

Fiat Lingua

Title: Kala Grammar

Author: Carl Buck

MS Date: 06-03-2023

FL Date: 02-01-2022

FL Number: FL-00007D-01

Citation: Buck, Carl. 2023. “Kala Grammar.”
FL-00007D-01, *Fiat Lingua*, <<https://fiatlingua.org>>. Web. 03 June 2023.

Copyright: © 2023 Carl Buck. This work is licensed under
a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-
NoDerivs 3.0 Unported License.



<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>

The complete reference grammar for the artistic constructed language Kala.



Fig. 1

This grammar is the culmination of a decades-long love of language and constructed languages. It is an attempt to present my work in an academic framework that is easily understood and potentially used as a guide for others who share similar interests.

C. Buck

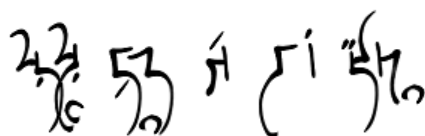


Fig. 2

soton hualak mya pa'e tlinak

/ˈso:ton ˈhʷa:lak mʲa ˈpa:ʔe ˈtɬɪ:nak/

velocity-ACC be.important-NEG EQU except.for cease-NEG

“It does not matter how slowly you go as long as you do not stop.”

— Confucius

Contents

Introduction	5
Borrowing	6
Lexical Foundation	7
Phonology	9
Consonants	9
Vowels	11
Phonotactics	11
Allowable Syllables	12
Stress	13
Gemination	13
Orthography	14
Moya	14
Omyatloko	15
Hanmoya	15
Kenaya	16
Naua	16
Morphology	17
Nouns	19
Pronouns	29
Determiners and Demonstratives	32
Numbers, Time, and Measurement	34
Verbs	40
Appositions	51
Syntax	53
Word order	54
Comparison	58
Questions	61
Semantics and Pragmatics	63
Time	63
Weather	67
Taxonomic Vocabulary	68
Kinship Terms	69

Particles	70
Examples.....	72
The Scorpion and the Fox.....	72
The Northwind and Sun	73
Lexicon	74
PA.....	75
TA	80
KA.....	85
MA.....	93
NA	97
SA	102
HA.....	106
TSA	110
TLA	115
UA	118
YA.....	121
A	124
Appendices	130
Figures and Tables	130
Affixes	131
Useful Phrases	135
Glossing and Lexicon Abbreviations	137
Languages borrowed from	138
References	139

Introduction

Kala is a personal artistic language (*artlang*), or constructed language (*conlang*). It is the culmination of my life-long appreciation and fascination with language and linguistics. This fascination began in my youth, c. 1987 when I received a book about ciphers and codes. I have studied multiple natural languages since that time, including several European languages, Arabic, Japanese, and Chinese (Mandarin), to name only a few. I have focused much of my interest in the subfield of writing systems, which will likely be apparent to anyone familiar with **Kala** and its many, varied writing systems.

Kala draws on *natlangs* (natural language), other *conlangs*, and – of course – imagination. **Kala** was started in late 2009. The phonemic inventory is based on *Classical Nahuatl* while the syllable structure and vowels are based on the strict (C)V (open syllable) structure of *Japanese*, and the presence of prenasalized stops is influenced by Bantu languages. **Kala**'s grammar was initially based on *Japanese* but has changed considerably due to influence from several natural and constructed languages.

Many – if not most – of **Kala** lexemes are derived from or inspired by natural languages. A few have been taken from previous projects or constructed languages such as **Ajara** (a [cipherlang](#) from my youth) and **Qatama** (a conlang that I abandoned several years ago).

A few simple sentences:

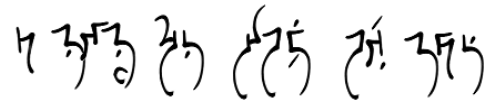


Fig. 3

na onta-lo-n tayo tsaka-hue kam-yo anya-ye

/na o^hta:lon 'ta:jo tsa'ka:h^wε 'ka:m'io a'na:je/

1s parent-PL-ACC 2s.GEN house-LOC 3pl.GEN see-PST

I saw your parents at their home.



Fig. 4

kam tlatsa-n ya'e-ye ku matla-uakatsu-n ina-nko

/kam t^hta:tsan ja'ʔe:je ku matlaw'a'ka:tsun i'na:^hko/

3pl fire-ACC be.near-PST and stew-beef-ACC eat-PROG

They were near the fire and eating beef stew.

Borrowing

Kala borrows from many varied languages, including but not limited to: Arabic, Mandarin, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, Turkish, and several others. These borrowings are most often based on aesthetics and/or function of the word. When borrowing, often changes made to the word include dropping of one or more syllables, vowel changes, and occasionally [metathesis](#). These changes frequently leave the word unrecognizable from its original form. However, with each borrowing, an attempt has been made to retain as much original phonological and semantic meaning as possible. Of the numerous examples of borrowing, here is a breakdown of a few that are commonly used;

niha – *good; nice; cool; sweet; enjoyable* (from Arabic **منيع** /mnīḥ/, meaning “*fine; good*”). The /m/ was dropped and an /a/ was added, also the /ḥ/ becomes /h/. These changes align the word with the CVCV structure that the majority of **Kala** lexemes adhere to, as well as the phonological and phonotactical rules. This has been further reduced to a derivational suffix, **-ni** denoting a quality of goodness, or favorability.

yohua – *night(time); darkness* (from Classical Nahuatl **yohualli** /jo(w)alli/, meaning “*night; nighttime; darkness*”). The absolutive suffix **-lli** was dropped, and the Spanish spelling used to inform pronunciation, making it /jo:h^wa/. This word has been used in portmanteau to create new words such as **huatso** “*midnight*”.

tsoya – *center; middle; mid-; half* (from Mandarin **中** /tʃʊŋ/, meaning “*middle; center*”). The coda /ŋ/ was dropped and /ja/ was added, also the /tʃ/ becomes /ts^htʃ/. This has been further reduced to a derivational suffix, **-tso** denoting half, or the middle of something. This word has been used in portmanteau to create new words such as **huatso** “*midnight*” and **yotso** “*midday; noon*”.

This is a very small sample of borrowings:

pato – *duck (Anatidae)*; from Spanish *pato*
kala – *to speak, talk, converse*; from Arabic *takallama*
myonta – *to allow, permit*; from Finnish *myöntää*
na – *I, me*; from Arabic *‘anā*
tsenka – *orange*; from Chinese *chéng*
uasi – *to take, get, acquire*; from Lakota *wasichu*
a – *to be, exist, yes*; from Japanese *aru*

Some phrases can contain words from multiple natlangs:

ta (ke) inun uasiye ka
2s (O) drink-ACC take-PST Q
Did you take the drink?

ta - Arabic *‘anta*; **ke** - Chinese *gè*; **inu** - Hawaiian *inu*; **uasi** - Lakota *wasichu*; **ka** - Japanese *か*

Lexical Foundation

Stone words

Content words are called **konotla** (*"stone words"*; still/solid speech). These words refer to objects, actions, concepts, and emotions, which exist in some real way as more than just grammatical tools. Subcategories of content words are:

- noma** – nouns
- nkalo** – pronouns
- uati** – verbs
- uku** – number words; quantities
- ototla** – onomatopoeia

Many content words can be used as both nouns and verbs. The best and most common example would be **ina** /i: 'na/ *"food; to eat"*. **Kala** is a context-oriented language. The English glosses are meant to give an idea of what the core meaning of the **Kala** word actually is, but which do not imply that the **Kala** word actually covers all the main senses of these English words. Conversely, many words with a meaning much narrower than their English gloss are not precisely specified.

Water words

Function words are called **mayatla** (*"water words"*; flowing speech). In this case, the words are "empty" in that they don't do anything by themselves (most of the time). They serve important grammatical functions by making clear relationships between words, logical connections, or modifications of meaning. Function words are the "grammar words" of **Kala**. There are subcategories of function words that include:

- tatse** – adpositions
- penku** – conjunctions
- nita** – interjections
- tlonye** – pragmatics
- peya** – particles

Root Words

Kala, borrowing many words from natlangs, does not have natural root-word formation, but many words have serendipitously resulted in similar meanings being associated with phonologically (or phonotactically) similar words. These associated meanings have been reverse-engineered to make root words. What follows is a short list of examples.

pah- - related to *opposition; force; counterpart*

paha - be evil; fierce; vicious; ugly; coarse

pahe - against; touching [LOC]

pahi - be compatible; conform; tolerate

pahu - burst; crack; breach

ko(n)t- - related to *rhythm; beat; dripping*

kota - details; particulars

kote - divulge; leak out

koto - drum beat; rhythm; tempo; play ~

konte - convey; distribute; send

konto - flow [the movement of liquid]; current

n(k)ap- - related to *alcohol, grapes, fermentation*

ponkapa - cider; hard ~ (+ **pom**- apple)

nkapa - alcohol; ale; beer; lager

napa - grape; raisin

napya - wine

(V)la - related to *motion, movement, change*

tala - return; come [back]; arrive

ala - wing

ela / -la - become; change into; turn into [MUT]

ila - sail; fly; navigate

ola >> otla - bird; avian

ula / -la - any; indefinite; some~ [INDEF]

yala / -la - walk; go; travel [MOT]

in- - related to *food; ingestion; digestion*

ina - food; eat; sustenance

inaha - feast; buffet

inahi - snack

inu - drink; beverage

inua - food and drink; diet; cuisine

inya - hunger

Phonology

Consonants

Where ~ appears, it indicates free variation between phonemes.

	Labial	Alveolar		Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m (m)	n (n)		ɲ (ny)		
Plosive	p~b (p)	t~d (t)			k~g (k)	ʔ (')
Prenasalized	^m p~ ^m b (mp)	ⁿ t~ ⁿ d (nt)			^ŋ k~ ^ŋ (nk)	
Affricate		ts~tʃ (ts)	tʃ~tl (tl)			
Continuant		s~ʃ (s)	l~r (l)			h~ɦ (h)
Semivowel				j (y)	w (u)	

Tab. 1

The glottal stop is non-phonemic but is included in the chart above for completeness. It is only ever intervocalic, meaning it is pronounced only when two vowels and/or diphthongs are in hiatus. In addition to the chart, many of the consonants can appear with secondary articulations, as noted below.

Labialized: /p^w k^w m^w n^w ʃ^w h^w tʃ^w/

Palatalized: /p^j k^j m^j h^j/

Free Variation

Because of its small phoneme inventory, **Kala** allows for quite a lot of [allophonic variation](#). For example, /p t k/ may be pronounced [b d g] as well as [p t k], /s l h/ as [ʃ r ɦ], and /ts tʃ/ as [tʃ tl]. Typically, plosives that repeat across syllables, or words, will result in the subsequent plosive being voiced, in **Kala**, this is called **pusumya** “caused to vibrate”. If there are affixes that cause plosives, affricates, or occasionally continuants to repeat, a similar process can occur;

mo naku ka /mo 'na:ku ga/ *Where is sister?*

tla palalapua /tʃa pala'ra:p^wa/ *It's becoming possible.*

Interfix

The epenthetic consonant, or linking element, /l/ occurs when compounded words both end and begin with vowels. This consonant lacks any semantic meaning. This is called **otomohe** “placed sound; epenthesis”. In cases where /u/ is the subsequent vowel, /p/ or /ts/ are used in place of /l/.

- ilanya** – this view, this sight (i- proximal + **anya** see; sight)
- otoleka** – attached sound, (**oto** sound + **eka** affix; attach)
- yeloku** – that owl (over there) (**ye**- distal + **oku** owl)
- ipuntam** – these camels (i- proximal + **unta** camel + **-m** plural)

In the formation of certain words, the interfix is dropped and the resulting lexeme is formed by elision of a vowel.

- ima** – now; at this time (i- proximal + **ama** time; moment)
- uama** – then; at that time (**ua**- medial + **ama** time; moment)
- kuama** – always; forever (**kua** all; inclusive + **ama** time; moment)
- iku** – this much/amount (i- proximal + **uku** number; amount)
- uaku** – that much/amount (**ua**- medial + **uku** number; amount)

Allophony

The phoneme /n/ undergoes an assimilatory process when followed by /p~b/ to become /m/. Words that are ostensibly “vowel-initial” tend to be pronounced with an initial glottal stop when occurring within phrases. Certain sound changes occur in a predictable way. For example, /h/ becomes [h] when preceded or followed by a front vowel, including when labialized or palatalized. It is also sometimes realized as [x], or even [χ]. The alveolar affricate “**tl**” is most often $\widehat{t^+}$. /ts~tʃ/ is typically realized as $\widehat{tʃ}$ when followed by front vowels, and /ts/ elsewhere. The “s” is almost always /ʃ/ unless preceded or followed by a syllable with the onset $\widehat{tʃ}$, in which case “s” becomes /s/. So, **sama** (sun; star; solar) is /'ʃa:ma/ where **sitsa** (heat; hot) is /'si:tʃa/ and **tsisi** (embroider; embroidery) is $\widehat{tʃi:si}$.

Vowels

	Front	Back
Close	i~ɪ (i)	u~ʊ (u)
Mid	e~ɛ (e)	o~ɔ: (o)
Open	a~ɑ (a)	

Tab. 2

Kala has five vowels /i/, /e/, /a/, /o/ and /u/, similar to Spanish or Japanese. Each occurs in both stressed and unstressed syllables. Phonetic nasalization occurs for vowels occurring between nasal consonants or when preceding a syllable-final nasal, e.g. **tsunka** [tʃũ̃ka] ('bug'). Also, vowels may be either long or short, but are most often only lengthened when stressed.

Diphthongs

Phonetically, **Kala** has only two diphthongs, both closing; [aɪ] **ai** and [aʊ] **ao**, but there are five syllables that can be analyzed as opening diphthongs; [wa] **ua**, [we] **ue**, [ja] **ya**, [je] **ye**, and [jo] **yo**. The two triphthongs [waɪ] **uai** and [jaʊ] **yao** are very rare but should be noted as possible.

Phonotactics

The maximal syllable structure is (strictly open syllables) **(N)(C)(u, y)V(a, i)** where **(N)** indicates nasalization, and **u** and **y** indicate labialization and palatalization respectively. Consonant clusters within a syllable typically only occur in place names or “foreign” words, so that the majority of syllables follow a simple (C)V(:) pattern. There is a limited set of syllables, of the type CV (consonant-vowel), allowed by **Kala** phonotactics, similar to Japanese or Chinese, and many Bantu languages. **Kala** phonotactics does not typically allow the onsets of adjacent syllables to be identical, nor both to be labialized or palatalized. (There are a few exceptions to this, such as **tata** for the informal/familiar form of “father”, etc., as well as reduplication as a form of plurality.) Syllables beginning with /l/ do not occur initially in a headword (except in loanwords and toponyms). When an affix causes duplication of a syllable it is replaced by **–u**, which has no meaning. This is done to reduce duplicate syllables. An example might be **tsuala’u** meaning “to become prosperous”, from **tsuala** “prosper; be prosperous” and the suffix **–la** meaning “become; change into”, used to indicate the mutative.

Allowable Syllables

Syllable structure in **Kala** is exclusively made up of open syllables of the type CV (consonant-vowel) with most lexemes having two syllables exclusively of this type. The exceptions to this rule are the word final endings **–m** (indicating general plural, deriving from **ma**, meaning “and, also”), **–n** (indicating accusative case, deriving from **no**, meaning “thing, object”), and **–k** (indicating negative mood, deriving from **nke**, meaning “no, not”).

Syllable Chart

	p	t	k	m	n	s	h	ts	tl	l
a	(m)pa	(n)ta	(n)ka	ma	na	sa	ha	tsa	tla	la
e	(m)pe	(n)te	(n)ke	me	ne	se	he	tse	tle	le
i	(m)pi	(n)ti	(n)ki	mi	ni	si	hi	tsi	tli	li
o	(m)po	(n)to	(n)ko	mo	no	so	ho	tso	tlo	lo
u	(m)pu		(n)ku	mu	nu	su	hu	tsu		
ua	pua		kua	mua	nua	sua	hua	tsua		
ue	pue		kue	mue	nue	sue	hue	tsue		
ya	pya		kya	mya	nya		hya			
ye	pye		kye	mye	nye		hye			
yo	pyo		kyo	myo	nyo		hyo			
ai	pai	tai	kai	mai	nai	sai	hai	tsai	tai	lai
ao	pao	tao	kao	mao	nao	sao	hao	tsao	tiao	lao
uai	puai		kuai	muai	nuai	suai	huai			
yao	pyao		kyao	myao	nyao		hyao			

Tab. 3

Syllables such as **nsa**, **ntla**, or **ntsa** can occur but usually only in place names or loanwords. The **A-O** rows are called **mpalo** and are the most common, the **U-YO** are called **puhyo**, the **AI-YAO**/red syllables above occur infrequently and most often as the final syllable of a word, are referred to as **paihyao**.

Collating Order

The “**pataka**”, or collating sequence (alphabetical order) is based on the order established in the **Naua** script.

Consonants	p	t	k	m	n	s	h	ts	tl	l
Vowels	a	e	i	o	u	ua	ue	ya	ye	yo

Tab. 4

Based on this order, **ma** would come before **ha**, etc. Prenasalized syllables are ordered after their non-prenasalized counterparts, i.e., **mpa** comes after **pyo** but before **ta**. To see the collating sequence in action, look through the lexicon. This order can be vocalized as “*pa, ta, ka, ma, na, nya, sa, ha, tsa, tla, ua, la, ya, a*”, this aids in memorization and organization.

Stress

Stress generally falls on the penultimate syllable, which means that stress is *de facto* initial in most lemmas given that stems are most often (CVCV). Monosyllabic words are not stressed. So;

masa - /'ma:sa/ → masako - /ma:'sako/
tliyama - /tʰi:'jama/ → tliyamalo - /tʰi:ja'malo/
kam - /ka:m/ → kamyo - /'ka:mʲo/
empahapak - /ɛᵐpa'ha:pak/ → empahapayek - /ɛᵐpaha'pa:jek/

Gemination

Gemination is only found as a product of word compounding and not as a phonological process, however it affects the pronunciation as the allophonic variation is lost and all geminated consonants are voiceless. **naka** (*woman*) can be /'na:ka/ or /'na:ga/, whereas **nakkan** (*chiefess*) can only be /'na:kkan/. All consonants except for semivowels can undergo gemination.

Orthography

Kala conscripts are many and varied. Rather than multiple pages explaining each of them, this section serves as a working list with a consistent example across each script. Each sample is of the sentence below:

na sukun nya inan tsumpa ka'elaye

/na kɛ su: 'ku ɲa: i 'nan tʃu: 'mpa kaʔɛ 'lajɛ/

1s market-ACC for food-ACC buy toward-MOT-PST

I went to the market to buy some food.

Moya

Moya is a strictly calligraphic abugida for **Kala**. Adapted from my oldest script, [Moj](#). It can be written left to right, or vertically, top to bottom.

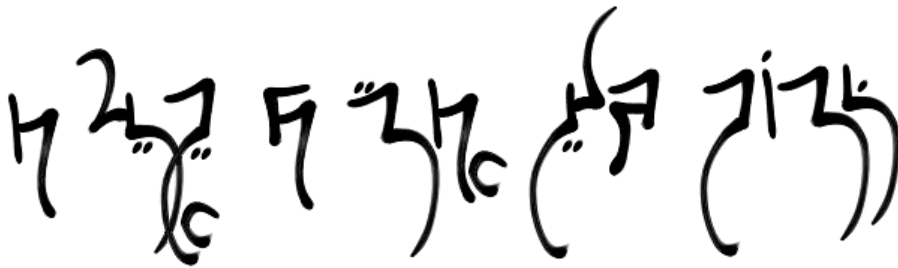


Fig. 5

This is the oldest script used for **Kala**. It is quite easy to write but does not have the aesthetic appeal of its presentation page unless written with certain types of pens, or brushes. This script is used throughout the [Nouns](#) and [Syntax](#) sections of this grammar.

Omyatloko

Omyatloko These glyphs are logosyllabic, combining over a thousand logograms (which represent whole words) and 220 syllabograms (which represent syllables). These are primarily meant to be an epigraphic system, but a handwritten version is possible. Writing direction: vertical from top to bottom and from left to right. These glyphs are a mixed system like [Japanese](#) or [Mayan](#), consisting of logograms and featural syllabic glyphs. Unlike Mayan glyphs which are logograms complemented by a set of syllabic glyphs, this system is primarily a syllabary complemented by logograms. The term **tloko** means “syllable”, while **omya** means “carve; etching”. Both can be used to refer to this writing system.

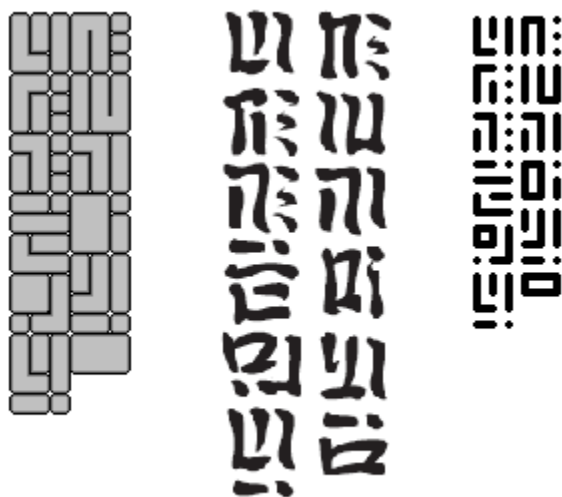


Fig. 6

This script is under constant development and is currently being updated. The glyphic form is not used as often as the handwritten form. In the above; the image above shows the epigraphic version on the left, the handwritten form in the middle, and the textual form on the right. This script is used throughout the [Verbs](#) section of this grammar.

Hanmoya

Han Moya is an adaptation of [Hangul](#) for writing **Kala**. It is written horizontally, in lines running from left to right. It can also be written vertically in columns.

나 느근 나 이난 즐바 가어 라여

Fig. 7

This is the most commonly used script for translations and notes. Its written form is identical to the presentation page.

Kenaya

[Kenaya](#) (or **kenamoya**) is an [abugida](#) or alphasyllabary and consonant–vowel sequences are written as a unit: each unit is based on a consonant letter, and vowel notation is secondary. It can be written vertically in columns, or horizontally in rows.

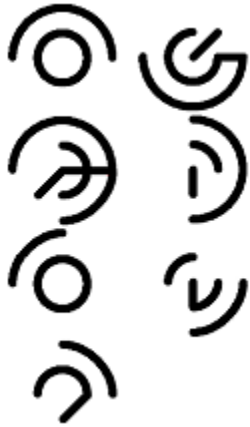


Fig. 8

This script is rarely used and is mainly for decorative purposes. There is no handwritten form of this script. It's impractical and requires a template for forming each glyph accurately.

Naua

[Naua](#) is a cursive or connective syllabic alphabet invented to write **Kala**. **Naua** is a decorative script for **Kala** and is adapted from [Ajan](#), which was originally created around 2002 and inspired by [Nüshu](#).

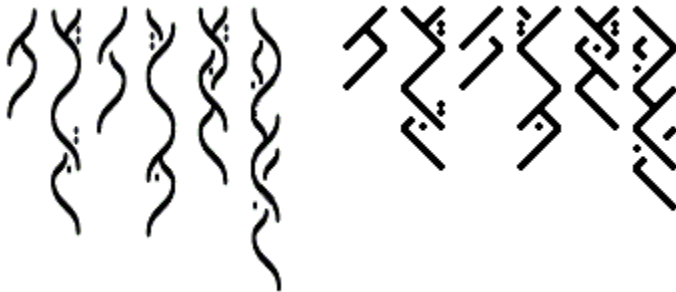


Fig. 9

Difficult to write and somewhat harder to read, this script is obsolete and no longer used, but was initially adapted to be the primary script for **Kala**. In the above, the left is the calligraphic version, and the right is the "textual" version.

Morphology

Typologically, **Kala** is a strongly head-final fusional language, verbs are typically built up from basic roots followed by several suffixes, each of which usually carry one meaning. These suffixes denote tense, aspect, and various moods. The language has some case-like endings, with no agreement. Attributive verbs and possessors follow the nouns they modify, as do relative clauses. The extensive use of compounding, incorporation and derivation can add many different prefixes and suffixes to a root until very long words are formed, and a root word can sometimes constitute an entire sentence. The normal sentence order is SOV (subject–object–verb). Notable grammatical features include bipersonal constructions (words that indicate both subject (agent) and object (patient) of a given verb), numerous grammatical moods, aspects, and appositions.

As mentioned in the Lexical Foundation section, words of **Kala** can be divided into two basic classes: verbs and nouns as content words, **konotla**, and particles and others as functional, **mayatla**. Adjectives do not exist, instead, stative verbs explain the state of the subject, i.e., “*to be red*”. The few adverbs that exist fall into the class of particles or are derived from verbs. The most important element of **Kala** lexemes to keep in mind is that they may function as a verb, noun, attributive verb, or an adverb based on where they fall in the phrase, and any various endings that may be affixed. In most cases, the more important elements of a phrase are clustered toward the end of the sentence (e.g., verbs and their modifiers).

The less important an element is to the understanding of a sentence, the more likely it is to be dropped. Consequently, many **Kala** sentences end-up consisting solely of a verb (or adjectival verb); more so in conversation than in written **Kala**, these short phrases are grammatically correct and natural. Here are some examples:

muya ka - /'mu:ja ga:/ - do Q - (*What are you*) *doing*?
inanko - /i'na:ŋko/ - eat-PROG - (*I am*) *eating*.
tamatse - /ta'ma:tʃɛ/ - good-seem - (*That looks*) *good*.
ueha ka - /'wɛ:ha ga:/ - want Q - (*Do you*) *want (some)*?
nyasak - /'na:sak/ - thank-NEG - *No, thank (you)*.

Notice that none of the above contains any pronouns, or nouns. Any contextually understood elements may be omitted unless indispensable. There can be considerable divergence from what is grammatical, and what is acceptably idiomatic. The spectrum of formality and grammatical to idiomatic can be seen in the example below:

netla muyaye – 1s-P.3s.INAN do-PST – *I did it*. > [grammatical, formal]
etla muyaye – P.3s.INAN do-PST – (*I*) *did it*. >> *It was done*. > [grammatical, formal, passive]
na muyaye – 1s do-PST – *I did (it)*. > [grammatical, informal]
muyaye – do-PST – (*I*) *did (it)*. > [semi-grammatical, idiomatic]
muyye – /mu:ɟɛ/ – do-PST – (*I*) *did (it)*. > [ungrammatical]

Nouns

The morphology of **Kala** nouns can be complex enough to include number, gender, size, case, quality, etc. However, it should be noted that a few of these are also optional. That is, if the meaning or intended meaning can be inferred from context, certain nominal modifiers may be omitted. Due to the semantic range of **Kala** words, the declension of nouns is often used to convey both the lexical role, but also the semantic use, and grammatical importance of the word.

Kala nominals (which includes full nouns, pronouns, and determiners) inflect for number and several cases. Other relevant distinctions are animacy and possession, but these are not always marked on the noun itself. Animacy plays a role both for pronoun choice and for the validity of some syntactic constructions. **Kala** noun phrases are mostly head-initial. Only demonstratives regularly precede the head noun; all other elements follow it (though relativized stative verbs may be fronted in certain situations). The order of constituents is as follows:

demonstrative – NOUN – apposition – quantifier – genitive – relative clause

Simple Noun Phrases

The only obligatory element in a noun phrase is the head noun itself, which may be substituted by a pronoun.



uatsi
fish
(a) fish



nantao (*nam ta'o*)
1pl.double
the two of us



yempan tahe
table-ACC be.under
under the table



tlakam
man-PL
(some) men



tliyamalo
COL-mountain-PL
(the) mountain ranges



nyepa kinya
cloud be.silver
a silver cloud

Number

In general, the plural suffix is not used when the plurality of the noun is clear from context. For example, while the English sentence "*there are three dogs*" would use the plural "dogs" instead of the singular "dog", the **Kala** sentence **mita ha'o a** "*dog three exist*" keeps the word **mita** "dog" in its unmarked form, as the numeral makes the plural marker redundant. The collective plural is marked by **tli-**, derived from **tatli**, meaning "*group; collection; gathering*". It is mainly used to indicate collectives of animals, but can also indicate groups of flora, geographic features, and various other groupings. This is called the collective plural (COL). There are also markers for paucal (*a few of something*), distributive (*each of a countable group*), or inclusive, and an indefinite large number (*many, much*).

Kala	English	usage	Gloss
mita	<i>dog</i>	singular	s
mita-m	<i>dogs</i>	plural	PL
mita-mi	<i>(a) few dogs</i>	paucal	PAU
tli-mita	<i>(a) dog pack</i>	collective	COL
mita-la/-kua	<i>each/every (all) dogs</i>	distributive	DST
mita-mpa	<i>many dogs</i>	indefinite mass	IM

Tab. 5

These endings can sometimes be combined to add nuance to the meaning, such as; **tlimitam** - COL-dog-PL - *dog packs / packs of dogs*; **imitali malo** - PROX-dog-DIS be.brown – *each of these dogs is brown*. When the final syllable of a word contains a labial consonant, ‘**m**’, ‘**mp**’, and ‘**p**’ the plural marking changes to -**lo**. The **-lo** ending is also used when the word begins with a vowel, and when the **-m** ending conflicts phonotactically with a given case suffix. This allomorphic change is based on the desire for euphony.

An example of this would be;

yama - mountain - *a mountain*
 → **yamalo** - mountain-PL – *mountains*
 → **tliyama** - COL-mountain - *a mountain range / range of mountains*
 → **tliyamalo** - COL-mountain-PL - *mountain ranges / ranges of mountains*.

neko / mya'a - feline - *a cat*
 → **nekom / mya'alo** - feline-PL – *cats*
 → **tlineko / tlimya'a** - COL-feline - *a clowder*
 → **tlinekom / tlimya'alo** - COL-feline-PL - *a group of clowders*

Case

Case is marked with suffixes. The regular forms of the case markers are given in the list below. Case is marked on noun phrases using null marking for agents, and **-n** for patients. The clitic **-n** can appear on multiple noun phrases in a single sentence at once, such as the direct object, indirect object, and adverbial nouns.

<i>Affix</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
-	-	<i>nominative; agent</i> (NOM)
-n	no	<i>accusative; patient</i> (ACC)
-yo	yoha	<i>genitive; possessive</i> (GEN)
-la	yala	<i>dative; recipient</i> (DAT)
-hue	hue	<i>locative; positional</i> (LOC)
-nte / -uai	te / uaye	<i>ablative</i> (ABL)
-mua	mua	<i>comitative; instrumental; coordinative</i> (COM)
-mue	mua + nke	<i>abessive; lacking</i> (ABE)
-mpe	amye	<i>terminative; limitative</i> (TERM)

Tab. 6

Nominative

The agent, participant, or experiencer of a verb is unmarked and is comparable with the nominative case, or the absolutive form of the noun.

ṡṡ ṡṡ

mita ina
dog.NOM eat
The dog eats.

ṡṡ ṡṡ

kaua uakinko
coffee.NOM boil-PROG
The coffee is boiling.

ṡṡ ṡṡ

ntahim onyoyek
child-PL learn-PST-NEG
The children did not learn.

Accusative

The patient, theme, goal, or experiencer of a verb is marked with the clitic **-n** (from **no** - *thing; object*) and corresponds to the accusative case, or in some situations to the oblique. It also serves to indicate the passive voice in simple constructions.

ṡṡ ṡṡ

mitan anya
dog.ACC see
The dog is seen.

ṡṡ ṡṡ

tiyan inaye
bread-ACC eat-PST
The bread was eaten.

ṡṡ ṡṡ ṡṡ

o uakatsun kuhanko
3s.ANIM beef-ACC cook-PROG
She is cooking (the) beef.

Genitive

Inalienable association or possession is indicated by the suffix **-yo** (from **yoha** - *have; possess*), and corresponds to the genitive case. The particle **te** (*of; from*) indicates alienable association or possession and is roughly equivalent to the ablative case.

ᠨᠠ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠮᠢᠲ᠋ᠠ ᠶ᠋ᠨᠠ

na inan mitayo anya

1s food-ACC dog.GEN see

I see the dog's food. / I see dogfood.

ᠨᠠᠶᠢᠦ ᠤᠲᠡᠨ ᠨᠠᠶ᠋ᠣ ᠤᠮᠤᠶ᠋ᠠ

napye uten nayo umua

bruise arm-ACC 1s.GEN hurt

The bruise hurts my arm.

Dative

Movement toward an object, or marking it as the recipient/beneficiary of an action is done with the suffix **-la** (from **yala** - *go; walk*) and is comparable to the dative or allative cases.

ᠨᠠ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠮᠢᠲᠠ ᠶ᠋ᠡᠲᠠ

na inan mitala yeta

1s food-ACC dog.DAT give

I give food to the dog. / I feed the dog.

ᠣ ᠶ᠋ᠨᠠᠨ ᠡᠨᠠᠯᠠ ᠶ᠋ᠣᠮᠤᠶ᠋ᠡ

o yonan enala yomuye

3s book-ACC P.1s-DAT read-PST

She read the book to me.

Locative

Being “in, on, at” a specific location, involved in certain circumstances, or indicating the durative (for stative verbs) is done with the clitic **-hue**, which corresponds to the locative case.

ᠮᠢᠲᠠ ᠲᠰᠠᠬᠠᠬᠤᠡ

mita tsakahue

dog.NOM house-LOC

The dog is at home.

ᠬᠠᠩᠭᠤ ᠰᠤᠬᠤᠬᠤᠡ ᠬᠤᠬᠤᠶ᠋ᠡ

kanku sukuhue kuhuaye

3pl.RECP market-LOC meet-PST

They met each other at the market.

ᠬᠤᠮᠠᠯᠤ ᠶᠠᠮᠠᠬᠤᠡ

kumalo yamahue

bear-PL mountain-LOC

There are bears on the mountain.

Ablative

The ablative [ABL] **-nte** (from **te** - *of; from*) / **-uai** (from **uaye** - *from out of/away*) indicates origin, source, or movement away from a location.

ᠮᠢᠲᠠᠨ ᠲᠰᠠᠬᠠᠨᠲᠠ ᠨᠠᠶ᠋ᠣ

mitan tsakante nayo

dog.ACC house-ABL 1s.GEN

The dog is from my home.

ᠨᠲᠠᠬᠢ ᠶᠡᠮᠠᠫᠤᠠᠢ ᠲᠠᠬᠡᠯᠠᠩᠭ᠋ᠣᠶ᠋ᠡ

ntahi yempauai tahelankoye

child table-ABL down-MOT-PROG-PST

The child was climbing down from the table.

ᠶᠠ ᠨᠶᠠᠭᠠᠨᠲᠠᠨᠡ

ya nyauente

VOC outside-ABL

Come inside.

Comitative

The comitative/instrumental/inclusive/coordinative [COM] **-mua** (from **mua** - *with; (be) together (or kumu – include; iclusion)*) indicates instrument, or in the company of something. Also used in the formation of adverbs.

3 35-35 35 35

o yatolomua inankoye

3s hand-PL-COM eat-PROG-PST

She was eating with (her) hands.

44-35 35

netamua yalatlik

1s-P.2s-COM go-FUT-NEG

I will not go with you.

3 35-35 35

o ayamua mase

3s.ANIM beauty-COM dance

He dances beautifully.

Abessive

The abessive [ABE] **-mue** indicates the lack or absence of something, it is roughly analogous to the English suffix *-less*.

5 35 35 35

huekom tamyo ontamue

friend-PL 2pl.GEN parent-ABE

Y'all's friends are orphans.

3 35 35 35 35

o punahue tapamue sima

3s ground-LOC roof-ABE sit

She sits on the open ground.

5 35 35

heuamue antapak

air-ABE breathe-ABIL-NEG

Without air (no one) can breathe.

Terminative

The terminative/limitative [TERM] **-mpe** (from **amye** - *be alone; final*) indicates the extent, finality, or limit of a thing. The ablative and comitative are also used to form some adverbs.

3 35 35 35

mita inampe yoha

dog.NOM food-TERM have

The dog only has food. (and not a drink)

3 35 35 35

tahim molimpe empaye

boy-PL forest-TERM run-PST

The boys ran up to the forest. (and stopped)

Reduplication

Nominal reduplication in **Kala** indicates a plurality and that the items are scattered about in a disorderly manner. It can also indicate an uncountable version of a countable noun. Occasionally, it reflects a juvenile or informal register; in this respect, it can be compared to the English diminutive ending "-y" or "-ie" (kitty, "doggie", etc.) Verbal reduplication is also used in **Kala** to mark adverbs. Often, this adverb is an informal and/or temporary character of the action. It may also indicate a nominal form of the verb.

kya o'unkonke - IMP be.loud-NEG - *Don't speak loudly!*

The morphological process of reduplication is irregular in **Kala** and is based primarily on the initial syllable of the word. The nasals (**N**), plosives (**P**), affricates (**A**), continuants (**C**), and semivowels and vowels (**S**) each undergo various changes during reduplication.

N → N/(y/u)

muku – knife → **mumuku** – knives scattered around; cutlery
muela – raspberry → **memuela** – raspberries scattered around / a bunch of raspberries
nyahi – snow → **nanyahi** – snow all around
malo – be brown → **mamyalo** – brownish(ly)

P → nP/(y/u) or nP → P/(y/u)

pana – rain → **pampana** – rain all around ("It's raining all over.")
ntasi – excitement → **ntatasi** – chaotic fits
kano – dear; darling → **kankano** – "sweetie; lovey"
kyo'a – be quiet → **konko'a** – quietly

A → C/(y/u)

tloso – annoy; bother → **tloloso** – bothersome
tsima – hour → **tsisima** – hourly; regularly
tsuama – sandwich → **tsasuama** – sandwiches scattered about / a sandwich tray

C → ~/(y/u) [mostly s → ts and h → k]

sama – sun → **satsama** – sunny; sunshine all around
suku – shop → **sutsuku** – marketplace; bazaar
hama – protect; defend → **hakama** – protective

S → 'u or VI

ima – now; yet → **i'uma** (or **ilima**) – immediately [sounds like /'ju:ma/]
ampi – mucus; snot; snivel → **alampi** – a runny nose; snively
oto – noise; sound → **oloto** – noisy; boisterous

Compounding

New nouns can be created through head-initial compounding, using both nominal and verbal stems as the second, dependent element of the compound. The resulting lexical entries usually behave as single phonological words, which, however, have four full syllables: **kuatlatloha** "grass snake" (stylistically shortened to **kuatloha** due to the successive /t/ onsets). Compounding of more than two elements is uncommon.

kupusu - "earthquake" → **kaya** > **ku** - earth + **pusu** - vibrate
asuaseka - "leather" → **asua** - skin + **seka** - dry

Clipped compounding does occur and is distinctive. This clipping occurs consistently in content words, but is usually absent in functional words and auxiliaries. Syllables are clipped based on euphonic choices but must remain recognizable and retain grammatical functionality.

naka – woman & **kana** – leader → **nakkan** – *chiefess; queen*
naua – to tie & **ualo** – bring → **naualo** – *get someone involved in one's trouble*
uaso – cup; jug; vessel & **sitsa** – hot; heat → **uassitsa** – *flask; thermos; bottle*
yasa – wind & **sitsa** – hot; heat → **yassitsa** – *warm breeze*
yasa – wind & **saya** – peace → **yassaya** – *peaceful-wind*

There are also numerous affixes used to form new meanings. A few examples are;

tiyasu - "bakery" → **tiya** - bread + **-su** - market; shop
onyomo - "school" → **onyo** - learn + **-mo** - place; location
kuhasa - "kitchen" → **kuha** - cook + **-sa** - room; chamber
pyetampu - "egg-shaped, oval" → **pyeta** - egg + **-mpu** - shape; form

Gender

Gender is not normally marked but can be with the endings **-na** and **-ta** to mark the feminine and masculine, respectively, or nouns such as **naka**, **tlaka**, **nahi**, or **tahi** (*the woman, the man, the girl, the boy*), etc. A gender-neutral suffix, **-nta** may be used when the gender is unknown or ambiguous. Gender can also be used in the abstract to differentiate among sets including numbers, colors, and weather.

kuma – bear – *a bear*

→ **kumana** – bear-FEM – *sow*

→ **kumata** – bear-MASC – *boar*

masa – deer – *a deer*

→ **masana** – deer-FEM – *doe*

→ **masata** – deer-MASC – *stag*

uma – horse – *a horse*

→ **umana** – horse-FEM – *mare*

→ **umata** – horse-MASC – *stallion*

kana – lead – *a leader; chief*

→ **kanna** – lead-FEM – *queen; chiefess*

→ **kanata** – lead-MASC – *king; chief*

uku – number – *an amount*

→ **ukuna** – number-FEM – *odd number*

→ **ukuta** – number-MASC – *even number*

yana – yellow – *yellow*

→ **yanna** – yellow-FEM – *soft/pastel yellow*

→ **yanata** – yellow-MASC – *deep/bright yellow*

The family terms, while gendered, are actually derived from neutral verbs. The only gendered words throughout **Kala** are the words for “*man*” and “*woman*”. However, the gender-neutral suffix, **-nta** may be used with any of these when desired. (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

tlaya – marry – *marry; a marriage*

→ **na-ya** – FEM-marriage – *wife*

→ **ta-ya** – MASC-marriage – *husband*

→ **nta-ya** – NEUT-marriage – *spouse*

anku – reciprocate – *give and take; back and forth; share*

→ **na-ku** – FEM- reciprocate – *sister*

→ **ta-ku** – MASC- reciprocate – *brother*

→ **nta-ku** – NEUT- reciprocate – *sibling*

Derivation

Agentive

Nouns referring to a human subject of a verb (*usually in a habitual sense*) can be formed with the agentive suffix **-ko** (from **ko** - "*individual; person*"). This suffix changes to **-tlo** when a velar stop is present in the preceding syllable.

kitlako - "*craftsman*" ← **kitla** - create; invent; make-up
sutako - "*inhabitant (of)*" ← **suta** - live; reside; dwell; inhabit; settle
yekatlo - "*unmarried young adult*" ← **yeka** - be separate, be on one's own
makatlo - "*musician*" ← **maka** - music; play ~; tune
tsaniko - "*storyteller*" ← **tsani** - recite, tell (a story)

Effect

-po reduces the valency of transitive verbs by removing the agent and promoting the original direct object to subject position. The resulting verbs are somewhat variable in semantics between anticausative, reflexive, reciprocal, and fully passive interpretations.

amyapo - "*be popular, be respected*" ← **amya** – like; enjoy
tlelapo - "*be clean; tidy*" ← **tlela** – clean; purify; wash
sahapo - "*be historical; recorded*" ← **saha** – annal; history

Instrumental

Instrument nouns and names for tools and other inanimates can be derived from verbs or from other nouns by adding the suffix **-nyo** (from **mayo** - "*device; equipment; tool*").

hitanyo - "*atlatl (spear-thrower)*" ← **hita** - throw; cast; expel
amonyo - "*handle (for carrying)*" ← **amo** - transport; carry
kusunyo - "*clasp, brooch, fibula*" ← **kusu** - squeeze
toponyo - "*lock*" ← **topo** - door; gate

Locational

Locational nouns can be formed from both nouns and verbs by several suffixes. These indicate specific places where either something happens, or something resides there are a few affixes which modify both verbs and nouns.

-mo (from **mo** - "*location; place; site*"). This suffix is used to form the general idea of where something happens or resides.

tanamo - "*battlefield; boxing ring; wrestling mat, etc.*" ← **tana** - fight; combat

uelomo - "*bicycle-place; bike path; bike rack, etc.*" ← **uelo** - bicycle; bike

inamo - "*eat-place; dining room; restaurant*" [also "*food-place; pantry*", etc.] ← **ina** - food; eat

onyomo - "*learn-place; school*" ← **onyo** - learn; study

-su (from **suku** - "*market; shop; store*"). This suffix is used to specify a business where items are produced and/or sold.

tiyasu - "*bread-shop; bakery*" ← **tiya** - bread

inasu - "*food-market; grocery store; restaurant*" ← **ina** - food; eat

uelosu - "*bicycle-shop*" ← **uelo** - bicycle; bike

-kyo (from **hakyo** - "*college; school; university*"). This suffix is used to specify a location where students learn. This can also be used to indicate a school of thought, or ideology.

tanakyo - "*dojo; martial arts training academy; etc.*" ← **tana** - fight; combat

kuhakyo - "*culinary-school; chef's academy*" ← **kuha** - cook; prepare food

tsiyakyo - "*liberalism*" ← **tsiya** - freedom; liberty

ya'akyo - "*medical-school*" ← **ya'a** - medicine; drug; cure

-sa (from **sala** - "*chamber; room; section*"). This is more specific than **-mo** and used primarily for spaces inside buildings.

kuhasa - "*cook-room; kitchen*" ← **kuha** - cook; prepare food

makusa - "*sleep-room; bedroom*" ← **maku** - sleep; rest

inasa - "*eat-room; dining room*" ← **ina** - food; eat

onyosa - "*learn-room; classroom*" ← **onyo** - learn; study

Pronouns

Kala agent pronouns are often omitted when the person is obvious from context. There are four persons in **Kala**, with the 4th being inanimate, or indefinite. The pronoun **na'am** is used as the first person plural exclusive, meaning "We, but not you." The 3rd person plural is irregular, all other pronouns decline regularly. Pronouns do not inflect for gender; if gender is significant, one can use words like **naka**, **tlaka**, **nahi**, **tahi** (*the woman*, *the man*, *the girl*, *the boy*), etc. The third person singular is irregular and often omitted entirely when conveyed through context.

Personal agent pronouns:

na - 1st person
ta - 2nd person
o - 3rd person
tla - 3rd person ("it", "one")
 (used for inanimate nouns)

Modifiers:

-m - plural
-nku - reciprocal (only attaches to plural pronouns)
e- - patient
-i - reflexive
-yo - possessive

Other common pronouns include:

ula - whatever; any; some (the indefinite pronoun INDEF)
tlokua - everyone, everybody
kola - someone, somebody; whomever, anyone, anybody
tlok - no one, nobody
nokua - everything
nola - something; whatever, anything
nok - nothing

Pronoun Table

	<i>Agent</i>	<i>Patient</i>	<i>Reflexive</i>	<i>Possessive</i>	<i>Reciprocal</i>
1s	na	ena	na'i	nayo	-
2s	ta	eta	ta'i	tayo	-
3s	o	elo	oki	hoyo	-
3s.INAN	tla	etla	tla'i	tlayo	-
1pl	nam	enam	nami	namyo	nanku
1pl EXCL	na'am	ena'am	na'ami	na'amyoy	na'anku
2pl	tam	etam	tami	tamyoy	tanku
3pl	kam	ekam	kami	kamyoy	kanku
3pl.INAN	tlam	etlam	tlami	tlamyoy	tlanku

Tab. 7

Pronominal Constructions

The agent and patient pronouns are linked in most constructions. That means that the agent and the patient form one word. This is done with the pronominal patient marking affix **-e-**. The patient affix causes elision, or deletion of previous vowel when the agent pronoun is vowel final, so, **na'eta** /na'ʔɛ:ta/ becomes /'nɛ:ta/.

A/P	1s	2s	3s.ANIM	3s.INAN
1s	-	neta	nelo	netla
2s	tena	-	telo	tetla
3s	ena	eta	elo	etla
1pl.INCL	-	nameta	namelo	nametla
1pl.EXCL	-	na'ameta	na'amelo	na'ametla
2pl	tamena	-	tamelo	tametla
3pl	kamena	kameta	kamelo	kametla

Tab. 8a

A/P	1pl.INCL	1pl.EXCL	2pl	3pl.ANIM	3pl.INAN
1s	-	-	netam	nekam	netlam
2s	tenam	tena'am	-	tekam	tetlam
3s	enam	ena'am	etam	ekam	etlam
1pl.INCL	-	-	nametam	namekam	nametlam
1pl.EXCL	-	-	na'ametam	na'amekam	na'ametlam
2pl	tamenam	tamena'am	-	tamekam	tametlam
3pl	kamenam	kamena'am	kametam	-	kametlam

Tab. 8b

nelo anya

1s-P.3s see
I see her.

tametla yohauek

2pl-P.4s have-DES-NEG
You (all) don't want to have it.

kameta motoyek

3pl-P.2s remember-PST-NEG
They didn't remember you.

nyo tena tapya ka

reason 2s-P.1s follow Q
Why are you following me?

oki tlelanko

3s.REFL bathe-PROG
She is bathing herself.

ita tamelo tamo ka

is.it.that 2pl-P.3s be.familiar Q
Do you (all) know him?

Moving the patient pronoun to the beginning of the phrase topicalizes it.

elo na anya

P.3s 1s see
Her, I see.

etla tam yohauek

P.3s.INAN 2pl have-DES-NEG
It (is something), you (all) don't want to have.

Reflexives and Reciprocals

Kala handles reflexives and reciprocals using suffixes that can be added to either the pronoun or the verb. The reflexive suffix added to pronouns is **-i**, when added to verbs it is **-ki**, from **ki** meaning “self; essence”. The reciprocal suffix added to pronouns and verbs is **-nku**, from **anku** meaning “reciprocate; [in] return, share”.

na'i sepaye

1s.REFL injure-PST
I hurt myself.

kanku ontan nayo itsa

3pl.RECP parent-ACC 1s.GEN love
My parents love each other.

na sepakiye

1s injure.REFL-PST
I hurt myself.

o inakimya

3s eat.REFL -CAUS
She feeds herself.

oki inamya

3s.REFL eat-CAUS
She feeds herself.

na'anku amyapak

1pl.EXCL.RECP like-ABIL-NEG
*We (but not you) are not able to like each other.
(We can't get along.)*

In order to differentiate non-singular reflexives from reciprocals, **-li** (“each; every”) can be added – to the subject for reflexives, and to the object for reciprocals. Note however that this construction usually implies that all members of the subject group were actually affected by the action.

tanakoli matakiye

fight-AG-each kill-REFL-PST
Each one of the warriors killed himself.

kanku tanakolin matakiye

3pl.RECP fight-AG-DST-ACC kill-REFL-PST
The warriors killed each other [and nobody survived].

Determiners and Demonstratives

The demonstratives can be prefixed to any noun to show deixis. **Kala** makes a three-way distinction. Typically, there is a distinction between proximal or first person (objects near to the speaker), medial or second person (objects near to the addressee), and distal or third person (objects far from both).

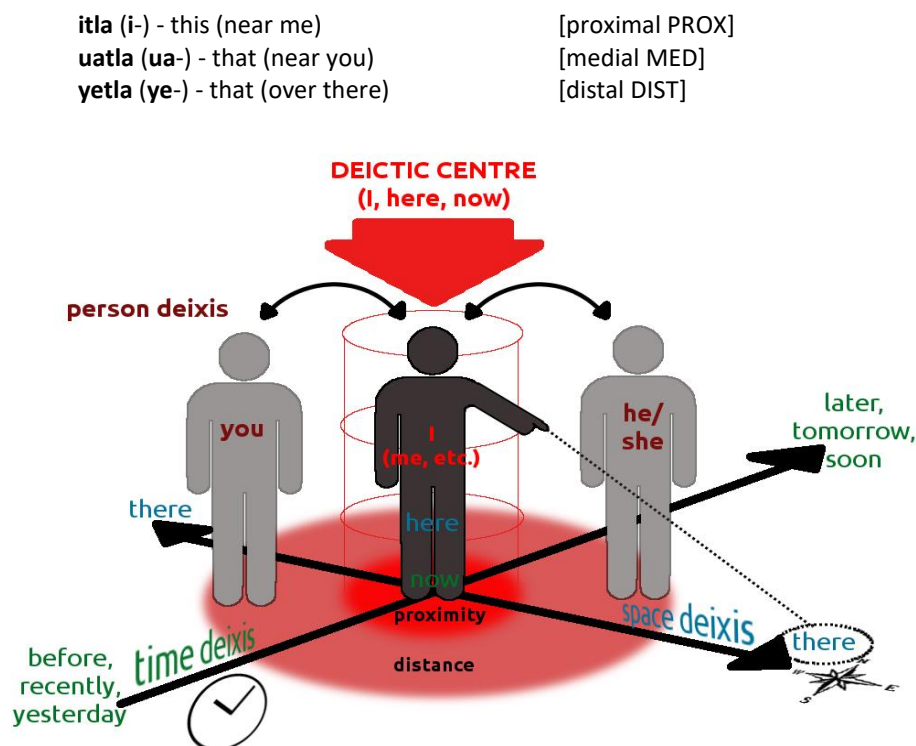


Fig. 10 Source: Wikimedia

Quantifiers follow the noun that they modify, most often as affixes. These do rarely occur as separate words, but they are primarily used as affixes.

kua (-kua) - all; every; whole	[inclusive INCL]
oli (-li) - each; every	[distributive DST]
mi (-mi) - few; little	[paucal PAU]
nke (-k) - none	[negative NEG]
mpa (-mpa) - many; much; a lot	[indefinite mass IM]
maha - more; plus	
ohi - less; fewer	

Examples:

imitami - PROX-dog-few - *These few dogs / Some of these dogs*
yemitampa - DIST-dog-many - *Those many dogs (over there)*
uamitali - MED-dog-each - *Each dog (each of those dogs) (near you)*

Pro-forms

	Proximal <i>i-</i>	Medial <i>ua-</i>	Distal <i>ye-</i>	Inclusive <i>-kua</i>	Negative <i>-k</i>	Indefinite <i>-la</i>
mo <i>place</i>	hina here	uana there	yemua over there	mokua everywhere	mok nowhere	mola somewhere, anywhere
ko <i>person</i>	iko this person	uako that person	yeko that person (over there)	tlokua everyone	tlok no one	kola someone, anyone
uku <i>amount</i>	iku this much	uaku that much	-	kua all; every	ok none	ula some; any
ama <i>time</i>	ima now; yet	uama then; that time	-	kuama always; forever	amak never; at no time	tlama sometime; anytime
so <i>kind; type</i>	iso this kind	so'o that kind	yeso that kind	sokua all kinds	sok no kind at all	sola some/any kind
no <i>thing</i>	itla this	uatla that	yetla that (over there)	(no)kua everything	nok nothing; none	nola something; anything
to <i>manner; way</i>	yoto thus; this way	uato that way	ato that way (over there)	tokua every way	tok no way	tola somehow; anyway

Tab. 9

Interrogatives are constructed with the absolute forms of the pro-forms and the question marker **ka**:

mo ka = where
ko ka = who
uku ka = how much/many
ama ka = when
so ka = which kind (also **ula ka**)
no ka = what
to ka = how
nyo ka = why

Numbers, Time, and Measurement

Basic Numbers

Kala uses a basic decimal system, with minor irregularities in the ordinals and the composition of the tens' units, otherwise it is very regular.

	<i>Cardinal</i>	<i>Ordinal Rank</i>	<i>Multiplicative</i>	<i>Fractive</i>	<i>Polygon(-al)</i>
0	ye'o				
1	na'o one	kina'o first	tina'o once; single	kua whole	tsina'o monogon
2	ta'o two	kita'o second	tita'o twice; double	ita'o half	tsita'o digon
3	ha'o three	kiha'o third	tiha'o thrice; triple	iha'o a third	tsiha'o triangle
4	ma'o four	kima'o fourth	tima'o quadruple	ima'o a quarter	tsima'o quadrangle
5	ya'o five	kiya'o fifth	tiya'o quintuple	iya'o a fifth	tsiya'o pentagon
6	tsa'o six	kitsa'o sixth	titisa'o sextuple	itsa'o a sixth	tsitsa'o hexagon
7	ka'o seven	kika'o seventh	tika'o septuple	ika'o a seventh	tsika'o heptagon
8	pa'o eight	kipa'o eighth	tipa'o octuple	ipa'o an eighth	tsipa'o octagon
9	sa'o nine	kisa'o ninth	tisa'o nonuple	isa'o a ninth	tsisa'o nonagon
10	ue'o ten	kiue'o tenth	tiue'o decuple	iue'o a tenth	tsiue'o decagon

Tab. 10

nye'o – (one) hundred

nya'o – five hundred

tle'o – (one) thousand 10^3

mue'o – ten thousand - 10^4

kye'o – (one) hundred thousand – 10^5

nte'o – (one) million – 10^6

hue'o – (one) billion – 10^9

As can be seen in the above chart, ordinal numbers are simply formed with the prefix **ki-**, multiplicatives with **ti-**, fractions with **i-**, and polygon(-al)s with **tsi-**.

Forming Higher Numbers

uena'o - eleven / 11

taue'o - twenty / 20

tauena'o / tana'o – twenty-one / 21

nyeka'o - one hundred seven / 107

Two forms coexist for compound numbers above 20: the long form, and the short form. The long form is used in formal situations, including financial transactions, especially involving large sums. The compounding elements are spelled out in extenso. The short form is used in everyday speech and when calculating basic math. In that form, the multiplier of each power of ten is kept, while the scale name is dropped, unless the following multiplier is zero, to prevent any confusion.

hanyetauetsa'o (long form) / **hatatsa'o** (short form) - three hundred twenty-six / 326

tsatletauema'o - six thousand and twenty-four / 6,024

For example:

326	hanyetauetsa'o	>> hatatsa'o
624	tsanyetauema'o	>> tsatama'o
6,024	tsatletauema'o	>> tsatletama'o
6,324	tsatlehanyetauema'o	>> tsatlehatama'o

Other Number Forms

Kala	number	English	ordinal	multiple	fractional
na'o	1	one	kina'o first	tina'o once	-
ueta'o	12	twelve	kiueta'o twelfth	tiueta'o duodecuple	iueta'o a twelfth
yauema'o (yama'o)	54	fifty-four	kiyama'o fifty fourth	tiyama'o 54 times	iyama'o a fifty fourth
nyetsa'o	106	one hundred (and) six	kinyetsa'o 106 th	tinyetsa'o 106 times	inyetsa'o a 106 th
katile'o	7000	seven thousand	kikatile'o seven thousandth	tikatile'o 7000 times	ikatile'o 1/7000

Tab. 11

Weights & Measures

What follows is an outline of the **Kala** measurements, compared to their metric, and imperial counterparts; keep in mind these are not considered exact, but are approximations. Many of the units of measurement are derived from common nouns marked with **nka**, as either a prefix or affix, from **nkasa** “*measurement (of)*”.

Linear

Linear measurement, or **kyoli** “*distance; interval; length*”, relies on units related to body parts, and there are distinct units for length and width.

<i>Metric</i>	<i>Imperial</i>	<i>approximation</i>	<i>Kala</i>
1.905 cm	¾ in	<i>width of a finger</i>	tilanka
3.302 cm	1 1/3 in	<i>width of thumb</i>	emye
8.89 cm	3 ½ in	<i>length of a finger</i>	nkatila
12.065 cm	4 ¾ in	<i>width of a hand</i>	yatonka
0.792 m	2.6 ft	<i>length of a pace, step</i>	nkayala
14.4 m	15.74 yd	<i>width of a house</i>	tsakanka
792 m	½ mi	<i>1000 paces</i>	nkatle
18.5 km	11.5 mi	<i>used for navigation</i>	tsoyonka
37.01 km	23 mi	<i>one day’s walk</i>	nkayoma
75.63 km	47 mi	<i>one day on horse</i>	umanka

Tab. 12

meta – meter

emye – inch, thumb

sotlanka – foot

nkanaua – rope used for measuring length, distance, or width

Area

Area measurement, or **myena** “*extent; surface*”, relies on units related to household items, and natural landscapes.

<i>Metric</i>	<i>Imperial</i>	<i>approximation</i>	<i>Kala</i>
90.32 ² cm	14 ² in	<i>a large plate or platter</i>	tanunka
136.58 ² cm	21.17 ² in	<i>a small table</i>	nkayempa
1.8 ² m	2.15 ² yd	<i>sleeping mat, or bed</i>	topunka
14.4 ² m	15.74 ² yd	<i>area of a house</i>	tsakanka
0.138 ² ha	.34 ² ac	<i>small plot</i>	nkasampa
2.1 ² ha	5.2 ² ac	<i>farm, ranch</i>	tsitlinka

Tab. 13

nkolo – are [unit of area] (acre)

hani – extent; range; scope; limit; spectrum

Volume

Volume measurement, or **tisi** “*bulk; volume*”, relies on units related to household items used to contain liquid, or dry goods.

<i>Metric</i>	<i>Imperial</i>	<i>approximation</i>	<i>Kala</i>
10.35 ml	0.363 fl oz / 2.1 tsp	<i>spoonful</i>	kutsanka
15 ml	0.52 fl oz / 3 tsp	<i>large spoon</i>	kutsaha
0.3 L	10.6 fl oz	<i>bottle</i>	tekonka
1.3 L	0.3 gal	<i>jar</i>	nkatsunku
5.2 L	1.14 gal	<i>cup</i>	uasonka
19.3 L	4.24 gal	<i>basin, sink</i>	uaponka
94.6 L	21 gal	<i>barrel</i>	kapuanka
1135.2 L	250 gal	<i>cube (12 barrels)</i>	pyotanka

Tab. 14

sena – liter [unit of volume] (pint; gallon)

Weight

Weight measurement, or **ueka** “*weight; weigh*”, relies on units related to animals, animal husbandry, and agriculture.

<i>Metric</i>	<i>Imperial</i>	<i>approximation</i>	<i>Kala</i>
3.75 mg	0.06 gr	<i>horse’s hair</i>	senuma
0.375 g	0.013 oz	<i>lock of hair</i>	tlisen(u)
3.75 g	0.132 oz	<i>sheep’s skin (piece)</i>	nkoyasua
50 g	1.76 oz	<i>handful of feed</i>	yotina
0.59 kg	1.3 lb	<i>cut of flesh</i>	kustunka
6.53 kg	14 lb	<i>for weighing harvest</i>	ku’unka
89 kg	196 lb	<i>for weighing animals</i>	hayanka
1270 kg	1.4 ton / 2800 lb	<i>wagon load</i>	nkatsayo

Tab. 15

tlipya – pound; unit of mass (16 ounces)

keya – gram [unit of mass] (ounce; pound; ton)

Increments or Amounts

Kala uses a decimal base number system; therefore, prefixes are added to unit names to produce multiples and submultiples of the original unit. All of these are integer powers of ten, and above a hundred or below a hundredth all are integer powers of a thousand.

Prefix	Kala	Factor	Power
<i>giga</i>	hue-	1000000000	10^9
<i>mega</i>	nte-	1000000	10^6
<i>kilo</i>	tle-	1000	10^3
<i>hecto</i>	nye-	100	10^2
<i>deca</i>	ue-	10	10^1
<i>(none)</i>	(none)	1	10^0
<i>deci</i>	iue-	0.1	10^{-1}
<i>centi</i>	inye-	0.01	10^{-2}
<i>milli</i>	itle-	0.001	10^{-3}
<i>micro</i>	inte-	0.000001	10^{-6}
<i>nano</i>	ihue-	0.000000001	10^{-9}

Tab. 16

Verbs

Kala verbs are modified for tense, mood, and aspect. The use of augmentative and diminutive modifiers adds semantic nuance to the verb, as well as modifying the tense markings. The absolute/indicative form of the verb is a **konotla**, which means its status as a verb is recognized by it being at the end of the verb phrase. **Kala** lacks adjectives as a separate class, so descriptive verbs are used attributively, i.e., “be big, be red”. The modals and tense affixes can be added in different order to a verb to create a new meaning; their placement is not always fixed. The negative and plural endings are always final, while other affixes can be varied, but in general they should be ordered:

STEM-(SIZE/IMPORTANCE)-(MOOD)-(ASPECT)-(TENSE)-(NEGATIVE)

Example:

Verb Stem	Size/Importance	Mood	Aspect	Tense	Negative
empa	-hi	-pa	-nko	-ye	-k
run	DIM	ABIL	PROG	PST	NEG

Tab. 17

[illegible]

na empahipankoyek

1s run-DIM-able-PROG-PST-NEG

I was not able to keep jogging.

ཡེ་ཤེས་པ་

na empankoye

1s run-PROG-PST

I was running.

ህዝባዊ

na empayepak

1s run-PST-ABIL-NEG

I couldn't run.

אֲבִיחַי

na empahik

1s run-DIM-able-NEG

I don't jog.

በፊት

na empa'uk

1s run-ABIL-NEG

I can't run.

UIBCS

na empahahye

1s run-AUG-REC

I just sprinted.

The Copula

In **Kala**, both states and qualities are, in general, expressed with stative verbs with no need for a copula, e.g., "to be tired" **suli**, "to be hungry" **inya**, "to be located at" **hue**, "to be stupid" **paka**, and so forth. A sentence can consist simply of a pronoun and such a verb: for example, **na inya** ("I am hungry"). Typically, however, verbs expressing qualities are modified by an adverb (meaning "very," "not," "quite," etc.); when not otherwise qualified, they are often suffixed with **-mpa**, which means "very, much, many".

Kala has three copulas, **aye** "it was", and **atli** "it will be". These are used primarily with locative, or relational coverbs, while the absolute copula **a** "be; exist; yes" is mainly used for affirmation of polar questions, and acknowledgement of information.

טַקוּ טַיֹּוּ הִינַיֶּה קַא

taku tayo hinaye ka

brother 2s.GEN be.here-PST Q

Your brother was here?

אִי

a

COP

Yes.

Often, sentences with a noun as the complement (e.g., "This is my sister") use the copular verb "to be":

a. This is used frequently; for example, instead of having a verb meaning "to be American," the usual expression is "to be an American person" (**na tlana te ameyo a**; lit. "I person of America be;" "I am American").

טַסַּיֹּוּן נַיֹּוּ קֵטְלַא אִי

tsayon nayo ketla a

car-ACC 1s.GEN red COP

My car is red.

טַסַּיֹּוּן הֹיֹוּ קֵטְלַא וֵעֻנְקֵה אִי קַא

tsayon hoyo ketla uenke a ka

car-ACC 3s.ANIM.GEN red not or COP Q

Is his car red or not?

קַאמ נַקַּאמ אִי

kam nakam a

3pl woman-PL COP

They are women.

נַא'אַם נְתַחִים אִי

na'am ntahim a

1pl,EXCL child-PL COP

We (but not you) are children.

Tense

Kala has three simple tenses; past, present, and future. Present tense is the unmarked indicative/habitual form of the **konotla**. Besides being used to comment or report on current events, the present tense is also used to make statements of general truth. Past (**-ye**) and future (usually a declaration of intention) (**-tli**) tenses can be modified to include immediate future ("*is about to...*"), distant future ("*will...in a long while*"), recent past ("*just ...*"), and remote past ("*...a long while ago*"). The recent and immediate markers are most commonly used for near-scope, that is, things which have just happened or will happen very soon. These distinctions are made with the augmentative and diminutive endings **-ha** and **-hi**.

The three levels of both past and future time are a unique typological trait. The use of these variations of past and future are not subject to strict grammatical rules and are a question of pragmatics and context. Also, **Kala** does not strictly mark its verbs for past tense in narrative discourses (instead the past tense copula **aye** ("*it was*") will typically begin the narrative); verbs may therefore appear as a present-time reference in spite of recounting past events, whether historical or fictional.

Past tense:	naka mitan anyaye woman dog-ACC see-PST <i>The woman saw the dog.</i>	na'am iyonan moyaye 1pl.EXCL PROX-book-ACC write-PST <i>We wrote this book.</i>
Recent Past:	ota namyo akyayehi (or -hye REC) father 1pl.GEN wake-PST-DIM <i>Our father just woke. (within hours)</i>	
Remote Past:	kimahi hinayeha (or -hai REM) city-DIM be.here-PST-AUG <i>There was a village here. (long ago)</i>	
Present:	mita tahin yatsi dog boy-ACC bite <i>The dog bites the boy.</i>	ta iyonan yomu 2s PROX-book-ACC read <i>You read this book.</i>
Future tense:	naka tahin tlepatli woman boy-ACC teach-FUT <i>The woman will teach the boy.</i>	iyona opuatlik PROX-book end-FUT-NEG <i>This book will never be finished.</i>
Immediate Future:	na tlelatlihi (or -tlai IMM) 1s bathe-FUT-DIM <i>I'll bathe soon. (within the day)</i>	
Distant Future:	panam opuatliha (or -lao DIS) rain-PL end-FUT-AUG <i>The rains will end. (months from now)</i>	

The present tense can show immediacy by using the adverb **ima**, "*now; at this time*"; If a temporal adverb is used, the tense suffix may be omitted:

ima mita ina - now dog eat - *The dog is eating right now.*

yomaye nam ina – yesterday 1pl eat – *We ate yesterday.*

anyotli o huato – year-FUT 3s move.about – *He will move next year.*

nkayoye kamena mitan yeta – week-PST 3pl-P.1s dog-ACC give – (A) *week(s) ago they gave me a dog.*

Note that the recent and the remote past tense are not generally marked if the past context is clear, for instance, when a past context has already been established in discourse. This may also happen explicitly by using a temporal adverbial such as **yomaye** (“*yesterday*”) or **anyoye nye’o** (“*a hundred years ago*”). In the presence of an explicit temporal adverb, redundant tense marking is also dropped subsequently. Like the past tense, the future is often not explicitly marked if the time frame is clear from context or has been clarified with such adverbials as “*tomorrow*”.

"Already", past in past & past in future; so far, we have only dealt with tense marking from the point of view of the present. However, it is also possible to refer to an event which precedes another event in the past. **Kala** uses the particle **tso** (*"already; since"*) to indicate actions that took place prior to the primary tense of the verb. It is most often placed at the beginning of a verb phrase.

ပျဉ်းမနား

tso mikelo yetla inaye

already Michael DIST-4s eat-PST

Michael already ate that (before).

ᠮᠤᠨᠭᠡᠢᠵᠦᠰᠣᠩ

tso taku hoyo yemua

already brother 3s.GEN be.there

His brother is already there.

ଉତ୍ତରାଞ୍ଚଳର ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପଦ

tso maliya yetla inatli ama nam talatli

already Mary DIST-4s eat-FUT time 1pl arrive-FUT

Mary will have already eaten that (before) when we (will) arrive.

Tense Chart

Remote Past [REM]	-yeha / -hai	"long ago"
Recent Past [REC]	-yehi / -hye	"within hours"
Past [PST]	-ye	"did"
Present	-∅	"now"
Future [FUT]	-tli	"will do"
Immediate Future [IMM]	-tlihi / -tlai	"within the day"
Distant Future [DIS]	-tliha / -lao	"months from now"

Tab. 18

Aspect

There are four aspects in **Kala**. The progressive [**PROG**], also called the continuous, this is used to express an incomplete action or state in progress at a specific time. It is marked with **-nko**, from **noko** - "to continue; proceed; progress".

na niyen pukunko

1s undergarment-ACC wear-PROG

I am wearing underclothes.

o hakam tlapinkoyek

3s pants-ACC put.on-PROG-PST-NG

She wasn't putting on pants.

The perfective aspect (also sometimes called the resultative) indicates that an action is completed [**PFV**]. It is often translated by the English present perfect (*have done some-thing*). It is marked with **-pua**, from **opua** - "to end; finish; complete".

kam inapua

3pl eat-PFV

They have eaten.

o tanakopua

3s fight-AG-PFV

He's been a soldier.

The inchoative aspect (also sometimes called the inceptive) refers to the beginning of a state [**INCH**]. It is marked with **-mu**, from **mula** - "to begin; start; initiate".

nahi yotimu

girl play-INCH

The girls begins to play.

panamu

rain-INCH

It's starting to rain.

The frequentative aspect refers to a repeated action [**FREQ**]. It is marked with **-nua**, from **nua** - "frequent; often; regular". The frequentative is also used to express iterative phrases.

tlaka apuan tlatonua

man song-ACC recite-FERQ

The recites the song repeatedly.

naka tlasinuaye

woman cough-FREQ-PST

She coughed.

A few aspectual derivations:

kuali - drill; bore; dig into → **kualinua** - cultivate, farm

oma - shout; yell → **omanua** - scream

noko - stay; remain → **nokonua** - survive, be resilient

maku - sleep; rest → **makumu** - fall asleep

yelo - ice → **yelomu** - freeze; solidify → **yelopua** - frozen; solid

Mood

Kala marks numerous moods that typically follow aspectual suffixes. As mentioned above, the indicative is the unmarked form of the verb, Subjunctive, conditional, and imperative moods are marked lexically, by various particles, and as such are covered in detail in the “particles” of this grammar.

Abilitative

The abilitative mood indicates that the verb is possible, or attainable [ABIL]. It is marked with **-pa**, from **pala** - “to be able; can; possible; potential”.

נאמאקאפאק

na makupayek

1s sleep-ABIL-PST-NEG

I was unable to sleep.

מיטאמאניאן טאפא

mita uamanyon topupa

dog MED-height-ACC jump-ABIL

The dog is able to jump that high.

Attemptative

The attemptative mood indicates that the verb is being tried, or attempted [ATT]. It is marked with **-pya**, from **upya** - “try; attempt; effort”.

נאקאפאניאן מאטאפאנקא

neko panyan matapyanko

cat mouse-ACC kill-ATT-PROG

The cat is trying to kill the mouse.

טאקא נאיו נקאפאן איןאפאקא

taku nayo nkapan inupyayek

brother 1s.GEN beer-ACC drink-ATT-PST-NEG

My brother did not try beer (yet).

Desiderative

The desiderative mood, similar to the optative, indicates that the verb or noun is desired, or wanted [DES]. It is marked with **-ue**, from **ueha** - “to desire; want; wish”.

אאקאקא'א מאלין יאלאע

otsokai ka'e molin yalaue

wolf-red toward forest-ACC go-DES

Redwolf wants/intends to go to the forest.

נאמאקאע

na makuue

1s sleep-DES

I want to sleep.

Dubitative

The dubitative mood indicates that the verb is in doubt, or uncertain [DUB]. It is marked with **-ke**, from **ketsa** - "doubt, suspicion".

ᎠᏍᎠᎡᎠᎡᎠ

o tsakahueke

3s house-LOC-DUB

He's at home, supposedly.

ᎡᎠᎡᎠᎡᎠᎡᎠᎡᎠ

mita enamua talake

dog P.1s-COM come-DUB

I guess the dog is coming with me.

Hortative

The hortative mood indicates that the action is being encouraged [HORT]. It is marked with **-kya**, from **kya** - "imperative particle".

ᎠᎡᎠᎡᎠ

yalakya

go-HORT

Let's go!

ᎡᎠᎡᎠᎡᎠᎡᎠ

tiyan inakya

bread-ACC eat-HORT

Let's eat the bread!

Necessative

The necessitative mood, similar to the obligative, indicates that the verb or noun is necessary, needed, or being require [NEC]. It is marked with **-he**, from **heya** - "need; be necessary; require".

ᎡᎠᎡᎠᎡᎠ

mita inahe

dog eat-NEC

The dog needs to eat.

ᎡᎠᎡᎠᎡᎠᎡᎠ

nam hinahek

1pl be.here-NEC-NEG

We don't need to be here.

Permissive

The permissive [PERM] mood indicates that the action is permitted, or allowed, usually by the subject. It is marked by **-myo** from **myonta** "allow; permit".

ᎡᎠᎡᎠᎡᎠᎡᎠᎡᎠ

eta hinan simamyok

P.2s here sit-PERM-NEG

You are not allowed to sit here.

ᎡᎠᎡᎠᎡᎠᎡᎠᎡᎠ

ena inamyoka

P.1s eat-PERM Q

May I eat?

Precative

The precative [**PREC**] mood expresses that the subject is requesting to perform the described action or enter the described state. It is marked by **-te** from **teya** “request; suggest”, or **tekue** “order; call for; request”.

၂၂၆

asin yetate

salt-ACC give-PREC

Please pass the salt.

22

simate

sit-PREC

Have a segt.

Preparative

The preparative [**PREP**] mood indicates that the subject (usually) is prepared, or ready, to perform the action. It is marked by **-sue** from **yaso** “*be ready; prepapre*”.

பயிற்சி

tahin makusue

boy-ACC sleep-PREP

The boy is ready to sleep.

၆၆၁၅၅

ta yalasue ka

2s go-PREP Q

Are you ready to go?

Propositive

The propositive [**PROP**] mood indicates that the verb is being suggested, or proposed. It is marked by **-ne** from **neya** “*should; ought to*”. It is similar to the imperative mood, which expresses commands, in that it is directed to the audience.

၆၁၂၅:

ta makune

you sleep-PROP

You should sleep.

אָנזען

yetanako talaneyek

DIST-fight-AG come-PROP-PST-NEG

Those fighters should not have come.

Resumptive

The resumptive mood, like the reiterative, indicates that the verb or noun is redone, or being resumed [RES]. It is marked with **-mye**, from **muyaye** - "done; did".

၂၀၁၃

o inamye

3s eat-RES

He's eating again.

အိတ်အိတ်

yonan moyamyepua

book-ACC write-RES-PFV

The book has been rewritten.

Polarity

The negative [NEG] mood indicates that the verb (always marked finally on the primary verb) or object is negated. It is marked by **-k** or **-nke** from **nke** “no; not; negative”. The negative mood (always marked finally) is indicated by the suffix **-k** or **-nke** (when the last syllable contains /k/).

mita inayek - dog eat-PST-NEG - *The dog did not eat.*

mita makunke - dog sleep-NEG - *The dog does not sleep.*

נאקו נאיו הינאק

naku nayo hinak

sister 1s.GEN be.here-NEG

My sister is not here.

טאקאמ אונאנקא קא

tekam unyanke ka

2s-P.3pl know-NEG Q

Do you not know them?

נטא'י מאקונקא

nta'i makunke

baby sleep-NEG

The baby is not sleeping.

קיחא טאמאק

kihu tamak

weather good-NEG

The weather is not good.

מאליא טאפאן אפאיק

maliya topon apayek

Mary door-ACC close-PST-NEG

Mary did not close the door.

הואקו נאיו אנה טאיופואק

hueko nayo ena teyopuak

friend 1s.GEN P.1s call.on-PFV-EG

My friend hasn't called me.

Negation can also occur on nouns in copular phrases. This can also be done with the [abessive case](#).

קאפאיומאחא יאנאק

kepyomohue yenak

bank-LOC money-NEG

There's no money in the bank.

אטלא יאממאק

itla yommayak

this day-water-NEG

Today is not Wednesday.

נאם אלומוא יאלאטלי

nam elomue yalatli

1pl P.3s-ABE go-FUT

We will go without him.

(He's not going)

איומא נא קיחאמוא

iyoma na kihomue

today 1s opportunity-ABE

I don't have time today.

Derivation

Causative

Causative verbs (as well as achievement verbs) can be formed from other verbs by adding **-mya** (from **muya** - "do, make, cause") or **-la** (from **ela** - "become; change into; turn into"). This type of derivation is common; however, verbs created in this way are syntactically defective and tend to appear only in serial verb constructions. Increases the valency of both transitive and intransitive verbs by one by introducing a new causative agent. The original agent of a transitive verb gets demoted to direct object.

tinamya - "*bend*" ← **tina** - be bent
pitamya - "*hollow out*" ← **pita** - be hollow; void
enomya - "*annoy, bother*" ← **eno** - be angry
su'umya - "*calm; soothe; console*" ← **su'u** - be still
tsipuela - "*slow down*" ← **tsipue** - be slow
kiyola - "*speed up*" ← **kiyo** - be quick
hetala - "*felled; cut timber*" ← **heta** – fell; chop down

မင်းသား

ona nta'in makumya

mother baby-ACC sleep-CAUS

The mother puts the baby to sleep.

65:64

ya uman inamyak

VOC horse-ACC eat-CAUS-NEG

Don't feed the horse.

0:27:02

elo su'umyapak

P.3s.ANIM be.still-CAUS-ABIL-NEG

She can't be made still.

Reduplication

Verbal reduplication also described above.

Reduplication is used to derive intensive or frequentative verbs describing actions or states which are characterized by an extraordinary amount of effort or intensity, which have an exceptionally strong impact, or which are repeated several times within a comparatively short period of time.

nonyoko – “survive; be resilient” ← **noko** – stay; remain
kankuali – “cultivate; farm” ← **kuali** – dig; excavate
oloma – “scream; exclaim” ← **oma** – yell; shout

மீளநிர்ணயம்

o mayampemua nonyokopua

3s water-TERM-COM RED-remain-PFV

She has survived with only water.

အကျဉ်းချုပ်

ya mya'ahimi olomamuye

VOC meow-DIM-PAU RED-yell-INCH-PST

Oh how a few kittens started screaming...

Intensity

The augmentive **-ha** (from **taha** - "*large; big; grand*") reduces the valency of transitive verbs by removing the direct object. This becomes **-ka** after a syllable that contains a glottal fricative.

yeuaha - "*be curious*" ← **yeua** – try; sample
tamoha - "*be expert; have experience*" ← **tamo** – be aware; familiar with
puheka - "*be restless*" ← **puhe** – be eager; impatient

Intensive verbs can be formed from other verbs by adding **-mpa** (from **mpa** - "*many; much; very*"), or more commonly **-hu** (from **kyohu** - "*be drastic; extreme; aggressive*").

ketsahu - "*dismiss, reject, repudiate*" ← **ketsa** - doubt
amyampa - "*fall in love with*" ← **amya** - be fond of; like; prefer (of people)
nukuhu - "*detest; be disgusted by*" ← **nuku** – hate; dislike

Adjective-like stative verbs which name an associated quality may be formed from nouns by affixing the comitative case **-mua**.

timamua - "*be cruel, be bloody*" ← **tima** - blood
amyamua - "*be welcoming, be hospitable*" ← **amya** - be fond of
punkumua - "*be resentful; embittered*" ← **punku** - resentment

Focus, Motion

The motive (motional) **-la** (from **ela** - "*become; change into; turn into*") indicates that the verb involves motion towards the focus point (with verbal stems this is often, but not always, the speaker; with nominal stems this is usually the referent of the stem).

nalala - "*light-up; illuminate*" ← **nala** – shine; glow
tankola - "*join a (group)*" ← **tanko** – group; organization
suatala - "*pay off/settle (a debt)*" ← **suata** – account; bill; debt

Metaphorical Extension

-kue (from **kue** - "*like; as*") derives intransitive stative verbs, which describe having the characteristics denoted by the base.

kutikue - "*be thunderous; cacophonous*" ← **kuti** – thump; bang; pound
nyelakue - "*be pointed; direct*" ← **nyela** – arrowhead
tsolokue - "*be emaciated; scrawny*" ← **tsolo** – lean meat
otsokue - "*be ferocious; courageous*" ← **otso** – wolf; lupine

Appositions

A few of these appositions are more relational than locative, but function in roles similar enough to be categorized together. In some ways they resemble postpositional or auxiliary verb constructions. Below are some examples that demonstrate the quasi-postverbal nature of these constructions. There is also a motive, or motional suffix **-la**, derived from **yala** (“go; walk”) that indicates movement in the direction of the locative, causing it to shift from stative, to dynamic.

	<i>Locational</i>		<i>Temporal</i>	<i>Relational</i>
	-he	-ue	-ye	-‘e
pa	touching	after; behind	after	except for
ta	below; under		since (from end)	of; about
ka		like; similar	until; up to	toward
ma	between; among	as soon as; when	before	in front; before
na	within; inside		during; while	
nya	by; via; per	outside		in order (to); for
sa	across			
ha		locative		
tša	exchange for	provided that	during (start to end)	through
tla			according to	encircling
ua	instead of; rather than		away from	above; over
ya	containing			near; close (to)
nka				regardless

Tab. 19

!0:0:0:!

yonalo yempan tahe

book-PL table-ACC be.under

There are books under the table.

!0:0:0:!

kinti kuanulon mahe

squirrel bush-ACC-PL among

There is a squirrel among the bushes (in the garden).

!0:0:0:!

uenehimi uaye te talapuaye

boat-DIM-PAU away from arrive-PFV-PST

A few foreign canoes had arrived.

!0:0:0:!

nahi tsakan nahelaye

girl house-ACC be.within-MOT-PST

The girl went into the house.

!0:0:0:!

maya yamahin tahela

water mountain-DIM-ACC be.down-MOT

The water goes down the hill.

!0:0:0:!

ta nisilaye ka

2s west-MOT-PST Q

Did you go west?

The most common of these verbs and their corresponding usage are listed below.

nyaue - outside of; exterior to [ablative]
sahe - across; opposite; other side
tsa'e - across; through
tla'e - around; encircling; surrounding;
 approximately
uaye - from [out/away] [relative]
ua'e - above; over; on
ya'e - near; close to

The dog was under the table while eating his 10 grams of beef.

uahe - instead of; rather than
kue - like; similar to
nya / nya'e - for [BEN]; purpose of; in order
nyahe - by means of; per; via
yahe - of [containing specified quantity]

They gave me water for bread.

maue - as soon as; when
naye – during; while
tsaye – during; start to end

The dog has been missing since Wednesday.

Syntax

Kala basic clauses are made up of one or more phrases. Each phrase consists minimally of a verb (optionally followed by modifying particles) and a subject (optionally followed by modifying particles). The subject, if understood, can be omitted at the end of an utterance: **pana** ("It is raining.") **pana!** ("Rain!") An utterance can be anything from an interjection to a story.

ᄃᄂ ᄃᄂ ᄃᄂ

mita tlakan anya

dog man-ACC see

The dog sees the man.

ᄃᄂ ᄃᄂ ᄃᄂ

tlaka mitan anya

man dog-ACC see

The man sees the dog.

In both sentences, the words are identical: **mita** – “dog”, **tlaka** – “man”, **anya** - “eye; see” except for the accusative marker **-n**. The case system allows for the SOV word order to vary for the sake of emphasis, poetry, or general discourse facilitation. Intransitive (including those of the existential type) clauses in **Kala** minimally consist of a subject followed by an intransitive verb, giving SV word order.

ᄃᄂ ᄃᄂ

nta'i maku

baby sleep

The baby sleeps.

ᄃᄂ ᄃᄂ

sama nala

sun shine

The sun shines.

Word order

As a mostly inflected language, **Kala** has free word order-- which is to say, of course, that rules apply, but not those of English. The unmarked word order in **Kala** is SOV. Within a noun phrase, nouns precede stative verbs, genitives, and subordinate clauses. However, these are only general tendencies. A random rearrangement of the words in a **Kala** sentence tends to be completely grammatical.

The topic of the sentence (the old information) is placed first, followed by the comment (the new information). This rule is followed most of the time in **Kala**. **Kala**, like Latin or Russian, has no articles. Since the topic is almost invariably placed first, there is no need for a separate word to indicate whether the reference is topicalized.

AGENT NP – PATIENT NP – VERB = SOV

AGENT	PATIENT	VERB
TAKAO	POMA-N	UALO-PUA
Takao	apple-ACC	bring-PFV

Takao has brought the apple.

The main verb almost always comes last; the subject NP always immediately precedes the primary object, if there is one. Adverbial statives are normally placed in pre-verbal position. Postpositional phrases or oblique noun phrases may be placed in pre-verbal or sentence-initial position; the latter construction has a topicalizing function.

TAKAO	POMA-N	KIN-KIYO	UALO-PUA
Takao	apple-ACC	RED-quickly	bring-PFV

Takao has quickly brought the apple.

TAKAO	(NYA)	ENAM	I-POMA-N	KIN-KIYO	UALO-PUA
Takao	(for)	P.1PL	PROX-apple-ACC	RED-quickly	bring-PFV

Takao has quickly brought this apple to us.

Within noun phrases, constituent order is also largely head-initial. Most modifiers go after the head noun; among these, relative clauses generally come first, followed by postpositional modifier phrases, nouns in an oblique case, and stative phrases. Determiners appear immediately before the noun, and quantifiers (including numerals, which are a subclass of statives) take up the final slot in a noun phrase.

Transitivity

Transitive clauses follow a SOV pattern and grammatically require the accusative marker **-n**.

᠋ᠣᠨᠠ ᠮᠠᠲᠯᠠᠨ ᠬᠤᠬᠠ

ona matlan kuha

mother stew-ACC cook

(The) mother is cooking (the) stew.

᠋ᠲᠠᠰᠠᠬᠣ ᠮᠠᠰᠠᠮᠢᠨ ᠶᠠᠬᠡ

tasako masamin yake

hunt-AG O deer-PAU-ACC pursue

The hunters are chasing a few deer.

Most **Kala** verbs are transitive by default, so that an overt (pronominal) direct object may be left out if recoverable from the context, without needing a dummy object. The phrase **mehapua** (hit.PFV) is, in context, a perfectly acceptable statement, “*I hit it, she hit them,*” etc.

᠋ᠨᠠ ᠶᠣᠨᠠᠨ ᠶᠣᠮᠤᠶᠡ ᠮᠠ ᠶᠠᠭᠠᠫᠤᠷᠠ

na yonan yomuye ma yauapua

1s book-ACC read-PST and reply-PFV

I read the book and then gave it back.

In ditransitive clauses are typically marked by the apposition **nya** “*for; because*” to indicate a goal, recipient, or idea. The use of **-la** “*to; toward(s)*” is considered to be more general, or less specific than **nya**. Also, because many verbs in **Kala** are intransitive; the causative must be used to produce a transitive meaning.

᠋ᠨᠡᠲᠯᠠ ᠨᠠ ᠨᠠᠬᠠ ᠶᠡᠲᠠᠶᠡ

netla nya naka yetaye

1s-P.4s for woman give-PST

I gave it to her.

᠋ᠨᠠ ᠨᠠ ᠣ ᠲᠰᠠᠨᠢᠶᠡ, ᠋ᠨᠡᠯᠣ ᠲᠰᠠᠨᠢᠶᠡ

na nya o tsaniye (nelo tsaniye)

1s for 3s tell.story-PST

I told him a/the story.

᠋ᠮᠠ ᠶᠠᠬᠢᠶᠡ

maya uakiye

water boil-PST

The water boiled.

᠋ᠨᠠᠬᠠ ᠮᠠᠶᠠᠨ ᠠᠬᠢᠮᠤᠶᠠᠶᠡ

naka mayan uakimyaye

woman water-ACC boil-CAUS-PST

The woman boiled the water.

Relative Clauses

Relative clauses, i.e. subordinated clauses acting as an attribute to a noun phrase, are marked with the relativizer **-tle** (or **-le** if the last syllable has **tl**). A pronoun referring to the relativized noun is retained within the relative clause:

na nakan amyatle kuhuaue

1s woman-ACC liked-REL meet-DES
I want to meet a girl who is friendly.

kam tananitle tekin tlalitli

3pl fight-nice-REL enemy-ACC defeat-FUT
They who fight well will defeat the enemy.

If both subject and object of a transitive relative clause are represented by the same pronoun, the relativized noun will be assumed to be the subject of the subclause. In order to relativize the object in such a situation, the subject must be represented by one of the reflexive, or reciprocal pronouns instead, which explicitly refer to the subject of the matrix clause:

aye tanako tlakan elo hyokatle mata

past fight-AG O man P.3s attack-REL kill
The warrior killed the man who attacked him.

aye tanako elo tlaka hyokatle mata

past fight-AG O 3s man attack-REL kill
The warrior killed the man whom he attacked.

Relativization of oblique participants works very much the same way as relativization of subjects and objects, but the repeated pronoun needs to appear inside a prepositional phrase or coverb phrase which shows the role of the relativized noun within the subclause.

ikamahi ena nasayetle

PROX-city-DIM P.1s be.born-PST-REL
This is the village in which I was born.

takun tlakayo na tlayayetle nya teki matapua

brother-ACC man-GEN 1s wed-PST-REL by enemy kill-PFV
The man whose brother I married has been killed by the enemy.

iyoma yomatlen tena nya uapa talaue

today day-REL-ACC 2s-P.1s for visit come-DES
Today is the day on which you want to come and visit me.

In case a relative clause would contain only the subject and an intransitive verb phrase, speakers of **Kala** are likely to use an attributive construction instead. If the attributed verb phrase contains more than one verb, all of them need to appear in the attributive form.

ᑎ ᑎᑦᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

na nahin amyamua kuhuaue

1s girl-ACC like-COM meet-DES

I want to meet a girl who is friendly.

(lit. a friendly girl)

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑦ

kola konko'a sima inan kapyatli

AG-INDEF RED-be.queit sit food-ACC receive-FUT

Anyone who is sitting quietly gets food.

Note that both relative clauses and attributive constructions tend to be avoided when they refer to the subject of a sentence. Instead, the semantically 'attributive' verb describing the subject is treated syntactically as forming a sequential or simultaneous event together with the main verb of the sentence:

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑦ

tahi hoya keman unya

boy be.smart task-ACC understand

The smart boy understands the task.

Comparison

In **Kala** the concepts of comparative, equative, and superlative degree of an adjective (verb) are merged into a single form, the elative. How this form is understood or translated depends upon context and definiteness. In the absence of comparison, the elative conveys the notion of “greatest”, “supreme.”

Stative verbs, adverbial constructions, and entire clauses may all be used in constructions to express similarity or reference to a standard. Two adverbials can form comparative constructions, but these are more often used with stative/attributive verbs. The dominant comparative and equative constructions are handled with the equative particle **mya** [EQU] (“as...as”) and are primarily predicative. The **mya** particle is placed between to constituents that are usually marked with augmentative or diminutive affixes to indicate “more” or “less”.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

tsaka hoyo mya nayo tahaka
house 3s.GEN EQU 1s.GEN big-AUG
His house is bigger than mine.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

iyapo mya tsaka tayo pakoha
PROX-building EQU home 2s be.new-AUG
This building is newer than your home.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

mauam tayo yanahu
flower.PL 2s.GEN yellow-EXT
Your flowers are the most yellow.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

mitala mya yetlam pakoha
dog-INDEF EQU DIST-4pl be.young-AUG
Some dogs are younger than others.

When comparing the amount of involvement of several participants in a transitive verb, an appositional construction is used with competing subjects, and complement clauses are used with competing objects:

ᑭᓐᓂᑦᓴ ᑎᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ ᑎᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ

tsaneya onan pa'e naku hoyo itsaha

Jane mother-ACC other.than sister 3s.GEN love-AUG

Jane loves her mother more than her sister does.

ᑭᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ

imukuhi asuan uahe tleno telaniha

PROX-blade-DIM leather-ACC instead.of timber cut-nice-AUG

This knife cuts leather better than it cuts wood.

A lack of a diminutive or augmentative indicates a pure equative predicate construction.

ᑭᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ

o mya iton kiha

3s EQU tree-ACC be.tall

He's as tall as a tree.

ᑭᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ

etla mya yaman sua'uye

P.4s EQU mountain-ACC be.heavy-MUT-PST

It became as heavy as a mountain.

ᑭᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ

na mya elo tsanka

1s EQU P.3s be.tired

I am as tired as him.

ᑭᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓂ

na'am mya eta inyak

1pl.EXCL EQU P.2s hunger-NEG

We are not as hungry as you.

Augmentative

Augmentative nouns can be formed from verbs and other nouns by adding the suffix **-ha** (from **taha** - "big; large; grand"). This becomes **-ka** after a syllable that contains a glottal fricative.

kamaha - "city" ← **kama** - village; town
ohaka - "dislocate one's jaw" ← **oha** - yawn; open one's mouth
yonaha - "epic; novel" ← **yona** - book; letter; scroll
tiniha - "hurricane" ← **tini** - spiral; whorl

Diminutive

Diminutive nouns and endearment terms can be formed from verbs and other nouns by adding the suffix **-hi** (from **ahi** - "few; small"). This becomes **-ki** after a syllable that contains a glottal fricative.

mukuhi - "blade" ← **muku** - knife
umahi - "foal" ← **uma** - horse; equine
mitahi - "puppy" ← **mita** - dog; canine
ohuaki - "indulgence" ← **ohua** - luxurious; extravagant

Honorific

Honorific nouns can be formed from other nouns by prefixing **o-**.

omasa - "stag" ← **masa** - deer; cervine
okama - "capital" ← **kama** - town; village

Questions

There are two types of questions: Polar, those which may be answered "yes" or "no," and those which require explanations as answers. Any statement can become a polar question by adding the interrogative particle *ka* at the end of the sentence.

אֵלֶּיךָ

mita ina
dog eat
The dog eats.

ॐ नमः

mita ina ka
dog eat Q
Does the dog eat?

453

ta tlo'on anyaye
2s elephant-ACC see-PST
You saw the elephant.

५५३८

ta tlo'on anyaye ka
2s elephant-ACC see-PST Q
Did you see the elephant?

Content questions

Questions that give a list of possible answers are formed like polar questions, with the conjunction **ue** (“or”) introducing each alternative (which must appear in the form of a noun phrase).

ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ ॥

ta nkapan ue mayan inuue ka
2s beer-ACC or.EXCL water-ACC drink-DES Q
Do you want to drink beer or water?

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

uala ta sinkan mataye ue empa ma koma ka
truly 2s lion-ACC kill-PST or.EXCL flee CONJ hide Q
Did you really kill the lion, or did you run away and hide?

Kala Conlang Reference Grammar and Lexicon

Open content questions are most easily formed with the pro-forms, such as **ko** (“person”), **mo** (“place”), **to** (“manner”), etc. These pro-forms always appear clause-initially:

ᠠᠵᠤ ᠲᠤ ᠬᠠ

ko ta ka

person 2s Q

Who are you?

ᠲᠤ ᠬᠢᠬᠤ ᠬᠠ

to kihu ka

manner weather Q

What's the weather like?

ᠲᠤ ᠲᠠᠬᠤ ᠲᠠᠶᠤ ᠬᠠ

to taku tayo ka

manner brother 2s.GEN Q

How's your brother?

ᠶᠢᠲᠤ ᠬᠠ

itla ka

this Q

What is this?

The other type contains a question word and is followed by **ka**:

<i>kanyo</i>	<i>Kala</i>	<i>gloss</i>	<i>English</i>
<i>object</i>	ke mita ina ka	O dog eat Q	<i>What does the dog eat?</i>
<i>person</i>	ko ina ka	person eat Q	<i>Who eats?</i>
<i>possession</i>	koyo mita ina ka	person-GEN dog eat Q	<i>Whose dog eats?</i>
<i>manner</i>	to mita ina ka	manner dog eat Q	<i>How does the dog eat?</i>
<i>place</i>	mo mita ina ka	place dog eat Q	<i>Where does the dog eat?</i>
<i>reason</i>	nyo mita ina ka	reason dog eat Q	<i>Why does the dog eat?</i>
<i>time</i>	ama mita ina ka	time dog eat Q	<i>When does the dog eat?</i>
<i>amount</i>	uku mita ina ka	amount dog eat Q	<i>How much/many does the dog eat?</i>
<i>which</i>	ula mita ina ka	INDEF dog eat Q	<i>Which dog eats?</i>

Semantics and Pragmatics

Kala, like all languages relies on the relationship of meanings instead of meanings in isolation. Additionally, morphemes tend to have a range of meanings that exist on a spectrum. A morpheme often can only be defined by its relationship to other morphemes within an utterance, or to other words of a similar semantic field. One example would be in discussing temperature. Of course, there is a system of degrees, but that is a quantitative statement, a qualitative statement would be more relative and open to interpretation.

Time

Time nouns are often usable by themselves adverbially,

yohuahue otsolo tasa

night-LOC wolf-PL hunt

Wolves hunt at night.

yomuahue otolotla emya

morning-LOC birdsong happen

Birdsong happens in the morning.

iyohua mpekam o'oto

PROX-night frog-PL RED-noise

The frogs are noisy tonight.

na pue yoma ta'o talatli

1s after day two arrive-FUT

In/After two days I'll arrive.

The adverbs for future and past days are derived from **yoma** “day”, this derivation applies to other units of time as well.

meyomaye – (*ma'e yoma aye*) the day before yesterday, days ago

yomaye – (*yoma aye*) yesterday, a day in the past

iyoma – (*itla yoma*) today, this day

yomatli – (*yoma atli*) tomorrow, a day in the future

pueyomatli – (*pue yoma atli*) the day after tomorrow, days from now

Hours of the Day

The **Kala** daily clock is 8 hours long.

tsima (hour)	<i>24 hour clock</i>	<i>totem</i>
na'o	03:00 hrs	manota (<i>rooster</i>)
ta'o	06:00 hrs	sama (<i>sun</i>)
ha'o	09:00 hrs	punka (<i>fruit</i>)
ma'o	12:00 hrs (noon)	yotso (<i>midday; noon</i>)
ya'o	15:00 hrs (3 p.m.)	tsa'i (<i>tea</i>)
tso'o	18:00 hrs (6 p.m.)	otso (<i>wolf</i>)
ka'o	21:00 hrs (9 p.m.)	kunye (<i>moon</i>)
pa'o	00:00 hrs (12 a.m./midnight)	huatso (<i>midnight</i>)

Tab. 20

- **yomua** (morning) is **na'o** until **ma'o** (3 a.m. - noon)
- **puama** (evening) is **ya'o** until **pa'o** (3 p.m. - midnight)
- **yoma** (day) is **ha'o** until **tso'o** (9 a.m. - 6 p.m.)
- **yohua** (night) is **ka'o** until **ta'o** (9 p.m. - 6 a.m.)

Days of the Week

Kala has separate names for days based on totems, and numbering, beginning on Thursday.

Thursday	yomito [<i>tree day</i>]	nayoma [day one]
Friday	yomola [<i>gold day</i>]	tayoma [day two]
Saturday	yonkaya [<i>earth day</i>]	hayoma [day three]
Sunday	yosama [<i>sun day</i>]	mayoma [day four]
Monday	yonkunye [<i>moon day</i>]	yayoma [day five]
Tuesday	yotlatsa [<i>fire day</i>]	tsayoma [day six]
Wednesday	yomaya [<i>water day</i>]	kayoma [day seven]

Tab. 21





















Months of the Year

Kala uses adopted names of the common calendar, but also a system of 19 totems to mark each day of the year, each set of 19 days is referred to as a **sayo**, and 19 **sayo** make 361 days. Traditional months:

yanuali – January
epuali – February
ma'atsu – March
apila – April
ma'ayo – May
yoneya – June

yoleya – July
okutso – August
setempa – September
otopa – October
nouempa – November
tesempa – December

The twenty totems used to mark each day on the **Kala** calendar. Note that **maua** is used for the remaining days after 361. **See:** frathwiki.com/Kala/calendar ([Omyatloko](#) glyphs included)

color	 ketla red	 kuya green	 nila blue	 yana yellow
element	 tlatsa fire	 kaya earth	 maya water	 yasa wind
direction	 kita north	 mina south	 nisi west	 timu east
animal	 kuatla snake	 masa deer	 honu turtle	 tanka eagle
natural phenomena	 nyepa cloud	 yama mountain	 pana rain	 maua flower

Tab. 22

Calendar (sayoma)

	ketla	tlatsa	kita	kuatla	nyepa	kuya	kaya	mina	masa	yama	nila	maya	nisi	honu	pana	yana	yasa	timu	tanka
ketla	3 21	4 9	4 28	5 17	6 5	6 24	7 13	8 1	8 20	9 8	9 27	10 16	11 4	11 23	12 12	12 31	1 19	2 7	3 2
tlatsa	3 22	4 10	4 29	5 18	6 6	6 25	7 14	8 2	8 21	9 9	9 28	10 17	11 5	11 24	12 13	1 1	1 20	2 8	3 3
kita	3 23	4 11	4 30	5 19	6 7	6 26	7 15	8 3	8 22	9 10	9 29	10 18	11 6	11 25	12 14	1 2	1 21	2 9	3 4
kuatla	3 24	4 12	5 1	5 20	6 8	6 27	7 16	8 4	8 23	9 11	9 30	10 19	11 7	11 26	12 15	1 3	1 22	2 10	3 5
nyepa	3 25	4 13	5 2	5 21	6 9	6 28	7 17	8 5	8 24	9 12	10 1	10 20	11 8	11 27	12 16	1 4	1 23	2 11	3 6
kuya	3 26	4 14	5 3	5 22	6 10	6 29	7 18	8 6	8 25	9 13	10 2	10 21	11 9	11 28	12 17	1 5	1 24	2 12	3 7
kaya	3 27	4 15	5 4	5 23	6 11	6 30	7 19	8 7	8 26	9 14	10 3	10 22	11 10	11 29	12 18	1 6	1 25	2 13	3 8
mina	3 28	4 16	5 5	5 24	6 12	7 1	7 20	8 8	8 27	9 15	10 4	10 23	11 11	11 30	12 19	1 7	1 26	2 14	3 9
masa	3 29	4 17	5 6	5 25	6 13	7 2	7 21	8 9	8 28	9 16	10 5	10 24	11 12	12 1	12 20	1 8	1 27	2 15	3 10
yama	3 30	4 18	5 7	5 26	6 14	7 3	7 22	8 10	8 29	9 17	10 6	10 25	11 13	12 2	12 21	1 9	1 28	2 16	3 11
nila	3 31	4 19	5 8	5 27	6 15	7 4	7 23	8 11	8 30	9 18	10 7	10 26	11 14	12 3	12 22	1 10	1 29	2 17	3 12
maya	4 1	4 20	5 9	5 28	6 16	7 5	7 24	8 12	8 31	9 19	10 8	10 27	11 15	12 4	12 23	1 11	1 30	2 18	3 13
nisi	4 2	4 21	5 10	5 29	6 17	7 6	7 25	8 13	9 1	9 20	10 9	10 28	11 16	12 5	12 24	1 12	1 31	2 19	3 14
honu	4 3	4 22	5 11	5 30	6 18	7 7	7 26	8 14	9 2	9 21	10 10	10 29	11 17	12 6	12 25	1 13	2 1	2 20	3 15
pana	4 4	4 23	5 12	5 31	6 19	7 8	7 27	8 15	9 3	9 22	10 11	10 30	11 18	12 7	12 26	1 14	2 2	2 21	3 16
yana	4 5	4 24	5 13	6 1	6 20	7 9	7 28	8 16	9 4	9 23	10 12	10 31	11 19	12 8	12 27	1 15	2 3	2 22	3 17
yasa	4 6	4 25	5 14	6 2	6 21	7 10	7 29	8 17	9 5	9 24	10 13	11 1	11 20	12 9	12 28	1 16	2 4	2 23	3 18
timu	4 7	4 26	5 15	6 3	6 22	7 11	7 30	8 18	9 6	9 25	10 14	11 2	11 21	12 10	12 29	1 17	2 5	2 24	3 19
tanka	4 8	4 27	5 16	6 4	6 23	7 12	7 31	8 19	9 7	9 26	10 15	11 3	11 22	12 11	12 30	1 18	2 6	2 25	3 20

Fig. 11

The **Kala** calendar is modeled after the Baha'i Calendar. This borrowing is based on mathematical symmetry, not religious or theological associations. The 26th of February through the 1st of March is called the **nkayohua**, or "flower-week". This period includes the 29th of February in leap years.

Based on this calendar, Cinco de Mayo would be **kitamina** (south day of north **sayo**). Similarly, Valentine's Day would be **timumina** (south day of east **sayo**). The "long count" calendar for **Kala** that I call **sayomaha** ("big calendar"). Each year is given a totem just as days on the **sayoma**. I chose to begin my "long count" at 3500 BCE, as that is generally accepted as the "proto-literate period" of Mesopotamia, followed closely by the independent development of writing in Mesoamerica some four centuries later.

By the long-count, March 15th, 2024, would be rendered as:

<i>tsa'atli</i>	<i>uepya</i>	<i>sanyo</i>	<i>anyo</i>	<i>sayo</i>	<i>yoma</i>
epoch	age	era	year	"month"	day
ketla	yana	mina	pana	tanka	honu
red	yellow	south	rain	eagle	turtle

Tab. 23

The Hồng Bàng dynasty was founded in **honu te honu te tlatsa**, or "turtle year of turtle era of fire age" (2897 BCE), and Ramesses II began his reign of Egypt in **timu te kita te kaya**, or "east year of north era of earth age" (1279 BCE).

Weather



Fig. 12

English divides temperature into "hot, warm, cool, cold", while **Kala** has **sitsa**, **tlolo**, and **manka**. However, these can be expanded to be more specific;

manka – cold
tlolo – cool; warm (mild)
sitsa – hot; heat

Using the augmentative **-ha** and the diminutive **-hi** adds even more nuance to expressing temperature. **mankaha** (or **mankampa**, **mankahu**) being the coldest, and **sitsaha** (or **sitsampa**, **sitsahu**) the hottest means that **tloloha** is closer to **sitsahi** and **tlolohi** is closer to **mankahi**. This means that **tlolotso** (mild-middle) is likely how someone would describe their ideal temperature.

ya iyoma kihua tlolotso!
VOC PROX-day fine.weather mild-middle
Oh, how today's weather is so mild!

Of course, some meanings do exist in a binary state;

asa – alive / **kupa** – dead

Meanings may also be divided into non-linear semantic space — e.g., color, social classes, directions, parts of the body, time, and geographical features.

Taxonomic Vocabulary

The **Kala** taxonomic system is based on seven layers of descriptive categories. The purpose of this system is not scientific, but lexical and designed to create depth to the language.

The way an organism moves is the primary category within this system. This means the types of movement of locomotion are limited to 5 groups. The second category of division is based on the ecosystem, or environment, of the organism. The third category is size based on relative comparison to the speaker, so the average human. Fourth is type of skin, or outer covering. The distinction between vertebrates and invertebrates is the fifth level of division. The sixth category is based on what the organism relies on for sustenance. And lastly, unique features of an organism are used to further divide the categories.

- 1) Movement type – ***akaso***
 - A. walking – ***yalanko***
 - B. swimming – ***yokomua***
 - C. with wings – ***alamua***
 - D. with wind (plants) – ***yasamua***
 - E. crawling; slithering – ***petsohue***
(on the belly)
- 2) Ecosystem type – ***muhisu***
 - A. terrestrial – ***punamo***
 - I) forest – ***moliso***
 - II) grassland – ***tlohaso***
 - III) desert – ***kyomaso***
 - III) tundra – ***tontaso***
 - B. aquatic – ***mayamo***
 - I) freshwater – ***tsiuaso*** or ***nahaso***
 - II) oceanic; marine – ***muanaso***
- 3) Size type – ***manyoso***
 - A. larger than human – ***tahaso***
 - B. similar size to human – ***manyokue***
 - C. smaller than human – ***ahiso***
- 4) Skin type – ***asuaso***
 - A. with hair – ***senumua***
 - B. feathers – ***tlomaso***
 - C. scales – ***tepumua***
 - D. membrane – ***satloso***
- 5) Skeleton type – ***ueso'u***
 - A. with bone (vertebrate) – ***uesomua***
 - B. without bone (invertebrate) – ***uesomue***
- 6) Diet type – ***inaso***
 - A. carnivore – ***kutsunai***
 - B. herbivore – ***mauanai***
 - C. omnivore – ***inakua***
- 7) Unique feature type – ***haso'u***
 - A. multiple sets of eyes – ***tlilanyaloso***
(groups of eyes type)
 - B. number of appendages – ***yakamiso***
(a few legs type)

Kinship Terms

Kala has only a few non-derived words for family members. This section will explain how they are derived, and what they mean.

	nata (nta) relative (neuter)	tlaka (ta) male; masculine	naka (na) woman; female
hya-	hyanta grandparent	hyata grandfather	hyana grandmother
o-	onta parent	ota father	ona mother
ue-	uenta aunt/uncle	ueta uncle	uena aunt
-ku	ntaku sibling	taku brother	naku sister
-hi	ntahi child; offspring	tahi son; boy	nahi daughter; girl
-hya	ntahya grandchild	tahya grandson	nahya granddaughter
-ue	ntaue cousin	taue cousin	naue cousin
-hue	ntahue nibling	tahue nephew	nahue niece

Tab. 24

In the above chart, **tlaka** is borrowed from Central Nahuatl *tlacatl* meaning “man, human”, and **naka** is from Hebrew נקבה meaning “female; woman”. The terms **ota** and **ona** for father and mother respectively, come directly from Uzbek. The word **nata** “relative” is a combination of the “na” and “ta” of the Uzbek borrowings. This affords an easily discernable pattern of derivation within the core kinship terms.

In-laws can be identified with the suffix **-ya** from **tlaya** meaning “marry; marriage”. Age differences are distinguished with the [augmentative](#) and [diminutive](#) suffixes. Based on these features, and older brother-in-law would be referred to as **takuyaha**, and a younger female cousin would be **nauehi**.

Remote ancestors are numbered: your great-great-grandfather is your **hyata kiha’o** “third grandfather”.

Particles

Particles in **Kala** cover a broad spectrum of what are more accurately called function words. These include adverbs, prepositions (more accurately locative or relative verbs), conjunctions, interjections, onomatopoes, and structural particles.

Interjections

The term “interjection” is used to cover a range of pragmatic, or discourse markers that do not fit well into any other category. This is because many words and expressions have a pragmatic rather than a semantic meaning.

po – marks a sudden change of topic / so, thus

ke – topic marker; relative particle

kye – “*it was said*” (derived from **kalaye** SPEAK-PST) used to indicate a repeated phrase

kyo – “Hurry!” (from **kiyo**, the verb ‘*to be quick; to hurry*’)

ya – vocative marker, polite imperative, expresses commiseration

yali – excuses jostling or interruptions; can be used as “please” for most situations

a – expresses acknowledgement, recognition, agreement, or simply that one is listening

aya – literally means “beauty”, but often used as an exclamation of surprise

e – marks dispreferreds, ends a digression, stalls for time

eyo – discourse marker; acknowledgment; affirmation

ita – “*is it that?*”, “*what about?*”, “*look...*” used to ask rhetorical questions, or information that is less rigid than a contradiction

These can occur either at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

e... ameyo nakkan yohatsek

well America queen have-seem-NEG

Well... America doesn't really have a queen.

po...taye katson ka

so about meal-ACC Q

Anyway, what about dinner?

motsan ya'o...a

banana-ACC five yes

Mm hmm, (you want) five bananas.

ya kyo'a...nam tsipue

VOC quiet 1pl late

Hey, shut up, we're late!

Cursing

Other common interjections – of course – include curses, vulgarities, obscenities, etc.

kotsa – a spiteful person (“bitch; bastard”)

kuna – excrete; expel; defecate (“shit”)

kyosa – sex; copulation; fornicate (“fuck”)

nanka – emphasizing disgust; [intj. of contempt]; (“damn; darn”)

tsaya – damn [general invective]

kotsa is actually a compound of **ko** “person; individual” and **tsaya** “damn”, which can be affixed as **-tsa** to almost any word to form a swear, insult, or curse. **nanka** is straight from Japanese なん力 and is used with just as much semantic range.

(na)	itsakatsa	nukuha
(1s)	PROX-house-damn	hate-AUG

I really hate this damn house!

ya	kuan	kuna
VOC	all-ACC	feces

Ah, it's all shit!

ya	(ta'i)	kyosa(ki)
VOC	(2s.REFL)	fornicate(-REFL)

Go fuck yourself!

Examples

The Scorpion and the Fox



[Audio Link](#)

aye | seko nahapuanihue kuetso ma sahen nya to halinko | ampa o tsolan anya | o tsola te mutahue nahan sahe
teya | kye tsola nke tle na muya yo tena kute ma ena nuesitli | seko tsolan koso ke uala na muyatli yo nantao
nuesi | po tsola omopua ma nkata | po seko mutan te tsola uaya ma tsola yokomu | ehe nahan sahetsonko seko
elo kute | naye silalon hoyo tsemanko seko ka'e tsola kaue ma o kye nyo muyaye ka...ima ta nuesi | seko kye
na'i tlanipak...itla katan nayo

it was | scorpion river-bank-LOC stroll and across-ACC for way wonder-PROG | sudden 3s.ANIM fox-ACC see | 3s.ANIM fox of
back-LOC river-ACC across request | was-said fox no because 1s do then 2s-P.1s sting and P.1s drown-FUT | scorpion fox-ACC
assure O verily 1s do-FUT then both.of.us drown | so fox think-PFV and agree | so scorpion back-ACC of fox ascend and fox
swim-INCH | but river-ACC across-half-PROG scorpion P.3s bite | during vein-PL-ACC 3s.ANIM.GEN overflow-PROG scorpion
toward fox look.at and 3s was.said because do-PST Q now 2s drown | scorpion was.said 1s.REFL cease-ABIL-NEG this essence-
ACC 1s.GEN

"A scorpion was walking along the bank of a river, wondering how to get to the other side. Suddenly he saw a fox. He asked the fox to take him on his back across the river. The fox said, "No, if I do that, you'll sting me, and I'll drown." The scorpion assured him, "If I did that, we'd both drown." So, the fox thought about it and finally agreed. So, the scorpion climbed up on his back, and the fox began to swim. But halfway across the river, the scorpion stung him. As the poison filled his veins, the fox turned to the scorpion and said, "why did you do that? Now you'll drown too." "I couldn't help it," said the scorpion. "It's my nature.""

The Northwind and Sun

[Audio Link](#)

ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ

yasakita ma sama uen manahu halonkoye ma yalako mitli'atsumuan talapuaye

wind-north and sun X.or.Y-ACC be.strong-EXT dispute-PROG-PST and travel-AG tunic-thick-COM-ACC arrive-PFV-PST
/ja:sa'ki:ta ma 'sa:ma wen ma'na:hu haloⁿ'ko:je ma ja'la:ko miṭliʔatsu'm^wa:n tala'p^wa:je/

The North Wind and the Sun were disputing which was the stronger, when a traveler came along wrapped in a warm cloak.

ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ

kam nya kola yalako mitlin hoyo tsitamypa manahu omyone nkataye

3pl for AG.INDEF travel-AG tunic-ACC 3s.GEN remove-CAUS-ABIL be.strong-EXT be.viewed-SUG agree-PST
/kam na 'ko:la ja'la:ko 'mi:tlin 'ho:jo tsita'm^a:pa ma'na:hu o'm^o:ne ^oka'ta:je/

They agreed that the one who first succeeded in making the traveler take his cloak off should be considered stronger than the other.

ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ

ma yasakita tinuahumua samyapaye me samyahamua yaloko tla'eki miltin hoyo apaye – ma opuan tsotoye

and wind-north be.firm-EXT-COM blow-ABIL-PST but blow-AUG-COM travel-AG encircle-REFL tunic-ACC 3s.GEN close-PST and end-ACC relent-PST

/ma ja:sa'ki:ta tin^wa'hu:m^wa samja'pa:je me samja'ham^wa ja'loko tla'eki 'miṭlin 'ho:jo a:paje ma 'o:p^wan tso'toje/

Then the North Wind blew as hard as he could, but the more he blew the more closely did the traveler fold his cloak around him; and at last the North Wind gave up the attempt.

ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ

ma tlolohamua sama nalaye kinkiyo yalako mitlin hoyo tsitaye

and mid-AUG-COM sun shine-PST DUP-be.quick travel-AG tunic-ACC 3s.GEN remove-PST

/ma tlo'lo'ha:m^wa 'sa:ma na'la:je ki'ŋi:jo ya'la:ko 'mi:tlin 'ho:jo tʃi'ta:je/

Then the Sun shined out warmly, and immediately the traveler took off his cloak.

ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛ ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ

po yasakita ke sama manahan mitoheye

thus wind-north that sun be.strong-AUG-ACC confess-NEC-PST

/po ja:sa'ki:ta ke 'sa:ma ma'na:han mito'he:je/

And so the North Wind was obliged to confess that the Sun was the stronger of the two.

Lexicon

The lexicon contains etymologies when possible, and derivations are listed along with primary entries. Thematic categories are also indicated by a two-digit number, listed below for reference. The collating sequence (alphabetical order) is based on the order established in the **Naua** script.

Consonants	p	t	k	m	n	s	h	ts	tl	l
Vowels	a	e	i	o	u	ua	ue	ya	ye	yo

{01}	Abstract [soyo]	{18}	Clothing [puku]
{02}	Time [ama]	{19}	Ideas / Emotion [tsaku]
{03}	Space [utsu]	{20}	Society / Government [mutsa]
{04}	Measurement [nkasa]	{21}	Family [tlika]
{05}	Form [umpu]	{22}	City / Law [kama]
{06}	Movement [aka]	{23}	House [tsaka]
{07}	Actions [uati]	{24}	Tools / Vehicles [mayo]
{08}	Color [sahi]	{25}	Culture / Music [munua]
{09}	Nature / Water [kaya]	{26}	Quantifiers / Qualifiers [ike]
{10}	Weather [kihu]	{27}	Pronouns [nkalo]
{11}	Substances [niyo]	{28}	Places [mo]
{12}	Life [asa]	{29}	People [tlana]
{13}	Animals [haya]	{30}	Particles [peya]
{14}	Plants [maua]	{31}	Numbers / Money [uku]
{15}	Body / Health [keha]	{32}	Language / Writing [kala]
{16}	Senses [sato]	{33}	Agriculture [nokye]
{17}	Food [ina]	{34}	Adverbials [aputla]

entry – *usage 1.* – abcd / *usage 2.* – abcd / **derivative** – *usage 3.* – abcd [**ETYMOLOGY**]

A note on Romanization used in this lexicon for borrowed lemma: Due to technical and formatting issues of the subject material, transliteration (Romanization) is the most favorable means of annotating non-Latin writing systems for entries in the lexicon. For all of these entries, an attempt has been made to adhere as closely as possible to established [Transliteration Guidelines](#) used by the Unicode Consortium.

adp. adposition | *adv.* adverbial | *conj.* conjunction | *det.* determiner | *intj.* interjection | *n.* noun | *num.* numeral | *part.* particle | *pro.* pronoun | *v.* verb

PA

pa – *conj.* – {30} although; even though; even if [*IND tetapi* >> *pa*]

pampu – *n.* – {17} chestnut [*KOR bam*]

pata – *n.* – {23} brick; tile / *v.* – to lay; make ~ [*IND batu bata*]

pati – *n.* – {17} eggplant, aubergine [*HIN batiyā*]

pato – *n.* – {13} duck; drake [*SPA pato*]

panta – *n.* – {19} marsh; swamp; wetlands; glade [*POR pântano*]

panto – *n.* – {17} tomato [*ARA banadūra* > *banḍōra*]

paka – *n.* – {19} stupidity; a fool; clumsiness / *v.* – be stupid; foolish; silly [*JPN baka*]

pako – *v.* – {02} be fresh; new; young; meso- / **pakomya** – *v.* – renew; renovate; refresh; reform [*TGL pako*]

pakyo – *n.* – {10} storm; violent commotion [*TGL bagyo*]

panki – *n.* – {14} hemp; cannabis [*FAR bang*]

pami – *v.* – {01} invent; invention; concoct [*ZHO fāmíng*]

pamua – *v.* – {01} be not enough; insufficient; inadequate; lack [*kapa + mue*]

pamya – *n.* – {17} okra [*ARA bāmiya*]

pamye – *v.* – {24} whip; lash; flog [*CIC fammī*]

pana – *v.* – {10} rain; be rainy / *n.* – rain / **panaku** – *n.* – Neptune [rain planet] [*QUE para*]

pano – *n.* – {18} cloth; woven material; textiles [*SPA paño*]

panu – *n.* – {17} pastry; steamed bun; cake; torte; pie [*SPA pan*]

panya – *n.* – {13} rodent [rat; mouse; hamster; guinea pig] [*SWA panya*]

pasa – *n.* – {15} nausea; feel sick; disgust

pasi – *n.* – {11} bronze; brass; copper alloy [*ARN pasigka*]

pasipi – *n.* – {28} Pacific Ocean

pasua – *v.* – {07} expand; inflate; swelling

pasue – *v.* – {09} drain; divert water; run dry; drought

paha – *v.* – {19} be evil; fierce; vicious; ugly; coarse [*FIN paha*]

pahe – *adp.* – {30} against; touching [*LOC*]

pahi – *v.* – {19} be compatible; conform; tolerate

paho – *n.* – {22} dock; pier; wharf

pahu – *v.* – {07} burst; crack; breach

patsa – *v.* – {17} grate; shred

patse – *v.* – {19} be horrifying; atrocious; terrible

patsi – *v.* – {13} breed livestock; herd / **patsiko** – *n.* – herder; shepherd; rancher

patsu – *v.* – {22} penalize; punish

patla – *n.* – {09} field; pasture; plain

patle – *v.* – {19} act spoiled; throw tantrum

patli – *n.* – {14} birch (silver ~); white poplar

patlo – *v.* – {23} broom; brush; sweep [*SPA barrer*]

paue – *v.* – {19} be bland; tedious

pala – *v.* – {07} can; may; be possible; be able to / **pa** – *aff.* – able to ~; abilitative or potential mood [*POT*] [*ENG able*]

pale – *v.* – {31} sell; sale

palenti – *n.* – {04} Fahrenheit

pali – v. – {06} be saved/spared from [something]

palo – n. – {18} cane; staff; walking stick [*SPA palo*]

paye – post. – {30} after (in time) / **payeko** – n. – superhuman; exceptional; superhero

payo – v. – {05} be crooked; warped; unbalanced / **pao** – aff. – malformed version of ~; warped

pa'a – v. – {19} be well-ordered; regular; organized

pa'e – post. – {30} apart from; other than; except for

pa'o – num. – {31} eight; 8 (see: [Numbers](#))

pa'u – n. – {19} tree bark

peta – n. – {06} map; chart; draft; cartographic

pete – n. – {05} ring; hoop; loop; (chain) link [*SWA pete*]

peti – n. – {13} bird; avian [flightless]

peka – n. – {13} bat [animal]

peko – n. – {17} bacon; salt-cured meat

penka – v. – {07} impetus; impulse; be impulsive

penko – n. – {07} study intensively; dig into; delve

penku – n. – {32} conjunction; connective

pemao – n. – {20} chess / play ~

pena – v. – {06} go about; busy oneself; occupy oneself

penua – n. – {09} continent; island / **tlipenua** – group of islands; archipelago

penya – v. – {20} grapple; scuffle; wrestle

penyo – n. – {17} hot pepper; jalapeño; chili; paprika [*SPA jalapeño*]

pesa – n. – {18} bolt of cloth; twine

pese – n. – {15} gland

peha – v. – {06} drill; penetrate; puncture

pehu – v. – {19} admire; revere

petsa – v. – {07} be delicate; soft; tender [inexperienced]; mild

petsi – v. – {23} basement; cellar; storage room

petso – n. – {15} abdomen; belly; stomach

petle – n. – {32} noise imitative of a fart; raspberry

peua – v. – {07} admit defeat; concede

pela – v. – {07} cancel; cancellation

pelansu – n. – {28} France

pele – n. – {09} volcano; volcanic; erupt

pelo – v. – {06} advance; improve; progress

peya – n. – {32} particle; piece of; dot; speck; spot; bit; point; stump / **-pe** – aff. – partitive; a part/peice of ~

peyo – n. – {32} metaphor; analogy

pita – v. – {03} be void; hollow; empty; blank

pite – n. – {13} manatee; walrus

pito – n. – {15} navel; belly button

pinta – v. – {07} act tactfully; tactful; discreet / n. – tact; discretion [*HUN tapintatos*]

pinto – v. – {07} swallow it whole; act without thinking [*ZHO píngtūn*]

pika – n. – {24} bullet; shot; shell; ball [*NAV bik'á*]

pinka – n. – {17} biscuit; cookie; cracker; roll

pima – n. – {17} buttermilk; curd; yogurt

pinya – v. – {07} be industrious, diligent, hardworking [*POL pilny*]

pisa – n. – {07} savage act; outrage; atrocity

pitsa – n. – {17} pancake; pizza

pitsi – v. – {31} owe; be in debt; under obligation

pitsu – n. – {22} hall; museum; auditorium

pitle – v. – {19} discriminate; discrimination

piua – n. – {17} loquat [fruit; tree; color]

pila – v. – {07} crush; grind; pulverize

pili – v. – {13} hyena

piyo – n. – {13} bee; honeybee; wasp / **piyohyo** – honey; nectar

po (impo) – conj. – {30} so; consequently; thus; as a result [*GER infolge*]

pota – v. – {06} run away in fear; flee

pote – v. – {31} mortgage; pawn; detain in custody [*ITA ipoteca*]

poti – n. – {13} goat; ram

poto – n. – {25} image; picture; photograph [*ENG photo*]

ponto – n. – {24} cannon; gun; artillery [fire ~]

poka – n. – {13} seal; pinniped

poke – v. – {07} obscure; confuse; mix up; blur; mislead

poko – v. – {15} bladder; urinate; urine

poku – v. – {31} cost; fee; price; charge

ponka – v. – {07} appreciate; enjoy; be grateful [*ZUL bonga*]

poma – n. – {17} apple [fruit; tree; color]

pomo – n. – {24} handle; grip; knob; latch

pono – n. – {18} face powder

posa – v. – {21} divorce; separate; break-up; end intimate relationship

poso – v. – {15} bind; bandage

posu – v. – {07} award; prize; reward

potsa – v. – {07} blot; erase; wipe out

potsi – v. – {18} chrysanthemum; daisy

potso – n. – {11} caustic potash; potassium hydroxide

potsu – v. – {20} lay siege to, besiege

pola – n. – {24} shovel; spade; spatula [kitchen utensil]

poli – n. – {20} force; violence

polo – n. – {17} hops; seed cones

poya – v. – {32} complain; grumble; grievance

poye – v. – {20} ally with; form an alliance with

poyo – v. – {19} rich; abundant; wealthy

puhyo – n. – {32} the second most common 44 syllables

paihyao – n. – {32} the 36 least common syllables

pumpa – v. – {06} be idle; lazy; negligent; careless [*SWA pumbaa*]

puta – v. – {19} be wrong; false

pute – v. – {31} deficiency; deficit

puti – n. – {17} mint; spearmint

punta – v. – {07} betray; rebel; revolt

puka – v. – {06} be corrupt; decay; rot [*WBP puka*]

puki – n. – {15} vulva; clitoris

puku – v. – {18} wear; don; adorn; clothing; attire / -
pu – aff. – ~ piece of clothing

pukue – n. – {13} blowfish; puffer

pukya – n. – {17} pomegranate [fruit; tree]

punka – n. – {17} fruit; fruit tree

punku – v. – {19} be indignant; resentment

puna – n. – {09} dirt; earth; land; soil; mud; ground /
puntahe – v. – {20} be underground; subterranean;
covert

punu – n. – {02} minute; moment

punya – v. – {20} jab; poke; stab [fuck]

punye – n. – {31} numerator

pusa – v. – {06} flutter; flap; sway; oscillate

pusu – v. – {06} shake; shock; vibrate / **kupusu** – n. –
earthquake [*kaya* > *ku-* + *pusu*]

pusue – v. – {19} be superfluous or useless;
superfluities

puha – n. – {15} lung

puhe – v. – {19} be impatient; eager to; anxious to

putsi – v. – {06} intercept; waylay; ambush [**ZHO** *fújī*]

putsu – n. – {19} goblin; monster; phantom; demon

pula – n. – {24} cauldron; kettle; pot

pulo – v. – {11} crystallization; crystalline; crystal
[**CRH** *büllür*]

puya – v. – {19} enchantment; magic; charm [**TUR**
büyü]

puampo – v. – {32} misinterpret; misread;
misunderstand

puaka – n. – {15} forehead; skull; temples

puama – n. – {02} afternoon; dusk; evening [p.m.]
[*pue* + *ama*]

puana – n. – {19} deity; spiritual; ghost

puani – n. – {09} bank; beach; coast; shore

puatli – n. – {15} bank; beach; coast; shore

pue – *post.* – {30} after; back; behind; rear; beyond
[LOC]

pueto – v. – {07} be ready/willing do sth

puetsa – n. – {13} mantis; octopus

pyampu – n. – {15} bridge of the nose

pyata – v. – {32} appeal to; invoke; solicit; petition
[**FIN** *pyytää*]

pyaka – n. – {13} tiger

pyano – v. – {25} piano; play ~

pyasa – v. – {20} custom; convention; be popular;
common

pyasi – v. – {15} menstruation; a woman's period

pyasu – n. – {04} trajectory; mean; diameter [**HIN**
vyāsa]

pyeta – n. – {15} egg; ovum; spawn; fetus /

pyetampu – {05} – egg-shaped; oval

pyete – v. – {07} be slimy [of rotten food]; viscous

pyela – v. – {07} share; together; total; altogether

pyota – v. – {05} cube; block; be square; cubic

pyoki – v. – {15} disease; be ill; be sick / **-pyo** – *aff.* –
~ type of illness

pyonka – v. – {05} be parallel; parallelogram

pyona – v. – {05} be brittle; fragile; crisp; crunchy
[**GLA** *fionnar*]

pyoho – n. – {13} flea; mite; tick

pyotsi – n. – {13} tail or caudal fin or feathers

pyola – v. – {06} rotate; revolve; spin; whirl; roll

pyolo – n. – {22} business; office

pyo'o – v. – {05} multiply by itself; square

mpa – *part.* – {30} many; much; a lot of; multi- / -
mpa – *aff.* – many ~; much; a lot of ~ [**maha** > **mha**
>> **mpa**]

mpaka – *n.* – {20} border; boundary; line; frontier
[SWA *mpaka*]

mpana – *v.* – {04} be wide; broad; extensive; vast;
width

mpano – *n.* – {24} clamp; pincers; pliers; tongs

mpasu – *v.* – {07} make do; manage; get by with

mpaha – *v.* – {31} be valuable; costly; expensive
[TUR *pahali*]

mpahe – *v.* – {07} integrate; synthesize

mpahua – *n.* – {17} edible plant [*ina + -pa + -hua*]

mpatso – *v.* – {15} comfort; console; stroke; caress

mpale – *v.* – {06} turn over; flip over; overturn;
capsize

mpali – *n.* – {24} balloon; hot air balloon

mpalo – *n.* – {32} the most common 56 syllables

mpa'a – *n.* – {25} film; movie; cinema

mpeka – *n.* – {13} frog; toad

mpekue – *v.* – {06} off the beaten track [go ~]

mpeli – *v.* – {09} wilderness; uncultivated; wild

mpelo – *n.* – {13} buzzard

mpika – *n.* – {14} pitch; sap; gummy ~; resin

mpiko – *n.* – {13} black eagle; condor; vulture

mpiku – *n.* – {11} glue; gum; rubber

mpina – *v.* – {25} sound nice; be euphonic

mpila – *n.* – {05} ball [game]; sphere

mpopi – *n.* – {14} poppy; opium

mpoka – *n.* – {13} squid; ink fish; cuttlefish

mponi – *n.* – {22} ethnicity; folk; people

mpoho – *v.* – {07} gift; a present; an offering

mpuku – *v.* – {01} be complicated; complex; intricate

mpuni – *n.* – {13} ostrich

mpunu – *v.* – {03} be straight; not bent

mputsu – *n.* – {17} cheese

mpula – *n.* – {24} lamp; lantern; light / **tlimpula** –
chandelier; collection of lamps

mpuli – *v.* – {18} fluff; lint [feel nervous]

TA

ta – *pro* – {27} you [2s] / **tam** – you (all) [2pl] / **eta** – you [P.2s] / **ta’i** – yourself [2s.REFL] / **tayo** – your(s) [2s.GEN] [**ARA** *’anta*] (see: [Pronouns](#))

tapa – *n.* – {23} lid; top; cover; canopy; roof; ceiling [**SPA** *tapa*]

tapi – *v.* – {23} swing; seesaw; trapeze [**FAR** *tâb*]

tapo – *n.* – {15} shoulder; upper arm; branch [**MNK** *daboo*]

tapu – *v.* – {15} be ample; buxom; shapely

tapua – *v.* – {05} rectangle; be square-like [**MRI** *tapawhā*]

tapya – *v.* – {06} follow; accompany [**ARA** *tabi’a*]

tapye – *v.* – {19} take (something, someone) seriously [**NOR** *ta pã alvor*]

tapyo – *n.* – {17} cassava [leaves]; tapioca [**TPW** *tapi’oka*]

tampi – *v.* – {15} to avoid sth (as taboo) / *n.* – taboo; forbidden thing/action [**SWA** *tambiko*]

tanti – *n.* – {24} truck; bus; lorry

taka – *n.* – {19} honor; esteem; respect / *v.* – to honor; respect [**ARA** *iftakara*]

take – *n.* – {09} scenery; scene; landscape; view [**HUN** *tájkép*]

taki – *n.* – {18} coat; jacket; robe; cape [**FIN** *takki*]

tako – *v.* – {01} be content; satisfied

taku – *n.* – {21} brother; male sibling [**tlaka** + *anku*] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

takue – *v.* – {32} demand; request; coerce

tanka – *n.* – {13} eagle; falcon; hawk / **kutanka** – *n.* – Uranus [eagle planet] [**QUE** *anka*]

tanko – *n.* – {22} group; organization; team [**ZHO** *táng*]

tama – *n.* – {19} goodness; properness / *v.* – to be good; fine; complete / **tantama** – *adv.* – fine; well [**ARA** *tamām*]

tame – *v.* – {17} be fried; pan-fry; sauté [**JPN** *itameru*]

tamo – *v.* – {19} be aware of; familiar with; know about

tamua – *v.* – {19} distinguish; identify; recognize [**SWA** *tambua*]

tamya – *v.* – {07} copy; duplicate; transcribe [**ta’o** + *mya*]

tamye – *n.* – {24} radar (antenna; detector; echo) [**KOR** *tamjigi*]

tana – *v.* – {20} fight; war; battle; combat

tane – *v.* – {19} enjoy; benefit; have the use of

tani – *n.* – {09} gully; ravine; valley; nadir; canyon; gutter [**JPN** *tani*]

tano – *v.* – {32} describe; depict; portray; description

tanu – *n.* – {23} plate; dish; tray; shallow container

tanua – *n.* – {32} chat; converse; dialogue; talk [**ZHO** *tōnghuà*]

tanya – *v.* – {01} damage; break; ruin; destroy; smash, shatter, break into pieces [**SPA** *dañar*]

tanye – *n.* – {23} carpet; mat; rug [**ZHO** *tǎn*]

tasa – *v.* – {07} hunt; seek; look for; search [**ARA** *fataša*]

tase – *n.* – {22} consulate; embassy; diplomacy [**ZHO** *dàshǐ*]

tasi – *v.* – {19} be comical; funny; amusing [**AKZ** *tasihmo*]

tasō – *v.* – {05} be firm; hard; stable and steady; level [**FIN** *tasō*]

taha – v. – {05} be big; large; grand / -ha (or -ka)–
aff. – augmentative [AUG] [ZHO dà]

tatse – n. – {32} adpositional; preposition; positional
word

tala – v. – {06} return; come [back]; arrive; approach
[ARA taʔāl]

tese – v. – {07} endure; to suffer; hardships [SWA
teseka]

tehi – v. – {32} edit; retouch; fix up [TUR
değiştirmek]

tahe – post. – {30} below; beneath; under;
downward [LOC] / **tahela** – v. – descend; get down;
go below [ARA taht]

tahi – n. – {21} son; boy [ta- + -hi] (see also: [Kinship
Terms](#))

tahue – n. – {21} nephew [ta- + -hue] (see also:
[Kinship Terms](#))

tahya – n. – {21} grandson [ta- + -hya] (see also:
[Kinship Terms](#))

tatsa – n. – {24} basin; wide-mouthed jar or pot
[ARA tašt]

tatsi – v. – {06} stand; set up; establish [JPN tachi]

tatso – v. – {06} drift about; wander; roam [ARA
tajawwala]

tatsu – n. – {32} glyph; logogram; ideogram;
pictogram; lexigram

tatli – n. – {24} group; pack; collection; collective /
aff. – tli- – collective plural [COL] [BAQ talde]

tatlo – v. – {07} regain; get back; replace

tale – v. – {32} pronounce; pronunciation; emit
sound [NOR uttale]

tali – n. – {22} church; shrine; temple [JPN torii]

talo – v. – {19} be patient; patience [NOR tåle]

taua – v. – {19} anticipate; expect; foresee [ARA
tawaaqaʔa]

taue – n. – {21} male cousin [-ta + -ue] (see also:
[Kinship Terms](#))

taya – n. – {21} husband; man [-ta + -ya] (see also:
[Kinship Terms](#))

taye – post. – {30} since; from the end [TEMP]

ta'o – num. – {31} two; 2 / **ita'o** – half / aff. – -tao –
pair of; both (see: [Numbers](#))

te – post. – {30} of [belonging to; = GEN]; about [SPA
de/ZHO de]

tepe – v. – {07} conceal; cover; shield; shelter [TUR
tepe]

tepo – n. – {08} non-spectrum colors [ARA tayf]

tepu – n. – {13} scales [of fish] [ARM t'ep]

tepua – n. – {08} spectrum colors [ARA tayf]

tepye – n. – {07} beat; knead; pulse [CZE tep]

tenta – n. – {24} curtain; partition; screen

teki – v. – {20} be combative; hostile / n. – enemy
[JPN teki]

teko – n. – {23} bottle; pitcher; vase [IND teko]

teku – v. – {19} underestimate; underrate;
undervalue [ZHO dīgū]

tekue – v. – {32} order; call for; request

tekyo – n. – {17} dough; noodle; pasta [KOR tteok]

tenka – v. – {07} fix; mend; patch; repair

teme – v. – {07} impress; make an impression

temu – v. – {07} nurture; raise; foster; tend

tenya – v. – {19} be elegant; in good taste; refined
[ZHO diǎnyǎ]

tenyo – v. – {19} heaven; paradise [JPN ten]

tesempa – *n.* – {02} December [*ENG* ~]

tesue – *v.* – {07} encourage; motivate; support [*TUR teşvik*]

tetsa – *v.* – {07} implicate; involve [*FIN yhdistää*]

tetsi – *n.* – {13} fluke; leech; hirudinea

tetsu – *n.* – {17} dates [fruit; tree; color]; jujube [*JPN dētsu*]

tetlo – *v.* – {32} mention; bring up a situation

tela – *v.* – {07} cut up [inpieces]; shred; slice; chop [*TUR tıraş*]

тели – *n.* – {13} ass; donkey; mule [*NAV télii*]

tele – *v.* – {07} shave; scrape; peel [*TUR tıraş*]

teua – *v.* – {07} take on; undertake; assume; shoulder [*FIN ottaa vastuulleen*]

teue – *v.* – {20} reign [be enthroned] [*TUR devir*]

teya – *v.* – {20} propose; request; suggest / -te – *aff.* – preactive mood [PREC] [*JPN -te kudasai/kure*]

teye – *n.* – {32} clause; phrase; sentence [*TUR deyim*]

teyo – *v.* – {07} call on; find; look for [sb]

te'e – *v.* – {07} kick; trample; tread on [*QUE hayt'ay*]

tipa – *n.* – {07} align; fit; be suitable [*ARA tayyib*]

tipu – *n.* – {09} bottom; lowest part; seabed [*ZHO dībù*]

tipua – *v.* – {06} decline; drop; fall / **tipuakuhi** – *n.* – meteor [falling small planet] [*ZHO dībù*]

tinta – *v.* – {07} act; play role of ~ [*SWA tenda*]

tinto – *v.* – {06} extend; reach; stretch [*SPA tender*]

tika – *n.* – {14} cane; rattan; vine

tike – *v.* – {18} tag; label [small inscription] [*SPA etiqueta*]

tiko – *n.* – {17} clove [*Eugenia aromatica*]

tiku – *v.* – {07} extract; withdraw; pick-up [*ZHO tíqǔ*]

tima – *n.* – {15} blood / *v.* – bleed [*ARA dimā'*]

timu – *n.* – {03} east; eastern [*MAY timur*]

tina – *v.* – {06} bend; fold; twist; be bent [*ARA tanā*]

tini – *v.* – {09} spiral; whirlpool [*ELL dīni*]

tinua – *v.* – {19} be firm; resolute; strong

tisi – *n.* – {04} bulk; volume; mass [*ZHO tíjī*]

tiha – *v.* – {31} multiply (math.); multiplication / **ti-** – *aff.* – multi-

tihe – *v.* – {05} be dense; crowded; viscous [*FIN tiheä*]

titsua – *v.* – {06} swagger; walk with a wide stance

tila – *n.* – {15} finger; toe / *v.* – indicate; point [*KMR til*]

tile – *n.* – {01} circumstances; situation; state; condition [*ARM tef*]

tili – *v.* – {07} stain; sully; tarnish

tilo – *n.* – {22} railway; track; train [*ZHO tiělù*]

tiua – *v.* – {32} ramble incoherently; rant [*SPA divagar*]

tiya – *n.* – {17} bread; make bread / **tiyasu** – *n.* – bakery [*SPA tortilla*]

tiye – *n.* – {20} medal prize; trophy

tiyo – *n.* – {19} netherworld; hades; infernal [*ZHO diyù*]

ti'a – *n.* – {32} grammatical aspect

ti'u – *n.* – {17} fig [*Ficus carica*]

to – *n.* – {27} manner; method; way / -to – *aff.* – school of thought; way of doing; method of ~ [*JPN tō*]

topa – *n.* – {23} bed; couch; mattress [*CIC topa*]

tope – *n.* – {24} firearm; gun; rifle [*JPN teppō*]

topi – *n.* – {15} ankle bone; ankle

topo – *n.* – {23} door; entrance; gate; portal [*JPN tobira*]

topu – *n.* – {06} jump; bounce; hop [*JPN tobioriru*]

topue – *n.* – {06} undertow; be dragged down [*ZHO tuibō*]

topye – *n.* – {13} parasite; drone [*ARA tufayl*]

toppo – *n.* – {20} martial art; military skill

tonta – *n.* – {09} permafrost; tundra; layer of frozen soil [*ENG tundra*]

toka – *n.* – {32} tone; manner of speaking; mood [*to + ka(la)*]

toki – *v.* – {05} convex; potrude; bulge

toko – *v.* – {19} be devoted; fidelity; loyal; loyalty [*HEB adúk*]

toku – *v.* – {07} settle [a dispute]; resolve; solve

tokue – *v.* – {07} puncture; pierce; prick; penetrate [*ARA taqaba*]

tokya – *v.* – {07} inspect; examine; look over/around [*FIN tutkia*]

tokyo – *v.* – {07} be brave; bold; courage

tonke – *v.* – {06} enter without permission; trespass; invade

toma – *v.* – {01} deplete; exhaust; use-up; run out [*SWE tömma*]

tomi – *n.* – {01} characteristic; distinctive feature; trait

tomo – *v.* – {07} offer; supply; provide; furnish

tomu – *v.* – {31} be frugal; thrifty; economical

tomua – *v.* – {07} hire; rent; charter; lease out; [slave]

tona – *n.* – {31} tuna; flounder

tono – *n.* – {19} emote; emotion; feel; sentiment [*FIN tuntea*]

tonua – *n.* – {32} allophone; allophony [*oto + anu*]

tonya – *v.* – {07} collapse; disintegrate; crumble [*QUE thuñiy*]

tonye – *v.* – {07} be automatic; voluntary [*ZHO zidòng*]

tosa – *v.* – {07} waste; squander; dissipate; splurge

tosi – *v.* – {24} die; dice [*FAR tās*]

toso – *v.* – {07} be clumsy; uncoordinated [*SPA patoso*]

tosu – *v.* – {16} be fragrant; sweet smelling; aromatic; perfume

tohe – *v.* – {19} always [or routinely] cooperate or agree with

tohi – *n.* – {17} broccoli; cauliflower

toho – *v.* – {19} assert; claim; state; declare / -ho – *aff.* – assertive mood [ASS]

tohu – *n.* – {17} bean; pea; legume [*JPN tōfu*]

totsi – *v.* – {31} investment; to invest [*ZHO tóuzī*]

totso – *v.* – {07} eavesdrop; monitor [secretly]

totsue – *v.* – {15} feeling after cracking one's back

totsuya – *v.* – {28} Germany [*JPN Doitsu*]

totla – *v.* – {19} be accurate; be exact; be precise [*POL dokładny*]

tola – *pro.* – {27} any way; some way [*to + ula*]

toli – *v.* – {07} entice; tempt; seduce; allure

tolo – *n.* – {06} path; route; course; passage [*to + lo*]

toua – v. – {20} arbitrate; mediate

toue – v. – {11} smoke; mist; vapour; puff

toya – n. – {19} awareness; conscience; thinking [*FIN taju*]

to'o – v. – {31} to pay; compensate

ntaka – n. – {12} energy; fortitude; vigor / v. – to be energetic

ntaku – n. – {21} sibling / -ku – aff. – sibling [*nata + anku*] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

ntane – n. – {24} internet; network; web [*ENG internet*]

ntasa – n. – {05} equator; circle around any sphere; round; ring

ntasi – v. – {19} be excited; excite; agitate

ntaha – n. – {21} ancestor; elder [*nata + taha*] / **tlintaha** – ancestry; lineage; pedigree (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

ntahi – n. – {21} child; offspring / -hi – aff. – child [*nata + ahi*] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

ntahue – n. – {21} sibling's child [nibbling] / -hue – aff. – nibbling [*nata + hue*] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

ntahya – n. – {21} grandchild; descendant; heir; be ~ / -hya – aff. – grandchild [*nata + hya*] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

ntaua – v. – {32} derogatory sense; negative connotation [*FIN alentava*]

ntaue – n. – {21} cousin / -ue – aff. – cousin [*nata + ue*] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

ntalo – v. – {19} deliberate; consider

ntaya – n. – {21} spouse; loved one [*nata + tlaya*] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

ntaye – v. – {15} be overgrown; unkempt [of hair]; matted

nta'i (ntai) – n. – {21} baby; infant [*nata + ahi*] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

ntela – v. – {06} sever; cut off; separate

ntelo – v. – {01} interact; interplay; interrelated

nteyo – v. – {32} call sb away from a task/work

nte'o – num. – {31} million; 10⁶ / **nte-** – {04} mega [1000000] / **inte-** – aff. – micro [0.000001] (see: [Numbers](#) or [Measurement](#))

ntimu – n. – {17} lemon; citrus

ntopa – v. – {06} break through; make a breakthrough

ntopi – n. – {32} cliché; stereotype; truism [*SPA tópico*]

ntoka – v. – {18} button; fasten; knot

ntome – v. – {01} preserve; maintain; conserve

ntomua – n. – {19} trauma; emotional distress [*tono + umua*]

ntosa – v. – {13} butcher, slaughter, massacre [*JPN tosatsu*]

ntolo – n. – {18} locket; medallion; pendant

KA

ka – *part.* – {30} interrogative particle (Q) [*JPN ka*]

kapa – *v.* – {01} be adequate; enough; suffice [*ARA kāfin*]

kapi – *v.* – {19} be ugly; repulsive; not nice [*ARA qabīh*]

kapo – *n.* – {01} relationship; connection; involvement [*HUN kapocs*]

kapu – *n.* – {23} basket; box; bucket; container [*SWA kikapu*]

kapua – *n.* – {23} barrel; cask; tun [*SWA kikapu*]

kappa – *v.* – {07} receive; accept; collect [*HUN kap*]

kapye – *n.* – {32} card [small stiff paper] [*ZHO kǎpiàn*]

kapyo – *n.* – {13} gull; seagull

kampa – *intj.* – {30} cheers!; a toast [*ZHO gānbēi*]

kampo – *v.* – {15} catch (common) cold; have a mild illness

kata – *n.* – {01} essence; nature; universe; collective consciousness

kate – *n.* – {32} calligraphy; handwriting; penmanship / **katemya** – *v.* – to write in calligraphy [*ARA kaṭṭ*]

kati – *v.* – {02} be ancient; old; paleo-; classic

kato – *n.* – {22} two (or more) story building

kanta – *v.* – {19} be generous; magnanimous

kanti – *v.* – {07} deceive; cheat; swindle

kanto – *v.* – {19} mourn; grieve; lament [*KHM kan tuk*]

kanka – *n.* – {17} corn; maize

kanke – *n.* – {06} be rigid; inflexible; hard; stiff

kanki – *n.* – {15} flu; influenza

kanko – *v.* – {32} print; publish; publication; periodical

kam – *pro* – {27} they [3pl] / **ekam** – them [P.3pl] / **kami** – themselves [3pl.REFL] / **kamyo** – their(s) [3pl.GEN] [*ARA hum*] (see: [Pronouns](#))

kama – *n.* – {22} city; town; village / **-ku** – *aff.* – municipality of ~; town of ~

kame – *v.* – {19} be artless; innocent; naïve

kamo – *v.* – {07} entail; lead to; result in

kamu – *n.* – {32} dictionary; encyclopedia; lexicon [*ARA qāmūs*]

kamue – *n.* – {22} general; commander; military leader [*kana + mue'o*]

kamya – *v.* – {07} stun; shock; bewilder [*KOR kkamjjak*]

kana – *v.* – {20} lead; leading; leadership; leader / **kan** – *aff.* – chief of; leader of [*MON qayan*]

kanata – *n.* – {28} Canada

kane – *v.* – {32} dispel; refute; repudiate

kani – *v.* – {17} sausage

kano – *intj.* – {30} my dear; my darling

kanu – *n.* – {25} stringed instrument; play ~ [*TUR kanun*]

kanue – *n.* – {25} canvas [sail; painting surface]

kanyo – *v.* – {32} question; ask; raise a question [*ka + -nyo*]

kasa – *n.* – {14} bamboo; parasol; umbrella [*JPN kasa*]

kase – *n.* – {32} announce; report; newspaper; to pass

kasi – *n.* – {15} infection; infect; influence

kasu – *n.* – {31} lend; loan; borrow

kaha – *n.* – {23} paper; document; letter; page; site

kaho – *n.* – {15} operculum; a covering flap [of skin]

kahu – *n.* – {23} furniture; household items; paraphernalia

kahue – *n.* – {19} mirage; shadow

kahyo – *n.* – {23} porcelain; ceramic

katsa – *n.* – {23} glass; windshield; window

katse – *v.* – {32} assume; subjunctive; assumptive; presume; suppose

katsi – *n.* – {19} dignity; sanctity; worth

katso – *n.* – {17} meal; meal time / **katsoha** – feast; buffet; large meal

katsu – *n.* – {19} be modest; self-effacing; modest remarks

katsua – *n.* – {06} slip; slide; slippery; polished

katsue – *n.* – {29} owner; master; host

katla – *v.* – {24} catapult; launch; eject (from a plane); shoot

katlo – *v.* – {07} take risk; hazard; venture [**ARA** *kaṭar*]

kaua – *n.* – {17} coffee / *v.* – to drink ~ [**ARA** *qahwa*]

kaue – *n.* – {15} chin; jaw [look at sb]

kala – *n.* – {32} language; speech / *v.* – talk; say; speak / **-tla** – *aff.* – ~ type of speaking or language [**ARA** *kallama*]

kale – *v.* – {07} investigate; scout; explore

kali – *v.* – {05} slant; slope; incline; oblique; lean

kalo – *v.* – {01} substitute for; replace; supersede

kaya – *n.* – {09} earth; planet; world / **-ku** – *aff.* – ~ planet/world of ~

kaye – *post.* – {30} until; up to; as far as [TEMP]

kayo – *v.* – {07} lose; lost; loss; misplace

ka'a – *n.* – {13} crab; to walk sideways; crab-wise

ka'e – *post.* – {30} to; towards; at [dative; directional DAT]

ka'o – *num.* – {31} seven; 7 (see: [Numbers](#))

ka'u – *v.* – {06} sit cross-legged; sit w/o back support

ke – *part.* – {30} topic particle; comparative particle; relative clause marker; “that...”; nominalizer [**ZHO** *gè*]

kepyo – *n.* – {31} ticket; ballot; bank note

kempo – *n.* – {22} constitution; law; statute [**JPN** *kenpō*]

keta – *v.* – {07} behave; conduct oneself

keti – *v.* – {19} compose; think up

keto – *v.* – {06} migrate; migration; mobile; portable

kenta – *n.* – {22} capital city for a seat of government [**TUR** *başkent*]

kenko – *v.* – {19} humble; humility; modesty [**JPN** *kenkyo na*]

kema – *v.* – {20} work; labor; task; job

kemeta – *n.* – {28} Egypt

kemi – *v.* – {32} passive; inactive [**JPN** *ukemi*]

kemu – *v.* – {01} experience; undergo

kena – *n.* – {05} circle; be circular; spherical

kenaku – *n.* – {09} Saturn [ring/circle planet]

kenua – *n.* – {18} denim; jeans [**ITA** *Genoa*]

kesa – *n.* – {31} keep score; tally; calculate; compute

kese – *v.* – {20} be obscene; coarse; vulgar

keso – *n.* – {05} image; form; figure; visualization

keha – *n.* – {15} body [human]; health; anatomy

kehe – *n.* – {13} shark

kehi – *v.* – {15} hiccup; belch; burp

keho – *v.* – {07} alarm; alert; warning signal

kehu – *v.* – {17} tasty; savory; yummy

ketsa – *v.* – {19} doubt; suspect / **-ke** – *aff.* – doubt; suspicion [dubitative DUB]

ketsi – *v.* – {19} rough; coarse (in texture)

ketsu – *v.* – {20} unruly; rude

ketsua – *n.* – {19} resolution; decision; statement of intent

ketla – *n.* – {08} red [**ENG** *kettle*]

ketle – *n.* – {24} chain; linked

keua – *v.* – {06} abandon; discard; spurn; forsake

keue – *v.* – {02} be permanent; constant; fixed

kele – *n.* – {24} shackles; fetters; manacle [**TUR** *kelepçe*]

keli – *v.* – {19} pity; pitiable; pitiful [**ZHO** *kělián*]

kelo – *v.* – {15} castrate; a castrate; neuter

keya – *n.* – {04} gram [unit of mass] (ounce; pound; ton)

keye – *n.* – {20} course; class; lesson

keyo – *n.* – {32} description; qualification; adjective

ke'e – *part.* – {30} so; such; such a degree

ki – *n.* – {27} self; identity or personality; one's own being or essence / **-i** / **-ki** – *aff.* – reflexive [REFL]; self [essence]

kipa – *n.* – {15} gums; inner mouth

kipe – *n.* – {19} favor; favorite; darling [**SWA** *kipenzi*]

kipo – *v.* – {19} aspire; hope; wish

kipu – *n.* – {19} mood; mental state (of mind) [**KOR** *gibun*]

kita – *n.* – {03} north; northern [**JPN** *kita*]

kiti – *v.* – {06} accelerate; expedite; speed-up

kito – *v.* – {01} subsist; survive

kinta – *v.* – {06} be rampant; run wild; spree

kinte – *v.* – {05} be inverted; swapped; upside-down

kinti – *n.* – {13} squirrel

kinto – *n.* – {24} spanner; lever [on a machine]; wrench

kima – *part.* – {30} at the minimum; at the very least

kimu – *n.* – {19} duty; responsibility; obligation

kimyo – *v.* – {19} be strange; odd; weird; unusual

kina – *n.* – {19} mammal (~four-legged animal)

kine – *n.* – {15} dry mucus, booger

kinua – *n.* – {11} metal working or casting of some kind

kinya – *n.* – {11} / {08} silver; coins / **kinyahi** – platinum; little silver

kinyo – *v.* – {07} intervene; get involved

kisa – *v.* – {07} tear; split; separate; rip

kisi – *v.* – {32} deny; disclaim; disavow

kiso – *n.* – {01} base; foundation; root; radical [chemistry]

kisua – *n.* – {14} root of plant

kisue – *n.* – {17} soda/carbonated water

kiha – *v.* – {04} be high; tall; above average; long

kiho – *part.* – {30} as things allow; opportune/ity moment

kihu – *n.* – {10} weather; climate; atmosphere; situation

kihua – *v.* – {10} be clear; fine [weather]

kihya – *n.* – {01} root; source; origin

kihyo – *n.* – {31} business; trade; commerce

kitsa – *v.* – {08} be dark; darkly; darkness

kitse – *v.* – {32} graffiti; scrawl; scribble

kitsi – *n.* – {11} texture; grain (of wood)

kitla – *v.* – {01} create; invent; make-up

kiue – *v.* – {16} stink; odor; pungent aroma; be smelly

kili – *n.* – {16} giraffe

kiya – *v.* – {19} self-awareness; be self aware

kiyo – *n.* – {06} be fast; rapid; quick; velocity / **-kyo** – *aff.* – ~ quickly; rapidly

ki'i – *n.* – {13} screech; shriek; chirp or peep [onom]

ko – *n.* – {27} individual; person / **-ko** / **-tlo** – *aff.* – agentive [AG]; one who ~ (does/is)

kopa – *n.* – {17} mushroom (fruiting body of a fungus); sponge [**HUN gomba**]

kope – *v.* – {17} baste [cooking]; grease; oil; petroleum

kopi – *n.* – {22} bridge; crosspiece

kopo – *n.* – {17} fermentation; yeast

kopu – *v.* – {07} knock on a door; rap on something

kopa – *n.* – {14} mold (mould); mildew; fungus [**KOR gompang'i**]

komo – *n.* – {14} seaweed

kota – *n.* – {01} detail; particular information; molecule

kote – *v.* – {25} divulge; leak out

koto – *v.* – {25} play a rhythm/drum / *n.* – drum beat; rhythm; tempo

konte – *v.* – {32} convey; distribute; send

konto – *n.* – {09} flow [the movement of liquid]; current

konka – *v.* – {21} born out of wedlock; be illegitimate (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

konke – *n.* – {32} blank space on form; space between words

koma – *v.* – {07} conceal; hide away [lurk]; stalk

komi – *v.* – {15} be allergic; allergy

komo – *n.* – {33} barn; stall; stable; shed; corral

komu – *v.* – {20} advertise; a commercial; advertisement

kona – *n.* – {18} dress; skirt

kone – *v.* – {19} awe; intimidate

koni – *n.* – {13} skunk; polecat (slang: urinate; odor of urine) [**CIC koni**]

kono – *n.* – {08} gray; stone; rock; ash / **tlekono** – *n.* – {11} slab; flagstone; slate / **konoheua** – *n.* – {09} comet [sky-stone]

konu – *v.* – {06} aspiration; ambition; to volunteer [**TUR gönüllü**]

konya – *v.* – {15} dregs; draff; pickled in wine; rotten; messy; ruined

kosa – *v.* – {24} cut down; mow; eliminate; scythe; sickle

kosi – *v.* – {20} be formal; be official; be ceremonial

koso – *v.* – {32} assure; guarantee

koha – v. – {19} be wistful; nostalgic; homesick / *n.* – wistfulness; nostalgia [*FIN kaiho*]

kohe – *n.* – {09} plateau; bluff; mesa

koho – v. – {06} float; drift; be buoyant

kohu – *n.* – {10} fog; mist; vapor; steam

kohue – *n.* – {19} regret; repent; feel remorse

kohya – v. – {15} castrate; fig. emasculate; neuter

kotsa – *n.* – {20} spiteful/damned person [male or female]... "bitch" [*ko + tsaya*]

kotse – *n.* – {22} factory; plant; workshop

kotsi – *n.* – {19} evidence; proof; prove

kotso – *n.* – {23} earthenware; ceramic

kotsu – *n.* – {15} clavicle; collarbone

kotle – *n.* – {14} pine; fir tree

kotlo – *n.* – {17} boiler; pan; pot

koua – *n.* – {22} republic; representative government

koli – *n.* – {13} extremity; tag along; tail

kolo – v. – {05} notch; groove; indentation; hole; concave

koya – v. – {20} apologize; remorse; sorry

koye – v. – {07} be deliberate; on purpose

koyo – *part.* – {30} whose; of who [*ko + yoha*]

ku – *conj.* – {30} and; also; too; as well (clause level)

kupa – v. – {12} die; death; [be] dead

kupe – *n.* – {13} arthropod; tick

kupi – *n.* – {15} nipple; teat [on baby's bottle]

kupu – *n.* – {13} butterfly; moth

kupue – v. – {05} curve; curved line; indirect; in a roundabout way

kupye – v. – {31} be excessive; too many/much; exceed / *-pye* – *aff.* – too much ~

kumpu – *n.* – {31} rational number

kuta – *n.* – {23} fence; wall

kute – v. – {13} bite; sting [of insect]

kuti – v. – {07} thump; bang; pound

kuto – v. – {31} mathematics; mathematical; math [*uku + -to*]

kunta – *n.* – {22} army; military force / **kuntauela** – *n.* – navy; naval force

kunke – *n.* – {31} negative number [*uku + -nke*]

kuma – *n.* – {13} bear; ursine [*JPN kuma*]

kume – v. – {07} cancel; repeal; undo / *-me* – *aff.* – undo ~; reversative [REV]

kuna – *n.* – {15} excrement; dung; manure; feces; shit / v. – excrete; expel; defecate [*WBP kuna*]

kuni – v. – {19} lucid dream [*FIN selkouni*]

kunya – v. – {01} arise; come into being; form; appear

kunye – *n.* – {09} moon; lunar; satellite / **kuntahe** – moon set [*kunye + tahe*] / **kunuaya** – moon rise [*kunye + uaya*]

kusa – *n.* – {13} bird; avian [that flies]

kusu – v. – {06} push [away]; press; shove; squeeze

kuha – v. – {17} cook; prepare food / **kuhasa** – kitchen; room for food preparation

kuhi – v. – {06} hold; grasp; clench (one's fist)

kuhu – v. – {32} object; differ; challenge; protest

kuhua – v. – {20} meet; meeting

kuhya – *n.* – {31} decimal; fraction

kutsa – *n.* – {23} spoon; ladle

kutsi – *n.* – {13} prawn; shrimp

kutsu – *n.* – {17} meat; flesh / **-tsu** – *aff.* – ~ type of meat [**FAR gušt**]

kutsua – *v.* – {20} invite; invitation [**FIN kutsua**]

kutla – *v.* – {05} be lumpy; rock pile; uneven

kutle – *n.* – {11} niter; saltpeter; potassium nitrate

kuua – *n.* – {22} district; region; ward

kula – *v.* – {02} take up time; spend time [**JPN kurasu**]

kule – *n.* – {22} keep; tower / **kulempula** – *n.* – lighthouse; shore beacon [**+ mpula**]

kuli – *n.* – {19} soul; spirit; vigor

kuya – *v.* – {08} be green; foliage; verdant [**SWA kijani**]

kuye – *v.* – {06} grab; catch; arrest; snatch; scratch

kuyo – *v.* – {01} intrinsic to sth; inherent; native; essential; innate [**ZHO gùyǒu**]

ku'a – *v.* – {20} to subdue; to overthrow

ku'u – *n.* – {33} cereal; grain

kua – *pro.* – {27} everything; every; all [INCL] / *aff.* – each; all of; distributive [**ARA kul**]

kuampo – *v.* – {19} egotistical; arrogant; brassy

kuate – *n.* – {22} double; twin [identical/fraternal]

kuanta – *v.* – {03} lenient; spacious; wide

kuanto – *n.* – {17} cherry [tree; wood]

kuanka – *v.* – {09} irrigate; wash with water

kuami – *n.* – {13} eel; water snake

kuana – *n.* – {17} peach [fruit; tree; color]

kuanu – *n.* – {14} bush; woody plant; shrub

kuasi – *n.* – {11} ore; mine; mineral

kuasu – *v.* – {19} arbitrary; subjective [**ZHO zhǔguān**]

kuaha – *v.* – {19} study; science; be scientific / **-ua** *aff.* – science of ~; -ology

kuatse – *n.* – {13} opossum

kuatla – *n.* – {13} reptile; snake / **kuatlatloha** > **kuatloha** – grass snake

kuali – *v.* – {07} drill; bore; dig into

kualo – *v.* – {20} beat with the fist; cudgel; hammer / *n.* – hammer; cudgel [**CHR ganvqualoa**]

kuaya – *v.* – {32} praise; applaud; cheer [**ZHO kuājiǎng**]

kue – *part.* – {30} like; similar to (used for comparison of similarity only)

kuipa – *v.* – {06} escape; run away; flee [**SWA kwepa**]

kueta – *n.* – {02} spring; vernal

kueti – *v.* – {22} accuse; charge; indict

kuena – *n.* – {33} staple food; essential crop [**kuyo + ina**]

kuenu – *v.* – {07} pinch; clutch; wring

kuetsa – *n.* – {17} cigarette; cigar; rolled tobacco

kuetso – *v.* – {06} stroll; amble; walk leisurely

kuetsu – *v.* – {19} be precious; valuable; rare

kuetla – *v.* – {33} thresh; flail; thrash

kuela – *v.* – {19} excel; surpass; exceed

kueli – *n.* – {22} rights; legal entitlement

kuelo – *n.* – {09} gorge; strait; ravine; isthmus

kya – *part.* – {30} imperative [IMP] / **-kya** – *aff.* – cohortative [HORT]

kyapo – *n.* – {13} arachnid; spider

kyanki – *v.* – {07} refrain; abstain; avert

kyanko – *n.* – {11} kohl; grey mineral; eye liner/makeup; stibnite; antimony

kyasu – *v.* – {20} confer; grant; bestow

kyaho – *v.* – {19} practice; train; drill

kyatlo – *n.* – {22} commander; officer in charge

kyali – *n.* – {24} spear; lance; pike / *v.* – use a ~ [*JPN yari*]

kyalo – *n.* – {18} gem; jewel; precious stone; glitter

kyalokai – *n.* – {08} ruby [gem; color]

kyaua – *v.* – {19} be belligerent

kye – *part.* – {30} indirect speech particle [*kala + aye*]

kyepe – *v.* – {03} be diagonal; sharp turn; zigzag

kyeha – *v.* – {20} get along well; compatible

kyehu – *v.* – {06} leisure; take a break

kyetsa – *n.* – {17} mustard; wasabi

kyela – *n.* – {23} wreath; garland

kyele – *n.* – {15} bang (hair); fashionable; mane; crest

kye'u – *n.* – {13} fish gills

kye'o – *num.* – {31} hundred thousand; 10⁵ (see: [Numbers](#))

kyo – *part.* – {30} hurry up! Quickly! [*kiyo*]

kyopa – *n.* – {24} match; tool to start a fire

kyopo – *v.* – {19} be afraid; fear; frighten

kyompi – *n.* – {11} fine powder; dust

kyota – *v.* – {19} be crazy; deranged; insane; demented

kyonko – *n.* – {17} flavoring; seasoning; spice

kyoma – *n.* – {09} barren place; desert

kyomi – *v.* – {19} interest; interested; be interesting

kyono – *n.* – {07} comforting habit or ritual

kyosa – *v.* – {15} sex; copulation; fornicate

kyoso – *v.* – {07} compete; competition; match

kyosu – *v.* – {07} raid; carry out a raid; invade

kyohi – *v.* – {32} refuse; decline; reject

kyohu – *v.* – {07} be drastic; extreme; aggressive / -
hu – *aff.* – aggressive, extreme, or intensive [EXT]

kyohua – *v.* – {07} exchange; swap; trade; transpose [*KOR gyohwan*]

kyotlo – *n.* – {13} coyote

kyoli – *n.* – {04} spacing; distance; interval; length

kyo'a – *v.* – {07} be quiet; silence; soundless

nka – *part.* – {30} emphatic negative

nkapa – *n.* – {17} alcohol; ale; beer; lager; liquor /
ponkapa – cider; hard ~ (+ *pom*- apple) [*WBP ngapa*]

nkapi – *n.* – {15} kiss / *v.* – kiss, touch with lips [*CEB ngabil*]

nkampo – *v.* – {06} segment into equal pieces

nkata – *v.* – {32} agree; consent; approve / **nankata** – treaty; agreement; promise; pact

nkati – *v.* – {13} groom; preen

nkanu – *v.* – {04} be short [in height and from end edge]

nkasa – *v.* – {04} measure; measurement / (-)**nka**(-) – *aff.* – measurement of ~

nkasu – *v.* – {06} intrude; to charge in; to gate-crash

nkahi – *n.* – {13} mollusks; crustaceans; shellfish; lobster

nkaho – *n.* – {14} culm; stem; stalk [*MRI kākaho*]

nkatsa – *v.* – {09} move liquid or gas; pump; reciprocating motion [*RUS nakáčivat'*]

nkatsi – *n.* – {24} wedge; peg; post; stake

nkatso – *n.* – {22} spy; secret agent

nkalo – *n.* – {32} pronoun; word used instead of another

nkayo – *n.* – {02} week [7 days]

nka'e – *post.* – {30} in spite of; regardless of

nke – *part.* – {27} no; not / **-nke/-k** – *aff.* – negative; not

nkepa – *n.* – {06} charge [military term]; sudden attack

nketa – *n.* – {08} turquoise; tophus [gem; color]

nkeni – *n.* – {23} visit; be guest; patronize

nkela – *part.* – {30} whether (or not); if; is or isn't

nkeli – *v.* – {17} cassia or cinnamon

nkelo – *v.* – {06} block; hinder; obstruct; thwart; prevent; stunted

nkina – *v.* – {05} steep incline; water chute; sluice

nkiha – *v.* – {19} judge; discriminate; discern

nkihua – *v.* – {02} be lengthy; be long [duration]

nkitso – *v.* – {19} be stressed; be tense; be nervous

nkila – *v.* – {07} blink; glance; appear in a flash; reveal more

nkilo – *v.* – {26} be bright; clear; resonant; distinct

nkiye – *n.* – {17} vegetable; non-sweet edible plant

nkopa – *v.* – {19} delusion; paranoia; deluded

nkompā – *v.* – {07} exercise; sports; athletics

nkota – *n.* – {14} maple; sycamore

nkoma – *v.* – {06} raise; hoist; rise

nkomo – *n.* – {22} storehouse; warehouse; depot [*noko + -mo*]

nkosa – *n.* – {02} late summer (serotinal)

nkoha – *v.* – {06} shake (a part of one's body); shrug (shoulders)

nkohe – *n.* – {11} fossil resin; gem; color

nkotsi – *v.* – {06} march; parade; demonstration [*JPN kōshin suru*]

nkotso – *n.* – {07} persistence; perserverance / *v.* – persist; persevere; stick to something [*KOR gojip*]

nkola – *v.* – {07} choose; decide; select

nkolo – *n.* – {04} are [unit of area] (acre)

nkoyo – *n.* – {13} lamb; sheep

nkuta – *n.* – {13} cage; coop; pen

nkumu – *v.* – {13} be a burden; cumbersome; difficult

nkusa – *v.* – {15} sneeze; act of sneezing

MA

ma – *conj.* – {30} and; also; too; as well

mampu – *n.* – {23} duct; pipe; straw; tube

mata – *v.* – {20} kill; murder [*SPA matar*]

mate – *v.* – {19} be distressed; grieved; uneasy

mato – *v.* – {07} touch; contact; access; feel

manta – *n.* – {32} logic; principle / *v.* – think logically; use logic [*ARA mantiq*]

manti – *n.* – {32} facial tissue; napkin; paper towel; handkerchief [*ARA mandīl*]

maka – *n.* – {25} music; tune / *v.* – play ~

mako – *v.* – {09} absorb; assimilate; ingest

maku – *v.* – {23} rest; sleep

makua – *v.* – {18} iron; press; smooth out [*ARA mikwāh*]

makue – *n.* – {22} initiation ceremony; rite of passage

manka – *v.* – {10} chill; be cold; cool

manki – *v.* – {11} tungsten; wolfram (chemistry)

mana – *n.* – {06} force; power; strength / *v.* – be strong; powerful

mane – *v.* – {22} prohibit; forbid; ban

mano – *n.* – {13} chicken; fowl; poultry / **manoha** – *n.* – turkey [big chicken] [*TGL manok*]

manye – *v.* – {07} manage; handle; run; deal with [*SPA manejar*]

manyo – *v.* – {04} size; height; stature [*SPA maño*]

masa – *n.* – {13} deer; elk; moose [*NAH mazatl*]

mase – *n.* – {06} dance; move music; flicker [flame]

masi – *n.* – {23} door/window frame

masu – *n.* – {09} countryside; areas outside the city

masua – *n.* – {18} pipe [smoking utensil]

masue – *v.* – {06} be nimble; agile; lithe; graceful

maha – *n.* – {31} add; more [than]; increase [compare **ma**]

mahe – *post.* – {30} between; among [intrative INTR]

mahi – *n.* – {24} needle [for sewing]; thorn

matsa – *n.* – {32} nonsense; ridiculous talk; gibberish

matse – *v.* – {07} blend; mix; various; stir; merge [*JPN mazeru*]

matsi – *v.* – {19} perception; perceive; perceptive

matso – *v.* – {32} brushstroke; pen mark [*RUS mazók*]

matsu – *v.* – {07} victory; success; win; triumph

matsua – *v.* – {17} be flavored; smell; hint of; taste

matla – *n.* – {17} broth; casserole; soup; stew

matle – *n.* – {22} statue; sculpture; carve

maua – *v.* – {14} flower; plant; bloom; sprout / **-hua** – *aff.* – ~ type of flower [*ZHO huā*]

maue – *post.* – {30} as soon as; when [TEMP]

mala – *v.* – {19} bad; be unfavorable; unpleasant / **mpo** – *aff.* – marks a dipreferred version of ~ [*SPA mala/o*]

male – *v.* – {07} to display; to exhibit

mali – *v.* – {01} be fictitious; be theoretical; be virtual

malo – *n.* – {08} brown [*SPA marrón*]

maya – *n.* – {32} water; fluid / *v.* – be wet; moist [*ARA màyya*]

maye – *post.* – {30} before [TEMP]

mayo – *v.* – {24} apparatus; device; equipment; tool [INSTR] / **-nyo** – *aff.* – ~ type of tool

ma'atsu – *n.* – {02} March

ma'ayo – *n.* – {02} May

ma'e – *post.* – {30} before; in front (of) [LOC] / **ma'ela** – *v.* – precede others; in advance [*JPN mae*]

ma'o – *num.* – {31} four; 4 / **ima'o** – a quarter/fourth (see: [Numbers](#))

ma'u – *v.* – {17} be spicy hot [taste]; fig. biting [criticism]

meta – *n.* – {04} meter [unit of length] (inch; foot; yard)

mete – *v.* – {19} be ambiguous; unclear; vague

meka – *v.* – {19} be holy; sacred

menka – *n.* – {18} cotton; flax [*JPN menka*]

mesa – *n.* – {01} example; precedent; model; for instance

mesi – *v.* – {07} be superstitious / *n.* – superstition; suspicion [*JPN meishin*]

mesiko – *n.* – {28} Mexico

meha – *v.* – {07} hit; slap; strike; spank

mehu – *v.* – {24} vacuum

metse – *n.* – {13} cricket; grasshopper; locust

metsi – *v.* – {07} adopt; switch over to; replace [*HEB 'iméts*]

metsu – *v.* – {15} to open the eyes [wide]

metla – *n.* – {25} flute; sound of wind; whistle; play ~

metle – *n.* – {15} knuckle; joint

meua – *v.* – {07} accomplish; achieve; finish; succeed

mela – *v.* – {07} continue; endure; last

meli – *v.* – {06} kowtow; prostrate; bow

meya – *n.* – {32} refined language; poetic genre

me'a – *v.* – {30} be neat; even; level; identical; simultaneous

mi – *n.* – {31} few; small amount; handful / **-mi** – *aff.* – few; small; paucal plural[PAU]

mita – *n.* – {13} canine; dog [*BLA imitáá*]

mito – *v.* – {32} confess; admit; come clean

minta – *n.* – {11} sample; specimen

minte – *n.* – {25} keepsake; souvenir; memorabilia

mika – *n.* – {24} clippers; scissors; shears

mina – *n.* – {03} south; southern [*JPN minami*]

misa – *n.* – {22} highway; road; street

misu – *n.* – {11} copper / **misusi** – {08} copper acetate; blue-green patina

mitse – *v.* – {01} disappear; vanish

mitsu – *v.* – {15} stare at; fix attention on sth [*JPN mitsumeru*]

mitla – *n.* – {24} arrow; dart

mitli – *n.* – {18} suit; tunic; tuxedo

mila – *n.* – {32} word; language component; morpheme

milo – *n.* – {11} bubble; foam; suds

miya – *n.* – {09} core; pit; stone; dig out the center

miyo – *n.* – {22} hair salon; hair dresser's shop [*KOR miyong'won*]

mo – *n.* – {27} place; location (where) / **-mo** – *aff.* – marks place where s.t. happens, is made, or typically resides / **mok** – nowhere / **mokua** – everywhere

mota – *v.* – {19} recall; bring mind; reminisce

moto – *v.* – {19} remember; memory

monto – *n.* – {15} trunk; torso

moka – *n.* – {17} flour; wheat; be white-faced

moko – *n.* – {13} lizard [reptile w/ legs] /

mokomunta – chameleon (lizard-change)

moku – *n.* – {06} pillow; rest one's head

monka – *v.* – {29} be expert; adept; experienced; a professional

mona – *v.* – {01} be safe; secure; safety; security

mono – *v.* – {08} blonde; fair

mosa – *v.* – {07} adventure; foray; take risks

mosi – *n.* – {11} whetstone; millstone; hammerstone; grindstone [**ZHO mó**]

moso – *n.* – {29} steward (of a household), head servant [**SPA mozo**]

moha – *v.* – {28} be far; distant; remote

mohe – *v.* – {07} install; place; put

mohi – *v.* – {19} discredit; smear sb's name; bring shame upon [**ZHO mōhēi**]

motsa – *n.* – {17} banana; plantain

motsi – *n.* – {18} bag; pouch; sack [**SPA mochila**]

motso – *v.* – {09} undulation; wave; ripple [effect]; tide

motsua – *v.* – {19} be creepy; unnerving; disturbing

motsue – *v.* – {07} violate s/o or s/th

motla – *v.* – {20} trash; throw away; dispose of

motlo – *n.* – {24} engine; motor; machine

moue – *n.* – {11} plastic; synthetic resin; plastic cement

mole – *n.* – {17} apricot [fruit; tree; color]

moli – *n.* – {14} forest; trees / **tlimoli** – tuft; tussock; clump of trees

molo – *n.* – {13} cod; haddock [fish]

moya – *v.* – {32} mark; symbol; write; spell

moyo – *n.* – {15} heart; mind; centre; core

mo'a – *v.* – {32} explicit explanation; specify

mo'i – *v.* – {23} soap; lather; foam

muta – *n.* – {15} back; spine; dorsal; vertebrae

muti – *n.* – {18} fad; fashion

muto – *v.* – {20} sexiness; sexy; sensual; voluptuous

munta – *v.* – {01} change; alter; transform; rearrange; revise; convert

muka – *v.* – {06} facing; towards sb/st

muku – *n.* – {24} knife; blade; weapon; arms

mukua – *v.* – {02} be infinite; endless; boundless; inexhaustible

muna – *v.* – {19} care; concern; important; worry

mune – *n.* – {15} breast; chest; cleavage

muni – *v.* – {15} itch; itchiness

muno – *n.* – {32} table of contents

munua – *n.* – {22} culture; civilization; cultural

munya – *v.* – {06} wander about unhurriedly; linger; loiter [**FIN munia**]

munye – *v.* – {19} be a problem; be a hassle; be difficult

muha – *n.* – {22} monk; nun

muhe – *v.* – {19} sadness; grief; be sad

muhi – *n.* – {09} environment; surrounding area; ecology [**ARA muhī**]

muhya – *v.* – {20} neutral; apolitical; unbiased [*ARA muḥāyid*]

mutsa – *n.* – {22} society; populous; population

mutsi – *v.* – {19} be urgent; emergency

mutsu – *v.* – {07} friction; rubbing; chafing; fig. disharmony; conflict [*ZHO mōcā*]

mut sue – *v.* – {19} disappointed; lose hope; despair

mutla – *v.* – {01} be absolute; unconditional

mula – *v.* – {07} begin; initial; start / **-mu** – *aff.* – inchoative aspect [*INCH*]

muli – *v.* – {19} be comfortable; at ease

muya – *v.* – {07} do; make; cause / **-mya** – *aff.* – causative [*CAUS*] / **-mye** – *aff.* – redo; resume; resumptive [*RSM*]

mu'e – *n.* – {05} rhombus; diamond

mua – *post.* – {30} with; by; using; via / **-mua** – *aff.* – comitative; instrumental [*COM*]

muapa – *v.* – {07} set apart for a particular use; appropriate

muata – *v.* – {20} manners; be polite [*ness*]

muate – *v.* – {02} be early; prior; be timely; in advance

muati – *v.* – {07} risk one's life; be in extreme danger

muaka – *v.* – {07} dump; pour; empty out; gush

muana – *n.* – {09} ocean; sea / **muanahi** – salt lake

muanya – *n.* – {33} opening made by parting; gap; hole; ditch

muasi – *v.* – {03} be parallel; of equal rank; simultaneous

muaye – *n.* – {11} soot; carbon black; lampblack

mue – *post.* – {30} without; lacking; absence of / **-mue** – *aff.* – abessive [*ABE*]

muenā – *n.* – {17} clams and crabs; seafood [*muana + ina*]

muesa – *n.* – {22} organization; agency; institution

muetlo – *v.* – {15} sweat; perspiration

muela – *n.* – {17} raspberry

muele – *n.* – {03} direction; orientation

mue'o – *num.* – {31} ten thousand; 10⁴ (*see: [Numbers](#)*)

mya – *part.* – {30} as ...as; equative case [*EQU*] (*see: [Comparison](#)*)

myata – *v.* – {32} to hint at; to imply; sth hidden [*FIN antaa ymmärtää*]

myaku – *v.* – {15} heartbeat; pulse

myana – *v.* – {01} variety; variation; vary

myano – *n.* – {32} alliteration

myasu – *v.* – {07} aim; alignment; target

myatsua – *v.* – {07} point out mistakes or weak points for correction; inspect

myali – *n.* – {25} symphony; orchestra

mya'a – *n.* – {13} meow; cat noise (onom.) / cat; feline (*see also: [neko](#)*)

myeta – *n.* – {02} season; period / **-mye-** – *aff.* – season/period of ~

myeto – *v.* – {15} show fear or surprise on face / **myetonyo** – scarecrow; talisman

myeka – *n.* – {15} neck; throat; voice

myena – *n.* – {04} extent; surface [area]

myene – *v.* – {15} be dazed; stare blankly; distracted

myonta – *v.* – {07} allow; permit / **-myo** – *aff.* – marks permissive mood [*PERM*] [*FIN myöntää*]

myokua – *n.* – {24} software [computer]

myoso – *n.* – {05} component; element; constituent

NA

na – *pro* – {27} I [1s] / **nam** – we [1pl] / **ena** – me [P.1s] / **na'i** – myself [1s.REFL] / **nayo** – my/mine [1s.GEN] [*ARA* 'anā] (see: [Pronouns](#))

napa – *n.* – {17} grape; raisin / **napya** – *n.* – wine [*ARA* 'inab]

nape – *v.* – {07} be cooperative; cooperate; collaborate [*QUE* yanapay]

napi – *v.* – {19} be mundane; routine; common [*HUN* hétköznapi]

napo – *n.* – {17} turnip; any thick root vegetable (slang: penis) [*SPA* nabo]

napye – *v.* – {15} be scarred; bruise; pockmark [*FIN* rokonarpi]

nampa – *n.* – {18} blouse; shirt; vest [*KOR* nambang]

nampu – *n.* – {09} fountain; spring [*THA* náam-pú]

nata – *n.* – {21} family member; relative / **nta** – *aff.* – relative (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

nati – *n.* – {18} belief; myth; religion

nato – *n.* – {03} straight [direction]; not bent [*CMC* nanatolo]

nante – *v.* – {02} be seldom; rare [*ZHO* nándé]

naka – *v.* – {21} be feminine; a woman / *n.* – woman; female; wife / **-na** – *aff.* – feminine gender [FEM] [*HEB* n'kevá] / **nakkan** – *n.* – chiefess [*naka* + *kana*] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

nako – *v.* – {07} peck; tap; pick at [*ARA* naqqara]

naku – *n.* – {21} sister; female sibling [*naka* + *anku*] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

nanka – *intj.* – {30} emphasizing disgust; [intj. of contempt] [*JPN* nanka]

nam – *pro* – {27} we [1pl] / **namyo** – our(s) / **nami** – ourselves [*ARA* 'anā] (see: [Pronouns](#))

nama – *v.* – {12} mature; grow; growth; ripen [*ARA* namā]

namya – *v.* – {07} belong; be in proper place [*ARA* intamā]

nasa – *v.* – {12} be born; give birth [*SPA* nacer]

nasi – *v.* – {17} pear [fruit; tree; color] [*JPN* nashi]

naso – *v.* – {13} dragon [*NAV* na'ashó'iitsoh]

nasua – *v.* – {07} climax; orgasm; upsurge

naha – *n.* – {09} creek; river; stream [*ARA* nahr]

nahe – *v./adp.* – {30} be inside; interior; during; within (inessive) [*GER* nach] / **nahela** – *v.* – enter; go into [*nahe* + *yala*]

nahi – *n.* – {21} daughter; girl [*naka* + *ahi*] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

naho – *n.* – {32} grammar; order; rule; syntax [*ARA* nahw]

nahu – *n.* – {19} coincidence; coincidental; to coincide [*CZE* náhoda]

nahue – *n.* – {21} niece (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

nahya – *n.* – {21} granddaughter (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

nahye – *v.* – {19} be intermittent; off and on; stop-go

natsa – *v.* – {25} draw; paint; drawing; painting [NAV *na'ach'qah*]

natsi /na:tʃi/ – *v.* – {32} poem; poetry; verse [TUR *nazim*]

natso – *n.* – {25} puzzle; riddle; enigma [JPN *nazo*]

natsu – *n.* – {02} summer (estival) [JPN *natsu*]

natsua – *v.* – {07} let go; release; unleash

natla – *v.* – {07} put on airs; self-important; high and mighty [ZHO *nádà*]

natli – *n.* – {14} palm tree [ARA *nakl*]

natlo – *n.* – {17} plum; prune [fruit; tree; color] [NAV *ch'il na'at'o'iitsoh*]

nala – *v.* – {07} illuminate; light; shine; glow [ARA *nawwara*]

nale – *v.* – {23} fork; pitchfork; prong [ARM *elān*]

nalo – *v.* – {19} grin; laugh; smile [FIN *nauru*]

na'am – *pro* – {27} we (but not you) [1pl.EXCL]
ena'am – us (but not you) [P.1pl.EXCL] / **na'ami** – ourselves [1pl.EXCL.REFL] / **na'amyō** – our(s) [1pl.EXCL.GEN] (see: [Pronouns](#))

na'o – *num.* – {31} one; 1 (see: [Numbers](#))

naua – *v.* – {24} rope; bind together; twist around; cord; string; braid [EGY *nwh*] / **nualo** – *v.* – {20} get someone involved in one's trouble [*naua + ualo*]

naue – *n.* – {21} cousin [female] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

naya – *n.* – {21} wife; woman (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

naye – *adp.* – {30} post [q]during; while [TEMP]

ne – *part.* – {30} indirect object particle

nepa – *v.* – {22} tunnel; underground passage [ARA *nafaq*]

neto – *n.* – {24} saw (for cutting wood) [CHR *ganvdogī*]

neko – *n.* – {13} cat; feline [JPN *neko*] (*more commonly used is the onomonopeia mya'a*)

neku – *n.* – {02} winter (hibernal) [BAQ *negu*]

nekua – *n.* – {23} cupboard; pantry

nekyā – *n.* – {20} make reprisals; retaliate; revenge

nema – *n.* – {15} knee; patella

neme – *v.* – {07} take over; ~ duties; ~ responsibilities

nesa – *n.* – {01} system; organization; form

nehe – *n.* – {15} fingernail; toenail; scratch

netsa – *v.* – {19} be advantageous; have advantages

netsi – *v.* – {05} helix; screw; be spiral

neua – *v.* – {32} advise; urge; try persuade; exhort

neli – *v.* – {19} be lethargic; listless; unenergetic; sluggish

neya – *v.* – {19} suggest; urge; recommend / **-ne** – *aff.* – ought to; suggest; propositive [PROP]

ni – *part.* – {30} by [passive particle]

nipa – *v.* – {15} stretch back while extending legs

nipi – *v.* – {19} be curious; inquisitive

nipo – *v.* – {07} compel; force

nipue – *v.* – {05} be dull [not sharp]; blunt

nipya – *n.* – {13} louse; bothersome situation [CCC *nijpa*]

nita – *v.* – {32} exclaim; insert; interject / *n.* – interjection; exclamation

nika – *v.* – {17} acerbity; be bitter; tart

niki – *v.* – {07} persevere with; persist in; insist on

niko – *v.* – {07} experiment; examination; test

niku – *n.* – {15} muscle; tendon

nikua – *v.* – {05} wind; coil; wrap

nikya – *v.* – {15} swallow; take in

ninka – *n.* – {23} television; watch ~

nime – *v.* – {20} appoint; assign; designate

nimu – *v.* – {07} fondle; fidgit; play w

nisa – *v.* – {31} compare; contrast; ratio

nisi – *n.* – {03} west; western [*JPN nishi*]

nisu – *n.* – {11} lacquer; varnish; transparent paint

niha – *v.* – {07} be fine; nice; pleasant; regular / **-ni** – *aff.* – something nice [*ARA mnīh*]

nihi – *n.* – {19} glutton; be greedy; piggish [*ARA nahim*]

nihono – *n.* – {28} Japan

nitlo – *n.* – {11} sodium carbonate; soda ash

niua – *n.* – {22} depot; garden; yard

nila – *n.* – {08} blue

niya – *n.* – {01} goal; purpose; reason

niye – *n.* – {18} undergarment; underwear

niyo – *n.* – {18} be contained; content; substance

no – *n.* – {27} thing; object (tangible/intangible) / **-n** – *aff.* – accusative case [ACC]

nopa – *v.* – {07} pull; stretch; draw sth out

nopi – *v.* – {05} pile; stack; heap

nota – *v.* – {03} lie; (be) horizon[tal]

noto – *v.* – {19} compassion; sympathize; sympathy

noka – *n.* – {13} beak; bill; mouth

noki – *v.* – {03} be vertical; erect; upright; perpendicular

noko – *v.* – {01} continue unchanged; remain; proceed / **-nko** – *aff.* – progressive aspect [PROG]

nokye – *v.* – {33} agriculture; conduct ~; cultivate

noma – *n.* – {01} thing; matter; object; noun (tangible) / **nomahi** {11} – atom

nomo – *v.* – {19} be fond of; like; prefer [things]

nomya – *v.* – {07} act; action; activity; take action

nomye – *n.* – {25} item; product; commodity

nonya – *n.* – {20} controversy; dispute [*KOR nonjaeng*]

nosa – *n.* – {32} subject; theme; topic

noho – *n.* – {17} chickpea; garbanzo; hummus [*FAR noxod*]

nohya – *v.* – {05} bundle; pack; wrap

notsa – *v.* – {13} ride horseback; mount; cavalry

notli – *n.* – {22} hotel; inn; tavern

nouempa – *n.* – {02} November

nolo – *v.* – {19} be cursed; be jinxed [slang]

noya – *v.* – {19} be happy; pleased

nupa – *n.* – {20} trash; garbage; waste

nuta – *v.* – {19} be tedious; convoluted; boring; pedantic

nute – *v.* – {32} warn; admonish; advise against sth

nuti – *n.* – {22} well; mineshaft; pit

nuka – v. – {19} joke; banter; tease; mock

nuku – v. – {19} detest; dislike; hate

numu – n. – {18} style; standard; pattern

nusu – v. – {07} steal; pilfer; snatch

nutsu – v. – {19} be unbelievable; be incredible; dubious

nula – v. – {15} lick; lap [up]

nulo – v. – {07} smear; daub; apply [*JPN nuru*]

nua – v. – {30} be frequent; often; regular / -nua – aff. – frequentative aspect [FREQ]

nuesi – v. – {09} flood; submerge; drown; torrent

nya / nya'e – post. – {30} for [BEN]; purpose of; in order

nyakua – part. – {30} by all means; by any means

nyanku – n. – {13} whale

nyamu – n. – {13} mosquito; fly; gnat

nyana – n. – {31} algorithm; program [computer]; function

nyasa – n. – {20} gratitude; appreciation / intj. – thank you [*nya + saya (for peace)*]

nyase – n. – {15} eyelashes [*anya + senu*]

nyahe – post. – {30} by means of; per; via

nyahi – v. – {30} be white; snow [*SPA nieve*] / **nanyahi** – snowy / **nyahikyo** – snowstorm; blizzard

nyatsa – v. – {07} expose; reveal; lay bare; show

nyaua – v. – {15} virus; infectious organism

nyaue – post. – {30} outside of; exterior to [LOC] / **nyauela** – go outside; exit; leave

nyale – v. – {24} anchor; moor; touch at

nyalo – v. – {24} call; telephone / n. – telephone; cellphone; mobile

nya'o – num. – {31} five hundred; 500 (see: [Numbers](#))

nyepa – n. – {10} cloud / **nyepaku** – Venus [cloud planet]

nyete – v. – {07} be open; start; turn on

nyema – n. – {02} century [*nye'o ama*]

nyemi – n. – {09} cape; headland; promontory; peninsula

nyehue – v. – {10} be overcast; cloudy; shady [bad mood]

nyetsi – v. – {22} be traditional; archetype; typical; classic

nyetle – v. – {32} quote; cite as evidence

nyeua – n. – {13} dove; pigeon [*SWA njiwa*]

nyela – n. – {24} arrowhead; dart

nyeli (elila) – n. – {08} pink; rose

nyelo – v. – {31} be extra; remainder; surplus

nye'o – num. – {31} hundred; 100 / **nye-** – {04} hecto [100] / **inye-** – aff. – centi [0.01] (see: [Numbers](#) or [Measurement](#))

nyo – q. – {30} why? what for? because of; due to

nyopa – v. – {20} be poor; impoverished

nyota – v. – {15} thirst; be thirsty

nyoto – v. – {32} write quickly; jot

nyoki – n. – {17} dumpling; pot-sticker [*ITA gnocchi*]

nyonka – v. – {15} choke [on]; choke up; suffocate; strangle

nyoma – n. – {17} rice

nyome – v. – {08} beige; tan; khaki

nyoso – v. – {06} squat; crouch [*VIE ngồi xổm*]

Kala Conlang Reference Grammar and Lexicon

nyotlo – *n.* – {17} nut; seed; embryo

nyoli – *n.* – {13} antelope; gnu; wildebeest

nyolo – *n.* – {13} ant; insect

SA

sapa – *n.* – {18} boot; footwear; shoe [*SPA zapato*]

sapo – *v.* – {19} be light; easy; gentle; soft [not heavy]

sampa – *n.* – {22} property; estate; plot [*HIN sampatti*]

sampe – *v.* – {18} be barefoot; be without shoes [*sapa + -mue*]

sata – *v.* – {20} administer; govern; manage; control; direct

sati – *n.* – {20} sadism / *v.* – be sadistic [*FRE Marquis de Sade*]

sato – *v.* – {19} sense; perceive; be aware of; detect [*JPN satori*]

santo – *n.* – {23} trunk; chest; large box

saka – *n.* – {15} biological sex; grammatical gender

saku – *v.* – {20} deadlock; result in a stalemate; impasse

sanka – *n.* – {09} delta [geography]

sama – *vd/v.* – {09} shine; be bright; be stellar / *n.* – sun; star / **santahe** – sunset [*sama + tahe*] / **samuaya** – sunrise [*sama + uaya*] / **sanyepa** – nebula [*sama + nyepa*] / **tlisama** – constellation; star cluster [*ARA šams*]

samo – *v.* – {19} hold to account; require explanation

samya – *v.* – {15} exhale; blow; puff [*QUE samay*]

sana – *n.* – {15} health; hygiene; welfare [*LAT sanus*]

sane – *n.* – {06} cover; sheath; encase; overlap

sanyo – *n.* – {02} era [19 years] [*uesa'o + anyo*]

saha – *n.* – {20} annals; history

sahe – *post.* – {30} across; opposite; other side [LOC]

sahi – *n.* – {20} color; hue; shade / *-si* – *aff.* – color; shade of ~ [*ZHO sè*] / **sahimpa** – multicolored; polychrome

saho – *v.* – {15} be drunk; intoxicated

sahya – *v.* – {19} be right; correct; proper [*ARA šahh*]

sahye – *v.* – {06} stand side by side; be juxtaposed

satsa – *v.* – {18} weave; knit

satse – *v.* – {06} brake [when driving]; come to abrupt halt

satsi – *v.* – {20} recruit; cast; enlist; draft

satsu – *v.* – {07} scrub; rub; scour

satlo – *n.* – {13} membrane; film [*TUR zar*]

saua – *v.* – {09} be damp[ness]; humid[ity]; moist[ness]; wet

saue – *v.* – {09} drip; sprinkle; trickle; leak; spill

sala – *n.* – {23} chamber; room; section / *-sa* – *aff.* – room or area of ~ [*SPA sala*]

sale – *v.* – {32} gesture; sign; signal

sali – *n.* – {28} native; person from a particular place

salo – *v.* – {07} press; push down; keep under [control]

saya – *n.* – {06} peace; tranquility; calm / *v.* – be still; immobile; peaceful; calm

saye – *post.* – {30} along (a line); motion on/toward

sayo – *n.* – {02} calendar month [19 days] [*uesa'o + yoha*] / **sayoma** – calendar; date [*uesa'o + yoha + ama*]

sa'o – *num.* – {31} nine; 9 (see: [Numbers](#))

sepa – *v.* – {15} injury; wound; hurt; wound; injure

sepu – *n.* – {33} mill; grain mill; millstone

sempe – *n.* – {15} whisker; unkempt

sempo – *v.* – {24} abacus; plan; scheme

seta – *v.* – {19} be flat; silk; smooth

setempa – *n.* – {02} September

seto – *n.* – {17} olive

seta – *v.* – {07} mimic; satirize; mock; irony; sarcasm

seto – *n.* – {17} leftovers [food]; salad

seka – *v.* – {07} be dry; sharp; strict

seko – *n.* – {13} scorpion

seku – *v.* – {20} to plan; to lay out; to design; policy

sekua – *v.* – {06} follow the trail of; track; trace

sekyo – *n.* – {15} bacterium; germ [*KOR segyun*]

senko – *n.* – {18} fleece; wool; woolen

senku – *v.* – {19} think poorly of someone

semue – *v.* – {15} bald; hairless [*senu + -mue*]

semye – *v.* – {32} explain; comment; annotate

sena – *n.* – {04} liter [unit of volume] (pint; gallon) [*ZHO shēng*]

senu – *n.* – {15} hair; feather; down; wool

senya – *n.* – {15} eyebrow; upper margin

senyo – *n.* – {25} trip/hip hop

sehe – *n.* – {22} freight transport; cargo; transported goods

setsi – *n.* – {17} sage

seua – *v.* – {07} care for; tend to; nurse

sela – *n.* – {09} waterfall; cascade; heavy rain; rapids

selo – *n.* – {13} hoof; cloven

seya – *v.* – {32} seal; sign; stamp

seye – *v.* – {20} dowry; trousseau

sipa – *v.* – {07} do harm to; cause trouble

sipanya – *n.* – {28} Spain

sipi – *n.* – {15} acne; pimple; zit; wart

sipo – *v.* – {17} be fat; lard; grease

simpa – *v.* – {19} be anxious; neurosis; anxiety

simpu – *n.* – {13} clam; mussel; oyster

sita – *v.* – {20} accompany; be with; keep company

sinta – *n.* – {31} financial credit

sinto – *v.* – {05} be deep; depth

sika – *v.* – {17} sip; smack one's lips; suck; savor

siko – *n.* – {11} gypsum; plaster; drywall

siku – *n.* – {01} an unforeseen event; accident; misfortune

sikue – *n.* – {13} pig; pork; swine; hog

sikyo – *n.* – {15} womb; placenta; uterus

sinka – *n.* – {13} lion

sima – *v.* – {06} sit; take a seat [*QUE samay*]

simo – *n.* – {09} hole; pit; abyss; hell [*SWA shimo*]

simya – *v.* – {31} spend; pay out; expense

sina – *n.* – {20} station in life; status

sino – *v.* – {15} curl [hair]; crimp; roll up

sinya – *v.* – {19} indoctrinate; brainwash [*ZHO xǐnǎo*]

sihya – *v.* – {19} desire; longing; appetite; craving

sitsa – *v.* – {10} heat; be hot; warm [*TUR sīcak*]

sitsi – *v.* – {07} support; sustain; uphold

sitla – *n.* – {14} lawn; meadow; sod; turf

siua – *n.* – {15} nerve; bundle of neurons

siue – *n.* – {14} herb; leaf; petal; bud

sila – *n.* – {15} arteries; veins; blood vessel

sile – *n.* – {25} bell; sounding of a bell as a signal

sili – *v.* – {07} skim (through a book); dip into; dabble
[ZHO shèliè]

silo – *v.* – {05} be tender; puerile; soft and immature

siya – *v.* – {19} act without a plan; improvise [slang]

siye – *v.* – {19} adapt; adjust; get used to sth

si'i – *v.* – {13} crow; raven

so – *pro.* – {27} class; category; kind / **-so** – *aff.* –
kind/type/sort of ~ (see: [Taxonomy](#))

sopa – *n.* – {23} balcony; patio; terrace

sota – *v.* – {07} sow; scatter; spread; broadcast;
disperse

soto – *n.* – {04} speed; rate; velocity

sonto – *n.* – {11} quartz; topaz [gem; color]

soka – *v.* – {32} introduce; introduction

soki – *v.* – {09} be muddy; mud; clay

soko – *v.* – {07} rescue; pluck from danger

soku – *n.* – {01} attribute; property

sokue – *n.* – {32} font; typeface; typeset

sokyo – *n.* – {11} helium

sonka – *v.* – {32} ode; eulogy; praise in writing

some – *v.* – {07} be dyed; be stained; be tinted

sono – *n.* – {13} partridge

sonu – *v.* – {01} outcome; result; conclusion; as a
result

sonya – *v.* – {19} dream; imagine / **sonyoma** –
daydream; lost in thought

sonyo – *v.* – {15} wrist; curl

sohi – *n.* – {01} species; type

soho – *v.* – {33} crop; harvest; yield

sohua – *v.* – {15} digest; digestion; digestive

sotsi – *n.* – {17} dish; platter; specific food

otso – *v.* – {15} surgical operation; operation;
surgery

sotla – *n.* – {15} foot; heel

sole – *n.* – {17} gelatin; jelly

soli – *n.* – {13} badger; ferret

solo – *n.* – {18} socks; stockings; tights

soya – *v.* – {07} omit; delete; leave out

soye – *v.* – {32} index; list

soyo – *v.* – {01} be abstract; abstraction

supa – *n.* – {17} prescription; recipe; formula;
cookbook

supye – *n.* – {17} butter; cream; extract

suta – *v.* – {12} live; reside; dwell; inhabit; settle

sunta – *v.* – {01} trend; tendency

suka – *v.* – {17} be acidic; sour; vinegar

suke – *v.* – {22} lane; alley [ARA zuqāq]

suku – *n.* – {22} market; shop; store / **-su** – *aff.* –
shop or workshop for ~ [ARA sūq]

suma – *n.* – {23} window / **sumatepe** – window
blinds

sume – *n.* – {13} catfish; catlet; sheat; sheatfish

sumi – *v.* – {19} repress emotional expression; be stoic

sumu – *v.* – {07} puff; spout; spray; spurt

sune – *n.* – {15} shin; lower leg; pillar

sunu – *n.* – {15} poison; narcotics; venom

suha – *v.* – {15} mouth; taste; tongue

sutsa – *v.* – {15} pollute; infected; nasty

sutse – *v.* – {07} register; enroll; log in

sutsi – *v.* – {32} recommend; recommendation

sutsu – *v.* – {32} muttering; whisper; mouthing words

sula – *v.* – {07} melt; fuse; dissolve

suli – *v.* – {15} tired; weary; strain; wear out; taxing

sulo – *n.* – {13} pelican; ibis

suyo – *n.* – {15} goiter; tumor; lump [*JPN shuyō*]

su'u – *v.* – {01} still; calm; quiet; not moving; static; stasis

suepa – *n.* – {15} blister; bleb [watery blister] [*ZHO shuǐpào*]

suata – *n.* – {31} account; bill; debt [*SWA mswada*]

suante – *n.* – {17} lime [fruit; tree; color]

suaki – *n.* – {13} hare; rabbit

suama – *v.* – {07} sew; seam; mend; stitch

suani – *v.* – {19} be absent-minded; preoccupied; inattentive

suala – *v.* – {04} be heavy

sueni – *n.* – {22} mortar; concrete; cement [*ZHO shuǐní*]

sueho – *n.* – {09} surf; the sound of waves

suetsa – *n.* – {15} marrow; quintessence; pith

suele – *n.* – {14} water lily [pad]; lotus

sueliye – *n.* – {28} Sweden

sueye – *n.* – {23} stone beam; horizontal stone slab; feldspar (geology)

HA

hapa – v. – {07} retain; preserve; reserve; reservations

hape – n. – {11} pellet; pill; chunk

hapyo – v. – {07} catch; seize; capture [*QUE jap'iy*]

hampi – v. – {15} cure; heal; treat; therapy [*QUE hampiy*]

hata – v. – {19} err; make a mistake / n. – error; mistake [*ARA kaṭa*]

hate – v. – {01} develop; make full use of; evolve

hati – n. – {22} gardens; park

hato – n. – {13} breed; incubate; hatch [*FIN hautoa*]

haka – n. – {18} drawers; pants; trousers [*JPN hakama*]

hake – v. – {13} peel; skin; flay; shuck; shell

haki – v. – {01} be true; real; authentic [*ARA haqqa*]

hako – intj. – {30} you're welcome

haku – v. – {15} vomit; regurgitate; throw up

hakue – n. – {11} lime (calcium oxide); lime ash

hakyō – n. – {22} college; school; university / -kyō – aff. – school of ~ [*KOR hagkyo*]

hanka – v. – {07} fold; crease; wrinkle; pucker

hanko – n. – {14} heather; ivy

hanku – v. – {19} be tough and durable; tenacious

hama – v. – {07} protect; defend; safeguard; protection [*ARA hāmīl*]

hami – v. – {15} be pregnant; to carry a child [*ARA hamā*]

hamo – n. – {24} hook; barb; check or tick mark [*SPA hamo*]

hamu – n. – {09} ash; bit by bit

hana – v. – {07} emit; give off; send out [up; forth] [*JPN hanatsu*]

hane – v. – {20} change sides; politically; turncoat; betray

hani – n. – {04} extent; range; scope; limit; spectrum

hano – v. – {07} pitch a camp; camp; to stay in ~ [*HEB haná*]

hanu – n. – {25} edition; version

hanua – v. – {15} be senile; senility; old aged

hanya – n. – {22} country; nation; state; national; region / **tlihanya** – United States of America (USA)

hanyo – n. – {24} magnet; magnetic body [*FAR āhanrobā*]

hasa – v. – {19} personal; private; secret [*ARA kāsṣ*]

hase – v. – {07} derive; derivative; derivation

hasi – n. – {23} chopsticks; eating utensils [*JPN hashī*]

haso – v. – {19} be special; unique; distinguished

hasu – v. – {32} conjecture; guess; supposition; assumption

hasua – n. – {03} edge; brink; lip; margin; rim; side

hasue – n. – {11} alkaline soil; salt; brine; halogen (chemistry); crass

hatsa – n. – {19} luck; fate; fortune; chance [*ARA haẓẓ*]

hatse – n. – {23} ladder; flight of stairs; stepping sttone [*NAV haaz'éí*]

hatsu – n. – {15} fever; temperature; pyrexia

hatla – n. – {12} living thing (any plant or animal); organism

haua – v. – {19} believe; confidence; trust /
hauanketlo – n. – heathen; pagan; heretic; apostate

haue – n. – {17} carrot; radish

hala – intj. – {30} informal greeting [between friends] [**ARA halla**]

hale – n. – {24} rudder; helm; vane; tiller

hali – v. – {19} wonder; marvel; contemplate [**TUR harika**]

halo – v. – {32} argue; debate; dispute; quibble [**SWA mdahalo**]

haya – n. – {13} animal; beast [**ARA hayawān**]

ha'o – num. – {31} three; 3 / **iha'o** – a third (see: [Numbers](#))

heta – v. – {07} fell; chop down (tree)

hete – n. – {22} grave; tomb; mausoleum

heto – v. – {20} guide; [give] direct(s); coach

heki – n. – {17} oregano [plant/flavor]

heko – v. – {25} congratulate; congratulations

hekua – n. – {09} cliff; rock face

henka – n. – {19} bias; prejudice

hema – n. – {23} tent; net; tarp; pavilion [**ARA kayma**]

heme – v. – {06} tremble; shiver; shake; vibrate

hemya – v. – {32} stutter; stammer [speech impediment]

henyo – v. – {07} resist; oppose; be opposite; fend off

heua – n. – {09} air; oxygen; sky

hela – n. – {24} comb [fine-toothed]

heya – v. – {01} need; require; necessity / **-he** – aff. – necessitative [NEC]

he'u – n. – {24} munitions / ordnance factory; arsenal

hipa – v. – {06} infiltrate; sneak into

hita – v. – {07} throw; cast; expel; pelt

hite – v. – {32} inflect (in grammar); decline; conjugate

hinte – v. – {07} hurl; hurtle; fling; toss

hinto – n. – {01} rate; frequency

hika – v. – {06} wait; wait for; pause

hiki – v. – {02} be short; brief; soon [duration]

hiku – n. – {23} eaves; ledge or brim

hima – n. – {31} statistics; counted items [**TGL himalak**]

hina – v. – {28} be here; in this place / *det.* – here; this place (by me); proximal [PROX] [**ARA hinā**]

hini – n. – {14} reed; rush

hiso – n. – {11} arsenic (trioxide)

hisu – n. – {22} department; branch; section; division

hitsua – v. – {19} be just; morally fair; righteous

hila – v. – {19} analyze; analysis; parse

hilo – n. – {22} plaza; public square

hiyo – v. – {09} be prolific; fertile; high yield; rich

hope – v. – {15} blush; flushed; reddened

hopu – v. – {07} busy; despondent; hurried

hote – v. – {19} offer alms; sacrifice; satisfy / *n.* – an offering; sacrifice [**EGY htp**]

hoto – n. – {13} mole; talpid

hoka – n. – {17} custard; pudding

hoko – n. – {09} trench; moat [**ZHO háogōu**]

hoku – *v.* – {05} bulge; knob; protrude

homa – *v.* – {32} inform; notice; notify; note; message

homu – *n.* – {23} platform; stage

hono – *n.* – {09} harbor; port

honu – *n.* – {13} turtle [sea] / **honu(hi)ku** – Pluto ((little) turtle planet)

hosa – *v.* – {11} radiation; rays of radiation; radiate

hosi – *n.* – {14} cactus; nopal; succulent

hoso – *v.* – {07} hold; keep; store

hotso – *n.* – {13} roach; cockroach

houa – *n.* – {11} nitrogen

hola – *n.* – {18} cloth; towel; headscarf; cape

holo – *v.* – {07} dig; excavate; scoop out

hoya – *v.* – {19} be clever; intelligent; wise; smart / *n.* – intelligence; wisdom [**NAV hóyq̃**]

humpa – *v.* – {19} differentiate; distinguish; discriminate

huta – *v.* – {12} bury; buried; interred

hute – *v.* – {07} flush [out]; purge; rinse

huka – *v.* – {07} slash; swift cut with a blade

huke – *n.* – {33} chaff; grain husk; worthless thing [**ZHO gǔké**]

huku – *v.* – {20} courteously wait everyone sit before eating

huma – *v.* – {20} be insubordinate; defy

huna – *v.* – {19} be confused; be mixed up

hunu – *n.* – {14} pollen

husa – *n.* – {13} goose; swan

husu – *n.* – {17} artichoke

hutse – *n.* – {15} cell (biology) [**TUR hücre**]

hutsi – *n.* – {17} gruel; oatmeal; porridge

hutsu – *v.* – {06} go out to eat and/or drink [**ARA kūrūj**]

huli – *v.* – {32} moan; hum; mutter; mumble; murmur

huye – *v.* – {19} be deep; profound; abstruse

huata – *n.* – {23} shelf; stair; story

huato – *v.* – {06} move about; to and fro

huaka – *v.* – {07} tear down; demolish; dismantle; displace [**MRI whakahoro**]

huamyo – *v.* – {19} be perverse; unreasonable; absurd; ridiculous

huanu – *v.* – {01} illusion; be fantasy; mirage

huasi – *n.* – {11} talc; talcum

huatso – *n.* – {02} midnight [**yohua + tsoya**]

huatla – *n.* – {14} acorn; oak (tree)

huala – *v.* – {01} be important; vital; main

huali – *v.* – {22} to inherit; to carry on; to succeed

-hue – *aff.* – {30} locative case affix (at; in; on) [LOC]

huepu – *n.* – {05} apex; peak; summit; zenith [**FIN huippu**]

hueta – *n.* – {15} apex; peak; summit; zenith

hueto – *v.* – {19} ingratiate oneself with; to pander to

hueko – *n.* – {21} companion; fellow; friend (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

huenka – *v.* – {07} flick; twang; flip; snap [**MRI whiunga**]

huesa – *n.* – {22} company; firm; enterprise; corporation

huetsi – *v.* – {03} compass; determine direction [*JPN hōijishaku*]

huetla – *n.* – {17} peanut

hueli – *v.* – {19} startle; surprise; amaze; astonish

hueya – *v.* – {20} be a slut; floozy; prostitute; prostitution

hueye – *v.* – {20} an outing; a night out; a soirée

hue'o – *num.* – {31} billion; 10^9 / **hue-** – {04} giga [1000000000] / **ihue-** – *aff.* – nano [0.000000001] (see: [Numbers](#) or [Measurement](#))

hyata – *n.* – {21} grandfather (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

hyanta – *n.* – {21} grandparent (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

hyana – *n.* – {21} grandmother (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

hyala – *n.* – {17} cucumber

hyali – *n.* – {17} dairy; milk; lactose

hya'o – *v.* – {19} be weird; unusual

hyepo – *v.* – {24} set; tune; calibrate; fix; adjust; modulate

hyeka – *n.* – {09} sand; beach; finely ground rock; gravel

hyeko – *v.* – {06} balance; equilibrium

hyeku – *n.* – {15} kidney

hyesu – *n.* – {15} esophagus

hyesa – *n.* – {13} beetle; small piece of wood

hyele – *v.* – {19} attract; titillate

hyota – *n.* – {17} juice; lotion; extract; cream / **-hyo** – *aff.* – extract of ~

hyoto – *v.* – {07} benefit; effectiveness; efficiency

hyoka – *v.* – {20} attack; strike

hyoko – *v.* – {05} bulb; bulbous; bloated

hyonka – *v.* – {07} miss; fail (to hit)

hyome – *v.* – {03} surface; be top-side

hyotsi – *n.* – {11} flint; strike ~; ~stone

hyotso – *v.* – {05} elasticity; elastic force; spring

TSA

tsapa – *v.* – {07} effort; trouble; endeavor; struggle
[*TUR çaba*]

tsampa – *v.* – {06} jump the gun; make a false start
[*ZHO qiǎngpǎo*]

tsampi – *v.* – {08} be pale; wan [*ZHO cāngbái*]

tsampo – *v.* – {24} bait; lure / *n.* ~ [*SWA chambo*]

tsampu – *n.* – {11} iodine [*HIN jambukī*]

tsata – *n.* – {23} council; committee; parliament /
tsatako – *n.* – councilor; member of parliament

tsate – *v.* – {03} knot; entangle; coil

tsati – *n.* – {13} hornet

tsato – *v.* – {13} be chaotic; messy; in disorder

tsanta – *v.* – {20} usurp; overstep one's authority
[*KOR Chantal*]

tsaka – *v.* – {23} dwell; reside / *n.* – house; home;
residence [*CIC chuka*]

tsaki – *n.* – {17} chewing gum

tsaku – *n.* – {19} idea; thought; conception

tsanka – *v.* – {15} tire; bored with; be fed up of; tired

tsanko – *n.* – {13} ape; monkey; primate [*OOD
chahngo*]

tsama – *v.* – {25} pretend; feign; play a role

tsame – *v.* – {07} accumulate; collect; gather; cluster

tsami – *v.* – {07} pluck; pull off; pull out; unplug;
extract

tsamo – *n.* – {09} reef; coral reef; shoal rock

tsamu – *n.* – {17} abstain from food; fast

tsana – *v.* – {19} meditation; meditate [*ZHO
chánnuó*] / **tsanto** – *n.* – practice of meditation
[*tsana + to*]

tsane – *n.* – {22} pavilion; gazebo; roofed tent

tsani – *v.* – {32} story; tale; tell ~ / **tsaniko** – *n.* –
lecturer; speaker; storyteller

tsanua – *n.* – {19} outlook; prospect / *v.* – look
ahead; look forward to [*ZHO zhǎnwàng*]

tsanye – *n.* – {24} starter button; on switch; lever

tsasu – *n.* – {32} cursive writing; asemic

tsahe – *post.* – {30} for [in exchange for]

tsatla – *v.* – {15} pop knuckles; crack bones; snap
fingers

tsatle – *n.* – {13} crane; egret; heron

tsatli – *n.* – {17} pineapple

tsaua – *n.* – {15} complexion; looks; appearance

tsaue – *post.* – {30} so long as; provided that

tsala – *n.* – {17} paste; sauce; dip [*SPA salsa*]

tsale – *n.* – {11} splinter; shard; slice; sliver

tsali – *n.* – {22} crime; offense; fault

tsalo – *n.* – {08} clear; transparent; vacuous; blank

tsaya – *intj.* – {20} damn [general invective] / **-tsa** –
aff. – damned; cursed ~

tsaye – *post.* – {30} during; start to end [TEMP]

tsayo – *n.* – {24} automobile; carriage; vehicle
[motor]; cart; wagon [*JPN sharyō*]

tsa'a – *n.* – {13} beaver

tsa'atli – *n.* – {02} epoch; 6859 years [19 uepya]

tsa'e – *post.* – {30} across; through; pass

tsa'i (tsai) – *n.* – {17} tea; tea leaves / *v.* – drink ~
[*FAR čáy*]

tsa'o – *num.* – {31} six; 6 (see: [Numbers](#))

tsa'u – *n.* – {23} household duties; housework; chore

tsepa – *intj.* – {30} please; is it possible? [**tse'e + pala**]

tsepo – *v.* – {07} dissect; parse

tsempe – *v.* – {20} rape; violate; force

tseta – *v.* – {05} cross [over]; intersect; meeting point [**FIN ristetä**]

tseti – *v.* – {19} be serious; severe; critical

tseto – *v.* – {25} be modern; current; up-to-date

tseta – *v.* – {32} overdo it; overcook; exaggerate

tseto – *v.* – {15} diagnosis; determine cause [**ZHO zhěnduàn**]

tseka – *v.* – {06} pull; draw near; tug; tow; yank

tseke – *n.* – {14} poppy plant; carnation

tseko – *n.* – {11} wood charcoal; coal; carbon /
tsekope – *n.* – coke; coal product

tseku – *n.* – {02} early spring (prevernal)

tsekua – *v.* – {15} condense; solidify; coagulate; clot (of blood)

tsenka – *n.* – {17} orange [fruit; tree; color] [**ZHO chéng**]

tsenki – *n.* – {13} stirrup

tsenku – *n.* – {32} idiom; colloquial(ism)

tsema – *v.* – {07} be crowded to bursting point; filled to overflowing

tseme – *n.* – {23} drawer; tier; tray

tsemu – *n.* – {17} jam; marmalade [**ENG jam**]

tsemua – *n.* – {23} candle; illuminate; wax

tsena – *v.* – {15} funeral; encoffin a corpse; carry burial

tsene – *n.* – {10} lightning; thunderbolt

tseno – *n.* – {15} thigh; crotch

tsenye – *n.* – {09} sediment; deposit (geology) [**ZHO chénjī**]

tsenyo – *n.* – {03} oval; ellipse; be elliptic

tsesa – *n.* – {18} apron

tsehue – *v.* – {15} pick teeth; toothpick

tsetla – *n.* – {22} building in poor repair; dilapidated

tseua – *n.* – {15} longevity; ability live long; long lived

tseue – *n.* – {23} nail; spike; screw [**TUR çivi**]

tsela – *n.* – {19} philosophic theory; philosophy [**KOR cheolhak**]

tsele – *n.* – {11} iron; steel

tseloso – *n.* – {10} Celsius

tseya – *v.* – {19} expect; presume; think [sth is likely] [**NAH chiya**]

tseye – *v.* – {19} be exhilarated; be stimulated; be invigorated

tseyo – *v.* – {06} loose; loosen; relax

tse'e – *v.* – {19} appear; seem; resemble / **-tse** – *aff.* – apparentative; apparently [APP]

tse'o – *num.* – {31} trillion; 10¹² / **tse-** – *aff.* – {04} tera [1000000000000] / **itse-** – *aff.* – pico [0.000000000001] (see: [Numbers](#) or [Measurement](#))

tsipa – *v.* – {02} be ephemeral; not constant; temporary

tsipe – *v.* – {01} basic; fundamental; main; elementary

tsipe – *n.* – {11} mercury; mercuric

tsipue – v. – {02} be late; delayed; slow / **-tsue** – aff.
– slowly; deliberately

tsimpa – v. – {06} be lame; limp; hobble [*JPN chinba*]

tsimpu – n. – {05} pyramid (geometry)

tsita – v. – {06} remove; take away; withdraw

tsite – v. – {19} deserve; be worthy of; merit [*ZHO zhide*]

tsiti – n. – {13} sparrow

tsinti – n. – {13} stingray

tsika – n. – {31} economy; economic

tsiko – n. – {23} furnace; oven; stove

tsiku – v. – {07} pave; lay out (stones); spread out ~

tsikue – n. – {22} habit; custom; usual practice;
tradition

tsinka – v. – {05} be at a negative angle

tsinku – n. – {31} mathematical analysis; calculus

tsima – n. – {02} hour; o'clock; time [*JPN ji*]

tsimua – v. – {19} be vicious; fierce; ominous;
inauspicious

tsina – v. – {13} be tame; domesticate; docile

tsine – v. – {24} key; button [strike]

tsini – n. – {17} sugar; sugarcane

tsinu – v. – {07} arouse; provoke; erogenous

tsinyo – n. – {09} slop; swill; bilge [*KOR jinheuk*]

tsisa – v. – {07} pump [up]; inflate [*HBS sisāl/jka*]

tsise – v. – {19} unfamiliar at first; an acquired taste

tsisi – v. – {25} embroider; embroidery [*ZHO cixiù*]

tsisu – n. – {31} coefficient; factor; modulus; ratio

tsihanyo – n. – {28} China

tsihi – v. – {19} mercy (show ~); empathize

tsihua – v. – {07} undertaking; project; activity;
program [*ZHO jihuà*]

tsihue – n. – {13} hedgehog; porcupine

tsihyo – n. – {15} discharge of the eyes; rheum

tsitla – v. – {25} adorn; festoon; garland; decorate

tsitle – v. – {25} rattle(-drum); destabilize

tsitli – n. – {33} farm; ranch

tsiua – n. – {09} lake; pond; pool / **tsiua**hi – puddle
[*SWA ziwa*]

tsiue – n. – {15} elbow [*atsi + ute*]

tsila – n. – {15} lip; outer mouth

tsile – n. – {01} tribulation; trial; adversity; torment

tsili – v. – {18} tailor; make clothes

tsilo – v. – {15} be naked; bare; uncovered; exposed;
nude

tsiya – v. – {20} freedom; liberty; be independent

tsiye – v. – {07} be unceasing; uninterrupted;
constant

tsiyo – n. – {23} corridor; aisle; hallway; passageway

tsi'e – v. – {17} famine; shortage of food; starve

tsi'u – v. – {32} transitive; transitivity

tso – part. – {30} already; since; previous; recent

tsopa – n. – {26} pair; a mate; a couple; couple

tsopi – v. – {06} retreat; withdraw; recede [*CZE ustoupit*]

tsopo – v. – {19} prefer; preference

tsopua – n. – {15} ulna (anatomy); bone of the
forearm

tsompa – v. – {19} worship; adoration / prayer

tsompi – v. – {06} advance; onward; forge ahead

tsota – v. – {15} breed; reproduce; propagate

tsoto – v. – {07} surrender; capitulate; give up

tsonta – n. – {21} teenager; adolescent [**tsoya + nata**] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

tsoka – v. – {06} bump; collide with; strike

tsoko – n. – {17} cacao; chocolate

tsoku – v. – {07} be direct; immediate; straightforward

tsonka – v. – {20} be public; common; open; fair

tsonku – v. – {15} frown; knit one's brow; scowl

tsoma – v. – {20} smoke ~ / n. – tobacco [plant; leaves] [**CIC chomak**]

tsome – n. – {20} professional certification; certificate

tsomo – v. – {06} stand or walk on tiptoe [**JPN tsumasaki**]

tsomye – v. – {19} be smug; vain; shameless

tsonyo – v. – {20} alert; warn; police

tsosi – n. – {18} silk

tsoho – n. – {19} data; information; resource

tsoue – v. – {20} be a scandal; gossip

tsola – n. – {13} fox

tsolo – n. – {17} lean meat; skinny and shriveled

tsoya – v. – {03} be in the middle; center / n. – middle; center; half / **-tso** – *aff.* – middle; center; half of a thing [**ZHO zhōng**]

tsoye – v. – {06} sit with feet hanging

tsoyo – v. – {26} one of a pair [missing ~]

tsupa – v. – {15} saliva; spit; drool

tsupu – n. – {17} mead [honey wine]

tsumpa – v. – {31} buy; purchase [**RUM cumpăra**]

tsumpi – n. – {11} metallic oxide; burnt metal; metal ash; calx

tsuta – v. – {03} backward; reverse

tsute – v. – {06} slip and fall; stagger; stumble

tsuto – v. – {15} be curly-haired

tsunti – v. – {07} attend; take part in; participate

tsuka – v. – {19} pride; hubris; arrogance

tsuke – v. – {17} salt; pickle; cure [meat]; marinade

tsuki – v. – {31} next; order; sequence [ordinal]; be subsequent / **ki-** – *aff.* – next [ordinal]

tsuko – v. – {28} outlet; vent; export/import

tsuku – v. – {13} rumpled feathers; bedraggled; wet and limp

tsukua – n. – {18} tassel; ribbon; bow

tsukya – v. – {06} lap; cycle; complete

tsunka – n. – {13} bug; insect; worm

tsunke – v. – {09} channel; drainage; outflow

tsunki – v. – {07} filter; strain; perforated screen

tsunku – n. – {24} can; jar; pot; urn

tsuma – v. – {11} metal / n. – {09} **tsumaku** – Mercury (metal planet) [**SWA chuma**]

tsume – v. – {19} mellow and rich; simple and kind; relaxed

tsumi – v. – {19} guilt; sin; offense

tsumu – v. – {07} be careful; cautious

tsuna – v. – {01} join; connect; link up; communicate

tsunya – *n.* – {13} penguin [*SLK tučniak*]

tsusu – *n.* – {07} focus; concentrate; be attentive; specialize [*JPN shūchū*]

tsuhu – *n.* – {17} candy; dessert; sweets

tsula – *v.* – {20} celebration; party; social gathering; festival / **tsulanasa** – birthday party

tsule – *n.* – {11} wire; string; thread

tsuli – *n.* – {17} currant; gooseberry

tsulo – *v.* – {07} row; line of ~; series; arrange

tsuya – *v.* – {19} be main; principle; major; primary

tsuye – *v.* – {19} take note of; pay attention to

tsuyo – *n.* – {13} armadillo

tsu'a (tsua) – *part.* – {30} almost; more-or-less; so-so; meh; average; good/bad / **-tsua** – *aff.* – sorta; so-so; mid

tsu'u – *v.* – {24} cork; plug

tsuama – *n.* – {17} sandwich; wrap

tsuasi – *n.* – {31} stock; share; capital for company

tsuali – *v.* – {10} thunder; rumble

tsuayo – *n.* – {32} adage; aphorism; maxim; proverb

tsuala – *v.* – {19} prosper; be prosperous / **tsuala'u** – *v.* – become prosperous

tsue – *post.* – {30} around; approximately

tsueku – *v.* – {15} rinse one's mouth; gargle

tsuemi – *v.* – {25} sideline; pastime; hobby

tsuene – *n.* – {13} baboon

tsuele – *n.* – {14} fern; bracken; brake (botany)

TLA

tla – *pro* – {27} it [3s.INAN] / **tlam** – they (all) [3pl.INAN] / **etlam** – them [P.3pl.INAN] / **tlami** – themselves [3pl.INAN.REFL] / **tlamyo** – their(s) [3pl.INAN.GEN] [**NAH tla-**] (see: [Pronouns](#))

tlapa – *n.* – {25} horn; wind instrument; play ~ [**MON labai**]

tlapi – *v.* – {18} put on (clothes); don [**ARA labisa**]

tlapo – *v.* – {07} siphon; seep [**FIN lappaa**]

tlapu – *v.* – {09} be splash; splater; rough; coarse; brutish

tlapua – *v.* – {19} reckon; assess; estimate [**NAH tlapoalli**]

tlampe – *v.* – {18} undress; remove clothing; take off; strip; disrobe

tlampi – *v.* – {17} distill; distillation

tlati – *v.* – {15} be clear-headed; sober [**FIN raitis**]

tlato – *v.* – {32} recite rhythmically; chant; intone

tlaka – *v.* – {21} be masculine; a man / *n.* – man; male; husband / **-ta** – *aff.* – masculine gender [MASC] [**NAH tlacah**] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

tlaki – *v.* – {19} be unimpeded; at ease; free from worry; fluent [**ARA ṭaliq al-lisān**]

tlako – *v.* – {06} dither; hesitate; pace back and forth; be irresolute [**IND ragu**]

tlaku – *v.* – {06} enmesh; wrap around; web; net / **tlakyapo** – *n.* – cobweb; spiderweb

tlakua – *n.* – {13} cricket; slug; snail

tlakya – *n.* – {15} seminal fluid

tlakyo – *n.* – {17} watered-down drink; mixed-drink

tlanka – *n.* – {22} level; grade; rank [**ENG rank**]

tlama – *pro.* – {27} anytime; sometime; whenever [**ula + ama**]

tlame – *n.* – {24} fishing net / *v.* – cast a ~

tlamo – *n.* – {14} willow tree; poplar and willow [**SPA álamo**]

tlamu – *n.* – {17} appetizer; side dish; easy job [**TGL ulam**]

tlana – *n.* – {21} human; person; adult / **-ko** / **-tlo** – *aff.* – agent noun; doer; ~er

tlani – *v.* – {32} curse; damn; epithet

tlanye – *v.* – {24} cart; chariot; carriage; buggy [**MYA hlany:**]

tlanyo – *v.* – {07} abuse; berate; mistreat

tlasi – *v.* – {15} cough [up]

tlaso – *v.* – {05} skin deep; be superficial; shallow

tlaha – *v.* – {06} leave; depart; set out; (dis)embark

tlahē – *v.* – {03} confluence; convergence

tlahi – *v.* – {07} be convenient; be easy; facilitate

tlaho – *v.* – {07} to ease; to relieve; relief

tlahu – *v.* – {07} attain; reach

tlatsa – *v.* – {09} burn; flame; spark / *n.* – fire; flame / **tlalatsa** – *n.* – wildfire / **tlatsaku** – *n.* – Mars (fire planet) / **tlatsamo** – chimney; fireplace; hearth

tlatso – *v.* – {06} be final; be last; time limit; deadline

tlale – *n.* – {14} tulip; lilac

tlali – *v.* – {20} defeat; overpower; beat [**QUE llalliy**]

tlalo – *intj.* – {30} certainly; of course; without doubt; obvious [**SPA claro**]

tlaya – *v.* – {21} marry; in-law; wed (see also: [Kinship Terms](#)) / **-ya** – *aff.* – in-law

tlaye – *post.* – {30} according to; based on

tla'a – *part.* – {30} likely; probable; presumable

tla'e – *post.* – {30} around; encircling; surrounding
[LOC]

tlepa – *v.* – {20} teach; instruct; educate

tlepya – *n.* – {11} cobalt (chemistry); color

tlempa – *n.* – {15} lymphatic fluid; lymph

tlenta – *n.* – {17} offal; mixed entrails; trivial matters

tleke – *n.* – {23} fan; vane; sail

tleki – *v.* – {19} boast; brag; exaggerative; pompous

tlekue – *v.* – {19} be mean; be petty; be cruel

tlema – *n.* – {22} banner; flag; ensign

tleme – *n.* – {24} disc; sheet; CD

tlemi – *v.* – {24} sled; sledge; sleigh; bobsled

tlemo – *v.* – {24} caravan; trailer

tlemu – *v.* – {24} oar; paddle; row

tleno – *n.* – {14} log; piece of wood; timber; plank;
stick; twig

tlenye – *n.* – {23} suite; apartment; flat; hotel room
[WEN *bydlenje*]

tlenyo – *v.* – {02} millennium; 1000 years [*tle'o + anyo*]

tlepa – *v.* – {07} ease; alleviate; moderate; allay;
mitigate

tlehe – *v.* – {19} be esteemed; honest; candid;
sincere

tlepa – *n.* – {05} column; cylinder; beam; rod; pillar

tlepa – *n.* – {05} prism; prismatic lens

tlela – *v.* – {07} bathe; clean; purify; wash

tleya – *n.* – {32} radical [glyph]

tleyo – *n.* – {20} province; state; territory; prefecture

tle'o – *num.* – {31} thousand; 1000 / **tle-** – {04} kilo
[1000] / **itle-** – *aff.* – milli [0.001] (see: [Numbers](#) or
[Measurement](#))

tlipa – *n.* – {18} ascot; cravat; necktie

tlipi – *v.* – {07} tie; bind or fasten together; kidnap;
buckle

tlipu – *v.* – {06} suspended by hanging; hung

tlipua – *v.* – {06} glide; soar

tlipya – *n.* – {04} pound; unit of mass (16 ounces)

tlipa – *n.* – {21} clan; family; kin (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

tlipi – *n.* – {11} sulfur; brimstone [color and element]

tlipa – *n.* – {13} herring; mackerel; carp

tlipa – *v.* – {33} plough; plow; turn the soil; till

tlipa – *n.* – {23} blanket; rug

tlipa – *v.* – {06} stop; halt; cease

tlipa – *n.* – {11} aluminum (chemistry)

tlipa – *n.* – {11} phosphorus (chemistry); water in
rocks

tlipa – *v.* – {20} resign; quit

tlipa – *v.* – {11} glue; stick; paste [ARA *lizāq*]

tlipa – *n.* – {24} axis; axle

tlipa – *n.* – {17} vanilla; extract [fruit; tree; color]
[NAH *tlilxochitl*]

tlipa – *v.* – {20} bribe; bribery

tlipa – *n.* – {17} minced meat; pickled meat

tlipa – *n.* – {15} beard; moustache

tlipa – *n.* – {11} bitumen; asphalt; bituminous; tar

tlitsi – *n.* – {19} reasoning; capacity of the human mind

tlitso – *v.* – {25} cover with gold leaf; gild; gilt

tliua – *n.* – {32} novel; fiction

tlila – *n.* – {08} purple; violet

tliya – *n.* – {01} effect; efficacy; result

tlopa – *v.* – {19} forget; neglect; overlook

tlope – *v.* – {07} expire; fall due; run out; end of term
[*NOR utløpe*]

tlopye – *v.* – {19} be rough and coarse; brutish [*LAV rupjǵ*]

tlompa – *v.* – {24} bomb; explosive; explode

tlota – *v.* – {24} be in a correct attitude

tloka – *v.* – {19} lie; tell an untruth

tloke – *n.* – {17} rye [*Secale cereale*]

tloko – *n.* – {32} syllable; phonetic segment

tloku – *n.* – {23} dome; be vaulted; arch

tlokya – *n.* – {11} marble; crystalline limestone

tlonku – *n.* – {09} keel; water wheel

tloma – *n.* – {13} feather; plumage; plume

tlome – *v.* – {32} Romanize; Romanization

tlomi – *v.* – {19} fascinate; attract; obsess; captivate

tlomya – *v.* – {06} crawl; creep; lie prostrate

tlona – *v.* – {15} feed; fuel; nourish

tlono – *v.* – {03} be cramped; congested; stuffed

tlonya – *n.* – {17} citron; grapefruit [fruit; tree]

tlonye – *v.* – {07} accommodate; (be) flexible; (be) pragmatic / *n.* – {32} pragmatics

tlosa – *n.* – {17} almond [fruit; tree; color]

tlose – *v.* – {24} pestle; pound with a pestle

tloso – *v.* – {19} annoy; bother; disturb; harass; irritate

tloha – *n.* – {14} grass; straw; weeds; hay

tlohi – *n.* – {13} salmon; trout

tloho – *v.* – {06} fall behind; lag; backward; retrogress [*ZHO luòhòu*]

tlotsi – *n.* – {17} chives; onion; scallions

tlotso – *v.* – {07} loot; plunder; rob

tlotsua – *v.* – {11} corrode; erode; rust; eclipse

tloua – *n.* – {10} dew; mist

tloue – *v.* – {06} vacation; to go on ~ [*SWE lov*]

tlola – *v.* – {03} intersperse; place between; wedge

tlolo – *v.* – {10} be cool / warm [medium temperature]

tloya – *v.* – {07} discover; uncover; find

tloye – *v.* – {07} gnaw; pick at; wear down [*SPA roer*]

tlo'e – *n.* – {19} tide of thought; Zeitgeist

tlo'o – *n.* – {13} elephant

UA

ua – *conj.* – {30} or; either; the other [**ARA** 'aw]

uapi – *v.* – {07} blemish; defect; flaw [**JPN wabi**]

uapo – *n.* – {23} basin; sink [**SPA lavabo**]

uapya – *n.* – {20} insult; ridicule; disgrace / *v.* – to ~

uampa – *n.* – {22} government; political; politics

uampe – *v.* – {19} perfect; excellent; brought to the utmost degree [**ZHO wánbì**]

uampu – *n.* – {05} cone; awl; bore [**KOR wonppul**]

uata – *n.* – {32} intestine; bowel; guts [**JPN wata**]

uati – *n.* – {32} verb; action word

uato – *pro.* – {27} that way [over there] [**uatla + to**]

uanta – *v.* – {32} confer; consult; hold a conference

uaka – *n.* – {13} ox; cow; bull; bovine / **uakatsu** – *n.* – beef; bovine flesh / **uakahyo** – *n.* – cow's milk [**SPA vaca**]

uaki – *v.* – {17} boil; stew; simmer [**JPN wakasu**]

uako – *pro.* – {27} that person [**uatla + ko**]

uaku – *pro.* – {27} that much/many [**uatla + uku**]

uakya – *v.* – {32} contradict; deny; disconfirm

uanka – *v.* – {17} be uncooked; untreated; raw [**WBP wanka**]

uanke – *n.* – {05} grid; mesh; lattice [**ZHO wǎnggé**]

uanki – *v.* – {22} imprison; confine / *n.* – jail; prison [**FIN vankila**]

uanko – *n.* – {32} euphemism; euphemistic; pseudonym [**KOR wan'gogeobeop**]

uanku – *n.* – {18} spectacles; eyeglasses; -ocular; -scope

uama – *pro.* – {27} then; at that time [**uatla + ama**]

uame – *v.* – {19} be certain; sure; fixed / *n.* – certainty; assurance

uamya – *v.* – {02} schedule / *n.* – agenda; docket

uana – *v.* – {28} be there; in that place / *det.* – there; that place (by you); medial [**MED**]

uane – *v.* – {24} trap; snare; trick; lure [**JPN wana**]

uani – *v.* – {13} alligator; crocodile; gavial [**JPN wani**]

uano – *pro.* – {27} other thing; something else [**uatla + no**]

uanyo – *n.* – {27} bay; gulf [body of water] [**ZHO wān**]

uasa – *n.* – {22} skill; profession; trade; craft [**JPN waza**]

uase – *v.* – {25} harmonize; harmonious; harmony [**JPN wasei**]

uasi – *v.* – {07} acquire; obtain; get; take [**LKT wasi'chu**]

uaso – *v.* – {23} drinking glass [cup]; jug; pot; vessel / **uassitsa** – *n.* – flask; thermos; bottle [+ **sitsa**] [**SPA vaso**]

uahe – *post.* – {30} instead of; rather than

uahi – *v.* – {01} be arbitrary; at will; at random

uaho – *v.* – {01} feel absence; miss

uahu – *v.* – {19} husky; burly; beefy; tall and strong [**FIN vahva**]

uahya – *n.* – {21} tribe; confederation [**EGY whyt**] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

uatsa – *v.* – {20} welcome someone [entering] / *intj.* – welcome!

uatse – *v.* – {07} correlate with; correspond to [**POL - wać**]

uatsi – *n.* – {13} fish; piscine [*CMC awachi*]

uatla – *pro.* – {27} that (by you) [med] / *aff.* – **ua-** – medial anaphora

uatli – *v.* – {19} be inferior; of lower quality

uala – *v.* – {19} be true; real; verifiable / *intj.* – really; verily; indeed; truly; as expected; sure enough [*ARA wallāh*]

uale – *n.* – {01} source material, raw material [*KOR wollyo*]

uali – *n.* – {05} chart; diagram; graph; scheme [*ARA jadwal*]

ualo – *v.* – {06} bring; fetch; get

uaya – *v.* – {06} ascend; rise; climb; go up; ascent [*ua'e + yala*]

uaye – *post.* – {30} from [out/away] [LOC] / **uayela** – go away [from] [*uaye + yala*]

uayo – *v.* – {07} set aside; isolate; separate

ua'a – *n.* – {17} spinach [*NAV waa'*]

ua'e – *post.* – {30} above; over / on [LOC] [*JPN ue*]

ue – *conj.* – {30} either X or Y (an exclusive choice) [*HUN vagy*] / **uenke (uek)** – *conj.* – neither X nor Y [*ue + nke*]

uepu – *n.* – {25} musical score; sheet music [*ZHO yuèpǔ*]

uepya – *n.* – {02} age; 361 years [19 *sanyo*]

ueta – *n.* – {21} uncle [*ue- + -ta*] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

uete – *v.* – {19} amuse; entertain; make sb laugh

ueti – *v.* – {07} dismiss; fire; remove s.o. from their post or position [*EGY wdj*]

ueto – *n.* – {09} stellar system; galaxy

uenta – *n.* – {21} parent's sibling / **ueta** – uncle / **uena** – aunt / *aff.* – **ue-** (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

uente – *n.* – {11} bismuth

uenti – *v.* – {07} fade; wither; wilt; listless [*HBS vènuti*]

uento – *v.* – {20} be prey; victim [*SWA windo*]

ueka – *v.* – {04} weigh; weight; measure [*PIE weǵʰ*]

ueki – *v.* – {19} misfortune; crisis; critical situation; disaster [*KOR wigi*]

ueko – *v.* – {31} barter; bargain

ueku – *v.* – {07} review; look back; appraise [*ZHO huígù*]

uekya – *v.* – {06} squirm; wriggle; wiggle [*PIE weyk*]

uenku – *v.* – {15} spleen [*SWA wengu*]

uemi – *n.* – {22} barracks; castle; fortress

uemya – *v.* – {19} be aloof; standoffish; unsociable

uena – *n.* – {21} aunt [*ue- + -na*] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

uene – *n.* – {24} ship; boat; vessel; canoe [*FIN vene*] / **uentana** – warship; military vessel / **tluene** – fleet; flotilla [*uene + tana*]

ueni – *v.* – {19} blame; criticize; condemn [*POL winić*]

ueno – *n.* – {32} ink; typeface [*SWA wino*]

uenya – *v.* – {19} strain after something; make efforts [*FIN venäyttää*]

uenye – *n.* – {31} income; receipts; earnings; revenue

uenyo – *n.* – {02} decade; ten year period [*ue'o + anyo*]

uesa – *v.* – {07} threaten; coerce; intimidate [*ZHO wēixié*]

uesi – *v.* – {20} function; role; capacity [*ARA wazīfa*]

ueso – *n.* – {15} bone; skeleton [*SPA hueso*] / **uesohyo** – gravy; stock [*ueso + hyo*]

ueha – v. – {07} want; desire; wish for / -ue – aff. – marks the desiderative (or volitive) mood

uehi – v. – {07} be lofty; refined; exquisite [*ARM veh*]

uehyo – v. – {07} be available [*KOR yuhyo*]

uetsa – v. – {06} balance up; offset; counterbalance [*FIN vastapaino*]

uetse – v. – {23} toilet; outhouse; WC [*W* = “ue” / *C* = “tse”]

uetsi – v. – {19} dispirited; despondent; downcast [idiom]; in low spirits

uetsu – n. – {32} abbreviate; contraction [*KOR wichuk*]

uetla – n. – {07} an upright drum / v. – play ~ [*NAH huēhuētl*]

uetli – n. – {31} exponent [math.]; power

uela – n. – {24} sail [boat] / v. – sail [*SPA vela*]

uelo – n. – {24} bicycle; bike [*SPA velocípedo*]

ueya – v. – {19} be useful; fitting; effective / **ueyanke** – be useless; worthless; pointless

ueye – v. – {06} be located; be situated; lie [*see also: hue*]

ueyo – v. – {07} intend; intent; intention / -ue – aff. – marks the intentative (or desiderative) mood

ue’o – num. – {31} ten; 10 / **ue-** – {04} deca [10] / **iue-** – aff. – deci [0.1] (*see: [Numbers](#) or [Measurement](#)*)

YA

ya – *part.* – {30} hey!; vocative particle [VOC] (also used for imperative) [*ARA yā*]

yapa – *n.* – {19} an extra or unexpected gift or benefit [*SPA yapa << QUE yapay*]

yape – *v.* – {06} exercise; do one's exercises

yapo – *v.* – {22} build; erect; assemble [*TUR yapmak*]

yapu – *v.* – {19} be ashamed; disgrace; embarrassment

yampa – *v.* – {19} be bored; fed up with sth; sick of sth [*ZHO yānfán*]

yampo – *n.* – {24} mortar (bowl for grinding with pestle) [*ZHO yānbō*]

yampu – *v.* – {15} snore; wheeze [*ya + ampu*]

yata – *v.* – {20} greet; bid farewell / *intj.* – hello; farewell [*NAV yá'át'ééh*]

yate – *v.* – {06} leave behind; abandon; leave trace [*FIN jättää*]

yato – *n.* – {15} hand; palm; fist [*ARA yad*]

yanto – *n.* – {07} overwhelm; overpower; subdue

yaka – *n.* – {15} appendage; leg; limb

yake – *v.* – {06} pursue; chase [*GER jagen*]

yako – *n.* – {17} berry; strawberry / **yakohai** – cranberry / **yankila** – blueberry [*CZE jahoda*]

yaku – *v.* – {32} translate; interpret [*JPN yakusu*]

yakua – *v.* – {13} leopard; jaguar (*Panthera pardus/onca*) [*POR jaguar*]

yakue – *n.* – {11} sapphire [gem; color] [*ARA yāqūt*]

yanka – *v.* – {31} be positive; be greater than zero; principle [*KOR yangsu*]

yankai – *n.* – {08} yellowish-red; dark orange [*yana + akai*]

yanki – *v.* – {07} be refreshed; perk up

yanku – *v.* – {32} beg; implore; plead [*ZHO yāngqiú*]

yama – *n.* – {09} mountain; hill (climax; denouement) / **tliyama** – mountain range / **yamahi** – mound; bank of earth / **yamako** – mountaineer / **yamato** – mountaineering / **tliyama** – mountain range [*JPN yama*]

yame – *v.* – {22} abolish; annul; abrogate [*JPN yameru*]

yamu – *n.* – {05} trapezium (geometry) [*TUR yamuk*]

yana – *n.* – {08} yellow; saffron [*FRE jaune*]

yani – *v.* – {32} mean; be defined as; definition; meaning; symbolism [*ARA 'anā*]

yano – *v.* – {06} avoid; shun; evade

yanu – *v.* – {19} be depressed; dispirited; dismayed

yanuali – *n.* – {02} January

yasa – *n.* – {10} air; wind; [news, style]; gas / **yassa** – peaceful-wind / **yassitsa** – warm breeze / **yasapyola** – tornado; hurricane

yasi – *n.* – {18} cosmetics; makeup / *v.* – wear/use ~ [*ARA ârâyes*]

yaso – *v.* – {06} prepare; get/be ready / *-sue* – *aff.* – ready; prepared; preparative [PREP] [*ARA jahhaza*]

yasu – *v.* – {13} bison; buffalo

yasue – *v.* – {31} be cheap; inexpensive; low

yaha – *v.* – {07} be scarce; barren

yahe – *post.* – {30} of [containing]

yatsa – *v.* – {13} bridle; halter; reins; harness

yatsi – *v.* – {15} bite; chew; tooth; ivory [*ZHO yáchǐ*]

yatso – v. – {17} ferment; brew; make honey; liquor

yatsua – v. – {32} sigh in regret or pity

yaua – v. – {32} reply; answer; return; respond; echo

yaue – v. – {06} use; employ; apply; make use of

yala – v. – {06} walk; go; travel; move / -la – *aff.* – directional or motional marker [**ARA yallā**]

yale – v. – {23} door lock; key

yali – v. – {20} excuse; forgive; pardon

yalo – v. – {19} covet; be envious; jealous

ya’a – n. – {15} medicine; drug; cure

ya’e – v. – {06} be near; close to

ya’o – *num.* – {31} five; 5 / **iya’o** – a fifth (*see: [Numbers](#)*)

yempa – n. – {23} table; desk; flat work surface

yempu – v. – {07} handle; deal with; cope; get by with

yeta – v. – {06} give; transfer; donate [**ARA ’ātā**]

yete – v. – {01} extraneous; redundant; superfluous

yeto – v. – {20} authority; authoritative; power

yente – v. – {19} be aghast; consternation; horror

yento – v. – {20} retire (from society, esp. from working)

yeka – v. – {31} divide; separate; partition

yeke – n. – {18} collar; neckband; neckline [**ARA yāqa**] / **yekueso** – collarbone

yeku – v. – {06} circulate; distribute; circulation; distribution

yekua – n. – {23} cabinet; closet; wardrobe

yenka – n. – {25} pitch (music); tone

yema – *conj.* – {30} both X and Y

yemua – v. – {28} be there; in that place / *det.* – there; that place (over there); distal [DIST]

yena – n. – {31} coin; currency; money

yeno – v. – {07} complete; fill; full; (be) total

yesa – v. – {06} soothe; be calm; relax

yesi – n. – {11} jade; emerald; jadeite; feitsui; halcyon [gem; color]

yesu – n. – {22} art; fine arts; painting; literature

yetsa – v. – {15} cry; tear; weep

yetsi – v. – {23} chair; seat; stool

yetso – n. – {13} boar [wild]

yetsu – n. – {19} fact; actual; real

yetla – *pro.* – {27} that (over there) / **ye-** – *aff.* – distal pronoun [DIST]

yetlo – v. – {15} be malnourished and sickly in appearance

yeua – v. – {17} taste; try; sample

yela – v. – {15} fart; talk nonsense; rubbish! [euphemism]

yele – n. – {13} pedestal; plinth; saddle

yeli – n. – {32} summarize; generalize; generalization

yelo – n. – {10} freeze; hail; ice; sleet; frost

ye’o – *num.* – {31} zero; 0; empty egg (*see: [Numbers](#)*)

yo – *conj.* – {30} if X then Y

yopi – n. – {22} mail; post [office]

yompe – n. – {19} specter; apparition

yoma – n. – {02} day; daylight; daytime [**ARA yawm**] / **yompako** – n. – sunrise; early morning / **yonkaya** – n. – Saturday / **yonkiya** – n. – diary; journal; log /

yonkunya – *n.* – Monday / **yommaya** – *n.* – Wednesday / **yomatli** – *n.* – tomorrow / **yomali** – *n.* – daily; each/every day / **yomaye** – *n.* – yesterday / **yomito** – *n.* – Thursday / **yomola** – *n.* – Friday / **yosama** – *n.* – Sunday / **yontsula** – *n.* – holiday; festival / **yotlatsa** – *n.* – Tuesday

yota – *v.* – {19} deduce; infer; derive; extrapolate

yote – *v.* – {06} aid; assist; help

yoti – *v.* – {25} game; play; sport

yoto – *pro.* – {27} in this way; so; thus

yonto – *v.* – {19} be fanatical

yoka – *n.* – {23} deck; floor; story

yoke – *v.* – {07} load; lading (weight); burden; charge

yoko – *v.* – {06} swim; wade

yoku – *n.* – {25} glaze; layer of paint; edible coating

yokua – *n.* – {07} contribution; donation; offer

yonka – *n.* – {09} lava; magma

yome – *v.* – {25} be famous; fame

yomi – *n.* – {24} bow; weapon used for shooting arrows

yomo – *n.* – {03} right side

yomu – *v.* – {32} read; study; count; recite / **yontile** – *n.* – context (circumstance reading) [**yomu** + **tile**]

yomua – *n.* – {02} dawn; daybreak; morning [a.m.]

yona – *n.* – {32} book; letter; scroll; record

yone – *n.* – {11} silt; sludge; ooze; slime

yoneya – *n.* – {02} June

yoni – *n.* – {19} ethic; moral; virtue

yono – *n.* – {25} drama; play; theater

yosi – *n.* – {20} deck of playing cards

yoso – *n.* – {03} left side

yosu – *n.* – {14} moss; lichen; coating [of tongue] [**TUR yosun**]

yoha – *v.* – {07} have; possess; hold / **-yo** – *aff.* – possessive and/or genitive case [GEN] [**ZHO yōu**]

yoho – *n.* – {15} eyelid; flutter; blink

yohua – *n.* – {02} night; nighttime; darkness [**NAH yohualli**]

yotsa – *n.* – {15} cheek; face

yotso – *n.* – {02} midday; noon [**yoma** + **tsoya**]

yotsu – *n.* – {13} larva; grub

yotsua – *v.* – {07} journey; expedition; voyage

yotla – *v.* – {09} immerse; soak; steep; gradual

yotli – *v.* – {17} gourd; melon; squash

youa – *v.* – {07} be weak; feeble

yola – *v.* – {01} rely on; depend on

yole – *v.* – {18} zip; zipper

yoleya – *n.* – {02} July

yoli – *n.* – {12} stage; section; phase; period

yolo – *n.* – {24} armor; shell

yolopa – *n.* – {28} Europe

yo'i – *n.* – {15} rib; ribcage

A

a – v. – {01} exist; be / *intj.* – yes; it is [*JPN aru* / *BLA áa*]

apa – v. – {07} close; stop up; shut; obstruct; turn off [*TUR kapamak*]

apakipyo – n. – {15} autism [*apa* + *-ki* + *-pyo*]

api – v. – {06} unroll; unravel; unwind [*NLD afwikkelen*]

apika – n. – {28} Africa (the continent)

apila – n. – {02} April (the fourth month on the Gregorian Calendar)

apo – v. – {07} grasp/grab firmly; make the most of; insist

apu – v. – {01} be subsidiary; auxiliary; option

apuha – n. – {28} Afghanistan

apua – v. – {25} sing; chant / n. – song; tune

apya – v. – {07} be clean; neat; pure; not dirty

apyo – n. – {17} celery; lettuce; asparagus; cabbage [*SPA apio*]

ampa – *part.* – {30} at once; right away; already; as soon/early as [possible]

ampe – v. – {07} arrange; set up; lay out; organize; collate [*ZHO ānpái*]

ampi – n. – {15} mucus; snot; snivel [*ARA 'anf*]

ampu – n. – {16} nose; nostril; nasal cavity / v. – smell; sniff [*ARA 'anf*]

ata – v. – {21} be named; name [so called] [*TUR ad*] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

ate – n. – {15} liver [organ]] [*TGL atay*]

ati – v. – {01} be normal; ordinary; plain [*ARA 'ādiyy*]

ato – *pro.* – {27} that way [over there] [*ua*- > *a*- + *-to*]

anta – v. – {15} breathe; suck in; absorb; inhale

anti – n. – {18} suspenders; garters; strap; sling [*SPA tirantes*]

anto – v. – {18} (take an) oath; pledge; swear [*TUR ant*]

aka – v. – {06} drive; move slightly; shift; steer

akai – n. – {18} deep red / *-kai* – *aff.* – red version of ~ [*JPN akai*]

aki – n. – {02} autumn; fall (season) [*JPN aki*]

akya – v. – {15} wake up; awaken; be awake

anka – n. – {15} pelvis; hip joint

anko – n. – {32} cipher; encode [*JPN angōka*]

anku – *pro.* – {27} reciprocate; mutual / *-nku* – *aff.* – reciprocal [RECP] [*ZHO wǎngfù*]

ama – n. – {02} time; moment; period / **amak** – *pro.* – never; at no time / *-ma* – *aff.* – time for/of ~ [*GLE am*]

ame – v. – {24} use ~ / n. – axe; hatchet [*CMC ame*]

ameyo – n. – {28} America

ami – n. – {17} amylum; starch [*ENG amyl*]

amo – v. – {07} transport; carry [*HAW amo*]

amue – v. – {01} absence; be absent [*a* + *-mue*]

amya – v. – {19} be fond of; like; prefer [people] / v. – **amyampa** – fall in love with [*SPA amiga*]

amye – v. – {01} be alone; lonely / {30} but; only; merely; just / *-mpe* – *aff.* – terminative/limitative [TERM]

ana – n. – {15} head; mind; brain / v. – **anapao** – be hungover [warped-head] / n. – **anapu** – cap; hat; head covering / n. – **anasua** – scalp; top of skull

ane – *v.* – {20} take care of; attend to; look after [ARA *i'tanā*]

ani – *n.* – {18} ring (jewelry); bracelet [SPA *anillo*]

anao – *n.* – {29} dwarf; pygmy; small person; midget [POR *anão*]

ano – *v./part.* – {01} repeat; iterate; layer; again [MRI *anō*]

anu – *v.* – {16} hear; listen; ear / *n.* – **anupake** – earring

anua – *v.* – {32} ask for quiet; request silence

anue – *v.* – {32} tell; instruct; command

anya – *v.* – {15} look; see; witness / *n.* – eye; sight; vision [ARA *'ayn*]

anyasa – *n.* – {11} ammonia

anye – *n.* – {15} waist; lower back

anyo – *n.* – {02} year [365/366 days] / **anyoli** – yearly; annually [SPA *año*]

asa – *v./n.* – {12} live; be alive; living; life [ARA *'āša*]

asi – *n.* – {17} salt [NAV *ášhijh*]

asiya – *n.* – {28} Asia

aso – *v.* – {17} broil; grill; roast; toast [SPA *asar*]

asua – *n.* – {17} hide; pelt; skin; fur; leather / **asuaseka** – leather; dried skin

aha – *n.* – {25} melody; tune / *v.* – play ~ [FAR *âhang*]

ahē – *n.* – {13} dolphin; porpoise [MRI *aihe*]

ahi – *v.* – {05} few; be small; little / **-hi** (or **-ki**) – *aff.* – diminutive [DIM] [HUN *kis*]

aho – *n.* – {17} chives; garlic; leak [SPA *ajo*]

ahu – *n.* – {09} dam; weir; dike; embankment [MRI *ahurirī*]

ahua – *n.* – {17} avocado [fruit; tree; color] [NAH *ahuacatl*]

ahya – *n.* – {17} potato; yam [CIC *ahi*']

atsa – *n.* – {05} disc; rotate; wheel

atsi – *v.* – {05} angle; bend; corner / **tsi** – *aff.* – polygon ~

atsu – *v.* – {05} be thick; chunky; solid; stocky

atla – *n.* – {31} mean; average

atlanti – *n.* – {28} Atlantic [Ocean]

atle – *n.* – {31} salary; wage

atli – *n.* – {02} future; time to come / **-tli** – *aff.* – future; future tense {FUT} [CHR *didla*]

atlo – *n.* – {22} fairness; justice; righteousness

ala – *n.* – {13} wing; brim of hat[; hairstyle [SPA *ala*]

alapo – *n.* – {28} Arab; Arabic

ale – *n.* – {17} barley; oats; wheat

alo – *n.* – {19} be cunning; be sly

aya – *v.* – {19} be beautiful; be handsome; be pretty

aye – *n.* – {02} past; time before now / **-ye** – *aff.* – past tense [PST] [SPA *ayer*]

ayo – *v.* – {15} be/feel numb

a'i – *n.* – {13} worm or insect

aoya – *n.* – {08} deep blue [JPN *ao*]

e – *part.* – {30} er; um; uh (discourse particle)

epuali – *n.* – {02} February

epye – *v.* – {25} scrape; scratch; play w/ bow

empa – *v.* – {06} run; flee; race [ZHO *bēnpǎo*]

empi – *n.* – {11} chalk; limestone; lye [ZHO *fěnbǐ*]

ete – *n.* – {32} pen; pencil; writing brush

eti – *n.* – {01} case; instance; occurrence

eto – *v.* – {19} be shy; timid; bashful

enta – *v.* – {32} record; take note; mark [*FIN tallentaa*]

eka – *v.* – {32} affix: adhere; paste; append; attach; annex [*TUR ek*]

eke (e-) – *n.* – {27} accusative pronoun marker [in grammar]; patient [P]

eki – *n.* – {22} post horse; relay station [*JPN eki*]

enka – *n.* – {04} be narrow; tight; thin [*GER eng*]

enkala – *n.* – {28} England

enke – *v.* – {19} be simple; not complicated; easy

enko – *n.* – {11} tin; cassiterite; tinstone; pewter

enku – *v.* – {19} be confidential; secret; hush-hush

eme – *n.* – {32} verb tense [*HBS vreme*]

emya – *v.* – {07} happen; occur; take place [*e- + muya > -mya*]

emye – *n.* – {04} thumb; big toe; unit of length; inch

emyo – *v.* – {06} walk in an awkward, drunken fashion

eno – *v.* – {19} be angry at; be displeased and annoyed [*SPA enojado*]

enu – *v.* – {19} forecast; predict; estimate

enua – *v.* – {19} get over sth; cheer up

enue – *v.* – {19} be stubborn; obstinate

enya – *v.* – {23} mirror; reflect; reflection

enye – *n.* – {11} zinc (chemistry)

enyo – *n.* – {20} performance; exhibition; to perform [*JPN ensō suru*]

esa – *n.* – {23} cushion; mat; pad

esue – *v.* – {19} fail; lose [*FRE échouer*]

ehe (me) – *conj.* – {30} but; yet; however

ehua – *v.* – {07} worsen; impair; make worse

ehue – *v.* – {19} be kind; generous; friendly [*ZHO ēnhui*]

ehya – *v.* – {01} be complete; intact; whole

etsa – *n.* – {04} extent; degree [temperature etc]; rate

etle – *n.* – {07} postpone; defer; stall; stave off; prolong

ela – *v.* – {01} become; change into; turn into / **-la** – *aff.* – become ~; mutative [MUT]

ele – *part.* – {30} relative clause marker / **-le** / **-tle** – *aff.* – relative [REL]

eua – *n.* – {13} fin [of a fish]

eya – *part.* – {30} maybe; perhaps

eyo – *part.* – {30} sure; ok; I get it; right; alright

ipa – *v.* – {19} be different; distinct; not same/alike

ipi – *n.* – {17} lentil [*MRI pī*]

ipu – *n.* – {17} dried meat; preserved fruit

ipye – *n.* – {13} horn of animal; tusk; fang

impi – *n.* – {17} ginger [fruit; tree; color] [*POL imbir*]

ita – *part.* – {30} how about it?; what do you think?

ito – *n.* – {14} tree; wood [*CIC itti'*] / **itoku** – *n.* – Jupiter [wood planet]

inta – *part.* – {30} even; so much so that

inti – *v.* – {07} restrain oneself; discipline; restraint

ika – *n.* – {15} age; generation

ike – *n.* – {01} gene; character; property; quality

ikua – *v.* – {17} wolf down food; devour ravenously

ikyo – *v.* – {19} inspire; incite; instigate [*JPN eikyō*]

inka – *v.* – {06} be still; calm; quiet; not moving

inko – *v.* – {13} macaw; parrot; puffin

ima – *pro.* – {27} now; present; yet; this time [*itla + ama*]

imya – *n.* – {32} dialect; slang; vernacular

ina – *v.* – {17} eat; consume / *n.* – food; sustenance

inu – *v.* – {17} drink; imbibe / *n.* – drink [*HAW inu*] / **inupa** – drinkable

inua – *v.* – {17} diet; food & drink

inya – *v.* – {17} be hungry; hunger

isu – *v.* – {17} peel; rind; outer layer

itsa – *v.* – {19} adore; affection; love

itla – *pro.* – {27} this (near me) [proximal PROX] / *i-* – *aff.* – this, by me

itlo – *v.* – {04} be equal; even; same

ila – *v.* – {06} sail; fly; navigate / **ilanyo** – *n.* – plane [fly-machine]

ile – *n.* – {15} hollow at the back of the knee

ilo – *n.* – {09} cave; cavern [*IKU ilu*]

iua – *v.* – {07} knead; massage; rub

iya – *part.* – {30} besides; in addition; apart from that

iye – *part.* – {30} if [but not]; unrealis; what-if

iyoma – *n.* – {02} today; this day; presently

o – *pro* – {27} she/he [3s] / **elo** – her/him [P.3s] / **oki** – herself/himself [3s.REFL] / **hoyo** – her(s)/his [3s.GEN] [*TUR o*] (see: [Pronouns](#))

opa – *v.* – {19} be dangerous; danger; peril; endanger

opi – *n.* – {18} belt; sash; strap

opua – *n.* – {07} end; finish; complete / **-pua** – *aff.* – completative; perfective [PFV]

opya – *n.* – {01} symptom; indication

opye – *v.* – {20} hug; embrace

ota – *n.* – {21} father / **tata** – dad; dada; daddy [*UZH ota*] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

oto – *n.* – {32} sound; noise; tone; phone / *v.* – make sound / **ototla** – *n.* – onomatopoeia / **otomyena** – *n.* – surface sound (the reading of glyphs as full words) / **otoleka** – *n.* – attached sound (the reading of glyphs as affixes or partial elements) / **otomyeka** – *n.* – neck sound; vowel / **otosuha** – *n.* – tongue sound; consonant

otopa – *n.* – {02} October

onta – *n.* – {21} parent (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

onte – *v.* – {19} be willful; determined / *n.* – will; willpower; determination [*FRE volonté*]

onti – *n.* – {25} toy; plaything

onto – *v.* – {06} tread on; trample; stamp

oka – *v.* – {17} bake; cook

oko – *part.* – {30} honorific affirmative reference; "yes sir/ma'am"

oku – *n.* – {13} owl

okutso – *n.* – {02} August

okyo – *n.* – {09} clearing; glade [*FIN aukio*]

onko – *v.* – {16} aloud; be loud

oma – *v.* – {32} roar or howl; bellow of rage; yell; shout

omi – *n.* – {22} provost; chancellor; deputy

omo – *v.* – {19} consider; ponder; think / **omonyo** – *n.* – {24} computer; programmable device

omya – v. – {32} cut; carve; engrave; chisel

omyo – n. – {19} perspective; view; opinion

ona – n. – {21} mother / **nana** – mom; mama; mommy [**UZB ona**] (see also: [Kinship Terms](#))

ono – v. – {19} delight; enjoyment

onyo – v. – {19} learn; practice; study

osa – v. – {19} know-how; savoir-faire

oso – n. – {15} genitalia; groin

oha – v. – {15} gape; yawn; open one's mouth [**THA hǎao**]

ohi – v. – {31} decrease; reduce; subtract; less [than]

ohua – v. – {19} luxurious; extravagant; wasteful

ohya – v. – {24} drive; pilot; operate [a vehicle]; refer to

ohyo – v. – {19} evaluate; assess; examine

otsi – v. – {07} comply with; abide by; obey

otso – n. – {13} wolf; lupine

otla – n. – {13} bird; avian

otlaya – n. – {28} Australia

otlo – v. – {32} falsely accuse; defame [**MRI oro**]

oue – v. – {19} be subtle; profound; sophisticated

ola – n. – {08} gold [element; chemical; color]

ole – n. – {13} crust; husk; shell; hull / **oleuene** – n. – {24} ship's hull

oli – part. – {30} apiece; each; every / **-li** – aff. – each of ~; distributive [DB]

olo – v. – {06} patrol; make one's rounds

oya – n. – {08} black

oye – v. – {07} restrain; restrict; bind

oyo – n. – {18} bead; small round object; pearl

upa – n. – {15} anus; buttock

upya – n. – {07} attempt; try / **-pya** – aff. – attemptative mood [ATT]

umpa – v. – {24} hinge; pivot; fulcrum

umpu – n. – {05} form; shape; dimension; outline / **mpu** – aff. – shape/form of ~

uta – v. – {07} deliver; hand in; hand over; submit

ute – n. – {15} arm; armpit; forearm

uto – n. – {15} organ (part of body tissue); apparatus

unta – n. – {13} camel; llama

uki – n. – {11} lead (chemical element)

uko – n. – {19} be sumptuous; a luxury

uku – n. – {31} amount; digit; number / **-ku** – aff. – amount of ~

ukue – part. – {30} as many as; as much as

ukya – n. – {24} ship mast; mast

ukyana – n. – {11} pyrite; iron ore; fool's gold

uma – n. – {13} horse; equine [**JPN uma**] / **nahuma** – n. – hippopotamus [**naha + uma**] (“river horse”)

ume – v. – {24} be man-made; artificial; synthetic [**CZE umělý**]

umo – v. – {07} unify; unite; integrate; unity; combine; join

umua – v. – {15} ache; pain; sorrow; be sore

umye – n. – {11} electric[al/ity] / **umyopi** – n. – email

unu – v. – {19} be callous; stone-faced; emotionless

unua – n. – {20} address; destination for correspondence

unya – v. – {19} comprehend; know; understand

Kala Conlang Reference Grammar and Lexicon

unye – *n.* – {11} nickel (chemistry)

usa – *n.* – {05} stripe; streak; striation

utsa – *v.* – {07} serve; service

utse – *v.* – {19} exclude; ignore; leave out

utsi – *n.* – {17} parsley

utsu – *n.* – {03} outer space; empty; vacant;
unoccupied

utla – *n.* – {13} otter; beaver

utli – *n.* – {29} casualty; victim (of an accident)

ula – *pro.* – {27} any; indefinite / **-la** – *aff.* – some~
[INDEF]

ule – *v.* – {01} affect; produce a change in sth; act on

uli – *n.* – {11} filling material; stuffing; lining; filling

ulo – *v.* – {33} crop rotation; growth cycle [**FIN**
vuoroviljely]

uye – *part.* – {02} now and then; occasionally [**ZHO**
őuyī]

Appendices

Figures and Tables

Figures

- 1) [“Kala” in various scripts](#)
- 2) [Confucius quote](#)
- 3) [Example sentence in Moya](#)
- 4) [Example sentence in Omyatloko](#)
- 5) [Moya Example](#)
- 6) [Omyatloko Example](#)
- 7) [Hanmoya Example](#)
- 8) [Kenaya Example](#)
- 9) [Naua Example](#)
- 10) [Demonstratives Image](#)
- 11) [Calendar \(sayoma\)](#)
- 12) [Weather gradation](#)

Tables

- 1) [Consonants](#)
- 2) [Vowels](#)
- 3) [Syllable Chart](#)
- 4) [Collating Order](#)
- 5) [Plurality](#)
- 6) [Case](#)
- 7) [Pronouns](#)
- 8) [Pronominal Constructions](#)
- 9) [Pro-forms](#)
- 10) [Numbers](#)
- 11) [Other Number Forms](#)
- 12) [Linear Measurements](#)
- 13) [Area Measurements](#)
- 14) [Volume Measurements](#)
- 15) [Weight Measurements](#)
- 16) [Increments of Measurement](#)
- 17) [Verb Formation](#)
- 18) [Verb Tense](#)
- 19) [Appositions](#)
- 20) [Hours of the Day](#)
- 21) [Days of the Week](#)
- 22) [Months of the Year](#)
- 23) [Long Count Calendar](#)
- 24) [Kinship Terminology](#)

Affixes

All productive affixes listed in “**pataka**” order. **Kala** extensively uses agglutination to form new words from **konotla**. Many **Kala** words originate from the application of derivative suffixes to a relatively small set of core vocabulary. A few suffixes in **Kala** will have more than one form, depending on the vowels and/or consonants in the preceding syllable. There is also a tendency of order for affixation.

PA

Affix	From	Meaning / Usage
-pa	pala	<i>able to; can; potentially; possibly</i> (abilitative mood ABIL)
-pe	peya	<i>piece; part of ~; partative</i> (part)
-po	po	<i>result of ~; effect</i>
-pu	puku	<i>article of clothing</i> (wear)
-pua	opua	<i>perfective aspect; completed action</i> (PFV)
-pya	upya	<i>attemptative mood; try; attempt</i> (ATT)
-pye	kupye	<i>excessive, “too much/many”</i> (EXC)
-pyo	pyoki	<i>illness/sickness of ~</i> (ill)
-pao	payo	<i>“crooked; warped; unbalanced”</i> (warp)
-mpa	-m + -ha > mpa	<i>indefinite mass plural “many/much”</i> (many)
-mpe	amye	<i>limitative; terminative “up to; only; just”</i> (TERM)
-mpo	mala	<i>“bad; unfavorable; unpleasant”</i> (bad)
-mpu	umpu	<i>“~ formed/shaped”</i> (shape)

TA

Affix	From	Meaning / Usage
-ta	tlaka	<i>masculine gender</i> (MASC)
-te	taya	<i>precative mood</i> (PREC)
ti-	tiha	<i>multiple of number</i> (MUL)
-to	to	<i>manner/method/way of ~</i> (way)
nta	nata	<i>relative, or kin</i> (kin)

KA

Affix	From	Meaning / Usage
-k	nke	<i>negative mood; negation (NEG)</i>
-kan	kana	<i>chief/leader of ~ (chief)</i>
-ke	ketsa	<i>dubitative mood (DUB)</i>
-ki	ki	<i>pronominal reflexive (REFL)</i>
ki-	tsuki	<i>ordinal number marker (ORD)</i>
-ko	ko	<i>agentive; person who ~ (AG)</i>
-kua	kua	<i>inclusive plural "all; every" (INCL)</i>
-kya	kya	<i>hortative mood; imperative (HORT)</i>
-kyo	hakyō	<i>school of ~ (school)</i>
nka	nkasa	<i>measurement of a kind</i>
-nke	nke	<i>negative mood; negation (NEG)</i>
-nko	noko	<i>continuous/progressive aspect (PROG)</i>
-nku	anku	<i>pronominal reciprocal "each other" (RECP)</i>

MA

Affix	From	Meaning / Usage
-m	ma	<i>general plural (PL)</i>
-ma	ama	<i>time for/of ~ (time)</i>
-me	kume	<i>reversative "undo" (REV)</i>
-mi	ma + ahi	<i>paucal plural; indefinite "some; a few" (PAU/INDEF)</i>
-mo	mo	<i>place/location of/for ~ (place)</i>
-mu	mula	<i>inchoative aspect "begin; start" (INCH)</i>
-mua	kumu	<i>comitative/instrumental "with; using; via" (COM)</i>
-mue	mua + nke	<i>abessive case "without; lacking" (ABE)</i>
-mya	muya	<i>causative (CAUS)</i>
-mye	muyaye	<i>duplicative "redo; again" (DUP)</i>
-myo	myonta	<i>permissive mood (PERM)</i>

NA

Affix	From	Meaning / Usage
-n	no	<i>accusative case (ACC)</i>
-na	naka	<i>feminine gender marker (FEM)</i>
-ne	neya	<i>propositive mood "should; ought to" (PROP)</i>
-ni	niha	<i>sweet; fine; favorable; nice (nice)</i>
-nua	nua	<i>frequentative/habitual aspect (FREQ)</i>
-nyo	mayo	<i>tool; device; machine (tool)</i>

SA

Affix	From	Meaning / Usage
-sa	sala	<i>"room for/of ~" (room)</i>
-si	sahi	<i>"color of ~" (color)</i>
-so	so	<i>"type/kind of ~" (type)</i>
-su	suku	<i>"market/shop of/for ~" (shop)</i>
-sue	yaso	<i>preparative mood (PREP)</i>

HA

Affix	From	Meaning / Usage
-ha	taha	<i>augmentative (AUG)</i>
-he	heya	<i>necessitative mood (NEC)</i>
-hi	ahi	<i>diminutive (DIM)</i>
-hu	kyohu	<i>aggressive, extreme, or intensive (EXT)</i>
-hua	maua	<i>flower/plant ~ (plant)</i>
-hue	hue	<i>locative case (LOC)</i>
-hya	haya	<i>for/by animal ~ (ANI)</i>
-hye	aye + ahi	<i>recent past tense (REC)</i>
-hyo	hyota	<i>juice/liquid/extract of ~ (juice)</i>
-hai	aye + taha	<i>remote past tense (REM)</i>

TSA

Affix	From	Meaning / Usage
-tsa	tsaya	<i>"damned/cursed ~" (damn)</i>
-tse	tse'e	<i>apparentative "seems; appears ~" (APP)</i>
tsi-	atsi	<i>angle; corner; bend; polygon(al) (angle)</i>
tso	tsoya	<i>middle; half; center (half)</i>
-tsu	kutsu	<i>meat; flesh of ~ (meat)</i>
-tsua	tsua/tsu'a	<i>almost; nearly; barely (almost)</i>
-tsue	tsipue	<i>do ~ slowly (slow)</i>

TLA

Affix	From	Meaning / Usage
-tla	kala	<i>language; lingo; word of ~ (talk)</i>
-tle	ele	<i>relative marker (REL)</i>
tli-	tatli	<i>collective/mass plural (COL)</i>
-tli	atli	<i>general future tense (FUT)</i>
-tlo	ko	<i>agent noun (AG)</i>
-tlai	atli + ahi	<i>immediate future tense (IMM)</i>

UA

Affix	From	Meaning / Usage
-ua	kuaha	<i>science or study of ~ (study)</i>
ua-	uatla	<i>that; those (medial) (MED)</i>
-ue	ueha / ueyo	<i>desiderative/volitive mood (DES)</i>

LA

Affix	From	Meaning / Usage
-la	yala	<i>motive / directional (MOT)</i>
-la	ela	<i>become; change int; mutative (MUT)</i>
-la	ula	<i>indefinite (INDEF)</i>
-le	ele	<i>relative marker (REL)</i>
-li	oli	<i>distributive; each/every (DST)</i>
-lo	ma	<i>general plural (PL)</i>

YA

Affix	From	Meaning / Usage
-ya	tlaya	<i>"in-law; non-blood relative" (in.law)</i>
-ye	aye	<i>general past tense (PST)</i>
ye-	yetla	<i>that; those (over there) (DIST)</i>
-yo	yoha	<i>genitive case (GEN)</i>

A

Affix	From	Meaning / Usage
-e	eke	<i>pronominal patient / accusative (P)</i>
-i	ki	<i>reflexive (REFL)</i>
i-	itla	<i>this; these (by me) (PROX)</i>
o-	o	<i>"honored ~" (HON)</i>

Useful Phrases

Greetings and small talk

uatsa – Welcome (only said to those entering or leaving)

yata – Hello (general greeting), also used for goodbye and farewell

hala – Hello (for close acquaintances)

yomuani – Good morning

puamuani – Good afternoon

yohuani – Good evening/night

tama ka – How are you? (*lit*: Good?) / **to yala ka** – How are you? (*lit*: How goes it?)

Reply: **niha** – nice; favorable / **tama** – good; well / **mala** – bad; poorly / **nihampo** – so-so; not too bad

ya amaha – It's been a long time (*lit*: VOC time-AUG)

tsepa – Please.

(ena) myonta ka – May I?

nyasa(mpa) – Thank you (very much).

hako – You're welcome.

yali – Excuse me.

(na) koya – I'm sorry [1s apologize]

a – yes; correct

nke – no; not

eya – maybe; perhaps; possibly

Getting to know people

atan tayo ka – What's your name?

ke ____ atan nayo – My name is...

mo (ta) suta ka – Where are you from?

na ____-hue suta – I'm from...

ya kuhuani – Pleased to meet you.

ya emyaloni – Have a nice day.

Language issues

(ta) unya ka – Do you understand?

(na) unya – I understand

(na) unyak – I don't understand / I don't know

ya ano tsepa – Please say that again

ya kalatsue tsepa – Please speak more slowly

ya moya tsepa – Please write it down

(ta) enkala (kala) ka – Do you speak English?

(ta) ____ kala ka – Do you speak ...?

(ta) kalan ipa unya ka – Do you speak a language other than [your own]?

ya tena ____-mua kala – Speak to me in ...

to ____-n kala ka – How do you say ...?

Emergency situations

kya yala – Go away!

kya amye – Leave me alone!

yote – Help!

ya tlatsa – Fire!

kya tliina – Stop!

ya oloko – Call the police!

Other phrases

ya hatsani! – Good luck!

kampa! – Cheers!

yalani – Bon voyage.

ya yontsulani – (*festival day*) Merry Christmas |

Happy New Year | Happy Easter

yonnasani – Happy Birthday

ya heko – Congratulations

ya katsoni – Bon appetit.

ipoku ka – How much is this?

maseue ka – Would you like to dance?

ta hinanua ka – Do you come here often?

mo uetse ka – Where's the toilet?

ya sanan ampa – Get well soon

neta uaho – I miss you

neta itsa – I love you

iko kuan simyatli – This gentleman/lady will pay for everything

amak kalan na'ompe pamua – One language is never enough

Glossing and Lexicon Abbreviations

1	first person	INCL	inclusive
2	second person	INDEF	indefinite
3	third person	intj.	interjection
ABE	abessive	LOC	locative
ABIL	abilitative	MASC	masculine
ABL	ablative	MED	medial
ACC	accusative	MOT	motional
adp.	adposition	MUL	multiple
adv.	adverbial	MUT	mutative
aff.	affix	n.	noun
AG	agent	NEG	necessitative
ANI	animal	NEG	negative
ANIM	animate	NOM	nominative
APP	apparentative	num.	number
ATT	attemptative	O	topic/object
AUG	augmentative	ORD	ordinal
C	consonant	P	patient
CAUS	causative	part.	particle
COL	collective	PAU	paucal
COM	comitative	PERM	permissive
COMP	comparative	PFV	perfective
conj.	conjunction	PL	plural
cv.	coverb	POSS	possessive
DAT	dative	PREC	precative
DES	desiderative	PREP	preparative
det.	determiner	PRES	present tense
DIS	distant future	pro.	pronoun
DIST	distal	PROG	progressive
DST	distributive	PROP	propositive
DUB	dubitative	PROX	proximal
DUP	reduplication/duplicative	PST	past tense
EQU	equative	Q	interrogative
EXC	excessive	REC	recent past
EXCL	exclusive	RECP	reciprocal
EXT	extreme	REFL	reflexive/reflective
FEM	feminine	REL	relative
FREQ	frequentative	REM	remote past
FUT	future tense	RES	resumptive
GEN	genitive	REV	reversative
HON	honorific	S	singular
HORT	hortative	SOV	subject-object-verb
IM	indefinite mass	TERM	terminative
IMM	immediate future	V	vowel
IMP	imperative	v.	verb
INAN	inanimate	VOC	vocative
INCH	inchoative		

Languages borrowed from

ARA	Arabic	LAT	Latin
ARC	Aramaic	LAV	Latvian
ARM	Armenian	LKT	Lakota
ARN	Mapuche	MAY	Malay
AKZ	Alabama	MNK	Mandinka
BAQ	Basque	MON	Mongolian
BLA	Blackfoot	MRI	Māori
CEB	Cebuano	MYA	Burmese
CHR	Cherokee	NAH	Nahuatl
CIC	Chickasaw	NAV	Navajo
CMC	Chamicuro	NOR	Norwegian
CRH	Crimean	NLD	Dutch
CZE	Czech	OOD	O’odham
EGY	Egyptian	QUE	Quechua
ELL	Greek	RUM	Romanian
FAR	Farsi; Persian	PIE	Proto-Indo-European
FIN	Finnish	POL	Polish
FRE	French	POR	Portuguese
GER	German	RUS	Russia
GLA	Scottish Gaelic	SLK	Slovak
GLE	Irish	SPA	Spanish
HAW	Hawaiian	SWA	Swahili
HBS	Serb-Croat	SWE	Swedish
HEB	Hebrew	TGL	Tagalog
HIN	Hindi	THA	Thai
HUN	Hungarian	TPW	(Old) Tupi
IKU	Inuktitut	TUR	Turkish
IND	Indonesian	UZB	Uzbek
ITA	Italian	VIE	Vietnamese
JPN	Japanese	WBP	Warlpiri
KHM	Khmer	WEN	Sorbian
KMR	Kurmanji	ZHO	Mandarin
KOR	Korean	ZUL	Zulu

References

“The Akana collaborative conlanging and conworlding effort” akana.conlang.org

Lynch, Jack. *The Lexicographer’s Dilemma: The Evolution of “Proper” English, From Shakespeare to South Park*. Bloomsbury Publishing, 2010.

Matthews, Peter Hugoe. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics*. Oxford UP, USA, 1997.

Payne, Thomas E. *Describing Morphosyntax: A Guide for Field Linguists*. Cambridge UP, 1997.

Rosenfelder, Mark. *Mark Rosenfelder’s Metaverse*. www.zompist.com

Rosenfelder, Mark. *Advanced Language Construction*. Createspace Independent Pub, 2012.

Rosenfelder, Mark. *The Conlager’s Lexipedia*. Yonagu Books, 2013.

Sampson, Geoffrey. *Writing Systems : A Linguistic Introduction*. Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1998.

Wikipedia contributors. “Main Page.” *en.wikipedia.org*, Oct. 2022, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page.

“Wiktionary, The Free Dictionary.” *Wiktionary, the Free Dictionary*, en.wiktionary.org.