicit object)

hostile, problematic

to spin a web (inherent

object)

Trans. V:

		Srinawesin: The Lang	_	ndred	
Adver		hostilely	ŠERNÁ-		
ŁUSÍ-	to res	spect or admire	Tran	s. V:	to make another strong
NEŁNI-	to be	kind and generous	Refl.	V:	to be strong, to make oneself
#QSÁWERÁ-		č	,		strong
Trans	· V·	to pester, to bother, to	Adjed	rtime.	strong
Trans		<u> </u>	Adve		C
D (1)	. 7	hassle, to disrupt			strongly
Refl. `	V:	to worry oneself, to hassle	#ŠURIN-	to be t	olind, stupid or deaf
		oneself, to be a færie or	ŠUTHÉ-		
		goblin	Refl.	V:	to keep distant and not
Adjec	tive:	annoying, problematic			announce oneself
Adver		difficult, problematic	Adjec	ctive:	strange, unusual, unknown,
QSÚHÁ-		new, to worry (to chew upon	,		distant (personally)
QUUIII		santly)	Adve	rh.	strangely
#OVNIAVII		3 ·	#XÉŠÉ-	10.	strangery
		a coward, to be a weakling		T 7	1 1 1
		so (#SNUHA-)	Tran	s. V:	to bother another
Intrar	ı. V:	to be bothersome and			incessantly, to harass
		troubling	Adjed	ctive:	bothersome, buzzing
Trans	. V:	to annoy another, to insult	Adve	rb:	in a harassing way,
Refl. `	V:	to be annoying, to be			bothersome
Ž		insulting	XÍYE-		
Adjec	tive:	insulting, troubling		n. V:	to be in a bunch, in a pack
Adver		insulting, troubling	Tran		to move along with, to move
#SÁNSÁ-			Tran	3. V.	in concert with
		ther, to annoy (fairly rude)	пα	17	
SERŁÁ-		arge into something recklessly,	-	V:	to move as a group
	to	do something without	Adjed		in a pack
		dering options or results	Adve		together
SHÁRÁ-	to dis	slike, to not desire, to want to	•XRARI-	untrou	abled in the face of a
	be aw	vay from		challe	nge or threat (non-draconic
SÍYA-	to be	funny, to be amusing		threat	eners)
SŁÉWÁ-		inspiring, entrancing,	YÁNU-	to mis	ss another's presence, to miss
		ing, to entrance			one or something
SŁIN(E)-		21.6, 00 01.02.01.00	YÁRA-		erse and rude, to be unkind
Intrar	. 17.	to be slow	#YURSU-		imid, timidity, to be humble
			#10K30-	to be t	illing, tillingity, to be fightible
Trans	. v:	to think about something, to	_		-
- 7		be cautious towards	RELA	TIONS	SHIPS (BETWEEN
Refl. `	V:	to be thoughtful, to ponder			
		upon oneself, to be self-		<u>Dr</u>	RAGONS)
		conscious, to make oneself	HANRÍ-	to che	eck up on, to look in on, to
		slow		visit,	to see how things are
Adjec	tive:	cautiously, carefully, slow			ipally between two Sihá)
Adver		cautiously, slowly	HAQSÚN-	-	nk, to believe, to give credit
♦SYÉNSÚ-		e brave, to lack fear (plural			care about
10121100		is húrún-)	•HURÚN-		bid, to exclude, (to listener
#SYERÁ-		,	TIOROIV		ot to another)
#3 I EKA"		e excitable, excited, jittery,	1111770 4		•
	fidge		HUTSA-		ike back, to get vengeance
•SYEQSU-		broken (a creature's limb or	, ,	upon,	to hit back
	body.	-part)	ŁÍRÁ-		
SYURA-	to l	pe empty, to be hollow	Intra	n. V:	clashing, difficult,
	(eupl	nemism for hunger)			problematic

		Srinawesin: The Lan	guage of th	ie Kindre	ed.
Tra	ns. V:	to be hostile (towards me, implicit object)		Trans. V	to make another thing like another
Ref	l. V:	to be my enemy		Refl. V:	to be a dragon, to make
-	ective:	hostile, problematic		210,50	oneself the same
,	verb:	hostilely		Adjective	
•NUŠÁ-	iero.	Hostnery		Adverb:	in an alike way
	ns. V:	to male into mer batalo.	SÍRTSE-		III all allke way
		to make into my hatch- sister		Trans. V	` ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '
Refi	l. V:	to be my hatch-sister			distant neighbor
	ective:	sisterly to me		Refl. V:	to be (my) far distant
•QSÁŁÉ-	* *	1			neighbor
Tra	ns. V:	to make into (your) hatch-	SITHA-		deny, to refuse
	_	brother	SŁÍSYÍ-		attack without provocation
Refi	l. V:	to be (your) hatch-brother	SRÍSA-		shrink, to shy away, to submit
Adj	ective:	brotherly	SÚSÉ-	to	growl, to growl at, to warn off
•QSŁÁŠU-			ŠAŁSU-	to	o avoid, doing things in such a
Intr	an. V:	to be next to something next to another			ray that one avoids someone or omething
Tra	ns. V:	to make another (your)	•ŠÁQSÚ		8
		neighbor's neighbor	_	Intran. V	: to be (my hunting territory)
Refi	l. V:	to be (your) neighbor's		Trans. V	
. ,		neighbor			(inherent object)
Adj	ective:	somewhat distant	ŠAWA-		·
•QXÁXA-				Trans. V	to make into a fool, to turn
	ens. V:	to make into (my) hatch- brother			into a fool, to make another look foolish
Refi	l. V:	to be (my) hatch-brother		Refl. V:	to turn oneself into a fool
	ective:	brotherly	ŠRÍNA-		cross, to move over without
RÁNÍ-		wer one's head and threaten to			ermission
		e with horns bared, to	XAŁIR-	Г	
	threa			Refl. V:	to be a father
REQXE-		ike with the tail, to sting with		-	: male, masculine
REQAL	the ta		XÁNU-	,	o fight, to tussle, to engage in
•RITSŁÁ-	tile ta		AAINO		ombat
	an V	to be next to, to be near	#XÁTSU		kill but not to eat, to be a fool,
	ns. V:	to make another into (my)	#2121100		liot, wasteful
170		neighbor	•XÉŠE-	10	not, wasterur
Refi	l. V:	to be (my) neighbor		Trans. V	to make into (your) hatch-
	ective:	neighboring, nearby			sister
,	verb:	closely		Refl. V:	to be (your) hatch-sister
SAHÍN-	forbio	dden, not allowed, to make		Adjective	. •
impossible to cross over		•XÚXA-	,	o make a place forbidden to me, to	
•SAYA-				be	e forbidden to me
	ns. V:	to turn into (my) friend	TSATH		lead, to lead on, to direct by
Refi	l. V:	to be (my) friend			oing in the same direction or
Adj	ective:	friendly, trustworthy		de	oing the same thing, to teach or
Adv	verb:	trustworthily			nstruct
•\$SIHÁ-	(plura	al form is SHÚNA-)	•TSÍTSÍ	<u>.</u>	
Intr	an. V:	to be similar			

Trans. V: audibly, loudly (in regards to make another into (your) Adverb: to one's voice) friend/ally Refl. V: to be (your) friend/ally (#QXNÉ(HI)-) see also (#SNUHA-) Adjective: friendly, comradely (to you) Trans. V: to annoy another, to insult Adverb: together, allied, along with Refl. V: be annoying, to be (you) insulting RETSÉto be too loquacious and talkative, •TSÚHU-Trans. V: to make into my neighbor's speak too many words (hyperbole) neighbor (inherent object) (my) neighbor's to growl, to growl at, to warn off Refl. V: to be SÚSÉto hiss, to let out steam, to hiss neighbor ŠISIŁ-Adjective: friendly (to me) angrily Adverb: allied, along with (me) ŠIŠIto squeak (On.) to greet, to acknowledge another's ŠÚRÚto tell, to inform, to fill in, WASApresence (usually to a non-friend, elaborate non-family, non-enemy) #XÉŠÉ-WÁSÚchallenge another Sihá, to Intran. V: to hum, to warble challenge another's territory Trans. V: bother another to roll over, to present the stomach incessantly, to harass YIHUor belly, to submit abjectly Refl. V: to buzz, to annoy Adjective: bothersome, buzzing Adverb: harassing in а SPEAKING, TALKING AND way, bothersome Sounds THRANAto reverberate, to echo (implies beautifully HÁŁAsing (like greater sound and a thrumming nightingale) sound then húšá-) (On.) HEŠIto interrupt, to butt in TSIRŁEto chitter, to chirp HÚNUto sing a specific melody, a melody WASYÍto debate, to argue, to discuss ♦WAŠRAto lie (singular form is nílsa-) (On.?) HÚXHÁto chortle, to laugh YESIto answer, to reply to a question ŁÍHUto ask, to query ŁÍXNÁto warn **SONGS AND POETICS** NÁHÍNto sneeze, to snort HÁŁAsing beautifully (like NÁRÁto roar nightingale) ♦NÍŁSAto lie (plural form is wašra-) HÚNUto sing a specific melody, a melody **#OSÁWERÁ-**(On.?) Trans. V: to pester, to bother, to ŁÍHIto sing a lullaby, to croon softly hassle, to disrupt to sing a song with a traditional QSŁÁRU-QXÍTSÚmelody but different lyrics Intran. V: to make noise to chant with a pulsing rhythm SHÉQXU-Trans. V: to speak to, to address, to SŁIŠIto sing a song with traditional talk to, to speak towards lyrics but with varying melodies to be audible, to be making Refl. V: SWÉHÉto sing a song noise (focus on making the WÁNSAto speak a poem sound rather then being heard

which is implied with híšá-) to be audible (the voice)

Adjective: