

# HUMBLEWOOD™

## Eluran Language Development

BEHIND THE SCENES

JUNE 2024



**HITPOINT**  
PRESS



# HUMBLEWOOD™

JUNE 2024

## Credits

**Language Creation:** Jay Jackson

**Art:** Liam Gregg

**Editing:** Verity Lane

**Graphic Design:** Madison Pflance

**Project Managers:** Chris Mahon

**Producer:** Ricardo Evangelho

**HITPOINT**  
PRESS



---

*Humblewood: Eluran Language Development* is Copyright © 2024 Hit Point Press Inc., 2487 Kaladar Ave, Unit 213, Ottawa, Ontario, K1V 8B9, Canada. All rights reserved. All characters and their distinctive likenesses are property of Hit Point Press Inc. in Canada, US and other countries. Any reproduction or unauthorized use of the material or artwork contained herein is prohibited without the express permission of Hit Point Press Inc. Reference to other copyrighted material in no way constitutes a challenge to the respective copyright holders of that material. Hit Point Press, Humblewood and its associated logos are trademarks of Hit Point Press Inc.







# Phonemes

クヲホカモハナリ

## CONSONANTS

| Consonant Sound                                                                         | Example Word                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>F</i>                                                                                | Film                                                                                                                                        |
| <i>G</i>                                                                                | Ground                                                                                                                                      |
| <i>H</i>                                                                                | Hum                                                                                                                                         |
| <i>Hr</i> (like a cat's purr in the back of the throat)                                 | (no English equivalent - closest "Gerald Rivera" with more rumbles)                                                                         |
| <i>K</i>                                                                                | Kiss                                                                                                                                        |
| <i>Kh</i> (like a cat's hiss)                                                           | Lo <u>ch</u> (in Scottish)                                                                                                                  |
| <i>L</i>                                                                                | Lime                                                                                                                                        |
| <i>M</i>                                                                                | Mint                                                                                                                                        |
| <i>Ng</i><br>Note: Firnveltdt citizens use N instead. Those from the Tanglewolds use Ng | Ring (in English, this sound is never used at the beginning of a word, but I think it would be great to use at the beginning of a cat word) |
| <i>P</i>                                                                                | Up (based on what I've heard, this sound is only every used at the <i>end</i> of a cat's 'word')                                            |
| <i>R</i>                                                                                | Rage                                                                                                                                        |
| <i>Rr</i> (rolled 'r' with tongue)                                                      | Burrito (in Spanish)                                                                                                                        |
| <i>S</i>                                                                                | Sand                                                                                                                                        |
| <i>Sh</i>                                                                               | Shell                                                                                                                                       |
| <i>T</i>                                                                                | Tender                                                                                                                                      |
| <i>Th</i> (unvoiced)                                                                    | Birthday (not voiced as in mother)                                                                                                          |
| <i>Tl</i>                                                                               | Not often found in English, but in Mesoamerican languages like in "Tenochtitlan" <- Aztec capital                                           |
| <i>W</i>                                                                                | Wonder                                                                                                                                      |
| <i>V</i>                                                                                | Very                                                                                                                                        |
| <i>Y</i>                                                                                | Yellow                                                                                                                                      |
| <i>Z</i>                                                                                | Zebra                                                                                                                                       |
| <i>Zh</i>                                                                               | Azure                                                                                                                                       |

## VOWELS

Number of cat-sounding vowels has been expanded for ease of use, but can be shrunk too. I would love to add "extended vowels" too (take longer to say), but unsure if that would fall out of range of player's abilities to decipher and pronounce.

| Vowel Sound | Example Word |
|-------------|--------------|
| <i>Ah</i>   | Cat          |
| <i>Aw</i>   | Father       |
| <i>Ee</i>   | Keep         |
| <i> Eh</i>  | Pet          |
| <i>Eu</i>   | Look         |
| <i>Oh</i>   | Hope         |
| <i>Oo</i>   | Food         |
| <i>Uh</i>   | Plus         |
| <i>Ur</i>   | Bird         |

## VOWELS (DIPHTHONGS)

These are important for making words and naming things, but can be ignored in the alphabet (we can write them with 2 vowels).

| Diphthong Sound | Example Word |
|-----------------|--------------|
| <i>Ai</i>       | Cry          |
| <i> Ao</i>      | How          |
| <i>Ei</i>       | Pray         |
| <i>Ou</i>       | Hello        |
| <i>Oi</i>       | Boy          |

This gives Eluran 35 sounds to work with (by contrast, English has about 44).



## ABSENT PHONEMES

Phonemes that aren't found in Eluran (and therefore couldn't be used in vocabulary or proper nouns like names or places):

| Absent Sound                                                          | Example Word   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| B                                                                     | Bubble         |
| D *use t instead                                                      | Dabble         |
| Ih *only absent vowel                                                 | Bit            |
| N (Note: Firnveldt citizens use N. Those from the Tanglewilds use Ng) | Not            |
| Th (voiced)                                                           | Mother, father |

Other English letters are absent, but the actual sound is a mix of two other sounds. (It seems like J is absent, but it can be created with two other sounds (z + h). Other English letters don't correspond to one sound, so they've been left out intentionally since other letters can do the same job. (It seems like C is absent, but it does double-duty as a K and S sound, so not needed.)

## PHONEME DISTRIBUTION

Languages don't use sounds uniformly. They favour some above others. In the examples I gave you at the beginning, all cats seem to prefer "ao" as a sound. We could make this higher usage than other vowels to make the words over all sound more cat-like.

## SOUND STYLE GUIDE

- High use of repeated vowels
- Unvoiced sounds like Sh, Th, Tsh, Zh often appear at the ends of words

## SOUND FREQUENCY GUIDE

|           |            |                                          |
|-----------|------------|------------------------------------------|
| Very high | Consonants | Back of the throat sounds: Hr, K, Kh, Ng |
|           | Vowels     | Ah, Oh, Ur                               |
|           | Diphthongs | Ao                                       |
| High      | Consonants | F, G, H, M, Rr, S, Sh                    |
|           | Vowels     | Aw, Uh                                   |
|           | Diphthongs | Ou                                       |
| Medium    | Consonants | R, T, Th (unvoiced), Tl, V, Z, Zh        |
|           | Vowels     | Eh, Oo                                   |
|           | Diphthongs | Ai                                       |
| Low       | Consonants | L, P (final sound only), W, Y            |
|           | Vowels     | Ee, Eu                                   |
|           | Diphthongs | Ei, Oi                                   |

## ALPHABET

Keeping things as simple as possible, with a one-to-one correlation of phonemes to letters (ignoring diphthongs), we could do an alphabet that's 30 letters long (22 consonants, 8 vowels) (more if we decide to add 'long' vowels.)

Stylistically, we could do a mix of simplified Cuneiform, and Demotic to represent claws and slashes.

### Eluran Alphabet

| Eluran Letter | Pronunciation | Eluran Letter | Pronunciation |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 𐌒             | A             | 𐌒             | F             |
| 𐌒             | AH            | 𐌒             | G             |
| 𐌒             | AI            | 𐌒             | H             |
| 𐌒             | AO            | 𐌒             | K             |
| 𐌒             | AW            | 𐌒             | L             |
| 𐌒             | A             | 𐌒             | M             |
| 𐌒             | AH            | 𐌒             | N             |
| 𐌒             | AI            | 𐌒             | P             |
| 𐌒             | AO            | 𐌒             | R             |
| 𐌒             | AW            | 𐌒             | S             |
| 𐌒             | E             | 𐌒             | T             |
| 𐌒             | EE            | 𐌒             | V             |
| 𐌒             | EH            | 𐌒             | W             |
| 𐌒             | EI            | 𐌒             | Y             |
| 𐌒             | EU            | 𐌒             | Z             |
| 𐌒             | I             | 𐌒             | RR            |
| 𐌒             | O             | 𐌒             | HR            |
| 𐌒             | OH            | 𐌒             | KH            |
| 𐌒             | OO            | 𐌒             | NG            |
| 𐌒             | OU            | 𐌒             | SH            |
| 𐌒             | OI            | 𐌒             | TH            |
| 𐌒             | U             | 𐌒             | TL            |
| 𐌒             | UH            | 𐌒             | ZH            |
| 𐌒             | UR            |               |               |

## PUNCTUATION

Written Eluran uses the following punctuation marks.

| Eluran Punctuation | Type                  |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 𐌒                  | . (period)            |
| 𐌒                  | , - (comma or hyphen) |
| 𐌒                  | ' (apostrophy)        |



天火木火火

Humblewood 2 Eluran Language Development | Page 6



## SUFFIXES

The following suffixes are attached to root words to indicate part of speech. If two suffixes are listed, use the first for roots that end with a consonant sound. Use the second for those that end with a vowel sound.

| Suffix         | Part of Speech             | Note                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| -et<br>-let    | Adjective                  | Do not use when it is attached to a noun.<br><i>rreng'et</i> means "good."<br><i>Nga khot rreng'et.</i> (She is good.)<br><i>Nga khot rrengmee.</i> (She is a good person.) |
| -lek           | Adjective (feeling)        | Do not use when it is attached to a noun.<br><br><i>Ha khot eing'lek.</i> (It is cautious.)<br><i>Ha khot eing'gaos.</i> (It is a cautious bird.)                           |
| -keh           | Adjective (color)          | <i>tangkeh</i> (fire-colored)                                                                                                                                               |
| -el<br>-lel    | Adverb (from an adjective) | <i>kal'el</i> (angrily)<br><i>Khei'lel</i> (cunningly)                                                                                                                      |
| ga-<br>gat-    | "must"                     | <i>gamog</i> (must eat)                                                                                                                                                     |
| -et<br>-let    | Present participle         | <i>moget</i> (eating)                                                                                                                                                       |
| -eu<br>-seu    | Pronoun (possessive)       | <i>Tauseu</i> (my)                                                                                                                                                          |
| -ou            | Pronoun (interrogative)    | <i>tlefou</i> (place-what > where)                                                                                                                                          |
| -ek<br>-ngek   | Verb (infinitive)          |                                                                                                                                                                             |
| -ut            | Verb (past)                |                                                                                                                                                                             |
| -ozh<br>-ngozh | Verb (future)              |                                                                                                                                                                             |
| -ohm<br>-ngohm | Verb (continuous)          | Use after other time markers.                                                                                                                                               |
| -a<br>-ta      | Noun                       | To turn something else into a noun.<br>hath > hatha (free > freedom)                                                                                                        |
| -ur<br>-lur    | Noun (plural)              |                                                                                                                                                                             |
| -eu<br>-seu    | Noun (possessive)          |                                                                                                                                                                             |
| -tlo           | Number (ordinal)           | <i>Sa'tlo</i> (tenth)                                                                                                                                                       |

The cool thing about these suffixes is that they can change a word's part of speech.

♣ *brem* (magic) > *bremet* (magical) > *bremek* (to do magic)

## PREFIX-SUFFIX CONSTRUCTIONS

Use the following constructions to indicate the following grammatical structures. If multiple structures are listed, choose the one appropriate for the vowel/consonant sound construction of the root.

| Prefix-root-suffix                                                                                                                         | Part of Speech   | Note                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Sha</i> -verb-(verb suffix) <i>Shal</i> -verb-(verb suffix)                                                                             | Ability          | <i>Shaga</i> (can win)<br><i>Shaga'ut</i> (could win)                                                                                                                     |
| <i>Kur</i> -verb-( <i>eu</i> )<br><i>Kur</i> -verb-( <i>keu</i> )<br><i>Kh</i> -verb-( <i>keu</i> )<br><i>Kh</i> -verb-( <i>eu</i> )       | Order or command | <i>Kurweeleu!</i> (Leave!)<br><i>Kurmoikeu!</i> (Lose!)<br><i>Kh'owkeu tao.</i> (Listen to me.)<br><i>Kh'ail'eu ha.</i> (Pay it.)                                         |
| *Note, remove suffix for informal/impassioned speech                                                                                       |                  |                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <i>Feh</i> -verb- <i>eh</i><br><i>Fel</i> -verb- <i>eh</i><br><i>Feh</i> -verb- <i>feh</i><br><i>Fel</i> -verb- <i>feh</i>                 | Polite Request   | <i>Fehgetl'eh ha.</i> (Please keep it.)<br><i>Fel'awkeh tao.</i> (Please like me.)<br><i>Fet'lefeh tao.</i> (Please give it to me.)<br><i>Fel'owfeh.</i> (Please listen.) |
| <i>Oh</i> -adjective- <i>eh</i><br><i>Ol</i> -adjective- <i>eh</i><br><i>Oh</i> -adjective- <i>leh</i><br><i>Ol</i> -adjective- <i>leh</i> | Comparative      | <i>o'heleh</i> (more bored than)<br><i>ol'eing'eh</i> (more cautious than)<br><i>o'hree'le</i> (wiler than)<br><i>ol'oi'le</i> (more suspicious than)                     |
| <i>Ta</i> -adjective- <i>ta</i><br><i>Taf</i> -adjective- <i>ta</i><br><i>Ta</i> -adjective- <i>ah</i><br><i>Taf</i> -adjective- <i>ah</i> | Superlative      | <i>ta'kheita</i> (the most cunning)<br><i>taf'oita</i> (the most suspicious)<br><i>tabela</i> (the most bored)<br><i>taf'oizha</i> (the most nervous)                     |



## VERB CONJUGATION

### INFINITIVE

A verb in the infinitive form ( to be, to eat, etc.) ends with *-ek* (if the verb ends with a consonant) or *-ngek* (if the verb ends with a vowel).

- *apek* (to finish).

### PRESENT SIMPLE

A verb in the present simple ( I go, you go, he goes) has no ending.

- *Nga ap ha.* (She finishes it.)

### PAST SIMPLE

A verb in the past form ( I cleaned, I ate) ends with *-ut*.

- *Tlem aput ha.* (They finished it.)

### FUTURE SIMPLE (WILL + BE GOING TO)

A verb in the future form ( I will eat, I am going to eat) ends with *-ozh* (if the verb ends with a consonant) or *-ngozh* (if the verb ends with a vowel).

- *Tao apozh ha.* (I will finish it, I am going to finish it.)

### CONTINUOUS FORMS (PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE)

A verb in the continuous form ( I am eating, I was eating, I will be eating) ends with *-ohm* (if the verb ends with a consonant) or *-ngohm* (if the verb ends with a vowel)

After the past, present, or future marker.

- *Apekohm* (to be finishing),
- *Tao apohm ha.* (I am finishing it.)
- *Shao aputohm ha.* (You were finishing it.)
- *Ngo apozhohm ha.* (He will be finishing it, He is going to be finishing it.)

### PERFECT AND PERFECT CONTINUOUS FORMS (PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE)

There are no perfect forms ( I had eaten, I have eaten, I will have eaten). Use the past, present, or future simple versions instead.

There are no perfect continuous forms ( I had been eating, I have been eating, I will have been eating.) Use the past, present, or future continuous forms instead.

### VERB TENSE SUMMARY

|                                                     | Past                         | Present                      | Future                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Infinitive</b>                                   |                              | <i>-ek</i> <i>-ngek</i>      |                              |
| <b>Simple</b>                                       | <i>-ut</i>                   | <i>No ending</i>             | <i>-ozh</i><br><i>-ngozh</i> |
| <b>Continuous</b><br>(after other<br>tense markers) | <i>-ohm</i><br><i>-ngohm</i> | <i>-ohm</i><br><i>-ngohm</i> | <i>-ohm</i><br><i>-ngohm</i> |
| <b>Perfect</b>                                      |                              |                              |                              |
| <b>Perfect continuous</b>                           |                              |                              |                              |

### ABILITY

To show ability ( I can fly, I could fly, I will be able to fly), attach verb to *hush-* and then add time marker at end.

- *Tao hushfao* (I can think), *Tao hushfao'ut* (I could think),  
*Tao hushfao'ngozh* (I will be able to think).

### IMPERATIVE FORM

The imperative form gives an order, command, or request (as in, "Go there," or "Please pick it up.") To make the imperative form, use these constructions:

#### COMMANDS

Proper and impassioned commands take a different structure. While properly grammatical commands have the verb sandwiched between *kur/kh-*verb-(*k*)*eu*, impassioned or informal commands drop the -(*k*)*eu* suffix.

- *Kur-verb-eu* (if the verb starts and ends with a consonant sound)
  - (Proper) *Kurkerreu fek* (Rip him.)
  - (Informal) *Kurkerr fek!*
- *Kur-verb-keu* (if the verb starts with a consonant sound and ends with a vowel sound)
  - (Proper) *Kurtleekeu ha* (Give it.)
  - (Informal) *Kurtlee ha!*
- *Kh-verb-eu* (if the verb starts with a vowel sound and ends with a consonant sound)
  - (Proper) *Kh'eng'eu ha* (Be indifferent to it.)
  - (Informal) *Kh'eng ha!*
- *Kh-verb-keu* (if the verb starts and ends with a vowel sound)
  - (Proper) *Kh'owkeu tao* (Listen to me.)
  - (Informal) *Kh'ow tao!*

#### POLITE REQUESTS

- *Feh-verb-eh* (if the verb starts and ends with a consonant sound)
  - *Fetlaom'e ha* (Please learn it.)
- *Feh-verb-feh* (if the verb starts with a consonant sound and ends with a vowel sound)
  - *Fetleefeh ha* (Please give it.)
- *Fel-verb-eh* (if the verb starts with a vowel sound and ends with a consonant sound)
  - *Fel'urr'eh tao* (Please meet me.)
- *Fel-verb-feh* (if the verb starts and ends with a vowel sound)
  - *Fel'owfeh tao* (Please listen to me.)



## IRREGULAR VERBS

There are no irregular verbs.

English has nine be verbs subdivided between time and subject type. (For example, you'd say "I am" but "You are" and "I was.". Still use time (like above), but don't differentiate based on subject.

- ♣ *Tao khot oi'lek.* (I am suspicious.)
- ♣ *Shao khot oi'lek.* (You are suspicious.)
- ♣ *Ngo khot oi'lek.* (She is suspicious.)

## BUT

- ♣ *Tao khotut oi'lek.* (I was suspicious)
- ♣ *Shao khotut oi'lek.* (You were suspicious).
- ♣ *Ngo khotut oi'lek.* (She was suspicious.)

## AND

- ♣ *Tao khotozh oi'lek.* (I will be suspicious)
- ♣ *Shao khotozh oi'lek.* (You will be suspicious).
- ♣ *Ngo khotozh oi'lek.* (She will be suspicious.)
- ♣

## ARTICLES

There are no articles (a, an, the). However, if you specifically wish to indicate 'a/an' use *em* (some). If you specifically wish to indicate 'the', use *ai* (this/these) or *aik* (that/those).

## PLURALS

Any singular noun can be made into a plural by adding *-ur* to the end of the noun (if it ends with a consonant) or *-lur* (if it ends with a vowel or 'r').

- ♣ *shesh* (snake) > *sheshur* (snakes)
- ♣ *maor* (mother) > *maorlur* (mothers).
- ♣ *tee* (star) > *teelur* (stars)

## POSSESSIVES

To indicate possession, add *-sheu* to the end of nouns that end with vowels. Add *-eu* to the end of nouns that end with consonants.

- ♣ *Tlaleu* (friend's)
- ♣ *Tee'sheu* (star's)

## COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

Construct any comparative (longer, better, more beautiful) by adding Oh/Ol-adjective-eh/leh (for adjectives that start and end with a consonant/vowel sound.)

- ♣ *o'tlof'e* (more annoyed)
- ♣ *o'yai'le* (more jealous)
- ♣ *ol'eef'e* (crazier)
- ♣ *ol'oi'leh* (more suspicious)

Construct any superlative (longest, best, most beautiful) by adding

- ♣ *Ta/Taf-adjective-ta/ah* (for adjectives that start and end with a consonant/vowel sound.)
- ♣ *ta'khei'ta* (the most cunning)
- ♣ *taf'oi'ta* (the most suspicious)
- ♣ *tahela* (the most bored)
- ♣ *taf'oizha* (the most nervous)

## EMPHASIS

To emphasize a word, simply double the vowel sound in the word. If the word has prefixes or suffixes, ignore those and only double the vowel in the root word.

- ♣ *Ath* (far). *A'ath* (very far)
- ♣ *Toht* (cool). *Toh'oht* (very cold)

## SPEECH VS. WRITING

We don't usually talk how we write. We are much more casual when speaking. Here are some ideas for keeping speech sounding casual.

- ♣ Drop the be verb. If a simple sentence doesn't have a verb in it, we can assume it's a be verb.
  - Shao shokek. (You proud.)
- ♣ If word after subject pronoun starts with a vowel, contract them. (Except for *fek*.) Unless, of course, the cat wants to emphasize the difference between cat and noncat, in which case, they will keep the *nga/ngo* separate.
  - Tao oizhet. > T'oizh'et. (I am nervous. > I'm nervous.)
  - Shao eng'ek. > Sh'eng'ek. (You are indifferent. > You're indifferent.)

For this utterance I used the most formal version of "you", as I imagine that spell language is taught as this very formal, kind of archaic sounding thing, with the equivalent to using "thees" and "thous" in English.



# Lexicon

𐌲𐌿𐌹𐌺𐌴𐌾𐌰

## PRONOUNS

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS

My thoughts with these are that cats are naturally proud, so they'd love to specify who is a cat and who is not.

|              |                                                                                                        |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Tao</i>   | I                                                                                                      |
| <i>Shao</i>  | you                                                                                                    |
| <i>Fek</i>   | you (insulting)                                                                                        |
| <i>Nga</i>   | he/she/nongender specific (cat)                                                                        |
| <i>Ngo</i>   | he/she/nongender specific (noncat)<br>Firnveldt (considered insulting)<br>Tanglewilds (matter-of-fact) |
| <i>Tleh</i>  | we (inc. noncats)<br>Firnveldt (considered insulting)<br>Tanglewilds (matter-of-fact)                  |
| <i>Tlo</i>   | we (only cats)                                                                                         |
| <i>Ha</i>    | it                                                                                                     |
| <i>Tlem</i>  | they (only cats)                                                                                       |
| <i>Tloam</i> | they (inc. noncats)<br>Firnveldt (considered insulting)<br>Tanglewilds (matter-of-fact)                |

### DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

These demonstrate what object we are talking about (This, that, these, those).

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| <i>Ai</i>  | that/those |
| <i>Aik</i> | this/these |

### INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

These talk about something nonspecific.

|                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| <i>Zamee</i>    | Anyone, anybody        |
| <i>Zamang</i>   | Anything               |
| <i>Zatlef</i>   | Anywhere (any place)   |
| <i>Che</i>      | Each                   |
| <i>Aom'mee</i>  | Everyone, everybody    |
| <i>Aom'mang</i> | Everything             |
| <i>Aom'tlef</i> | Everywhere (all place) |
| <i>Awm</i>      | Few                    |
| <i>Femee</i>    | No one, nobody         |
| <i>Feth</i>     | None                   |
| <i>Femang</i>   | Nothing                |
| <i>Fetlef</i>   | Nowhere (no place)     |
| <i>Em'mee</i>   | Someone, somebody      |
| <i>Em'mang</i>  | Something              |
| <i>Emtlef</i>   | Somewhere (some place) |

### INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

These ask questions.

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| <i>Ekou</i>    | how   |
| <i>Mang'ou</i> | what  |
| <i>Urnou</i>   | when  |
| <i>Tlefou</i>  | where |
| <i>Mee'ou</i>  | who   |
| <i>Weth'ou</i> | why   |



## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

These are just the personal pronoun with the possessive marker added.

|                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| <i>Taoseu</i>   | my                   |
| <i>Shaoseu</i>  | your                 |
| <i>Feketu</i>   | your(insulting)      |
| <i>Ngaseu</i>   | his/her (cat)        |
| <i>Ngoseu</i>   | his/her (noncat)     |
| <i>Tle'seu</i>  | our (only cats)      |
| <i>Tloseu</i>   | our (inc. noncats)   |
| <i>Haseu</i>    | its                  |
| <i>Tlemseu</i>  | their (only cats)    |
| <i>Tloamseu</i> | their (inc. noncats) |

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS

These pronouns relate clauses to each other.

|                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Eim'mee</i>     | who (relative pronoun)   |
| <i>Eim</i>         | that (relative pronoun)  |
| <i>Eim</i>         | which (relative pronoun) |
| <i>Eimurn</i>      | when (relative pronoun)  |
| <i>Eimtlef'e</i>   | where (relative pronoun) |
| <i>Eim'meesheu</i> | whose (relative pronoun) |

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

These pronouns refer back to the self. Add *-teu* to the end of the pronoun.

♣ *Tao thakut taoteu.* (I hit myself)

|                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| <i>Taoteu</i>   | I                   |
| <i>Shaoteu</i>  | you                 |
| <i>Feketu</i>   | you (insulting)     |
| <i>Ngateu</i>   | he/she (cat)        |
| <i>Ngoteu</i>   | he/she (noncat)     |
| <i>Tleteu</i>   | we (inc. noncats)   |
| <i>Tloteu</i>   | we (only cats)      |
| <i>Hateu</i>    | it                  |
| <i>Tlemteu</i>  | they (only cats)    |
| <i>Tloamteu</i> | they (inc. noncats) |

## INTENSIVE PRONOUNS

These pronouns intensify or emphasize other pronouns. She made it herself. To make this, simply double the vowel inside the pronoun you want to emphasize.

♣ *Ngá'a shekut ha.* (Sheee made it. > She made it herself.)

## NUMBERS

The numbering system is a decimal system. Numbers 0-10 are normal.

Instead of separate words for eleven, twelve, etc., the word meanings are just ten-one (eleven), ten-two (twelve), etc.

Instead of separate words for twenty, thirty, etc., the word meanings are just two-tens (twenty), three-tens (thirty), etc.

Using this system, the meanings of the number 4321 would be four-thousands, three-hundreds, two-tens, one ("ur'ngheh ee'zho oo'sa a").

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| <i>Tsho</i>            | 0    |
| <i>Ah</i>              | 1    |
| <i>Oo</i>              | 2    |
| <i>Ee</i>              | 3    |
| <i>Ur</i>              | 4    |
| <i>Ta</i>              | 5    |
| <i>Seu</i>             | 6    |
| <i>Ma</i>              | 7    |
| <i>Shao</i>            | 8    |
| <i>Heh</i>             | 9    |
| <i>Sa</i>              | 10   |
| <i>Sa'a</i>            | 11   |
| <i>Sa'oo</i>           | 12   |
| <i>Sa'ee</i>           | 13   |
| <i>Oosa</i>            | 20   |
| <i>Oosa'a</i>          | 21   |
| <i>Eesa</i>            | 30   |
| <i>Ursa</i>            | 40   |
| <i>Tasa</i>            | 50   |
| <i>Seusa</i>           | 60   |
| <i>Masa</i>            | 70   |
| <i>Shasa</i>           | 80   |
| <i>Hesa</i>            | 90   |
| <i>Zho</i>             | 100  |
| <i>Zho'a</i>           | 101  |
| <i>Zho'oo</i>          | 102  |
| <i>Zhosa</i>           | 110  |
| <i>Zhosa ah</i>        | 111  |
| <i>Zho oosa ah</i>     | 121  |
| <i>Zho eesa oo</i>     | 132  |
| <i>Zho hesa heh</i>    | 199  |
| <i>Hezho hesa heh</i>  | 999  |
| <i>Ngeh</i>            | 1000 |
| <i>Ee'ngheh</i>        | 3858 |
| <i>shazho tasa sha</i> |      |



## ORDINAL NUMBERS

Ordinal number show order (first, second, third, etc.). To construct an ordinal number, add *-tlo* to the end of the number. Here are the ordinal numbers from one to ten.

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| <i>Atlo</i>    | first   |
| <i>Ootlo</i>   | second  |
| <i>Eetlo</i>   | third   |
| <i>Urtlo</i>   | fourth  |
| <i>Tatlo</i>   | fifth   |
| <i>Seutlo</i>  | sixth   |
| <i>Matlo</i>   | seventh |
| <i>Shaotlo</i> | eighth  |
| <i>Hetlo</i>   | ninth   |
| <i>Satlo</i>   | tenth   |

## COLORS

To indicate a color, use indicator noun-”color”.

- ☛ red = blood-color. Here are a list of basic colors, though there could be many more.

|                |                                  |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Eulmkeh</i> | black (darkness color)           |
| <i>Avkeh</i>   | blue (sky color)                 |
| <i>Kwakeh</i>  | brown (soil color)               |
| <i>Wekeh</i>   | clear, transparent (water color) |
| <i>Keh</i>     | color                            |
| <i>Sohmkeh</i> | green (leaf color)               |
| <i>Tangkeh</i> | orange (fire color)              |
| <i>Mur'keh</i> | red (blood color)                |
| <i>Uth'keh</i> | white (moon color)               |
| <i>Luzkeh</i>  | yellow (sun color)               |

## NEGATIVE/AFFIRMATIVE

|                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>Fe, Fet</i> | no, not, negative |
| <i>Mao</i>     | yes               |

## FAMILY AND LIFE CYCLE

I would like to suggest that cats have special affection for others with whom they shared the same litter. I would also suggest that the father plays a decreased role. Therefore, instead of a father, “mother’s beloved,” could be used. Most family words start with the *m* sound since it’s the first sound a cat can make. In addition, there are different words for ways to die.

|                    |                                                                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Kaithmaokh</i>  | a brother from a different litter                                              |
| <i>Meer</i>        | a litter of young ones                                                         |
| <i>Maokh</i>       | a sibling from a different litter                                              |
| <i>Maon</i>        | a sibling from the same litter (brother/sister); a platonic term of endearment |
| <i>Aolmaokh</i>    | a sister from a different litter                                               |
| <i>Lurr</i>        | beloved, husband, wife                                                         |
| <i>Meeth</i>       | blind, deaf kitten                                                             |
| <i>Kaith</i>       | brother from the same litter                                                   |
| <i>Myek</i>        | enfeebled cat                                                                  |
| <i>Mem</i>         | family                                                                         |
| <i>Maoroonlurr</i> | father? (mother’s beloved)                                                     |
| <i>Aol</i>         | female                                                                         |
| <i>Myol</i>        | juvenile cat                                                                   |
| <i>Myong</i>       | kitten still drinking milk                                                     |
| <i>Myo</i>         | kitten whose eyes and ears have just opened                                    |
| <i>Aorr</i>        | life                                                                           |
| <i>Kaith</i>       | male                                                                           |
| <i>Teeret</i>      | married                                                                        |
| <i>Maor</i>        | mother                                                                         |
| <i>Famaokh</i>     | older sibling                                                                  |
| <i>Aol</i>         | sister from the same litter                                                    |
| <i>Apanek</i>      | to die in a fitting manner by fulfilling your place                            |
| <i>Apkhoongek</i>  | to die of old age                                                              |
| <i>Apheikek</i>    | to die unexpectedly                                                            |
| <i>Apkungek</i>    | to die unfittingly                                                             |
| <i>Apek</i>        | to finish, to die                                                              |
| <i>Myel</i>        | weaned kitten                                                                  |
| <i>Lurr</i>        | Wife, husband (beloved)                                                        |
| <i>Myen</i>        | wise, elder cat                                                                |
| <i>Memaokh</i>     | younger sibling                                                                |



## ACADEMICS

|                  |                                                                                      |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Tothmee</i>   | young students who learn from books                                                  |
| <i>Tlaom'mee</i> | later students who are independent enough to do experiments and think for themselves |
| <i>Eer</i>       | school                                                                               |
| <i>Totheer</i>   | school for book learning (for younger students)                                      |
| <i>Tlaomeer</i>  | school for experiential learning, university (for older students)                    |
| <i>Seershei</i>  | teacher (for book teaching younger students)                                         |
| <i>Fashei</i>    | professor, teacher (for guiding experiential older learners)                         |
| <i>Hokeer</i>    | library                                                                              |
| <i>Meertlef</i>  | kindergarten                                                                         |
| <i>Sengseer</i>  | principal, leader of a school                                                        |
| <i>Hroon</i>     | exam, test                                                                           |
| <i>Zhangap</i>   | graduation (pass finish)                                                             |
| <i>Sei</i>       | score, grade                                                                         |
| <i>Zes</i>       | grade level (prefixed by number, indicates which grade)                              |
| <i>Mrooneth</i>  | classroom                                                                            |
| <i>Zhangek</i>   | to pass (as in to get an acceptable grade)                                           |
| <i>Fezhangek</i> | to fail (no-pass)                                                                    |
| <i>Reet</i>      | best student in class                                                                |
| <i>Zhowg</i>     | worst student in class, dunce                                                        |
| <i>Mroonek</i>   | to study                                                                             |
| <i>Seerek</i>    | to teach                                                                             |
| <i>Yezhek</i>    | to teach in a violent manner                                                         |
| <i>Shei</i>      | respected person                                                                     |
| <i>Zhangapek</i> | to graduate                                                                          |
| <i>Eth</i>       | smaller section of larger place                                                      |

## HUNTING AND FOOD

Hunting is vital for cats. I'd suggest they have specialized vocabulary for this. Note: all verbs are in the verb section.

|               |                                             |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <i>Chaop</i>  | animal tracks                               |
| <i>Mur</i>    | blood                                       |
| <i>Zhes</i>   | dexterity                                   |
| <i>Kekh</i>   | enemy                                       |
| <i>Zoak</i>   | fear                                        |
| <i>Hohs</i>   | food                                        |
| <i>Ngong</i>  | grease                                      |
| <i>Hrov</i>   | hunger                                      |
| <i>Khaok</i>  | meat (cooked)                               |
| <i>Kursh</i>  | meat (fatty)                                |
| <i>Gaok</i>   | meat (general)                              |
| <i>Kaf</i>    | meat (lean)                                 |
| <i>Kaok</i>   | meat (raw)                                  |
| <i>Rrou</i>   | mouse                                       |
| <i>Ket</i>    | pain                                        |
| <i>Feek</i>   | prey (easily subdued)                       |
| <i>Tloaks</i> | prey (giant)                                |
| <i>Ngoazh</i> | prey (in general)                           |
| <i>Ngat</i>   | prey (tiny)                                 |
| <i>Hreck</i>  | prey (too big to catch)                     |
| <i>Zeng</i>   | terror                                      |
| <i>Waich</i>  | traces of an animal                         |
| <i>Zhel</i>   | ungulate (horse, cow, gazelle, zebra, etc.) |



## BODY

|                   |                                                                     |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Zharr</i>      | a back claw                                                         |
| <i>Kesh</i>       | a front claw                                                        |
| <i>Hroong</i>     | belly or stomach                                                    |
| <i>Kay</i>        | body                                                                |
| <i>Huh</i>        | breath                                                              |
| <i>Ehrefvo</i>    | disabled person (neutral/positive) (one who has different strength) |
| <i>Hrefvo-let</i> | disabled (neutral/positive) (different strength)                    |
| <i>Kao</i>        | ear                                                                 |
| <i>Zohs</i>       | eye                                                                 |
| <i>Zehl</i>       | face                                                                |
| <i>Taing</i>      | flesh                                                               |
| <i>Tlang</i>      | fur                                                                 |
| <i>Zheel</i>      | heart                                                               |
| <i>Kee</i>        | hips (literary: the strength to run)                                |
| <i>Yengtlef</i>   | mind (thought place)                                                |
| <i>Hraw</i>       | mouth                                                               |
| <i>Fet</i>        | nose                                                                |
| <i>Urr</i>        | paw                                                                 |
| <i>Feerthoon</i>  | Prosthetic (new body part)                                          |
| <i>Tlak</i>       | shoulder (literary: the strength to catch)                          |
| <i>Kweh</i>       | skin                                                                |
| <i>Zaong</i>      | tail                                                                |
| <i>Kak</i>        | throat                                                              |
| <i>Ang</i>        | tongue                                                              |
| <i>Hresh</i>      | whiskers                                                            |

## SOUNDS

In the Felidae family, species are divided into purring cats and roaring cats. No cat can both purr and roar (a controversial statement among scientists who are always getting into it over things like this, but let's just roll with it). While the physiological mechanism for the creation of these sounds is still unknown, it's been suggested that it's based on the degree of ossification in the larynx. That's not really important, but it sounds dang impressive, doesn't it? The important thing is that we could divide the cats into the more domesticated cats (purring cats) and the wilder ones (roaring cats) with slightly different vocabulary (slightly different phonemes perhaps). Here are list of different species of purrers and roarers.

| <b>Purring Cats</b>                            | <b>Roaring Cats</b> |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Domestic cats                                  | Lions               |
| Bobcats                                        | Tigers              |
| Lynxes                                         | Leopards            |
| Cheetahs                                       | Leopards            |
| Cougars (inc. mountain lions, panthers, pumas) | Jaguars             |

Here are some words for sounds that cats make.

|              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Meern</i> | a cat call              |
| <i>Warr</i>  | a lonely meow           |
| <i>Chaol</i> | a loud, disturbing meow |
| <i>Meeng</i> | the sound of a kitten   |

## NAPPING AND SLEEPING

Sleeping is a large part of a cat's life. They sleep 16-20 hours a day. Therefore, this is some specialized vocabulary for that.

|               |                                      |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Aop</i>    | a long nap                           |
| <i>Rrosh</i>  | a nap with both eyes closed          |
| <i>Khooth</i> | a nap with one eye kept mostly open  |
| <i>Roos</i>   | a restful sleep in a protected area  |
| <i>Aosh</i>   | a somewhat long nap                  |
| <i>Teis</i>   | the feeling of being ready for a nap |

## SMELLS AND SCENTS

Cats are reliant on smell much more than we are. Here are some smelly words.

|              |                               |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Heth</i>  | a familiar scent              |
| <i>Ao</i>    | a scent                       |
| <i>Rokh</i>  | a strange or unfamiliar smell |
| <i>Ro</i>    | mother's scent                |
| <i>Taith</i> | the smell of a trusted friend |
| <i>Wouzh</i> | the smell of another cat      |
| <i>Ursh</i>  | the smell of blood            |
| <i>Ngail</i> | the smell of prey             |



## TIME

Cats seem like they'd be interested in cycles as the way things go.

|                   |                                                                                              |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Tee'an</i>     | a day (star cycle)                                                                           |
| <i>Luzan</i>      | a day (sun cycle)<br>*a different word used by Firnveldt and Tanglewild for the same concept |
| <i>Uth'an</i>     | a month (moon cycle)                                                                         |
| <i>Lu'uzurn</i>   | afternoon (very sun time)                                                                    |
| <i>Khoung'an</i>  | complete cycle, not missing any part                                                         |
| <i>An</i>         | cycle, circle, again                                                                         |
| <i>Luz'urn</i>    | daytime (sun time)                                                                           |
| <i>So</i>         | eclipse                                                                                      |
| <i>Khol</i>       | equinox                                                                                      |
| <i>Luzuntoat</i>  | evening (sun becomes cool)                                                                   |
| <i>Toatfesh</i>   | fall (cool season)                                                                           |
| <i>Hral'uth</i>   | full moon                                                                                    |
| <i>Shepurn</i>    | future (after time)                                                                          |
| <i>Tshai</i>      | hour                                                                                         |
| <i>Kung'an</i>    | incomplete cycle, missing parts                                                              |
| <i>Zheet</i>      | minute                                                                                       |
| <i>Feerluzurn</i> | morning                                                                                      |
| <i>Eulm'uth</i>   | new moon (dark moon)                                                                         |
| <i>Eulm'urn</i>   | nighttime (darkness time)                                                                    |
| <i>Tes</i>        | now                                                                                          |
| <i>Tshem</i>      | nowadays, these days                                                                         |
| <i>Khem</i>       | part of a cycle                                                                              |
| <i>Sho'urn</i>    | past (before time)                                                                           |
| <i>Tes'urn</i>    | present (now time)                                                                           |
| <i>Fesh</i>       | season                                                                                       |
| <i>Feeth</i>      | solstice                                                                                     |
| <i>Rrerfesh</i>   | spring (warm season)                                                                         |
| <i>Vekhfesh</i>   | summer (hot season)                                                                          |
| <i>Luz-an</i>     | sun cycle                                                                                    |
| <i>Urn</i>        | time                                                                                         |
| <i>Rrong</i>      | today                                                                                        |
| <i>Rrei</i>       | tomorrow                                                                                     |
| <i>Vurng'uth</i>  | waning crescent                                                                              |
| <i>Vur'uth</i>    | waxing crescent                                                                              |
| <i>Matee'an</i>   | week (7 days- 7 star cycles)                                                                 |
| <i>To'atfesh</i>  | winter (cold season)                                                                         |
| <i>Feshan</i>     | year (season cycle)                                                                          |
| <i>Rrail</i>      | yesterday                                                                                    |

## NATURE

|                  |                                                            |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Kwo</i>       | air                                                        |
| <i>Tangkwa</i>   | ash (fire dirt)                                            |
| <i>Goag</i>      | beast                                                      |
| <i>Egengcha</i>  | bee (thorn pushers)                                        |
| <i>Gaos</i>      | bird                                                       |
| <i>Rroeshla</i>  | bog, wetland, swamp (water sleeping with both eyes closed) |
| <i>Urv</i>       | cave                                                       |
| <i>Thees</i>     | creature                                                   |
| <i>Mezaofla</i>  | creek, stream (small running water)                        |
| <i>Eulm</i>      | darkness, night                                            |
| <i>Gao'surng</i> | egg (bird rock)                                            |
| <i>Tarsh</i>     | field                                                      |
| <i>Tang</i>      | fire                                                       |
| <i>Lagaok</i>    | fish (water meat)                                          |
| <i>Zaofla</i>    | flowing water (running water)                              |
| <i>Yao</i>       | fog                                                        |
| <i>Tlash</i>     | grass, herb, weed                                          |
| <i>Kwel</i>      | grove                                                      |
| <i>Mehef</i>     | hill (small mountain)                                      |
| <i>Shem</i>      | humidity                                                   |
| <i>Tleish</i>    | insect                                                     |
| <i>Theek</i>     | jungle                                                     |
| <i>Fala</i>      | lake (large water)                                         |
| <i>Soam</i>      | leaf                                                       |
| <i>Zek</i>       | lightning                                                  |
| <i>Uth</i>       | moon                                                       |
| <i>Hef</i>       | mountain                                                   |
| <i>Mor</i>       | mud                                                        |
| <i>Yoor</i>      | nature                                                     |
| <i>Eg</i>        | pit, hole                                                  |
| <i>Mehal'la</i>  | pond (small still water)                                   |
| <i>Avla</i>      | rain (sky water)                                           |
| <i>Fazaofla</i>  | river (large running water)                                |
| <i>Urnng</i>     | rock                                                       |
| <i>Cheeg</i>     | sand                                                       |
| <i>Wel</i>       | shadow                                                     |
| <i>Av</i>        | sky                                                        |
| <i>Hul</i>       | smoke                                                      |
| <i>Shesh</i>     | snake                                                      |
| <i>Kwa</i>       | Soil, earth                                                |
| <i>Tee</i>       | star                                                       |
| <i>Mail</i>      | stick                                                      |
| <i>Hal'la</i>    | still water (staying water)                                |
| <i>Ngathav</i>   | storm (angry sky)                                          |
| <i>Luz</i>       | sun                                                        |
| <i>Geng</i>      | thorn                                                      |
| <i>Faong</i>     | thunder                                                    |
| <i>Soamhef</i>   | tree (leaf mountain)                                       |
| <i>Yesh</i>      | vine                                                       |
| <i>Lah</i>       | water                                                      |
| <i>Kwo'huh</i>   | wind (air breath)                                          |
| <i>Tarr</i>      | worm                                                       |



## FEELINGS

Cats seem like perpetually feeling creatures, from random stair chases to arrogantly staring down at you from the top of the bookshelf, so I invested more in this vocab.

|                  |                                                                 |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Hraotlek</i>  | aggressive feeling                                              |
| <i>Kal'lek</i>   | angry feeling                                                   |
| <i>Tloflek</i>   | annoyed feeling                                                 |
| <i>Rawl'lek</i>  | blissful feeling, the deep feeling of peace after sleeping well |
| <i>Hel'lek</i>   | bored feeling                                                   |
| <i>Eing'lek</i>  | cautious feeling                                                |
| <i>Tleftlek</i>  | confused feeling                                                |
| <i>Koilek</i>    | crafty feeling                                                  |
| <i>Eeflek</i>    | crazy feeling                                                   |
| <i>Kheilek</i>   | cunning feeling                                                 |
| <i>Geplek</i>    | despair feeling                                                 |
| <i>Furnglek</i>  | disgusted feeling                                               |
| <i>Teernglek</i> | dread                                                           |
| <i>Lek</i>       | emotion                                                         |
| <i>Weshlek</i>   | exhausted                                                       |
| <i>Kaoflek</i>   | frustrated feeling                                              |
| <i>Tlal'lek</i>  | full of companionship feeling, opposite of lonely               |
| <i>Ngathlek</i>  | furious feeling                                                 |
| <i>Sha'lek</i>   | happy feeling                                                   |
| <i>Zhoanglek</i> | interested feeling, engrossed feeling                           |
| <i>Yailek</i>    | jealous feeling, envious feeling                                |
| <i>Zheenglek</i> | keen feeling                                                    |
| <i>Vawzhlek</i>  | meditative feeling                                              |
| <i>Thurnglek</i> | miserable feeling                                               |
| <i>Zhernlek</i>  | moody feeling                                                   |
| <i>Thashlek</i>  | nasty feeling                                                   |
| <i>Oizhlek</i>   | nervous feeling, on edge feeling                                |
| <i>Fohthlek</i>  | peaceful feeling, like everything is in its right place         |
| <i>Shawklek</i>  | proud feeling                                                   |
| <i>Tleiflek</i>  | sad feeling                                                     |
| <i>Thaflek</i>   | satisfied feeling, like after a good meal                       |
| <i>Voanglek</i>  | shrewd feeling                                                  |
| <i>Zheelek</i>   | slippery (personality trait)                                    |
| <i>Sheel'lek</i> | sly feeling                                                     |
| <i>Hwonglek</i>  | subtle feeling                                                  |
| <i>Oi'lek</i>    | suspicious feeling                                              |
| <i>Zheplek</i>   | tricky feeling                                                  |
| <i>Yail'lek</i>  | upset feeling                                                   |
| <i>Aing'lek</i>  | whimsical feeling                                               |
| <i>Hree'lek</i>  | wily feeling                                                    |

## TERRITORIES AND PLACES

Cats are very territorial. I'd suggest they're concerned about this and have specialized vocabulary about it.

|               |                                        |
|---------------|----------------------------------------|
| <i>Ngail</i>  | the smell of prey                      |
| <i>Temzh</i>  | a path, road, way                      |
| <i>Khéf</i>   | a suspicious stranger                  |
| <i>Fees</i>   | a territory with little prey           |
| <i>Lem</i>    | a weak stranger                        |
| <i>Vour</i>   | an insurpassable barrier               |
| <i>Tel</i>    | building (like a house or a store)     |
| <i>Vair</i>   | city                                   |
| <i>Treth</i>  | door                                   |
| <i>Hreg</i>   | farm                                   |
| <i>Mol</i>    | gate                                   |
| <i>Aif</i>    | good territory                         |
| <i>Tlor</i>   | home                                   |
| <i>Fowtl</i>  | house or indoors                       |
| <i>Eetl</i>   | inn                                    |
| <i>Tong</i>   | land                                   |
| <i>Reeth</i>  | outdoors                               |
| <i>Zhet</i>   | outsider                               |
| <i>Tler</i>   | paradise                               |
| <i>Tektel</i> | pyramid (pointed building)             |
| <i>Zhof</i>   | room                                   |
| <i>Vurs</i>   | ruined building                        |
| <i>Kwar</i>   | shop                                   |
| <i>Moch</i>   | someone encroaching on one's territory |
| <i>Rrav</i>   | town                                   |
| <i>Zhoan</i>  | underground                            |
| <i>Hrav</i>   | village                                |
| <i>Tairsh</i> | wasteland                              |
| <i>Mrreth</i> | world                                  |

## TASTES

|              |                                                                              |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Hail</i>  | the taste of salt water (salty)                                              |
| <i>Hrahl</i> | the taste of fresh water                                                     |
| <i>Lehsh</i> | the taste of fruit (sweet) (Note: used metaphorically to describe confusion) |
| <i>Zahm</i>  | the taste of fur (licking to groom oneself)                                  |
| <i>Sehm</i>  | the taste of fur (licking to groom kin)                                      |
| <i>Teeth</i> | the taste of leaves (bitter)                                                 |
| <i>Tlash</i> | the taste of blood                                                           |
| <i>Oozkh</i> | the taste of grubs (sour)                                                    |
| <i>Vekh</i>  | the taste of peppers (spicy)                                                 |
| <i>Zheu</i>  | mellow taste (literary: balanced flavor)                                     |
| <i>Fekhl</i> | the taste of feathers                                                        |



## SHAPES

Since this language is such a bottom-up language, shapes could be helpful in making some words.

|               |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| <i>An</i>     | circle                  |
| <i>Thek</i>   | cone                    |
| <i>Aitl</i>   | line                    |
| <i>Tek</i>    | point                   |
| <i>Thaong</i> | sphere, ball            |
| <i>Ur-tek</i> | square (four points)    |
| <i>Ee-tek</i> | triangle (three points) |

## THE ADVENTURING LIFE

Here's some vocab specifically for the game.

|                    |                                          |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <i>Keet</i>        | a surprise attack                        |
| <i>Hlang</i>       | adventure                                |
| <i>E'hlangbeth</i> | adventurer (one who lives adventures)    |
| <i>Hap-et</i>      | ancient                                  |
| <i>Zhair</i>       | army                                     |
| <i>Fep</i>         | arrow                                    |
| <i>Churr</i>       | axe                                      |
| <i>Fair</i>        | bow                                      |
| <i>Kag</i>         | club                                     |
| <i>Hroul</i>       | deed                                     |
| <i>Gakh</i>        | fight, conflict                          |
| <i>Rrout</i>       | gang                                     |
| <i>Hrous</i>       | gold                                     |
| <i>Tezh</i>        | guard (person)                           |
| <i>Meerng</i>      | hero                                     |
| <i>Yals</i>        | javelin                                  |
| <i>Fasengshei</i>  | King, queen (great respected leader)     |
| <i>Kawlz</i>       | knife                                    |
| <i>Choat</i>       | master                                   |
| <i>Hroz</i>        | monster                                  |
| <i>Khav</i>        | power                                    |
| <i>Teekh</i>       | revenge                                  |
| <i>Esengshei</i>   | Royalty (one who is a respected leader)  |
| <i>Woth</i>        | silver                                   |
| <i>Mel</i>         | staff (weapon), stick                    |
| <i>Vo</i>          | strength                                 |
| <i>Rrek</i>        | supplies                                 |
| <i>Feerng</i>      | sword                                    |
| <i>Weer</i>        | thief                                    |
| <i>Khoam</i>       | threat                                   |
| <i>Haith</i>       | tradition                                |
| <i>Rreem</i>       | treasure                                 |
| <i>Chog</i>        | war                                      |
| <i>Gur</i>         | weapon                                   |
| <i>Thoip</i>       | cloth                                    |
| <i>Teesh</i>       | clothing                                 |
| <i>Hrest</i>       | merchant                                 |
| <i>Rree</i>        | money                                    |
| <i>Mee</i>         | person                                   |
| <i>Ehongsh'e</i>   | priest, priestess (one who talks to god) |

## MAGIC AND MAGICAL THINGS

Some more things for the game.

|                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>Hoak</i>     | book          |
| <i>Hohng</i>    | god           |
| <i>Hrehm</i>    | magic         |
| <i>Wetl</i>     | omen          |
| <i>Zhetl</i>    | prophecy      |
| <i>Hokh</i>     | scroll        |
| <i>Zhoor</i>    | shrine        |
| <i>Chotl</i>    | spell (magic) |
| <i>Thoutl</i>   | temple        |
| <i>Ouk-et</i>   | common        |
| <i>Rroutl</i>   | legend/myth   |
| <i>Tlail</i>    | magic item    |
| <i>Tloam</i>    | magic user    |
| <i>Zhoat'et</i> | rare          |



## COMMON VERBS

There are many verbs in the world. I tried to think of the ones that would be applicable.

|                    |                                                                            |                      |                                                          |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Hrehng'ek</i>   | to ask                                                                     | <i>Khepek</i>        | to hear                                                  |
| <i>Cheetek</i>     | to attack                                                                  | <i>Hafek</i>         | to hear but not respond                                  |
| <i>Kho'ek</i>      | to be                                                                      | <i>Eelek</i>         | to hear, to listen                                       |
| <i>Eng'ek</i>      | to act indifferently                                                       | <i>Metek</i>         | to help                                                  |
| <i>Shatl'ek</i>    | to be playful                                                              | <i>Hekh'ek</i>       | to hiss                                                  |
| <i>Tefek</i>       | to become                                                                  | <i>Keipek</i>        | to hold                                                  |
| <i>Ngoatek</i>     | to become stuck                                                            | <i>Chang'ek</i>      | to hunt, to work                                         |
| <i>Eekh'ek</i>     | to beg pathetically for help                                               | <i>Koing'ek</i>      | to instigate                                             |
| <i>Sheu'ng'ek</i>  | to begin                                                                   | <i>Hrupek</i>        | to jump                                                  |
| <i>Ngawng'ek</i>   | to believe                                                                 | <i>Getl'ek</i>       | to keep                                                  |
| <i>Keng'ek</i>     | to bite                                                                    | <i>Arrk'ek</i>       | to kick repeatedly, especially when one is on one's back |
| <i>Throu'ng'ek</i> | to bring                                                                   | <i>Gaong'ek</i>      | to know from experience                                  |
| <i>Ouzh'ek</i>     | to change                                                                  | <i>Hreeng'ek</i>     | to know from indirect method (books, hearsay, etc.)      |
| <i>Unek</i>        | to change, to become                                                       | <i>Waothek</i>       | to lead                                                  |
| <i>Shoang'ek</i>   | to chase                                                                   | <i>Tlaomek</i>       | to learn from experience                                 |
| <i>Ngoch'ek</i>    | to chew                                                                    | <i>Tothek</i>        | to learn from indirect way (books, others speaking)      |
| <i>Fesek</i>       | to climb                                                                   | <i>Weelek</i>        | to leave                                                 |
| <i>Tlao'ek</i>     | to come                                                                    | <i>Rrang'ek</i>      | to let                                                   |
| <i>Rreenek</i>     | to corrupt                                                                 | <i>Oushek</i>        | to lick clean, to wash                                   |
| <i>Hreelek</i>     | to cross                                                                   | <i>Gung'ek</i>       | to lie down                                              |
| <i>Hepek</i>       | to cry                                                                     | <i>Awkek</i>         | to like                                                  |
| <i>Ketek</i>       | to cut                                                                     | <i>Heth'ek</i>       | to live                                                  |
| <i>Zheeng'ek</i>   | to defend                                                                  | <i>Moi'ng'ek</i>     | to lose                                                  |
| <i>Tleerek</i>     | to discover                                                                | <i>Oup'ek</i>        | to love                                                  |
| <i>Ek</i>          | to do                                                                      | <i>Shekek</i>        | to make                                                  |
| <i>Tlatulek</i>    | to drop, spill, scatter                                                    | <i>Urrek</i>         | to meet                                                  |
| <i>Mogek</i>       | to eat                                                                     | <i>Leelairterrek</i> | to mosey, to meander                                     |
| <i>Rropek</i>      | to exist                                                                   | <i>Tasek</i>         | to need                                                  |
| <i>Rro'ng'ek</i>   | to expect                                                                  | <i>Chepek</i>        | to need desperately                                      |
| <i>Tleenek</i>     | to explore                                                                 | <i>Hoolek</i>        | to open                                                  |
| <i>Kows'ek</i>     | to extend one's claws                                                      | <i>Ailek</i>         | to pay                                                   |
| <i>Tloi'ek</i>     | to fail                                                                    | <i>Fetek</i>         | to pierce                                                |
| <i>Farrek</i>      | to feel an emotion so strongly that all other considerations are forgotten | <i>Oulek</i>         | to play                                                  |
| <i>Foazek</i>      | to find                                                                    | <i>Meikek</i>        | to play with one's prey                                  |
| <i>Tetlek</i>      | to flick one's tail                                                        | <i>Hrepek</i>        | to pounce from above                                     |
| <i>Yoang'ek</i>    | to follow                                                                  | <i>Rreng'ek</i>      | to pounce from the side                                  |
| <i>Woang'ek</i>    | to function                                                                | <i>Eerng'ek</i>      | to pray                                                  |
| <i>Moang'ek</i>    | to get                                                                     | <i>Pa'ng'ek</i>      | to pull                                                  |
| <i>Yawng'ek</i>    | to get up slowly from rest                                                 | <i>Arrek</i>         | to purr (for purring cats only)                          |
| <i>Tlee'ng'ek</i>  | to give because of kindness                                                | <i>Cha'ng'ek</i>     | to push                                                  |
| <i>Teshek</i>      | to give because of threat                                                  | <i>Gelek</i>         | to put                                                   |
| <i>Fo'ng'ek</i>    | to go, to move                                                             | <i>Rrelek</i>        | to read                                                  |
| <i>Zheng'ek</i>    | to greet with sound                                                        | <i>Tshekek</i>       | to rebel                                                 |
| <i>Vurek</i>       | to grow                                                                    | <i>Huvek</i>         | to remember                                              |
| <i>Ulek</i>        | to happen                                                                  |                      |                                                          |
| <i>Hengek</i>      | to have                                                                    |                      |                                                          |



|                  |                                              |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <i>Lairek</i>    | to return                                    |
| <i>Kerrek</i>    | to rip                                       |
| <i>Ahrek</i>     | to roar (for roaring cats only)              |
| <i>Zaofek</i>    | to run                                       |
| <i>She'ngek</i>  | to say, to speak, to tell                    |
| <i>Zeemek</i>    | to see                                       |
| <i>Zhurek</i>    | to sell                                      |
| <i>Seshek</i>    | to sense                                     |
| <i>Lohmek</i>    | to set out                                   |
| <i>Zhai'ngek</i> | to shout                                     |
| <i>Arngek</i>    | to show                                      |
| <i>Vurngek</i>   | to shrink                                    |
| <i>Aythek</i>    | to silently watch from the shadows           |
| <i>Heezhek</i>   | to sing                                      |
| <i>Oolek</i>     | to sit                                       |
| <i>Eezhek</i>    | to slink                                     |
| <i>Eegek</i>     | to spend                                     |
| <i>Korrek</i>    | to stalk                                     |
| <i>Tlowthek</i>  | to stalk prey that knows it is being stalked |
| <i>Lao'ngek</i>  | to stand                                     |
| <i>Zhoeng'ek</i> | to start                                     |
| <i>Heikek</i>    | to startle                                   |
| <i>Halek</i>     | to stay                                      |
| <i>Tlakek</i>    | to stop                                      |
| <i>Thackek</i>   | to strike with one's paw                     |
| <i>Zhaong'ek</i> | to succeed                                   |
| <i>Toang'ek</i>  | to take, to receive                          |
| <i>Yeng'ek</i>   | to think                                     |
| <i>Fao'ngek</i>  | to think deeply                              |
| <i>Tetek</i>     | to touch                                     |
| <i>Theeng'ek</i> | to trade                                     |
| <i>Rroo'ek</i>   | to travel                                    |
| <i>Hoipek</i>    | to try                                       |
| <i>Lee'ngek</i>  | to turn                                      |
| <i>Hehek</i>     | to turn one's back to                        |
| <i>Haokhek</i>   | to turn one's ears to listen                 |
| <i>Hurshek</i>   | to twitch one's tail                         |
| <i>Zhao'ngek</i> | to understand                                |
| <i>Herrek</i>    | to use                                       |
| <i>Hrapek</i>    | to wait                                      |
| <i>Terrek</i>    | to walk, to saunter                          |
| <i>Shemek</i>    | to want, to need                             |
| <i>Ga'ngek</i>   | to win                                       |
| <i>Goakek</i>    | to write                                     |

## COMMON ADJECTIVES

|                  |                                         |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <i>Rra'let</i>   | attractive, pretty, beautiful, pleasing |
| <i>Kapet</i>     | bad                                     |
| <i>Sorret</i>    | blind                                   |
| <i>To'tet</i>    | cold                                    |
| <i>Zheu'et</i>   | composed, even-tempered                 |
| <i>Haoket</i>    | deaf                                    |
| <i>Hrefet</i>    | different                               |
| <i>Athet</i>     | distant, far                            |
| <i>Oozkhet</i>   | disgusting, unpleasant                  |
| <i>Faolet</i>    | empty                                   |
| <i>Rroutlet</i>  | fabled                                  |
| <i>Sahmet</i>    | familiar, motherly                      |
| <i>Geeret</i>    | feeble                                  |
| <i>Hralet</i>    | full                                    |
| <i>Rrenget</i>   | good                                    |
| <i>Hramet</i>    | healthy                                 |
| <i>Vekhet</i>    | hot                                     |
| <i>Tletet</i>    | ideal, perfect                          |
| <i>Fa'let</i>    | large                                   |
| <i>Zamet</i>     | lonely, solitary                        |
| <i>Zhiao</i>     | mad (permanent craziness)               |
| <i>Tlemet</i>    | many                                    |
| <i>Yetlet</i>    | nimble                                  |
| <i>Hrahl'et</i>  | refreshing                              |
| <i>Khetet</i>    | right, correct                          |
| <i>Loorret</i>   | rough                                   |
| <i>Rroet</i>     | safe                                    |
| <i>Hail'et</i>   | salty                                   |
| <i>Tsheer'et</i> | same                                    |
| <i>Teeket</i>    | sharp                                   |
| <i>Fekhl'et</i>  | shameful                                |
| <i>Vouzh'et</i>  | sickly                                  |
| <i>Vekhet</i>    | similar, like                           |
| <i>Waizhet</i>   | sinister                                |
| <i>Melet</i>     | small                                   |
| <i>Laithet</i>   | smooth                                  |
| <i>Tholet</i>    | thick                                   |
| <i>Wefet</i>     | thin, narrow                            |
| <i>Ngozhet</i>   | unfamiliar or uncomfortable             |
| <i>Feiret</i>    | unfamiliar, unknown                     |
| <i>Thrai'et</i>  | vital                                   |
| <i>Rreret</i>    | warm                                    |
| <i>Leshet</i>    | weak, faint                             |
| <i>Groang'et</i> | wrong                                   |



## OTHER RANDOM VOCABULARY

These words didn't really fit into a nice category.

|                |                                |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Shep</i>    | after                          |
| <i>Hee</i>     | almost                         |
| <i>Yah</i>     | and                            |
| <i>Yel</i>     | as                             |
| <i>Amou</i>    | at, right next to              |
| <i>Tem</i>     | because                        |
| <i>Sho</i>     | before                         |
| <i>Hra</i>     | beside                         |
| <i>Tlou</i>    | between                        |
| <i>Tet</i>     | but                            |
| <i>Tookh</i>   | consequence, outcome           |
| <i>Uk</i>      | disaster                       |
| <i>Hruk</i>    | disease                        |
| <i>Shurf</i>   | even though                    |
| <i>Gai</i>     | fact, information              |
| <i>Yem</i>     | famine                         |
| <i>Oul</i>     | festival, celebration, holiday |
| <i>Haitl</i>   | game                           |
| <i>Teetl</i>   | gem                            |
| <i>Wof</i>     | goal                           |
| <i>Vao</i>     | group                          |
| <i>Aomket</i>  | half                           |
| <i>Keel</i>    | history                        |
| <i>Veh</i>     | If                             |
| <i>Shel</i>    | in                             |
| <i>Kurkh</i>   | invasion                       |
| <i>Gao</i>     | knowledge                      |
| <i>Shailet</i> | left, opposite of right        |
| <i>Gahng</i>   | level                          |
| <i>Ektmzh</i>  | method, system                 |
| <i>Lal</i>     | name                           |
| <i>Mou</i>     | near, close                    |
| <i>Feer</i>    | new                            |
| <i>Ehf</i>     | of, from                       |
| <i>Ezh</i>     | once                           |
| <i>Hoh</i>     | or                             |

|                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Shou</i>     | over, above             |
| <i>Tlef</i>     | place                   |
| <i>Fel</i>      | please do               |
| <i>Koik</i>     | problem                 |
| <i>Chet</i>     | prohibition, ban        |
| <i>Aomke'et</i> | quarter                 |
| <i>Weth</i>     | reason, logic           |
| <i>Theth</i>    | result                  |
| <i>Hroi'et</i>  | right, opposite of left |
| <i>Tlois</i>    | rule                    |
| <i>Hres</i>     | secret                  |
| <i>Shoat</i>    | since                   |
| <i>Thur</i>     | so                      |
| <i>Weth</i>     | so, for the reason that |
| <i>Em</i>       | some                    |
| <i>Kheel</i>    | story                   |
| <i>Khel</i>     | then                    |
| <i>Feir</i>     | there is/are            |
| <i>Mang</i>     | thing, object           |
| <i>Foorr</i>    | though                  |
| <i>Yeng</i>     | thought                 |
| <i>Ar</i>       | to, for                 |
| <i>Koh</i>      | too                     |
| <i>Ngoth</i>    | truth                   |
| <i>Rrorr</i>    | turmoil                 |
| <i>Yeu</i>      | under, below            |
| <i>Thur</i>     | until                   |
| <i>Tle-em</i>   | very many               |
| <i>Chal</i>     | where                   |
| <i>Thov</i>     | while                   |
| <i>Hem</i>      | with                    |
| <i>Teh</i>      | word                    |
| <i>Wof</i>      | yet                     |



# Eluran Sayings

ቀይሽን ልብና

ቀይሽን ልብና ቀይሽን ልብና ልብና ልብና

**Efehemza ezek ta zama, ta batha.**

*"To have no group is to taste loneliness and freedom in equal measure."*

**Literal translation:** One who-not-with-pride / taste-do / equal / lonely-ness / equal / free-dom.

**Metaphorical meaning:** Both independence and togetherness have good and bad aspects.

ቀይሽን ልብና ልብና ልብና ልብና

**Tshehl meeth wa zhee'kesbur.**

*"Even a blind and deaf kitten has sharp claws."*

**Literal translation:** Even / blind and deaf kitten / have / keen-claw-s.

**Metaphorical meaning:** Never underestimate an opponent.

ቀይሽን ልብና ልብና ልብና ልብና

**Tlemlesha tsheel thafa.**

*"Too much sweetness lessens the flavor of the dish."*

**Literal translation:** Too much-sweet-thing / shrink / satisfy-tion.

**Metaphorical meaning:** One must make one's meaning clear to others or risk losing their respect.

ቀይሽን ልብና ልብና ልብና ልብና

**Ekaos tlas shao'ap'haika sho hetlo'apana.**

*"Those who are prepared will see eight deaths coming before the ninth claims them."*

**Literal translation:** One who-draw claw / escape / 8-death-unexpected-one / before / 9-th-death-proper-one.

**Metaphorical meaning:** Not even the most careful can escape death forever.

ቀይሽን ልብና ልብና ልብና ልብና

**Hros shamesh tlorsala, het arra maomesh tzheel.**

*"Gold may mend a roof, but a purr mends the heart."*

**Literal translation:** Gold / can-fix / home-top-thing, but / purr-ing / yes-fix / heart.

**Metaphorical meaning:** Money is less important than close bonds.

ቀይሽን ልብና ልብና ልብና ልብና

**Fefang'a orrup'e kesbur shelalm.**

*"No injury is more bitter than claws in ones back."*

**Literal translation:** No-injure-y / is more-bitter-than / claw-s / in-back.

**Metaphorical meaning:** Being betrayed by one you trusted hurts twice.

ቀይሽን ልብና ልብና ልብና ልብና

**Ketek kois rosha'fes shelwet'tlef.**

*"To cut off one's whiskers to fit in a tight space."*

**Literal:** Cut-to / whiskers / for the reason of-can-climb / in-thin-place.

**Metaphorical meaning:** Don't let your ambition outweigh your good sense.

ቀይሽን ልብና ልብና ልብና ልብና

ቀይሽን ልብና ልብና ልብና ልብና

**Atlo'moget aolseng gabzheeeng gok. Hemza'moget aolseng mog fezok.**

*"The leader who eats first must always guard her kill. The leader who eats with her pride eats without fear."*

**Literal translation:** 1-st-eat-ing-she-leader / must-guard / meat. / With-group-eat-ing-she-leader / eat / no-fear.

**Metaphorical meaning:** Prioritize the wellbeing of those you lead.

ቀይሽን ልብና ልብና ልብና ልብና

**Solek rosha'keem sheera.**

*"To expose one's belly to avoid a fall."*

**Literal translation:** Expose one's belly-to / for the reason of-can-avoid / fall-thing.

**Metaphorical meaning:** Sometimes it is better to swallow your pride rather than let it lead you to disaster.

ቀይሽን ልብና ልብና ልብና ልብና

**Zhee'eela zhee'zeema feeng sha'tlaom.**

*"Eyes and ears only become keen with time."*

**Literal translation:** Keen-hear-ing/ keen-see-ing / only / can-learn through experience.

**Metaphorical meaning:** One cannot expect to become an expert without practice.