



AYU LANGUAGE ALMANAC

Version 6.0



Poland

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FOREWORD



I designed the Ayu language in 2010. There is no grand purpose behind it. It is a fictional language that was meant to be simple, beautiful and fun. Use it for whatever you like.

Please, enjoy it.

NOTES OF THE BOOK

These are rules of this book.

- 1) Any pronunciation transcriptions are written to the standards of the International Phonetic Alphabet (the IPA), which is an alphabet used to express sounds of any language on Earth. This is mostly useful for linguists. For readers that don't know the IPA, I provide approximate pronunciation in phonology chapter.
- 2) Note on various brackets:
 - a) Phonemic transcription (what you intended to say) is provided in slashes / /.
 - b) Allophony (variants of pronunciation, or what actually came out of your mouth) is provided in brackets [] and in Times New Roman for better legibility. Ayu is fairly regular in pronunciation, so this is will rarely be used.
 - c) Proper, standard Greek alphabet spelling of words is provided in French brackets «».
 - d) Latin transliteration is provided in angled quotation marks ‹ › and in italic font.
 - e) English translation is provided in quotation marks “ ”.

Example:
 «Μηνγάν» ‹*Meingán*› /mejn'gan/ [miŋ'gan] “Powerful”.
- 3) The name “Ayu” «Αγίυ» ‹*Ayu*› is pronounced /'ʔaɥ.ɥy/. It is an abbreviated form of «Αγίανεο» ‹*Ayaneō*› “Wordstream”, “River of words”, which is the full proper name of the language. A different term which is sometimes used is «Αγίυχουα» ‹*Ayuhua*› /'ʔaɥ.ɥyh^wa/, a compound of «Αγίυ» and «χοά» ‹*hoá*› /ho'aʔ/ „language”.
- 4) Ayu is written in the Greek alphabet. If you install it on a personal computer, install the polytonic version of the keyboard (for writing ancient Greek, not modern).
- 5) Ayu has a small inventory of sounds. Its pronunciation was at first, in 2010-2011, inspired by the Polynesian languages, but has long since then taken its own path.

ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION

Greek alphabet

Ayu is written using part of the Greek alphabet. The letters and their order are:

A α, E ε, H η, I ι, O ο, Y υ, M μ, Π π, Φ φ, N ν, T τ, P ρ, Λ λ, K κ, X χ, ' , Σ σ ζ

Note that the apostrophe mark at the end is a letter. Also, the order of letters are not following the ordering of letters for the Greek language¹. The iconic letter «Σ σ ζ» is not used in Ayu, except in loanwords and in some rare words. There are also following digraphs:

Av αυ, Ev ευ, Ou ου, Γι γι, Nγ νγ

Note that the letter gamma «Γ γ» does not occur in isolation, it is used in digraphs.

Notes about the alphabet

Ayu language, in Greek alphabet, has nearly always been displayed in Cardo² (an open source font). On some websites, a code was used to enforce displaying any Ayu texts in Cardo, so while not obligatory to do, in fact, significant effort has been made to use that font over any others.

When handwriting, especially using uppercase letters only (which is more common and more encouraged), the letter «A» tends to get deformed into «Δ», which is encouraged to do, as Ayu does not use the Greek letter Delta and a triangle is easier to draw (similar tendencies took place in Greek language and Latin alphabet, in uncial fonts). The text then looks like: «ΦΔN TΔNΓYΔ ITIKOPHPO, KYΔXΔNXΔPΔI ΦΔNΦΔKΔN». This is considered to be a cursive, for handwriting, but it is forbidden in computerised texts.

¹ Any computerised lists will of course ignore this and list things as in Greek, using letters not existing in Ayu, such as β or δ.

² See: <https://fonts.google.com/specimen/Cardo>.

Overview of vowels and diphthongs

| Letter | Α α | Ε ε | Η η | Ι ι | Ο ο | Υ υ | Αυ αυ | Ευ ευ | Ου ου |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Main | /a/ | /e/ | /ej/ | /i/ | /o/ | /u/ | /œ:ǘ/ | /œ:ǘ/ | /ow/ |
| Variant | | | | /ɨ/ | | /y/ | | | /œ:ǘ/ |
| Reduced | /ə/ | /ə/ | /jɨ/ | /ɨ/ | | /ə/ | | | |
| Letter name | Απορι <i>Apori</i> | Ερι <i>Eri</i> | Ηνγα <i>Einga</i> | Ιραγια <i>Iraya</i> | Οκυ <i>Oku</i> | Υρα <i>Ura</i> | Ταυ <i>Tau</i> | Κευνα <i>Keuna</i> | Φου <i>Fou</i> |
| Latin translit. | A a | E e | Ei ei | I i | O o | U u | Au au | Eu eu | Ou ou |
| Allowed mispronunciation¹ | /a/ | /ɛ/ | /ɛj/ | /i/ | /ɔ/ | /u/ | /aw/ | /ew/ | /ow/ |

¹If pronunciation of those correct Ayu sounds is difficult for new speakers, these sounds can, until proficiency, be replaced with these recommended sounds.

Detailed description of the vowels you will find on the next page, in the large table.






Vowels






| # | Letter | Letter name/ example | Pronunciation | Notes |
|---|--------|--|--|--|
| 1 | A α | «Απορι» ⟨Apori⟩ /ʔapori/ “Coast” | /a/ | Like English „h <u>u</u> t”. |
| 2 | E ε | «Ερι» ⟨Eri⟩ /ʔeri/ “Sea” | /e/ Allowed: /ε/ | Like English „b <u>e</u> d”. |
| 3 | H η | «Ηνγα» ⟨Einga⟩ /ʔejŋga/ “Place” | /ej/ De facto: [eŋ] | Like English „l <u>a</u> y”. |
| 4 | I ι | «Ιραγια» ⟨Iraya⟩ /ʔiraja/ “Storm” «Ιλ» ⟨Il⟩ /ʔil/ “I”, “me” | /i/ In some situations: /ɪ/ | As in Spanish „sí”. As in English „ <u>see</u> ”, but the vowel must be short, not long. In some situations, it shifts into the sound in „h <u>i</u> t”. |
| 5 | O ο | «Οκυ» ⟨Oku⟩ /ʔoku/ “Companion” | /o/ Allowed: /ɔ/ | Like English „f <u>o</u> r”. |
| 6 | Y υ | 1. «Υρα» ⟨Ura⟩ /ʔura/ “Free” 2. «Κιυν» ⟨Kiun⟩ /kʰyn/ “Six” | 1. /ʉ/ 2. /y/ | 1. /ʉ/ does not appear in English. Closest equivalent is „goose” in British English, but in Ayu the sound is short. Many languages with an „ü” will pronounce it as /ʉ/ as a variant. For Slavic speakers: it is comparable to “y”/“ы”, but the lips are heavily rounded while pronouncing this. 2. Variant /y/ appears usually next to very palatalised (“i”/“y”-like) sounds. Letter «U» tends to strongly shift nearby vowels «α» and «ε» into long rounded central vowels (see below). |
| 7 | Aυ αυ | «Ταυ» ⟨Tau⟩ /tʰæ:ǎ/ “Large” | /æ:ǎ/ De facto: [ø:] Allowed: [øy] | As in German „sch <u>ö</u> n” or French „p <u>e</u> u”. English does not have this sound. This is the „e” in „b <u>e</u> d”, but the sound is long, and starts only somewhat rounded with lips, but ends heavily rounded. It can also be explained as British English „so” /səʊ/ with all vowels rounded. |
| 8 | Ευ ευ | «Κευνα» ⟨Keuna⟩ /kʰæ:ǎna/ “Zero” | See above. | See above. |
| 9 | Ου ου | «Φου» ⟨Fou⟩ /fow/ or /fæ:ǎ/ “There” | See above, or as /ow/. | Either see above, or as in American English pronunciation of „so”. |

Beyond the above, vowel chains are allowed, in which case, the sounds are pronounced one after another. See example: «Ναί’οε» ⟨Nai’oe⟩ /naʝiʔoe/ “Eyebrows”.

Diacritical marks for vowels

There are five diacritical marks:

- «νῦμά» *ˈnũmá* /nəˈmaɫ/  for marking the stressed vowel,
- «ΚΟΕΝ» *ˈkoen* /ˈkʰo.en/  for marking a grammatical part not belonging to word root,
- «ΦΥΕΡΗ» *ˈfuerei* /ˈfʰweɾej/  for marking reduced vowels,
- «ΧΕΥΡΕΝΑ» *ˈheurena* /hʷeɾena/  for marking hiatus, and
- «ΑΡΟΡΙ» *ˈarori* /ˈʔarori/  has specific in «ῶ» as abbreviation of «γῆ» and is obligatory.

| Name | Symbol | Examples | Purpose |
|--------------------------|---|----------|---|
| Νῦμά (Acute, Oxeia) |  | Ά ά | Main stress mark. |
| ΚΟΕΝ (Gravis, Bareia) |  | Α à | Special mark. Used for agglutinated affixes, distinguishing them from the word root. |
| ΦΥΕΡΗ (Breve, Brachy) |  | Ÿ ŷ | Vocalic reduction mark. |
| ΧΕΥΡΕΝΑ (Diaeresis) |  | ÿ ü | Hiatus. Vowels are pronounced one after another, instead of forming a diphthong. |
| Αρορι (Macron) |  | Ȳ ū | Abbreviation Used to shorten Genitive word «γῆ», equivalent of English „of”, into «ῶ». |

Nǔmá. Syllable stress

By default, the first syllable is stressed. If it isn't the first syllable that is stressed, then the one that is will be marked by a *nǔmá* (also called „acute” or „stress mark”). Some words will differ just by stress: «αυρο» *auró* /'ʔawro/ or /'ʔæ:ǎro/ “all clear” vs «αυρό» *auró* /æ:ǎ'roʔ/ “south”, but that is not very common.

Ayu is a stress-type language, which means that its stressed vowels are pronounced strong, and often nearby other sounds are reduced. It also alters the exact pronunciation of consonants that come before it – more on that in „Consonants” section.

Koen. Morpheme marker

The *koen* looks like a reversed *nǔmá*. Example: «ραυγνὰ» *rangnà* /'raŋnə/ “luminous” (from «ραυγ» *rang* /'raŋ/ „light”). It has no meaning with pronunciation, but it is used to mark grammatical morphemes that do not belong to the word root, provided that the morpheme does not already have some mark on it. This means that while the plural ending «-λῦν» *-lǔn* -/ʔun/ or «-ρί» *-rí* -/riʔ/ (1st person, present tense for verbs) are not written with a *koen*, most other things that are glued to words actually are:

- «αγιαρίν» *ayarín* /'ʔajjarun/ “I said”;
- «ερινὰ» *erinà* /'ʔerinə/ “marine”, “naval”;
- «γιοκονὸ» *yokonò* /'jokono/ “your health”.

This marker was initially introduced to help with language learning and was optional. However, it is so useful that, by this standard described here, it is mandatory to write it.

Fuerei. Reduced vowels

Some vowels can be reduced, which is reflected in spelling by a breve symbol that looks like a rounded shape above a letter: «ǎ», «ĩ», «ũ». In Ayu, this symbol is called a «Φυερη» *«Fuerei»* /f^werej/.

| # | Letter | Letter name | Pronunciation | Notes |
|---|--------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | ǎ ǎ | «Νᾶπό» ⟨Nǎpó⟩ /nəˈpʰoʔ/ “Wolf” | /ə/ | Reduced vowel, a schwa. Like English „for that”, when pronounced fast like „fthat”. Rarely used, even if by pronunciation this letter should be used. |
| 2 | ĩ ĩ | 1. «Ιλλίμι» ⟨Illimi⟩ /ʔit.ləmi/ “Marriage” 2. «Κυῖ» ⟨Kui⟩ /k ^h yji/ “Waves” 3. «Νίρινιῖν» ⟨Nirinĩn⟩ /nirinun/ “From a friend” | 1. /ə/ 2. /j/ 3. /w/ | 1. As /ə/: rarely used, even if by pronunciation this letter should be used. See above. 2. As /j/: Often used in various added suffixes, such as «-ĩ» for marking plural number. Like English „hay”, „yes”. 3. As /w/: In unstressed suffixes «-vĩn», «-liv». English language does not have this sound. Compare: Korean “eu”, Turkish “ı”, Japanese “u” at end of words. |
| 3 | ũ ũ | 1. «Μικάνῦ» ⟨Mikániũ⟩ /miˈk ^h anu/ “To the rain” 2. «Ουριλῦν» ⟨Ourilũn⟩ /ʔowritun/ “Chairs” 3. «Νῦμά» ⟨Nũmá⟩ /nəˈmaʔ/ “Vowel stress” | 1. /u/ or /w/ 2. or /w/ 3. /ə/ | 1. As a marker of Accusative case (target of an action), it is pronounced /w/ if after vowels, and /u/ if after consonants. This is very different from the standard pronunciation of «u» as /u/. 2. In the main plural marker «-lũn», it is pronounced /tun/. The whole syllable may be nasal, but such nasal pronunciation is not recommended. 3. Rarely used, but before stressed consonants it is sometimes marked as reduced to /ə/. |

Heurena. Diaeresis

Ayu does not have a separate letter for the /w/ consonant, so it uses the letter «Y u» for both vowel /u/ and consonant /w/. If not for the diaeresis, that may create confusion in words such as: «vüα» *⟨nüa⟩* /nəwa/ „shine” or digit „nine”, and «vυα» *⟨nuα⟩* /n^wa/ „imprisoned”. The Diaeresis in Ayu is called «χευρενα» *⟨heurena⟩* /hœ:ũrena/.

The i-diaeresis in Ayu is technically possible: «Ī ĩ». However, by November 2024, in all 1500 words of its dictionary, there has not been a single case of when that would be needed. In future, it may appear.

Arori. The „of”

The *arori* is a horizontal line used with letter «Y u» to make «Ȳ ū», which is pronounced /uy/ or /uyʔ/ and is equivalent to English “of”. This mark is not used elsewhere. Use of this is mandatory.

Syllable structure

Words cannot begin with a vowel. If no written consonant begins a word, it means that a glottal stop /ʔ/ does it – just like in the German and modern Polish languages. Therefore, «αγιυ» is pronounced /'ʔaɣɪy/.

Strong, open syllables that end words tend to also end with a /ʔ/, but this is irregular, as in rapid speech it is often dropped without issues. This is especially apparent in how the word “it” is inflected:

- «ρο» ⟨ro⟩ /'roʔ/ - in Nominative case.
Example: «Ρο λι εμερε.» ⟨Ro li emere.⟩ /'roʔ li ʔemere/ “That is a frog.”
- «ροϋ» ⟨roÿ⟩ /'row/ - in Accusative case;
Example: «Αφκοκο'έ ροϋ!» ⟨afkoko'έ roÿ!⟩ /afkoko'εʔ row/ “Do not disturb it!”
- «ρον» ⟨ron⟩ /'ron/ - in Dative case.
Example: «Ρον αλεμίν χυάλανηρο (...).» ⟨Ron alemin huálanheiro (...).⟩ /'ron ʔale'min hʷə'lannejro/ “For that peace and prosperity (...)” (fragment of a Tangian anthem).

Notice that with a word so short, it would be very hard to distinguish «ροϋ» from «ρο» if not for that final glottal stop that cuts the word short – the vowel /o/ in «ρο» is also very short.

If a stressed syllable ends with /j/, /w/ or /l/, but there are other unreduced syllables after that, they tend to be doubled. This happens in the name of the language: «Αγιυ» ⟨Aɣɪy⟩ /'ʔaɣɪy/, «Ταυαν» ⟨Tauan⟩ /tʰawwan/ „country”, «χο'υλοι» ⟨ho'uloi⟩ /hoʔuʔoj/ „stamp”. This does not happen with /r/, /m/, /n/ or other approximants.

Overview of consonants

Once again, the following letters are used for consonants (we will come back to digraphs):

Μ μ, Π π, Φ φ, Ν ν, Τ τ, Ρ ρ, Λ λ, Κ κ, Χ χ, ‘

| Letter | Μ μ | Π π | Φ φ | Ν ν | Τ τ | Ρ ρ | Λ λ | Κ κ | Χ χ | ‘ |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Before stressed vowel | /m/ | /p ^h / | /f/ | /n/ | /t ^h / | /r/ | /l/ | /k ^h / | /h/ | /ʔ/ |
| Otherwise | | /p/ | | | /t/ | /ɾ/ | | | | |
| Variant | | | /f/ | | | | /l/ | /k/ | /h/ | |
| Letter name | Μευυ <i>Meunu</i> | Παρανο <i>Parano</i> | Φινα <i>Fina</i> | Ναυ <i>Nau</i> | Τοα <i>Toa</i> | Ραιρε’α <i>Raire’a</i> | Λοα <i>Loa</i> | Καλη <i>Kalei</i> | Χηλοι <i>Heiloi</i> | Ρε’α’ιλο <i>Re’a’ilo</i> |
| Latin translit. | M m | P p | F f | N n | T t | R r | L l | K k | H h | ‘ |
| Allowed mispronunciation ¹ | /m/ | /p/ | /f/ | /n/ | /t/ | /ɾ/ | /l/ | /k/ | /h/ | /ʔ/ |

For digraphs and special use letters:

| Letter | Γι γι | Νγ νγ | Υ υ | Ϊ ι | Ϊ̄ ῡ | Σ σ ζ |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Main | /j/ | 1. /ŋ/ 2. /ŋg/ | /w/ | /j/ | /ɥy/ | /s/, /h/ |
| Conditions | Initial only | Final only. /ng/ in rapid speech, if vowel follows. | Initial. | Not initial. | Only used in word «ῡ» „of”. | Only in foreign words and randomly selected native words to keep awareness of the letter. |
| Letter name | Γιορι <i>Yori</i> | Φανγ <i>Fang</i> | Υηρα <i>Weira</i> | Ϊλλιμικά <i>Illimika</i> | Φυῦρε <i>Fuüre</i> | Σικμα <i>Sikma</i> |
| Latin translit. | Y y | Ng ng | W w | Y y | Yu yu | S s |
| Allowed mispronunciation ¹ | /j/ | /ŋg/ | /w/ | /j/ | /ju/ | /s/ |

Detailed description of consonants is presented in the table on the next page.

Consonants

| # | Letter | Letter name/ example | Pronunciation | Notes |
|----|--------|--|---|--|
| 1 | Μ μ | «ΜΕΥΥ» ⟨Meunw⟩ /ˈmœ:ɥnɥ/ “Amount” | /m/ | Just „m”. Like in English „ <u>M</u> ark”. |
| 2 | Π π | «Παράνο» ⟨Parano⟩ /p ^h arano/ “Lesson” | /p/, but: /p ^h / before stressed vowel | This works just like in English. Before a stressed syllable, the /p/ is aspirated, otherwise it isn’t. |
| 3 | Φ φ | «Φίνα» ⟨Fina⟩ /fina/ “One” | /f/ or /f/ | This is /f/, but instead of teeth-to-lip, it is done with both lips. Pronouncing this as /f/ is allowed. |
| 4 | Ν ν | «Νάυ» ⟨Naw⟩ /nœ:ɥ/ “Month” | /n/ | Like English „ <u>N</u> one”. |
| 5 | Τ τ | «Τοά» ⟨Toa⟩ /ˈtʰoaʔ/ “Hand” | /t/, but: /t ^h / before stressed vowel | Like English „ <u>T</u> op”. This works just like in English. Before a stressed syllable, the /t/ is aspirated, otherwise it isn’t. |
| 6 | Ρ ρ | «Ραίρε’α» ⟨Raire’a⟩ /ˈraireʔa/ “Economy” | /r/, but /r/ before stressed vowel | A tap /r/, just as in <u>Scottish</u> English or in Spanish „toro”, but pronounced as a clear trill /r/ before a stressed vowel – just like it happens in Spanish. Do not pronounce it like in English. |
| 7 | Λ λ | «Λοά» ⟨Loa⟩ /ˈloaʔ/ “Above” | /l/, but /l/ before /i/ | Dark L. British English (RP variant) pronounces „L” like this at end of syllables (so „we <u>ll</u> ”). Some American English pronounce „L” like this in all positions. This is also like in Turkish or Ukrainian. In Russian, it is there too, but syllable «λε» in Ayu is pronounced /te/, not /le/, so closer to Ukrainian. |
| 8 | Κ κ | «Κάλη» ⟨Kalei⟩ /ˈk ^h atej/ “Ghost” | /k/, but: /k ^h / before stressed vowel | Like English „ <u>K</u> ate”. This works just like in English. Before a stressed syllable, the /k/ is aspirated, otherwise it isn’t. |
| 9 | Χ χ | «Χηλοι» ⟨Heiloiv⟩ /ˈhejtoj/ “Copper” | /h/ or /h/ | Like English „ <u>H</u> ot”. In the past, it often used to be voiced. It does not have to be. |
| 10 | ◌̣ | «Ρε’ά’ιλο» ⟨Re’a’ilo⟩ /reʔaʔito/ “Sea monster” | /ʔ/ | Glottal stop – the sound in English „uh_oh” (/ʔlʔəʊ/) between vowels. This is supposed to be spelled with „Okina” symbol of Polynesian languages like Hawaiian – it looks like an inverted comma, as in the picture in the table. However, modern software tends to turn it into all sorts of apostrophes, and as it is difficult to fight this, the apostrophe is allowed. |

The following digraphs and modified consonants exist:

Γι γι, Νγ νγ, Υ υ, Ψ ψ, Ξ ξ

| | | | | |
|----|----------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| 11 | Γι γι | «Γιορι» ⟨Yori⟩ /'jori/ “cirlet” | /j/ | Like English „yeah”. This is not used at the end of syllables, where «ι» is used instead. This is transcribed to Latin alphabet using „Y y”. |
| 12 | Νγ νγ | «Φανγ» ⟨Fang⟩ /φαν/ “Gold” | /ŋ/, if vowels follow, then /ɲg/ | Like English „song”. Does not appear at beginning of syllables. Generally, if another vowel follows quickly, then it becomes /ɲg/. Example: «Φανγ Απορι» ⟨Fang Apori⟩ /φαν 'aporɪ/ becomes /φαν_ɲgaporɪ/. |
| 13 | Υ υ | «Υηρα» ⟨Weira⟩ /'wejra/ “Trap” | /w/ | Like English „woah”. This is not used at the end of syllables, where «υ» is used instead. This is transcribed to Latin alphabet using „W w”. |
| 14 | Ψ ψ | «Ψυρε» ⟨Fuire⟩ /'fɥwre/ “Isn't it?” | /w/ | Like English „woah”. Usually shortened «υ», or appears as Accusative case. |
| 15 | Ξ ξ | «Ιλλιμικα» ⟨Illimika⟩ /'ɪllimɪka/ “Marriage” | /j/ | Usually „i” reduced to „y”. Less frequent plural ending «-ι» tends to be pronounced as /ji/. |

Sigma. Foreign words

Foreign words that contain /s/ and similar sounds tend to have those sounds retained, but it is then written using the Sigma: «Σ σ ς». The symbol «ς» is used only at the end of words, like in Greek language. Words where this borrowing is old tend to have the sigma pronounced with an /h/-phoneme. Newer words, neologisms and fancy speech will pronounce them with /s/. Some native Ayu words have «χ» arbitrarily replaced with «σ», the purpose of this is to keep awareness of this letter among users, and there are no other foundations for this.

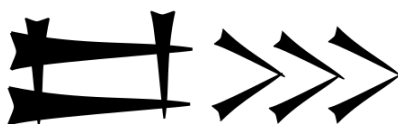
Miscellaneous

1. There is a degree of nasalisation in Ayu. For example, in song «Κυν Ατλά, ραι ατλά» ⟨Kun Atlá, rai atlá⟩ /'kʰyn_ at'laʔ raj_ at'laʔ/, in verse «ιλιυ τα'ι- νι πενυλυσάον» ⟨iliu ta'i-ni penuluaón⟩ /ʔiljy 'tʰaʔi ni ,pʰenuɬu.a'on/, the last word can be pronounced /,pʰenuɬu.a'ðũ/. This may be an influence of Polish language, the native language of Ayu's creator, on Ayu pronunciation.
2. Syllable stress can shift in some words, where the stress change won't alter the meaning, and the /ŋ/ can be not realised in full by a speaker. For example, «ηνγα» ⟨Einga⟩ /'ɲeŋga/ can be pronounced /ʔɪw'ɪaʔ/, more like «ηνγά», in rapid speech.
3. The final /ŋ/ generally is pronounced either as /ŋ/ or /w/, but if the next word begins with a glottal stop (or just with a vowel), then the glottal stop is replaced with /g/. This is supposed to be a variation among speakers of this language, with the phrase «Φανγ Απορι» ⟨Fang Apori⟩ /φαν 'aporɪ/ (a fictional city, lit. „Golden Shore”) being pronounced by 60% as /φαν_ 'gaporɪ/ and by 40% as /φαν_ 'ɲaporɪ/, but never with /ŋʔ/.

Other writing systems

Ayu is, by default, written with polytonic Greek alphabet. Latin alphabet is used only for transliteration and never for writing actual texts. In the past, there were varieties of Coptic and Cyrillic for Ayu, and even Hangeul (Korean syllabary), but those were all abandoned.

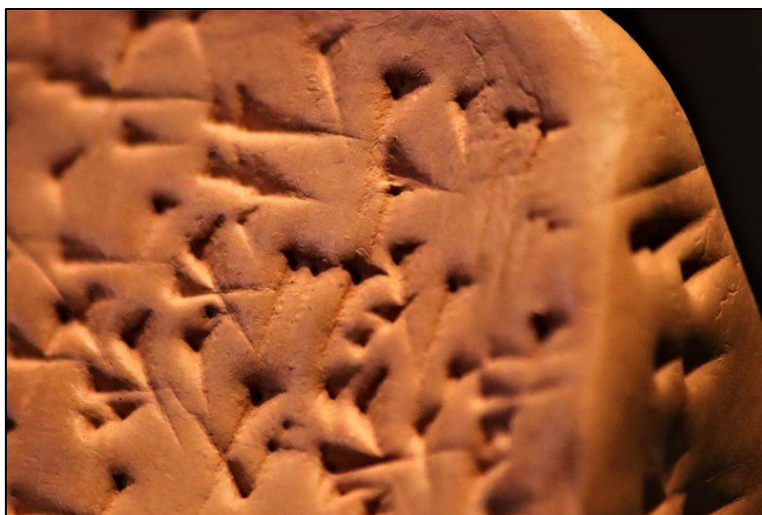
Ayu has its own native systems. The most important one is cuneiform and this is intended to reflect how Ayu was written, in a fictional world of Tangia, up until the equivalent in civilisation to Earth's late renaissance.



*Words «Αγίω αγίανεο» <Ayu ayaneo> /'ʔaɣ.ɥɥ 'ʔajane.o/
„Ayu wordstream” in Apotu, the Tangian cuneiform.*

The Tangian cuneiform is called „Apotu”. The Apotu, as any cuneiform, is difficult to represent in normal writing, which is done with triangular symbols of varying width and length. However, cuneiform is 3-dimensional, because the characters impressed with a specialised stylus upon a material such as clay. In case of Ayu, this is done with a bamboo stylus. A bamboo stalk is sliced in a specific manner, until its shape allows to impress triangular wedges. The cuneiform wedges are mostly in two directions (up-to-down, left-to-right), as other directions result in an uncomfortable twist of the wrist, or requires a repositioning of the stylus in hand. Some characters in the photo below were made like this (diagonal lower-left-to-upper-right). This clay block is the first draft of the cuneiform, and these uncomfortable characters were not corrected yet.





*Macrophotography of Prism-1, the first Apotu block made.
The text itself is a translation of „Davy Jones” song, by words of Fialeja,
which itself was a fan text to the song from „Pirates of the Carribean movie”,
known from YouTube³.*

The Apotu was supposed to be, originally, an ideographic system (like Chinese hanzi), by early medieval era supplemented with a Hangeul-like syllabary, creating ultimately a Japanese-like system. In the fictional world of Tangia, some other countries influenced by it, such as Buania, adopted the system too, despite using a completely different language, which results in some interesting, often complex logographic symbols:



Apotu symbol for the city of Ñyem in Buania.



*Apotu symbol for the island of Kaori,
in which the fictional country of Tangia is located.*

Apotu, represented on computers, usually has two styles of representing cuneiform: the bone style and the nail style. The bone style is seen above and is the most similar to actual impressions. The nail style is seen below, is better for studying the texts, but fails to represent width and is largely abandoned. However, the example below uses the syllabary, with most small wedges being vowels.

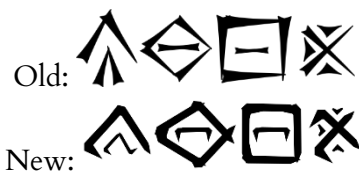


³ Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n_LApFnTfP8 [last accessed 2025-01-01]

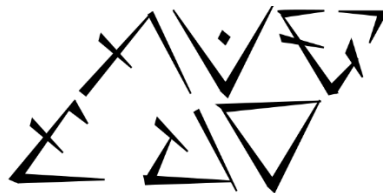


*1 Tangian aotai, a coin design, year 9700 EK.
A currency in the fictional land of Tangia.*

There were some attempts to modernise the Apotu into a writing system more suitable for writing with ink or graphite, but no complete project of this exists. There is only one sample of this:



There exists a project of a modern writing system, which is done with triangles. Triangle shapes would stand for consonants, notches on the triangles would stand for vowels, and words would be written in triangles themselves. All syllables would have a mirrored version, so the triangles would alternate.



This system is certainly interesting, and has a completed design, but it has major flaws and it was abandoned. It remains as nothing more than curiosity. Instead, in the future, a more typical alphabet will be designed.

GRAMMAR

The Ayu language has grammar of moderate difficulty. A short description for the linguistics nerds: Ayu uses a nominative-accusative alignment, an SVO word order, it is morphologically agglutinative, head-final language. Its nouns (including pronouns) use the following cases:

- Nominative (doer of the action),
- Accusative (target of the action),
- Dative (recipient of the action),
- Genitive (owner of something),
- An array of possessive cases (mine, yours, theirs, etc.),
- An array of locative cases (at, from, to, through, around),
- Two comitative forms,
- Vocative.

Its verbs use the following tensoaspects:

- Present unspecified,
- Present participle/present synchronous,
- Past unspecified,
- Past completed ("perfective" - not to confuse with "perfect"),
- Repetitive past-present-future (for actions happening in patterns),
- Future.

In addition verbs have these moods:

- Imperative,
- Hypothetical,
- Persisting.

Verb infinitives are unusual in that they are inflected by persons, as in Portuguese, but to a larger extent. Verbs are also inflected by persons and numbers, but not by genders. Third person pronouns distinguishes genders. Pronouns are often dropped and the verb "is" is often replaced by a declarative pause.

Overview of grammar

Verbs in infinitives end in «-κα» *<ka>* /ka/, although this form is used when intentionally detaching the verb from any context and the infinitives in practice tend to be inflected by person, e.g. «αγιαρά» *<ayará>* /ʔəjja'ra/ („to speak” – me) or «αγιαλού» *<ayalú>* /ʔəjja'l'wɪ/ („to speak” – they). Example:

- «Χορυί τιερανρά.» *<Horuí tieranrá.>* /,horu'riʔ tʰieran'raʔ/ “I want to help.”

In the above example, you will notice that the pronoun «ιλ» *<il>* /ʔɪ/ „I”, „me” was ignored. This is because both verbs are inflected in 1st person. A phonetic side note: /ʔ/ at the end of these words would tend to be weak. The first one would be replaced by the upcoming /t/, and the second one likely would just be the /a/ stopping abruptly without an audible /ʔ/.

The word order is SVO. The subject is in the Nominative case, and the object generally in Accusative case if it is a target or Dative if it is a recipient of the action. Examples:

- **SV:** «Μη τιμαλί.» *<Mei timalí.>* /mej tima'liʔ/ “She sleeps.”
- **SVO:** «Μη ατολανν μηϋ.» *<Mei atolanñ meiϋ.>* /mej 'ʔatoʎanun 'meju⁴/ “She hit her.”
- **SVO:** «Μη τιερανλιν μηιν.» *<Mei tieranlñ meĩn.>* /mej 'tʰieranlun 'mejjin/ “She helped her.”

Because Ayu marks targets/recipients of actions by changing the noun, the word order is relatively flexible. It can be shifted for emphasis. It does not shift for questions. Examples:

- **SOV:** «Μη μηϋ ατολανν.» *<Mei meiϋ atolanñ.>* /mej 'meju 'ʔatoʎanun / “She her hit.”
- **SOV:** «Μη μηιν τιερανλιν.» *<Mei meĩn tieranlñ.>* /mej 'mejjin 'tʰieranlun / “She her helped.”
- **SOV:** «Μι μη μηϋ ατολανν?» *<Mi mei meiϋ atolanñ?>* /mi mej 'meju 'ʔatoʎanun / “She her hit?”

In the last example, because it word „her” moved, making an abnormal word order, that word went into focus. But this is not a standard way of asking questions, marked by «μι?» *<mi?>* /mi/, which would be:

- **SVO:** «Μι μη ατολανν μηϋ?» *<Mi mei atolanñ meiϋ?>* /mi mej 'ʔatoʎanun 'meju/ “She hit her?”

Ayu frequently inflects nouns into possessive forms, a feature similar to Turkic languages. In this case, not only the owner is marked by the more common Genitive case, but the owned is marked by a possessive in various personal forms. Examples:

- «Το - νεò ακανò.» *<To - neò akanò.>* /tʰoʔ 'neo 'ʔakano/ “He’s your friend.”
- «ταυ χακκορεϋ οριανᾶϋ.» *<Tau hakkoret orianăϋ.>* /tʰæ:ϋ 'hakkoret 'ʔorianət/ “His monumental madness.”

Note that not only the pronoun «νε» *<ne>* /neʔ/ „you” changed into «νεò» *<neò>* /'neo/ „yours”, but also «ακα» *<aka>* /'ʔaka/ „friend” changed into «ακανò» *<akanò>* /'ʔakano/ „your friend”. In addition, the verb «λι» ** /li/ „is” was not raised and is only implied to be there.

⁴ The word «μηϋ» tends to actually be pronounced /'mejjuʔ/.

Verbs are inflected by several tenses. The most unusual feature is its frequent use of the repetitive tensoaspect, marked by «-αόν» <-aón> /a'on/ or «-άον» <-áon> /'aon/.

Chromatic notation

In this book, specific classes will be marked with specific colours. They were picked to be legible in text written on a white background. This is not used in normal writing, of course.

| Word class | Colour | Example | Hexadecimal code |
|---------------------------|--------|----------------------|------------------|
| Verbs | Red | «αντυλά» „to create” | #C00000 |
| Pronouns | Cyan | «ρο» „it” | #009999 |
| Nouns, numerals, articles | Blue | «μα τηλεα» „country” | #0070C0 |
| Adjectives | Green | «ταυ» „large” | #006600 |
| Adverbs | Violet | «λάταυ» „largely” | #7030A0 |
| Conjunctions | Brown | «τα ι» „as well as” | #996633 |
| Particles, negations | Black | «Ρα» - negation | #000000 |

Example:

«Τα ι, ρα ιλ λάταυ μαρί α μια τηλεα λί ταυ.»
 „Also, I largely don't think that the country is large.”

Syntax and morphology

Syntax is about how words combine into phrases and sentences. Ayu has a default word order of SVO: subject-verb-object. This is evident already in an example above, that the general word order is similar to the English one. The word order can be altered for emphasis, except for superparticles (see below), but this is not often done.

Pro-dropping and dropping of the defining “is”

Ayu often omits many syntactic parts that appear obvious. Here is an example:

«Μι μανί α μια τηλεα - ταυ?»
 “Do you think that the country is large?”

In this example, the pronoun “you” is removed⁵, because «μανί» is already inflected in 2nd person singular (absolute infinitive: «μακα», 1st person singular: «μαρί»). This makes Ayu a pro-drop language, where the subject pronouns are frequently dropped. The verb «λί» „to be” is removed and replaced by a pause⁶, spelled with a hyphen, here also marked in red.

⁵ Similar to Polish or Portuguese.

⁶ Similar to Russian or Turkish.

Superparticles

There is a distinction between „superparticles” and particles. Superparticles always go at the beginning of a clause or sentence and affect the entirety of it. In both of the already provided examples, this took place: the first one was «ρα» „no” (turns the clause into a negation), and the second was «μι» „do”/”if” (turns the clause into a question). The same happens with «αν» (turns the clause into an imperative – an order/request). The same particles, if used somewhere else, affect only immediately what they follow, and then are considered ordinary particles. Thus:

«Ρα [κητιρνί ρα χογιονϋ].»
 “No, I didn’t **move the book.**”

The first «ρα» puts the entire sentence into a negation, until the dot, which in this example was marked with square brackets to help understand the structure. The second affects only the word «χογιον» „book”.

This effectively created a double negation in Ayu, even though Ayu is generally a language using only single negations. This example is likely a response, trying to negate being accused, while also putting emphasis on not the book being moved, possibly something else was.

Passive voice

Passive voice is not well designed in Ayu, despite a significant text corpus already existing in the language. It difficult to achieve it, and it is often avoided.

«Μα χογιον λί κητιλανιν.»
 “The **book was moved.**”

The above sentence is a calque from natural European languages, structurally, with one difference: the Ayu translation literally says „the **book is moved**”, with the verb «κητιλανιν», despite its morphological inflection of a verb («-λανιν» still standing for a 3rd person singular, past completed tense verb), in this structure it is perceived to be an adjective, so I coloured it in green «κητιλανιν». Such examples can happen if the text in Ayu is a translation, perhaps from English. If the original text is in Ayu, in the first place, then a more natural way to express the same would be:

«Ρο κητιλανιν χογιονϋ.»
 “It **moved the book.**”

Questioning

Clauses that are set in questioning mode must begin with «μι», and an interrogative question can follow, such as «ερε?» „where?” The verb, if obvious, is nearly always omitted.

«Μι ερε νε?»

“Where are you?”

The word «μι» was often in the past used for too wide a spectrum of usage, replacing any of the interrogative questions, and used in the sense of „if”, e.g.

«Χενυν νο ρακανγ κυφανγ, για αφατλατάν μι το χανγα αντυλιν μα φηραλά μηι ναυριτ (...).»

„Henun appeared melancholic, as if unsure whether he did the right thing to extinguish her anxiety (...).” (Black House)

This overextended usage can be seen in a number of texts and since 2025 is replaced with more specific words. For the example above, the word «τυν» should have been used, not «μι», as this is not a clause demanding an answer, it is a hypothetical.

Interrogative questions

| English | Ayu |
|---------|----------------------|
| What? | Καο? <i>Kao?</i> |
| Who? | Ανί? <i>Aní?</i> |
| Where? | Ερε? <i>Ere?</i> |
| When? | Φη? <i>Fei?</i> |
| Why? | Κά'άο? <i>Ká'áo?</i> |
| Which? | Καρι? <i>Kari?</i> |
| Whose? | Καπι? <i>Kapi?</i> |
| How? | Αρυ? <i>Aru?</i> |

Noun

The noun is inflected agglutinatively. There are 3 syntactic cases, as well as a complex system of possessive and locative forms, the comitative case, and the vocative case. There is one article, which since late 2024 can be inflected by cases too. Nouns do not display grammatical gender (their pronouns may). Morphemes follow a rule of stacking.

Morpheme stacking and dative reversal

The stacking is in the following order: [possessive][plural][case][other morphemes]. Example:

«Κομòτλῦνῦνὰι» - «κομο» (fish) + «òτ» (it is owned) + «λῦν» (plural) + «νὰι» (at/inside)

This is an abstract example, but it would translate to: „inside these fish, that are owned by him/her/it”.

The exception to this order of stacking is in the combination of plural and dative, where the order is [case][plural]. This is because both morphemes end with /n/, which would cause phonetic issues. So instead of «λῦν» + «ν», «νλῦν» is used:

«Κομòνλῦν», not «Κομολῦνν».

Plural forms

The plural form is «-λῦν», such as in «κομολῦν», «αυρονλῦν». Some words produce plural by the ending «-ῖ», but this is discouraged due to sounding the same as the genitive form, e.g. «κοραεῖ» (plural) vs «κοραεῖ» (sg. genitive), the form «κοραελῦν» should be used for plural instead.

Syntactic cases

There are three syntactic cases: nominative, accusative and dative.

| Case | Usage | Open-ended example «κομο» „a fish” | Closed-ended example «αυρον» „tin” |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Nominative | Doer | Κομο /'kʰomoʔ/ | Αυρον /'ʔawron/ |
| Accusative | Target | Κομοϋ̣ /'kʰomow/ | Αυρονϋ̣ /'ʔawronu/ |
| Dative | Recipient | Κομοϋ /'kʰomon/ | Αυρονμῶν /'ʔawronmən/ |

Notice that despite /o/ being quite strongly rounded in Ayu, there is no confusion between «κομο» and «κομοϋ» due to one ending sharply or with a glottal stop, the other becoming a glide with /w/ at the end. Apart from this, the accusative «-ϋ» after a consonant changes into /u/, and the accusative after a consonant is the only specific circumstance in which that sound occurs.

The nominative is the default form of the noun and means who does the action. If the verb is intransitive and has no target (“to sleep”), the noun is still considered the doer, and its form is in the nominative.

The accusative and dative are both for objects and are distinguished by volition, harshness of the action, or is idiomatic. The accusative is generally for targets of actions, if the action is powerful upon them or forced upon them, such as being stricken or healed. Dative is used when the action is mild or is voluntary, such as being given a gift, and when the noun is the indirect object:

«Χαρυ κιαλιν εμερεϋ.»

“Tortoise ate the frog.”

«Χαρυ μηριλιν κομοϋ εμερεν.»

“Tortoise gifted the fish to the frog.”

Possessive cases

Ayu inflects the noun by a genitive case (owner) and an array of possessive cases that indicate to whom the noun belongs, possessives are different by numbers and persons.

| | Open-ended nouns «Κομο» „fish” | Closed-ended nouns «Αυρον» „tin” |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Genitive Owner | Κομοῖ | Αυρονῖ |
| Mine Owned | Κομομί | Αυρονμί |
| Yours sg. Owned | Κομονὸ | Αυροννὸ |
| His/Hers/Its Owned | Κομοτ | Αυρονὰτ |
| Ours Owned | Κομοκέν | Αυρονέν |
| Yours pl. Owned | Κομορὸ | Αυρονρὸ |
| Theirs Owned | Κομονήτ | Αυροννήτ |

These often go in pairs. For example:

«Εο μα λελεῖ ηκατ.»
“This is a child’s dog.”

Notice that «λελε» is „child” and «ηκα» is „dog”, and in the example, one is inflected as the owner, and the other as owned. Possessive -τ is in 3rd person singular not in relation to the dog, but in relation to the child. Compare with:

«Εο μα ιλά ηκαμί.»
“This is my dog.”

In the above, «ιλά» is genitive from «ιλ» and means „my”, while «ηκα» „dog” is inflected possessively, but the morpheme is 1st person «-μί».

Locative cases

| | Open-ended nouns «Κυρο» „house” | Closed-ended nouns «Αυρον» „tin” |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Static inessive Inside | Κομο ^ν άια | Αυρον ^ν άια |
| Static locative At, near | Κομο ^ν άι | Αυρον ^ν άι |
| Illative Inwards, towards | Μέ-Κομο | Μέ-Αυρον |
| Elative/ablative Outwards, out of | Κομο ^ν άβ | Αυρον ^ν άβ |
| Perlative Across, through | Κομο ^φ έν | Αυρον ^φ έν |
| Around Around something Through someone | Κυά ^α ραβι | Κυά ^α αυρον |

Articles

The definite article «μα» differs somewhat in use from the English „the”. It is a definite article generally used only for entering a new subject pronoun into the conversation for the first time, or when the speaker senses a risk that the listener may lose or has lost focus on what the subject is.

«Ρα **κητιρνί** χογιονῦ.»
“I didn’t **move** **the** book.”

This is why, in the example above, „the” appeared in English (a specific „book” was a known noun in the conversation), but not in Ayu (because this is a response, and the book almost certainly was declared by whoever made the accusation). Its usage is rather erratic. For details, see a later chapter, under „nouns”.

Since late 2024, the definite article «μα» can be inflected, leaving the word uninflected. This is generally done when there is a motivation to leave the noun uninflected. This happened in the Ayu version of Tangian constitution text:

«Μα τηλεα, μναννὰι ὕ φυρικα **μαῦ** Φινεο Ατυραο, **φυλλα** καιλά ὕ μα Καορι Νημι, **τα** ι
ρα ατυα φεορυ υά’υνιῦ.»

„The **country**, at the time of **accepting** the First Constitution, **consists of** the Island of **Kaori**, **and it does not desire** further expansion.”

An emphatic introduction of a subject is done with «Εο μα χογιον!», and an even more formal one is «Εο, ταγιαρι μα χογιον!», this is translated as „Behold **the** book!”, the «μα» is sometimes dropped from such sentences. These are not inflected. The «εο» originates from an old version of Ayu, where «εόν» meant „to be”, while «ταγιαρι» has no other meaning, and was always a long definite article.

Numerals

Basic numerals are presented below.

| Digit | Cardinal | Ordinal | Digit | Cardinal | Ordinal |
|-------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0 | Κευνα <i>Keuna</i> | Κευναὸ <i>Keunaò</i> | 10 | Εμευ <i>Emeu</i> | Εμευνὲ <i>Emeunè</i> |
| 1 | Φινα <i>Fina</i> | Φινεὸ <i>Fineò</i> | 11 | Φιρανευ <i>Firaneu</i> | Φιρανὲ <i>Firanè</i> |
| 2 | Αρα <i>Ara</i> | Αρεὸ <i>Areò</i> | 12 | Αραμευ <i>Arameu</i> | Αραμὲ <i>Aramè</i> |
| 3 | Κιυν <i>Kyun</i> | Κιυνεὸ <i>Kiuneò</i> | 13 | Κιυνευ <i>Kiuneu</i> | Κιυννὲ <i>Kiunnè</i> |
| 4 | Γιο <i>Yo</i> | Γιοεὸ <i>Yoeò</i> | 14 | Γιομευ <i>Yomeu</i> | Γιομνὲ <i>Yomnè</i> |
| 5 | Καν <i>Kan</i> | Κανεὸ <i>Kaneò</i> | 15 | Καννευ <i>Kanneu</i> | Καννευνὲ <i>Kanneunè</i> |
| 6 | Κῦα <i>Küa</i> | Κῦαὸ <i>Küaò</i> | 16 | Κῦαμευ <i>Küameu</i> | Κῦαμνὲ <i>Küamnè</i> |
| 7 | Κο <i>Ko</i> | Κοεὸ <i>Koeò</i> | 17 | Κομευ <i>Komeu</i> | Κομνὲ <i>Komnè</i> |
| 8 | Πελα <i>Pela</i> | Πελεὸ <i>Peleò</i> | 18 | Πελαμευ <i>Pelameu</i> | Πελαμνὲ <i>Pelamnè</i> |
| 9 | Νῦα <i>Nüa</i> | Νῦεὸ <i>Nüeò</i> | 19 | Νῦαμευ <i>Nüameu</i> | Νῦαμνὲ <i>Nüamnè</i> |
| 10 | Εμευ <i>Emeu</i> | Εμευὸ <i>Emeuvò</i> | 20 | Αραταυ <i>Aratau</i> | Αραταυνὲ <i>Arataunè</i> |
| 20 | Αραταυ <i>Aratau</i> | Αραταυνὲ <i>Arataunè</i> | 1,000 | Ταρε <i>Tare</i> | Ταρεὸ <i>Tareò</i> |
| 30 | Κιυταυ <i>Kiutau</i> | Κιυταυνὲ <i>Kiutaunè</i> | 1,000,000 | Απαρυα <i>Aparua</i> | Απαρυαὸ <i>Aparuaò</i> |
| 40 | Γιοταυ <i>Yotau</i> | Γιοταυνὲ <i>Yotaunè</i> | 1,000,000,000 | Παντυτάν <i>Pantután</i> | Παντυτάνο <i>Pantutánò</i> |
| 50 | Κανταυ <i>Kantau</i> | Κανταυνὲ <i>Kantaunè</i> | Infinite | Ταμεταμα <i>Tametama</i> | |
| 60 | Κῦαταυ <i>Küatau</i> | Κῦαταυνὲ <i>Küataunè</i> | $\frac{1}{2}$ Half | Ὶα <i>üa</i> | |
| 70 | Κοταυ <i>Kotau</i> | Κοταυνὲ <i>Kotaunè</i> | $\frac{1}{4}$ Quarter | Γιοκκα <i>Yokka</i> | |
| 80 | Πελαταυ <i>Pelatau</i> | Πελαταυνὲ <i>Pelataunè</i> | $\frac{1}{3}$ A third | Κιυκκα <i>Kiukka</i> | |
| 90 | Νῦαταυ <i>Nüatau</i> | Νῦαταυνὲ <i>Nüataunè</i> | A pair | Λα'α <i>La'a</i> | |
| 100 | Χουτυ <i>Houtu</i> | Χουτεὸ <i>Houteò</i> | | | |

Examples:

„Year 1983”: «Ταρε νῦα-χουτυ πελαταυ-κιυν λινη.»

„1,923,828 αοται”: «Απαρυα νῦα-χουτυ αραταυ-κιυν ταρε πελα-χουτυ αραταυ-πελα αοται». The αοται is a fictional unit of currency.

„He's thirty-six years old.”: «Το - κιυταυ-κῦα λινη.»

Pronouns

The largest degree of inflection, outside of the verb, is in personal pronouns. Ayu distinguishes 2 numbers, 6 cases, and the 3rd person singular is inflected by 3 genders. Grammatical gender in Ayu is largely real, so inanimate nouns without an objective sex are treated as “it”.

Personal pronouns

| | Pro-noun | Accusative | Dative | Genitive | Comitative | Vocative |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1st sg. (I) | Ιλ [ɣɪʔ] | Ιλύ [ɣə'ɫu] | Ιλλᾶν [ɣɪʔ.ɫən] | Ιλά [ɣɪ'ɫa] | Φ/Χυὰ'ιλ [fʷa'ɣɪʔ], [hʷa'ɣɪʔ] | Ιλρέ! [ɣə're] |
| 2nd sg. (you) | Νε [neʔ] | Νεῦ [new] | Νεν [nen] | Νεχοῖ Νεοῖ [nehoj] | Φ/Χυὰνε [fʷa'neʔ], [hʷa'neʔ] | Νερέ! [nə'he] |
| 3rd sg. (he, animate, decorative) | Το [tʰoʔ] | Τοῦ [tʰow] | Τὸν [tʰɔn] | Τοῖ [tʰoj] | Φ/Χυὰτο [fʷa'tʰo], [hʷa'tʰo] | Τορέ! [tʰə're] |
| 3rd sg. (she, animate, decorative) | Μη [meʔ] | Μηῦ [mej.jy] | Μηῖν [mejjin] | Μηῖ [mə'ji] | Φ/Χυὰμη [fʷa'meʔ], [hʷa'meʔ] | Μηγιέ! [məj'je] |
| 3rd sg. (it) | Ρο [roʔ] | Ροῦ [row] | Ρὸν [ron] | Ροῖ [roj] | Φ/Χυὰρο [fʷa'ro:], [hʷa'ro:] | Ροέ! [ta'e] |
| 1st pl. (we) | Ιλιυ [ɣɪljy] | Ιλιυῦ [ɣɪljyw] | Ιλλῖν [ɣə'ɫɪn] | Ιλλοῖ [ɣə'ɫoj] | Φ/Χυὰλίλ [fʷa'ɫɪʔ], [hʷa'ɫɪʔ] [fʷa'ɫɪw], [hʷa'ɫɪw] | Ιλιυρέ! [ɣɪljy're] |
| 2nd pl. (you) | Τυα [tʰwaʔ] | Τυαῦ [tʰwaw] | Τυὰν [tʰwan] | Τυαγῖ [tʰwajjɪ] | Φ/Χυὰτυα [fʷa'tʰwa], [hʷa'tʰwa] | Τυαρέ! [tʰwa're] |
| 3rd pl. (they) | Νη [nej] | Νηῦ [nej.jy] | Νῆν [nejn] | Νηγῖ [nej.jjɪ] | Φ/Χυὰνη [fʷa'nej], [hʷa'naj] | Νηγιέ! [nej'je] |

For a more comprehensive description of cases, see the chapter about them in “nouns”. The old division of “you” inclusive and exclusive is not retained in modern Ayu.

Demonstrative pronouns

Ayu uses the demonstrative pronoun «α» in the sense of both „this” and „that”.

Verb

The verb is inflected agglutinatively by persons (including in the infinitive), numbers and several tensoaspects, but not by gender.

Ayu went through significant experiments and reforms about the verb. Old texts can be seen with peculiar morphological and syntactic forms that were totally abandoned and which are absent in any of the large texts available today, such as “Black Book”, “Tangian Constitution” and almost all songs (with the exception of «Ερινᾶν ἄν Ρε’άλη», perhaps). One version used the letter «ᾱ», others included even ergative forms, none of this was retained as these experiments are considered failed. In this book, only modern Ayu is described.

Infinitive

Ayu infinitive verbs end with «-κα», but infinitives are inflected by persons. Examples:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Bare infinitive | Αγιακα - to speak |
| 1st person „I” | Ιλ χε αγιαρά – I can speak |
| 2nd person „you” | Νε χε αγιανά – You can speak |
| 3rd person „he/she/it” | Το/μη/ρο χε αγιαλά – He/she/it can speak |
| 1st person plural „we” | Ιλιυ χε αγιαρυά – We can speak |
| 2nd person plural „you” | Τυα χε αγιανυά – You guys can speak |
| 3rd person plural „they” | Νη χε αγιαλυά – They can speak |

Imperative

Imperative (commands, requests) are made with one of two methods. The normal method is by using the particle «αν» and the verb without any morphemes.

„Listen!": «Αν νο!», from «νοκα» meaning „to listen”.

An alternative way is to use the «-λή» form:

„Listen!": «Νολή!», from «νοκα» meaning „to listen”.

The «-λή» method is not neutral. It is old-fashioned and somewhat pompous, emphatic. It is seen in anthems, fancy speeches, religious contexts, but is not intended to be used otherwise. For normal imperatives, use «αν» method.

Negatives/positives

Negation can happen to a clause or to a part of it, such as nouns, adjectives and verbs. Negation to a clause are marked by a superparticle «ρα» starting the clause. This puts the syntactic verb in the negative. The word used anywhere inside, negates the word after it, but not the clause.

„I don’t want to go there.”: «Ρα ιλ χορυρί μιναρά φουνᾶν.»

„I want to go, but not there.”: «Ιλ χορυρί μιναρά ρα φουνᾶν.»

Much more commonly, individual negations are formed by «ᾶφ-». Example:

„I want to go, but not there.”: «Ιλ χορυρί μιναρά ᾶφφουνᾶν.»

Adjectives

Adjectives are formed by adding «-và» or «-vè», depending on preceding vowel. If the last vowel was «ι», «ε» or «η», then the morpheme is «-vè», otherwise it is «-và». Examples:

„Tangian”: «Τανγυαvà»

„Marine”: «ερινvè»

Vast number of adjectives have no such ending, although the above method is productive in the absence of an established adjective. Some established adjectives: «φονγα» „pale”, «ιμπαντα» „enraged”, «κερε» „sick”, «νινα» „good”, «λιλα» „young”.

Comparatives and superlatives

Comparatives are formed by adding «-tù» and superlatives by adding «-tùo», usually with article «μα» preceding the adjective, much like in English.

| | Regular adjectives «Ρανγνα» „bright” | Irregular adjectives «Ταυ» „big” |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Adjective Descriptive | Ρανγνα | Ταυ |
| Comparative x than y | Ρανγνα <u>τ</u> ù | Ταυ <u>τ</u> ù |
| Superlative x > y | Μα ρανγνα <u>τ</u> ùo | Μα ταυ <u>τ</u> ùo |
| Diminutive x < y | Ρανγνα <u>χ</u> ò | Ταυ <u>χ</u> ò |

The diminutive is made by adding «-χò» that comes from the word «χορι» „small”. The diminutive is a part of comparative process, therefore the correct usage is with comparatives. For example:

«²Πεκυραιτò ρυμραιχò, νακύ, συ ρολε νικύν, τε φυòαχύι γιοκα αμυ ρηλ φυòναρυ’ι νüα νι καννομενα.»


²**More mammalian than reptilian**, short, in loose fur, but with sharp fangs, long tail that ended with a bulbous glowing orb.”

Adverbs

Adverbs are usually formed by «λ’», such as «λ’κο’ακα» /lə’k^hoʔaka/ „sacrificially”. The «λ» usually is pronounced as /l/, rather than /t/. The apostrophe in such a case is pronounced like a schwa, not a glottal stop.

LEXICOLOGY

Other morphemes & particles

| Ayu | Meaning | Example Ayu | Example Eng. |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| -λῦν <i>-lün</i> , -ϊ/-ιῖ <i>-i/-ii</i> | Plural | Παρανολῦν, παρανοῖ | Lessons |
| -ραι <i>-rai</i> | People, nations | Τανγυαραι, παρανοραι | Tangians, teachers |
| -φὲ <i>-fè</i> | Person | Ρυαναφὲ | Farmer |
| -λαι <i>-lai</i> | Femine | Παρανολαι | Female teacher |
| -λὲ <i>-lè</i> | Verb-based noun | Μιναμιλὲ, Ἰλιγιαλὲ | Departure, faith |
| -λερα <i>-lera</i>  | Noun topicalisation | Τηλανλερα | Empire |
| Αν {1} <i>An {1}</i> | Imperative | Αν μονή! | Sing |
| Ἄφ- <i>Af-</i> | Negation | Ἄφραν | Not die |
| Ρὲν- <i>Rèn-</i> | Without | Ρὲνχολυ | Mindless |

Colours

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Χιερα <i>Hiera</i> Red | Αγια <i>Aya</i> (Αι) <i>(Ai)</i> Blue | Αομα <i>Aoma</i> (Γιαυ) <i>(Yau)</i> Green |
| Αμα <i>Ama</i> Yellow | Λῦα <i>Lüa</i> White | Κε'α <i>Ke'a</i> (Καρακα) <i>(Karaka)</i> Black |
| Καπυ <i>Kapu</i> Orange | Πονγα <i>Ponga</i> Grey | Α'ον <i>A'on</i> Brown |
| Λιι <i>Lii</i> Pink | Φον <i>Fon</i> Violet | Χο'ε <i>Ho'e</i> Teal |

Body parts

- Head – Πυλα *Pula*
 - Face – Κοι *Koi*
 - Eye – Ναί *Nai*
 - Eyebrow – Ναί'οε *Nai'oe*
 - Nose – Αρο *Aro*
 - Nostril – Λοκα *Loka*
 - Tongue – Λιλύι *Lilúi*
 - Fang, sharp tooth, canines – Αχύι *Ahúi*
- Arm – Ροκι *Roki*
 - Hand – Τοα *Toa*
 - Finger – Χαλό *Haló*
 - Thumb – Μηγια *Meiya*

- Fist - Χολυα *Holua*
- Back, spine – Καλατα *Kalata*
 - Shoulder – Ικκα *Ikka*
- Stomach, belly – Φορυα *Forua*
- Waist - Αλυκηρι *Alukeiri*
- Leg - Χι *Hi*
 - Foot – Εχά *Ehá* (pl. tantum)
 - Step – Φενευ *Feneu* (measurement derivative)

Family

- Family – Ροφι *Roni*
- Mother – Μιλά *Milá*
- Father – Τευραν *Teuran*, Να'ε *Na'e*
- Cousin – Ακο'ορι *Ako'ori*
- Sister – Καμιυα *Kamiwa*
- Brother – Οκουτα *Okouta*

Related to Earth

1. Κυνα *Kuna* – Earth, the planet

Country names

| Language | Translation |
|-------------|--|
| | Πολανα <i>Polana</i> |
| Polish | Πόλανχια (πολανχια) <i>Pólanhua (polanhua)</i> |
| English | Εγγελινε, Ελάνχια <i>Engeline, elánhua (elanhua)</i> |
| Russian | Ροσινε, Ρυσκιαχια <i>Rosine, Ruskiahua</i> |
| German | Τοιτανα, Τοιταχια <i>Toitana, Toitahua</i> |
| French | Πυρανγνα, Φύρανγγια <i>Purangna, Fūranghua</i> |
| Czech | Τεκιενε, Σεκιεχια <i>Tekiene, Sekiehua</i> |
| Latin | Λατίνα (Λατινα), Λατινχια <i>Latína (Latina), Latinhua</i> |
| Norwegian | Νορικινε <i>Norikine</i> |
| Slovak | Συλοακανα <i>Suloakana</i> |
| Slovene | Συλοενε <i>Suloene</i> |
| Ukrainian | Υκυραινα, Υκυράινεχια <i>Ukuraina, Ukūrāinehua (Ukurainehua)</i> |
| Belorussian | Πελαρυσιανα <i>Pelarusiana</i> |
| Lithuanian | Λιτυανα <i>Lituana</i> |
| Finnish | Συομινε <i>Suomine</i> |
| Swedish | Συαριενε <i>Suariene</i> |
| Hungarian | Μαγιαρανα <i>Mayarana</i> |
| Latvian | Λατιανα <i>Latiana</i> |
| Estonian | Ητινε <i>Eitine</i> |
| Italian | Ιταλιανα <i>Italiana</i> |
| Portugal | Ποτυκαλιανα <i>Potukaliana</i> |
| Danish | Ταννανα <i>Tannana</i> |

| | |
|------------|--|
| Greek | Ελλαχινε <i>Ellahine</i> |
| Irish | Ιρελανα <i>Irelana</i> |
| Chinese | Χονγκχοα, Πυτογγχουα <i>Honghoα, Putonghua</i> |
| Japanese | Νιχοννα <i>Nihonna</i> |
| Arabic | Αραπινε <i>Arapine</i> |
| Thai | Ταιχοα <i>Taihoa</i> |
| Georgian | Σακαρ-τελονα <i>Sakar-telona</i> |
| Turkish | Τυρुकιενε <i>Turukiene</i> |
| Swahili | Χοαχιλινε <i>Hoahiline</i> |
| Romanian | Ρυμυνενε <i>Rumunene</i> |
| Vietnamese | Γιετχοα <i>Yethoa</i> |
| Dutch | Νετερ-λαννα <i>Neter-lanna</i> |
| Croatian | Χοροαταννα <i>Horoatanna</i> |
| Bulgarian | Πυλυκαριαννα <i>Pulukariana</i> |
| Icelandic | Μενχοα <i>Menhoa</i> |
| Spanish | Επανιαννα <i>Epaniana</i> |

Days of the week

These concern only Earth. For Kyon, you should use a Tangian division, because Kyon as a planet has different rotational and orbital periods from Earth.

| English | Ayu | Notes |
|------------------|---------|--|
| Monday | Τακυρι | |
| Tuesday | Χιεμι | |
| Wednesday | Κε'ατο | |
| Thursday | Πορᾶτά | |
| Friday | Χακακυ | |
| Saturday | Σαπατο | From „Sabado”, Saturday in Romance language. |
| Sunday | Γιαο'οε | Means „low water”. Not certain where this came from. |

Related to Tangia and Kyon

| # | Ayu | English | Category |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Κοε <i>Koe</i> | Unit of weight | |
| 2 | Αλα <i>Ala</i> | Unit of distance | |
| 3 | Μενε <i>Mene</i> | Unit of time | |
| 4 | Αοται <i>Aotai</i> | Imperial coin | |
| 5 | Ναμαι <i>Namai</i> | Naratai upper coin | |
| 6 | Λεμιε <i>Lemue</i> | Naratai lower coin | |
| 7 | Τουναραο αττα <i>Tounarao atta</i> | Tounarao coin | |
| 8 | Τονο <i>Tono</i> | Kaoritanu title | |
| 9 | Χοα <i>Hoa</i> | Count's title | |
| 10 | Μου <i>Mou</i> | Governor's title | |
| 11 | Νοκοτα <i>Nokota</i> | Baron's title | |
| 12 | Χατυρι <i>Haturi</i> | Knight's title | |
| 13 | Υαρυ <i>Waru</i> | Gentleman's title (jaśniepan) | |
| 14 | Μη'α <i>Mei'a</i> | Princess | |
| 15 | Τολου <i>Tolou</i> | Prince | |

Personal names

| # | Ayu | Gender | Comments |
|----|---------------------------------------|--------|---|
| 1 | Καλια <i>Koe</i> | Female | |
| 2 | Ανευ <i>Aneu</i> | Male | |
| 3 | Υρυ <i>Uru</i> | Male | |
| 4 | Αρατανε <i>Aratane</i> | Male | Archaic |
| 5 | Χεκατερα <i>Hekatera</i> | | |
| 6 | Χεκανε <i>Hekane</i> | | |
| 7 | Τακαλα <i>Takala</i> | | |
| 8 | Τανε'ανε <i>Tane'ane</i> | Male | Several Tangian emperors had this name. |
| 9 | Κανγαρι <i>Kangari</i> | | |
| 10 | Ματαν <i>Matan</i> | | |
| 11 | Χαρι <i>Hari</i> | | |
| 12 | Χατο Ταλι <i>Hato Tali</i> | | |
| 13 | Φαρανγ Αραρι <i>Farang Arani</i> | | |
| 14 | Ατολενα <i>Atolera</i> | | |
| 15 | Αταραν <i>Ataran</i> | | |
| 16 | Λαν Ακορι <i>Lan Akori</i> | | |
| 17 | Ταυ Ταρικαναν <i>Tau Tarikanan</i> | | |
| 18 | Ατα Αμαρι <i>Ata Amari</i> | | |
| 19 | Χαρι Ακαρι <i>Hari Akari</i> | | |
| 20 | Αφι Τονγ <i>Afi Tong</i> | | |
| 21 | Αφι Αχαρι <i>Afi Ahari</i> | | |

- | | |
|----|--------------------------------|
| 22 | Ετα Τελαμι <i>Eta Talami</i> |
| 23 | Χαρι Κοκορι <i>Hari Kokori</i> |

TEXT SAMPLES

¹² Μα πυαρυα πυλανουλυιν: «Ρα ιλιλ υαραλυά, χορανγλυιν του χυάγκικαι, το λιν αγιάμι χαρυ ιλιλ φαλυλυιν του.»

/məˈp^hwar^wa? ˈp^hɸtanowtu.in raʔɹiˈliʔ warəˈt^wa ˈhɔraŋtu.in t^how hwaˈjikaj t^hoʔ tuɪn ʔajˈjami ˈhaɾɸ ɹiˈliʔ ˈfaʔɸtu.in t^how/

¹² *The dead shook their heads: «We do not know, we saw him taken in chains, he was alive last time we saw him.»*

¹³ Χενυν νο αλαμευλιν τοι αρაკαιτ: «Μι νηιϋ αμυ αρακευλιν?»

/ˈhenɪn noʔ ˈʔaʔəmœ:tɪn t^hoʔ ʔarakajt miʔ ˈnej.ju ˈʔamɸ ˈʔarakœ:tɪn/

¹³ *Henun tightened his grip: «Were you betrayed?»*

¹⁴ Νη φαλολυανιν τον: «Ρα νη υαραλυά, νερέ αν χερίν χαλολυά!»

/nej ˈfaʔɸwanɪn t^hon raʔ nej waraˈt^wa? neˈreʔ ʔan heˈrin haʔɸt^wa/

¹⁴ *They replied: «We do not know, let us rest in peace!»*

¹⁵ Αρίστεα νο ιμμιλανιν λυανοι ροκιτ νι ηναιλιν του: «Χενυν, αν ρήλ ρου!»

/ʔaˈriste.a noʔ ʔim.miʔanɪn ˈʔwanoʔ ˈrokɪt ɲi ˈʔejnajtɪn t^how ˈhenɪn ʔan reʔt^h row/

¹⁵ *Aristea gripped the mage's arm and begged him: «Henun, stop this!»*

¹⁶ Χαορα νινα χε κιάν κακο'εναν υ πυαρυαϋ, ρο ολυρινε νι ρακορινε!»

/ˈha.ɔra ˈɲina heʔ c^hen ˈk^hakoʔenən ɸ ˈp^hwar^waw roʔ ˈʔɔtɪrine ɲi ˈrakorine/

¹⁶ *Nothing good can come out of disturbing the dead, this is cursed and blasphemous!»*

¹⁷ Λυανο φενρυλανιν νι, μερύ τα'αλιν υ τοι ροκιτ, ελενευλανιν μα πυαρυαϋ λυά κιορε.

/ˈʔwano ˈfenɸlanɪn ɲi meˈɾɸ t^haʔɸɪn ɸ t^hoʔ ˈrokɪt ˈʔeleneːʔanɪn mə ˈp^hwar^waw t^waʔ c^hɔre/










¹⁷ *The mage scoffed and with a swing of his arm, laid the dead to be dead.*







MAJOR CHANGES



- Version 1 was the most archaic and least used.
- Version 2 introduced changes to phonetic system, by allowing separate /e/ among others.
- Version 3 introduced textual translations and declension.
- Version 4 introduced morphosyntactic markers for past and present-future tenses and cuneiform abugida.
- Version 5 introduced a standard for handwritten Greek, adopted bone-style font for Tangian cuneiform, removed the ergative alignment for past tense, introduced the first system of stress-reduced vowels, semantically changed the “ni”, overhauled the system of personal pronouns (moving the possessives again to the back) and added a “and” prefix. It enforced that all verbs have a -κᾱ ending, which can change to -κᾱν in past tense.
- Version 6 does not involve major changes to the language, but it does involve a completely revised and refreshed Almanac which codifies and describes something that Ayu was not supposed to have: a standard.

DICTIONARY

Latin transliteration is placed underneath default Greek spelling. Entries in brackets () are used for CTRL+F computerised searching only and are not valid spelling variants.




| # | Ayu | Ideogram | English |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Τεα <i>Tea</i> |  | Park |
| 2 | Χι <i>Hi</i> | | Leg |
| 3 | Χαμαγια <i>Hamaya</i> | | Scent |
| 4 | Χορο <i>Horo</i> |  | Sun |
| 5 | Αρα <i>Ara</i> |  | Moon |
| 6 | -νὰι (-ναι) <i>-nai (-nai)</i> | | In, location marker. The word «η» has been absent in Ayu for many years and was removed, use locative suffix «-νὰι» instead. |
| 7 | Κα <i>ka</i> |  | Is, be. This word is highly inflected by persons («ιλ ρί», «νε νή», etc.), even in the infinitive («αγιαρά», «αγιανά», etc.). See grammar (chapter „verb” → „infinitive”) for more details. |
| 8 | Ιλ <i>il</i> |  | I, me. In combination with «ρί» „be”, „am”, the pronunciation changes from «ιλ ρί» to /irri/, but spelling retains the «λ». |
| 9 | Μη <i>Mei</i> |  | She |
| 10 | Το <i>To</i> |  | He |
| 11 | Ακιγια, αγια <i>Akiya, aya</i> | | Celestial. Because the word «αγια» means „blue”, the use of this word for „celestial” has been deprecated since 2025, use «ακιγια» instead. |
| 12 | Υνε <i>Une</i> | | Sunset, dusk |
| 13 | Ρα <i>Ra</i> |  | No |
| 14 | Τε; χατ, χετ <i>Te; hat, het</i> |  | But |
| 15 | Μακα <i>Maka</i> | | To think |
| 16 | Νιμι γιοκο | | Welcome (be healthy) |



| | <i>Nimi yoko</i> | | |
|----|--|---|---|
| 17 | Ανί (ανι); αν ιχι; ανιχι; αχί (αχι) <i>Anii (anii); an ihi; anihi, ahi (ahi)</i> | | In such a way that. Unstable for a long time and therefore problematic. In the future, it is to be refined to one version, but prolonged indecision about one dominant form has resulted in many forms being present in texts, hence all are present here. |
| 18 | Ηνγα <i>Einga</i> | | Place. Usually pronounced more like «'γινγα», perhaps /'ʔi:ŋga/. |
| 19 | Ριτα <i>Rita</i> | | Birth |
| 20 | Ψ <i>Yu</i> |  | Of |
| 21 | Ορυ <i>Oru</i> | | Not far away |
| 22 | Κονκυ <i>Kanku</i> | | Damaged, wounded |
| 23 | Τορα <i>Tora</i> | | Tramway, tram |
| 24 | Κητικα <i>Keitika</i> | | Move (go, drive, ride) |
| 25 | Χογιον <i>Hoyon</i> | | Book |
| 26 | Ματυκα <i>Matuka</i> | | To put on |
| 27 | Τητλα <i>Teitla</i> | | Socks |
| 28 | Χολυκα <i>Holuka</i> | | Write |
| 29 | Νημι <i>Neimi</i> |  | Island |
| 30 | Φυνυ <i>Fumu</i> |  | Forest |
| 31 | Φαυ <i>Fau</i> |  | Tree |
| 32 | Φινι <i>Fini</i> | | Sprout, stub |
| 33 | Φανλα <i>Fanla</i> |  | Grass |
| 34 | Ιτα <i>Ita</i> | | Needle |
| 35 | Χυρυ <i>Huru</i> | | Concrete (material) |
| 36 | Γιοα <i>Yoa</i> |  | Water |
| 37 | Τιχιγια <i>Tihiya</i> | | Silence, calmness |
| 38 | Καί (και) <i>Kai (kai)</i> | | Page, sheet |
| 39 | Χαρακα ευρα <i>Haraka eura</i> | | Main page |



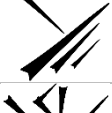




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|----|--|---|---|
| 40 | Γιυφατλεο <i>Yufatleo</i> | | File |
| 41 | Αγιακα <i>Ayaka</i> |  | To speak |
| 42 | Κολοκα <i>Koloka</i> | | To use, to utilise |
| 43 | Κατλαμακα <i>Katlamaka</i> | | To store in, to keep in |
| 44 | Εονομακα <i>Eonomaka</i> | | To reach out |
| 45 | Λαφακα, κῦα (κυα) <i>Lafaka, kūa (kua)</i> | | To end with, so as to |
| 46 | Οροκον <i>Orokon</i> | | List |
| 47 | Καρια <i>Karia</i> | | Core |
| 48 | Νιτεοματοκα <i>Niteomatoka</i> | | To fill in, to fill out |
| 49 | Κοροκα <i>Koroka</i> | | To create, to think, to devise |
| 50 | Ακαμαρικα <i>Akamarika</i> | | To develop, to improve |
| 51 | Φαρύ (φαρυ) <i>Farú (faru)</i> | | Fear, of the prolonged kind, full of stress. Between 2011-2025, word «φομια» <i>fomia</i> was used. This, according to some observers, sounded too close to „phobia”, and since was replaced with «φαρύ». |
| 52 | Φομια αμπεόνκα (αμπεονκα) <i>Fomia ampeónka</i> (<i>ampeonka</i>) | | To scare |
| 53 | Ινλακα <i>Inlaka</i> | | To act, to function, to live |
| 54 | Αραυυ <i>Arauu</i> | | Land forces of the army |
| 55 | Κονομο; ρηλ <i>Konomo; reil</i> | | End |
| 56 | Υναμα <i>Unama</i> | | Fable, tale |
| 57 | Υρον <i>Uron</i> |  | War |
| 58 | Φιχη <i>Fichei</i> | | Distance |
| 59 | Αταραρα <i>Atarara</i> | | To begin |
| 60 | Λητα <i>Leita</i> | | City. Adjective tends to reduce the «α», it is spelled «λητᾶνᾶ» and pronounced «λητνᾶ». Forms such as «λιτέ», «λιτα», were abandoned, use «λητα». |
| 61 | Οεριτοκα <i>Oeritoka</i> | | To name, bear the name |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| 62 | Οκορια ū <i>Okoria yu</i> | | Specialist (in), expert (in) |
| 63 | Ακαλα <i>Akala</i> | | Steel |
| 64 | Νι'εκε <i>Ni'eke</i> | | To be famous of, known of |
| 65 | Φορα <i>Fora</i> | | State (status) |
| 66 | Εαριφτιμάτια (εαριφτιματία) <i>Eariftimátia (eariftimatía)</i> | | Title |
| 67 | Εοκα; εοχιμμετικε <i>Eoka; eohimmetike</i> | | To feel, to experience |
| 68 | Ιραγια <i>Iraya</i> | | Hurricane, gale, storm |
| 69 | Τηνλαμι <i>Teinlami</i> | | Storm |
| 70 | Τανοκα <i>Tanoka</i> | | To advise |
| 71 | Λαμιακα <i>Lamiaka</i> | | To ask, to question, to inquire |
| 72 | Νιμικα <i>Nimika</i> | | To request |
| 73 | Λομιακα <i>Lomiaka</i> | | To scream, to shout |
| 74 | Ιραχακα, Αιραχακα <i>Irahaka, Airahaka</i> | | To be silent. The «αιραχακα» form is mostly used as imperative: «(αυ) αιραχά!» |
| 75 | Τηρηκα <i>Teireika</i> | | To growl, to hiss |
| 76 | Γιυλ <i>Yul</i> | | Star |
| 77 | Χο'υμ <i>Ho'um</i> | | Night |
| 78 | Αντυκα <i>Antuka</i> | | To do, to make, to act |
| 79 | Τιερανκα <i>Tieranka</i> | | To help |
| 80 | Ιλιγιακα <i>Iliyaka</i> | | To believe |
| 81 | Φηνοκα <i>Feinoka</i> | | To sit, to be sitting |
| 82 | Καντο <i>Kanto</i> | | Stone |
| 83 | Αχαμικα <i>Ahamika</i> | | To cry |
| 84 | Λαμεοκο <i>Lameoko</i> | | Fog, mist |
| 85 | Τινυε <i>Tinue</i> | | Voice |
| 86 | Αχη <i>Ahei</i> | | Snow |
| 87 | ΙΚαμ <i>Ikam</i> | | Shrub, bush |
| 88 | Ταφλα <i>Tafla</i> | | Fruit |

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 89 | Φαρακα <i>Faraka</i> | | To grow |
| 90 | Χηραμ <i>Heiram</i> | | Taste |
| 91 | Λαχιακα <i>Lahiaka</i> | | To hiss |
| 92 | Φυφουκα <i>Fufuka</i> | | To hum |
| 93 | Ταγιυ; Τη <i>Tayu; tei</i> | | Wind |
| 94 | Κευρηκα <i>Keyreika</i> | | To come over |
| 95 | Νιριοκα <i>Nirioka</i> | | To jump at, to leap at |
| 96 | Μηρικα <i>Meirika</i> | | To give |
| 97 | Ιμμικα <i>Immika</i> | | To grab |
| 98 | Αναντα <i>Ananta</i> | | Tentacles |
| 99 | Φαρακα <i>Faraka</i> | | To die |
| 100 | Ιμπαντα <i>Impanta</i> | | Angry, infuriated |
| 101 | Ρονορι <i>Ronori</i> | | Hungry |
| 102 | Καλιακα <i>Kaliaka</i> | | To bring, to carry |
| 103 | Χορυκα <i>Horuka</i> | | To want, to need |
| 104 | Χανχα <i>Hanha</i> | | Poison, to poison |
| 105 | Λοκα <i>Loka</i> | | Nostril |
| 106 | Γιαμι <i>Yami</i> | | Smell (sense) |
| 107 | Ηρακα <i>Eiraka</i> | | Deny, to say "no", resist, refuse |
| 108 | Οτοα <i>Otoa</i> | | Power, instinct, force |
| 109 | Ιτιλι <i>Itili</i> | | Smile |
| 110 | Τιτλικα <i>Titlika</i> | | Laugh |
| 111 | Κορυκα <i>Koruka</i> | | Defend |
| 112 | Λαμηρο <i>Lameiro</i> | | Creation |
| 113 | Ουμορακα <i>Oumoraka</i> | | To thank, to express gratitude |
| 114 | Ακα <i>Aka</i> | | Friend |
| 115 | Κυρο <i>Kuro</i> | | House, home |
| 116 | Τε'ακα | | Seek, search |

| | <i>Te'aka</i> | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 117 | Γιατεκα <i>Yateka</i> | | Find |
| 118 | Αρατλακα <i>Aratlaka</i> | | Emerge from, become visible |
| 119 | Γιανυμακα <i>Yanumaka</i> | | Enlighten |
| 120 | Φορονο <i>Forono</i> | | World |
| 121 | Ανι Κοριαι Ιμα <i>Ani Koriai Ima</i> | | For enjoyment of the masses |
| 122 | Γιυρα <i>Yura</i> | | Cesspool |
| 123 | Μιναμικα <i>Minamika</i> | | Walk away |
| 124 | Κολακα <i>Kolaka</i> | | Sit down |
| 125 | Αρανι, νορυ <i>Arani, noru</i> | | Rock, boulder |
| 126 | Ταρανι υ ιτα <i>Tarani yu uita</i> | | Ray of glory |
| 127 | Φανφακάν (φανφακαν) <i>Fanfakán</i> (<i>fanfakan</i>) | | Decided |
| 128 | Χεαραμι, μινακα <i>Hearami, minaka</i> | | Return |
| 129 | Ιραμι εομινα <i>Irami eomina</i> | | Full of forgiveness |
| 130 | Κευνα ερυ <i>Keuna eru</i> | | Zero Point |
| 131 | Ατυμηρα <i>Atumeira</i> | | Ruby Mountain |
| 132 | Κοραε <i>Korae</i> |  | Human, person |
| 133 | Υνυροε <i>Unuroe</i> | | Human |
| 134 | Ιλα, καμά (καμα), κμά <i>Ila, kamá (kama), kmá</i> | | Girl (especially beautiful). In vernacular language, this is often «κμά» rather than «καμά». |
| 135 | Ιννα <i>Inna</i> |  | Woman |
| 136 | Κυλα <i>Kula</i> | | Wife |
| 137 | Χατυ <i>Hatu</i> |  | Man |
| 138 | Ηρεμ <i>Eirem</i> | | Husband |
| 139 | Νιρι <i>Niri</i> | | Friend |
| 140 | Οκυ <i>Oku</i> | | Companion, comrade |
| 141 | Μεονικα | | Relationship (being taken) |

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| | <i>Meonika</i> | | |
| 142 | Ιλλιμι <i>Illimi</i> | | Marriage, spouses |
| 143 | Ιχομηνα <i>Ihomeina</i> | | Race (biological) |
| 144 | Καμπια <i>Kampria</i> | | Nation, nationality |
| 145 | Λαμαραμ <i>Lamaram</i> | | Fool, silly |
| 146 | Ρανηρυ <i>Raneiru</i> | | Fool, cretin, idiot |
| 147 | Κομέ (κομε) <i>Komé (kome)</i> | | Jellyfish |
| 148 | Οναρα <i>Onara</i> | | Shark |
| 149 | Κομο <i>Komo</i> | | Fish |
| 150 | Εμερε; χιμιρι <i>Emere; himiri</i> | | Frog |
| 151 | Αλυα <i>Alua</i> | | Pearl |
| 152 | Ευτλαρι <i>Eutlari</i> | | Tadpole (slang: tosser, greenhorn, weakling) |
| 153 | Τονορι <i>Tonori</i> | | Leader, chieftain |
| 154 | Αριαντο χυαραμ <i>Arianto huaram</i> | | Fighting arena |
| 155 | Χυαραμ, φαράμ (φαραμ) <i>Huaram, farám (faram)</i> | | Combat, fight, battle |
| 156 | Ρηφτιμαλ <i>Reiftimal</i> | | Type (element) |
| 157 | Χαρατα <i>Harata</i> | | Power, authority |
| 158 | Αρανκα <i>Aranka</i> | | To rule, to reign |
| 159 | Τηλεα <i>Telea</i> |  | Country, state |
| 160 | Ινγιομευράτοα (Ινγιομευρατοα) <i>Inyomeurátoa (inyomeuratoa)</i> Χακαόρα (Χακαορα) <i>Hakaóra (Hakaora)</i> | | Union, commonwealth. First term is original. Second one is a modern invention (Earth 19 th century and newer). |
| 161 | Ιτικορηρο <i>Itikoreiro</i> |  | Republic |
| 162 | Χαγιανορι <i>Hayanori</i> | | Kingdom |

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 163 | Χαγιανο <i>Hayano</i> |  | King |
| 164 | Αφταραι <i>Aftarai</i> | | Federation |
| 165 | Ευχιτοι <i>Euhittoi</i> | | Border |
| 166 | Πορο <i>Poro</i> | | Fire |
| 167 | Μευχινημα <i>Meuhineima</i> | | Council |
| 168 | Ποναμα <i>Ponama</i> | | Power insignia, power symbols |
| 169 | Ματορια <i>Matoria</i> | | Continent |
| 170 | Λαμμα <i>Lamma</i> | | Planet |
| 171 | Ανατλημο <i>Anatleimo</i> | | Surface |
| 172 | Κυνα <i>Kuna</i> | | Earth, ground |
| 173 | Ορεό (ορεο) <i>Oreó (oreo)</i> | | North |
| 174 | Αυρό (αυρο) <i>Auró (auro)</i> | | South |
| 175 | Οριγιε <i>Oriye</i> | | East |
| 176 | Οκιτα <i>Okita</i> | | West |
| 177 | Ερι; ιwi; ιri; ru <i>Eri; iwi; iri; ru</i> | | Sea, ocean |
| 178 | Γιυμυε <i>Yumue</i> | | Beach |
| 179 | Τορυ <i>Toru</i> | | Meadow, grasslands |
| 180 | Χοαραταο <i>Hoaratao</i> |  | Linguistics |
| 181 | Ητι <i>Eiti</i> |  | Science |
| 182 | Χατλαμεορο <i>Hatlameoro</i> |  | Art of beauty |
| 183 | Γιομι <i>Yomi</i> |  | Religion & beliefs |
| 184 | Νιτακιμαγια <i>Nitakimaya</i> |  | Psychology |
| 185 | Λακυμιρο <i>Lakumiro</i> |  | Society |

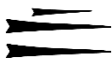
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|-----|--|---|--|
| 186 | Καννα <i>Kanna</i> |  | History |
| 187 | Χευρο <i>Heuro</i> |  | Survival |
| 188 | Γιακατα <i>Yakata</i> | | Category |
| 189 | Νομεορι <i>Nomeori</i> | | Project |
| 190 | Ιρυα <i>Irua</i> | | Gallery |
| 191 | Κερεοτ ὕ αταῖ <i>Kereot yu atai</i> | | Administrator's panel |
| 192 | Κερεο <i>Kereo</i> | | Panel, cockpit |
| 193 | Ατα <i>Ata</i> | | Administrator |
| 194 | Ανταρα <i>Antara</i> | | Encyclopaedia |
| 195 | Τοκιαμια <i>Tokiamira</i> | | Statistics |
| 196 | Ιχητεομα <i>Iheiteoma</i> | | System |
| 197 | Χορι <i>Hori</i> | | Small, minute |
| 198 | Ταυ <i>Tau</i> | | Big, large |
| 199 | Οχο; ρεα <i>Oho; rea</i> | | Old (thing, building, idea) |
| 200 | Αχαρι <i>Ahari</i> | | New (thing, building, idea) |
| 201 | Γιοκο <i>Yoko</i> |  | Health, physical fitness |
| 202 | Χη <i>Hei</i> | | Clean, pure |
| 203 | Αγια <i>Aya</i> | | Blue |
| 204 | Γιαυ; αομα <i>Yau; aoma</i> | | Green |
| 205 | Ευρα <i>Eura</i> | | Important |
| 206 | Ιμμηγια <i>Immeiya</i> | | Valid |
| 207 | Αυρα <i>Aura</i> | | Complete, whole |
| 208 | Αυρά (αυρα) <i>Aurá (aura)</i> | | Fast, rapid, quick; «λ'αυρά» - quickly |
| 209 | Αχανλαε <i>Ahanlae</i> | | Precise, meticulous, scrupulous |
| 210 | Αμμια <i>Ammira</i> | | Local |
| 211 | Χυτυκα | | Different, alien, other |




| | <i>Hutuka</i> | | |
|-----|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| 212 | Ακανκα; φαι <i>Akanka; fai</i> | | Strong |
| 213 | Νινα <i>Nina</i> | | Good (opposite of evil), benevolent |
| 214 | Ηρο <i>Eiro</i> | | Evil |
| 215 | Κυννα <i>Kunna</i> | | Dark, gloomy |
| 216 | Ιρτιμα <i>Irtima</i> | | Fierce |
| 217 | Ρα χοαμα <i>Ra hoama</i> | | Unspeakable |
| 218 | Ομητλα <i>Omeitla</i> | | Wise, smart |
| 219 | Νομαριγια <i>Nomariya</i> | | Stupid |
| 220 | Τιλιγια <i>Tiliya</i> | | Happy |
| 221 | Ρηκη <i>Reikei</i> | | Sad, mournful, miserable |
| 222 | Μηνα <i>Meina</i> | | Heavy |
| 223 | Υνυν <i>Ukun</i> | | Healthy |
| 224 | Μευκυ <i>Meuku</i> | | Dry |
| 225 | Φευρι <i>Feuri</i> | | Tall |
| 226 | Τατλανευι <i>Taitlaneui</i> | | Beautiful |
| 227 | Ρα ιμμανηρη <i>Ra immaneirei</i> | | Without mistake, flawless |
| 228 | Παντανυι <i>Pantanui</i> | | Noble |
| 229 | Υνυ <i>Unu</i> | | Long |
| 230 | Κορανχαμαι <i>Koranhamai</i> | | Proud |
| 231 | Ομα ραρανλαρια <i>Oma raranlaria</i> | | Pissed off |
| 232 | Μενο <i>Meno</i> | | Angry, moody, grim |
| 233 | Ιρταντα <i>Irtanta</i> | | Cast, throw |
| 234 | Ταμοα <i>Tamoa</i> | | Grim |
| 235 | Αρταμι <i>Artami</i> | | Destruction |
| 236 | Ροναμι <i>Ronami</i> | | Struggle, flail |
| 237 | Ιτανακα <i>Itanaka</i> | | Repeat |
| 238 | Τομαριο <i>Tomario</i> | | Smoke |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 239 | Υρα <i>Ura</i> | | Ear |
| 240 | Αρο <i>Aro</i> | | Nose |
| 241 | Ιχτιρια <i>Ihtiria</i> | | Silvery |
| 242 | Κομανη <i>Komanei</i> | | Silver-haired (about animals) |
| 243 | Το <i>To</i> | | He |
| 244 | Ρο; υτλα <i>Ro; utla</i> | | It (inanimate) |
| 245 | Τα <i>Ta</i> | | Mentioned |
| 246 | Καο? <i>Kao?</i> | | What? |
| 247 | Νατλα; ιτικα; χαμπεο <i>Natla; itika; hampeo</i> | | Everything, together |
| 248 | Καγιαρι <i>Kayari</i> | | Everyone, anyone, all people, everybody, all |
| 249 | Γιε <i>Ye</i> | | Whoever |
| 250 | Καγιαρι γιε <i>Kayari ye</i> | | To whomever |
| 251 | Αμπατλα <i>Ampatla</i> | | Forever |
| 252 | Εόν (εον) <i>Eón (eon)</i> | | Be (deprecated) |
| 253 | Νιμι <i>Nimi</i> | | Let be, shall be |
| 254 | Εονι <i>Eoni</i> | | Would be, would have been |
| 255 | Χαρακα <i>Haraka</i> | | To have, own, possess |
| 256 | Υκι εονομα <i>Uki eonoma</i> | | Have access to |
| 257 | Υντεο <i>Unteo</i> | | Should |
| 258 | Ατυα <i>Atua</i> | | Want, desire, thirst for |
| 259 | Φεορυ <i>Feoru</i> | | More, stronger |
| 260 | Χα [-] (χα-ταυ, etc.) <i>Ha [-] (ha-tau, etc.)</i> | | The most |
| 261 | Τα ι, γι, νι <i>Ta i; yi; ni</i> | | And |
| 262 | Συ <i>Su</i> | | Alongside with, together with |
| 263 | Γιακυα <i>Yakua</i> | | Between |
| 264 | Αραλ <i>Aral</i> | | Under |
| 265 | Ονον, Νᾶν ονᾶν (ναν οναν) | | Out, outside |

| | <i>Onon, nān onān (nan onan)</i> | | |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 266 | Ο ο | | Location marker, shortened version of "ēon" (deprecated) |
| 267 | Γιεκαν <i>Yekan</i> | | Centre, middle |
| 268 | Νιν <i>Nin</i> | | From |
| 269 | Ναν <i>Nan</i> | | To |
| 270 | Χα, ιριτλα <i>Ha, iritla</i> | | But, however |
| 271 | Κου <i>Kou</i> | | Or |
| 272 | Ρα <i>Ra</i> | | No (negation) |
| 273 | Α, αρυ <i>A, aru</i> | | In a way that, in such a manner that |
| 274 | Εο, ταγιαρι <i>Eo, tayari</i> | | Behold, this is |
| 275 | Ιχη <i>Ihei</i> | | Only |
| 276 | Κυγιυ <i>Kuyyu</i> | | Now |
| 277 | Για οκο <i>Ya oko</i> | | To, so that they, for |
| 278 | Ι, τα ι <i>I, ta i</i> | | ", and they", conjunction connecting main clause with the subclause |
| 279 | Λυ <i>Lu</i> | | For |
| 280 | Φη (arch. Φι) <i>Fei (arch. Fi)</i> | | When |
| 281 | Ατνα <i>Atna</i> | | To |
| 282 | Ονυι; ονι <i>Oni; oni</i> | | By what, through which |
| 283 | 'α <i>'a</i> | | Past signaller (archaic, deprecated) |
| 284 | Τανλα <i>Tanla</i> | | Except, without |
| 285 | Αρυ? <i>Aru?</i> | | How? |
| 286 | Τυν <i>Tun</i> | | If, as long as |
| 287 | Κιε <i>Kie</i> | | Numerical indicator, changes focus to amount or number, proportion, or quality |
| 288 | Μιρα <i>Mira</i> | | Additional information signaller, "additionally", "moreover" |
| 289 | Χορα <i>Hora</i> | | Future |
| 290 | Κι <i>Ki</i> | | To be able to |
| 291 | Μι <i>Mi</i> | | For questioning, "do", "if" |
| 292 | Ατλαν <i>Atlan</i> | | Even (equal) |

| | <i>Atlan</i> | | |
|-----|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 293 | Αμυ; αιμ; ημ <i>Amy; aim; eim</i> | | So, then, thus, therefore; hence |
| 294 | Καρακα; κε'α <i>Karaka; ke'a</i> | | Black |
| 295 | Καφια <i>Kafia</i> | | Number, digit |
| 296 | Μευνυ <i>Meumu</i> | | Amount, portion |
| 297 | Φινα <i>Fina</i> | | One |
| 298 | Φινεο <i>Fineo</i> | | First |
| 299 | Αραρα <i>Arara</i> | | Two |
| 300 | Κιυνα <i>Kiuna</i> | | Three |
| 301 | Ταρε <i>Tare</i> | | Thousand |
| 302 | Αρια <i>Aria</i> | | A lot, numerous |
| 303 | Κονη <i>Konei</i> | | Few, small number, not much |
| 304 | Λινη <i>Linei</i> | | Year |
| 305 | Ημα <i>Eima</i> | | Hour |
| 306 | Ορορα <i>Orora</i> | | Today |
| 307 | Ραμι <i>Rami</i> | | Day |
| 308 | Ηραμανι <i>Eiramani</i> | | Week |
| 309 | Φιελαμια <i>Fielamia</i> | | Since |
| 310 | Ραφανη <i>Rafanei</i> | | Somewhen, some time ago |
| 311 | Καρια <i>Karia</i> | | Then |
| 312 | Κονγα το'υ <i>Konga to'u</i> | | Konga To-u island |
| 313 | Ορυ <i>Oru</i> | | Fire |
| 314 | Ομυ <i>Omu</i> | | Coal |
| 315 | Υίτα (υιτα); Ακο'υ <i>Uita (uita); ako'u</i> | | Glory |
| 316 | Χοεμ; τηλανλερα <i>Hoem; teilanlera</i> | | Empire |
| 317 | Χαρανι <i>Harani</i> |  | Desert |
| 318 | Γιαραυ <i>Yarau</i> | | Group |
| 319 | Καραι | | Life Energy |

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|-----|---|---|----------------------------------|
| | <i>Karai</i> | | |
| 320 | Ρηύ <i>Reiú</i> | | Soot, ash |
| 321 | Λυα <i>Lua</i> | | White |
| 322 | Λη <i>Lei</i> | | Sand |
| 323 | Κοροχοα <i>Korohoa</i> | | Conlanging, artificial languages |
| 324 | Υρα <i>Ura</i> | | Free |
| 325 | Ϊλιυ <i>Iliu</i> | | We |
| 326 | Τανγα <i>Tanga</i> | | Master (proficiency) |
| 327 | Οχα <i>Oha</i> | | Trainer |
| 328 | Οχαλαι <i>Ohalai</i> | | Trainer (female) |
| 329 | Μεα; κατλα <i>Mea; katla</i> | | Sky |
| 330 | Κεταν <i>Ketan</i> | | Loud, loudly |
| 331 | Ε; ευ <i>E; eu</i> | | That |
| 332 | Αφτορραι <i>Aftorrai</i> |  | Travel |
| 333 | Παρανο <i>Parano</i> | | Lesson |
| 334 | Ματυα <i>Matua</i> | | Wonder, something exquisite |
| 335 | Εμευ <i>Emeu</i> | | Ten |
| 336 | Εμευ Ματυα ū Τανγυα <i>Emeu Matua yu Tangua</i> | | Ten Wonders of Tangia |
| 337 | Ταμα <i>Tama</i> | | University, academy, school |
| 338 | Τενε <i>Tene</i> | | Temple, church |
| 339 | Τά'ο <i>Tá'o</i> | | Outpost, observatory, guard post |
| 340 | Μελε <i>Mele</i> | | Graveyard, tomb |
| 341 | Μηρα <i>Meira</i> | | Mountain, hill |
| 342 | Χατο <i>Hato</i> | | Palace, nobleman's house |
| 343 | Καν <i>Kan</i> | | Five |
| 344 | Ρεαραι <i>Rearai</i> | | Fortress, stronghold |
| 345 | Λανα <i>Lana</i> | | Air |




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|-----|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 346 | Λαναकुνα <i>Lanakuna</i> | | Low-altitude air, troposphere, up to 2000m or 794hPa |
| 347 | Λαναμηρα <i>Lanameira</i> | | Mid-altitude air, mountain air, troposphere, up to 6000m or 471hPa |
| 348 | Ταγγλανα <i>Tanglana</i> | | Mid-high-altitude air, alpine air, up to 8000m or 355 hPa |
| 349 | Ταυτανγλανα <i>Tautanglana</i> | | High altitude air, death zone, up to 10000 m or 264 hPa |
| 350 | Αραλανγλανα <i>Aralanglana</i> | | Extreme altitude air, rapid death zone, beyond 10000m or 264 hPa, stratosphere |
| 351 | Τηλαν <i>Teilan</i> |  | Emperor, Caesar |
| 352 | Φανγ <i>Fang</i> | | Gold |
| 353 | Κο <i>Ko</i> | | Seven |
| 354 | Ελα <i>Ela</i> |  | Tribe |
| 355 | Ναυ <i>Nau</i> | | Month |
| 356 | Πυρο <i>Puro</i> | | Primordial element of positive |
| 357 | Νευ <i>Neu</i> | | Primordial element of negative |
| 358 | Φο'ο <i>Fo'o</i> | | Primordial element of awareness |
| 359 | Νυ <i>Nu</i> | | Primordial element of method; Method, way |
| 360 | Ρα'α <i>Ra'a</i> | | Primordial element of context |
| 361 | Νορα <i>Nora</i> | | Primordial element of absence |
| 362 | Λαυ <i>Lau</i> | | Primordial element (subelements are ρηφτιμα) |
| 363 | Ρανγ <i>Rang</i> |  | Light |
| 364 | Φεν <i>Fen</i> | | Net, network |
| 365 | Ανγαρι <i>Angari</i> | | Lonely |
| 366 | Λελε <i>Lele</i> | | Child, children |
| 367 | Λενγμε <i>Leŋme</i> | | Medic |
| 368 | Χαρακαλιτα <i>Harakaleita</i> | | Capital city |
| 369 | Αμαλο <i>Amalo</i> | | Introduction, foreword |
| 370 | Αταλυ <i>Atalu</i> | | Read |


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|-----|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 371 | Α <i>A</i> | | This |
| 372 | Εμεΐ <i>Eme'i</i> | | Alphabet, writing system, letter |
| 373 | Καοτε <i>Kaotee</i> | | Post, courier |
| 374 | Καολα <i>Kaola</i> | | Letter, message |
| 375 | Τε'ελα <i>Te'ela</i> | | Colony |
| 376 | Υλυε <i>Ulye</i> | | Cooking |
| 377 | Ατοε <i>Atoe</i> | | Food |
| 378 | Αραταο <i>Aratao</i> | | Killer whale, orca |
| 379 | Χαρυ <i>Haru</i> | | Tortoise |
| 380 | Ρε'α'ίλο <i>Re'a'ila</i> | | Basilosaurus |
| 381 | Ληλη <i>Leilei</i> | | Fennec, desert fox |
| 382 | Ακορι; μεα <i>Akori; mea</i> | | Glyptodon |
| 383 | Αποναρι <i>Aponai</i> | | Forest frog |
| 384 | Νανο <i>Nano</i> |  | Dromedary camel |
| 385 | Υρα'αμι <i>Ura'ami</i> | | Lori monkey |
| 386 | Απολεα <i>Apolea</i> | | Sea anemone |
| 387 | Κα <i>Ka</i> | | Bee, bumblebee |
| 388 | Μινάλεα <i>Minalea</i> | | Parotia, a bird of paradise |
| 389 | Καλα <i>Kala</i> | | Coconut palm tree |
| 390 | Χοτυ <i>Hotu</i> | | Rubber tree, latex tree |
| 391 | Λεματα <i>Lemata</i> | | Ebony tree |
| 392 | Ακυανα <i>Akuana</i> | | Kiwi tree |
| 393 | Λε'α <i>Le'a</i> | | Yam |
| 394 | Αμυ <i>Amu</i> | | Potato |
| 395 | Ακεα <i>Akea</i> | | Tomato |
| 396 | Γιαο <i>Yao</i> | | Morning, dawn |
| 397 | Μαλυ <i>Maly</i> | | Evening |

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|-----|--|--|--|
| | <i>Malu</i> | | |
| 398 | Ελενη <i>Elenei</i> | | Choir (voice of many people saying the same thing) |
| 399 | Μευ <i>Meu</i> | | Cruel, sadistic |
| 400 | Χον (χόν, χοον, χουν) <i>Hon (hón, hoon, houn)</i> | | Cold |
| 401 | Για <i>Ya</i> | | Like, similar to, comparing to |
| 402 | Εν <i>En</i> | | On (something) |
| 403 | Χο <i>Ho</i> | | Requests (will you... - χο ...) |
| 404 | Νε <i>Ne</i> | | You (singular) |
| 405 | Κο <i>Ko</i> | | Ever, anytime |
| 406 | Φο <i>Fo</i> | | To, towards |
| 407 | Αν <i>An</i> | | Imperative mood |
| 408 | Νοκα <i>Noka</i> | | To listen, to hear |
| 409 | Μοκα <i>Moka</i> | | To sing |
| 410 | Με <i>Me</i> | | Tide |
| 411 | Ναμέ, ναμε <i>Namé, name</i> | | Love |
| 412 | Ρακο <i>Rako</i> | | Never |
| 413 | Μυκο <i>Muko</i> | | Always |
| 414 | Λοα <i>Loa</i> | | Over, above |
| 415 | Κυ <i>Ku</i> | | Wave |
| 416 | Ομ <i>Omi</i> | | Deep |
| 417 | Χα'ακα <i>Ha'aka</i> | | To surrender something, give up on something |
| 418 | Λαυ <i>Lau</i> | | Heart |
| 419 | Κανγ, κανγκα <i>Kang, kangka</i> | | Wait |
| 420 | Τια <i>Tia</i> | | Dear, something dear, love |
| 421 | Χον <i>Hon</i> | | Be {1} (be something), e.g. χον τινυε 'be a voice' |
| 422 | Ραφοκα <i>Rafoka</i> | | Drown |
| 423 | Τι <i>Ti</i> | | All |

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|-----|--|--|---|
| 424 | Κη <i>Kei</i> | | Dream (wish) |
| 425 | Νε'εκα <i>Ne'eka</i> | | To abandon, leave |
| 426 | Λανγ <i>Lang</i> | | Soul |
| 427 | Κιο <i>Kio</i> | | Play an instrument |
| 428 | Χεα <i>Hea</i> | | Song |
| 429 | Καγια <i>Kaya</i> | | Long ago |
| 430 | Ερενγ <i>Ereng</i> | | Wherever |
| 431 | Ερε <i>Ere</i> | | Where |
| 432 | Ραυ <i>Rau</i> | | Blow, gust |
| 433 | Νο'ο <i>No'o</i> | | Key |
| 434 | Καλο <i>Kalo</i> | | Apart, separate |
| 435 | Ιλο <i>Ilo</i> | | Wild |
| 436 | Ραλανγκα <i>Ralangka</i> | | Restrain, contain |
| 437 | Χε <i>He</i> | | Possible, can |
| 438 | Κο'εκα <i>Ko'eka</i> | | Bound, tied up, bind, wrapped |
| 439 | Νυα <i>Nua</i> | | Put in metal chains (literal: imprisoned) |
| 440 | Ελκα <i>Elka</i> | | Heal, recover, restore, come back to good state |
| 441 | Ρηλ <i>Reil</i> | | To end, cease, to stop, to dissipate, vanish, die |
| 442 | Ταο <i>Tao</i> | | You (plural), obsolete |
| 443 | Αρι <i>Ari</i> | | They (animate), obsolete |
| 444 | Νια <i>Nia</i> | | They (inanimate), obsolete |
| 445 | Ανγ <i>Ang</i> | | It (animate), obsolete |
| 446 | Μεν <i>Men</i> | | Ice |
| 447 | Να'ε <i>Na'e</i> | | Father |
| 448 | Ταλα λανγ [̄υ] <i>Tala lang [̄yu]</i> | | In the name [of] (lit. instead of the soul) |
| 449 | Ρο'εν <i>Ro'en</i> | | Son |
| 450 | Φαν <i>Fan</i> | | Holy, sacred, divine |
| 451 | Καλη | | Ghost, spirit |

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|-----|--|--|--|
| | <i>Kalei</i> | | |
| 452 | Χακαλι <i>Hakali</i> | | Heaven |
| 453 | Ριτυ, ραιτυ <i>Ritu, raitu</i> | | Name |
| 454 | Κεραϊ <i>Kerai</i> | | Square, plaza |
| 455 | Κυ, κυϊ <i>Ku, kui</i> | | Yes |
| 456 | Αφ-, ρα <i>Af-, ra</i> | | No |
| 457 | Εκίανυμα <i>Ekianuma</i> | | District, urban district |
| 458 | Ακου <i>Akou</i> | | Street |
| 459 | Μιγια <i>Miya</i> | | Shadow |
| 460 | Κερα <i>Kera</i> | | The one, that one |
| 461 | Μαυ <i>Mau</i> | | Division, section |
| 462 | Κιρα <i>Kira</i> | | Chapter upper heading, title |
| 463 | Αρετοα <i>Aretoa</i> | | Chapter lower heading, subtitle |
| 464 | Ουλυ <i>Oulu</i> | | Verse |
| 465 | Ελλαϊκα <i>Ellaika</i> | | To pray |
| 466 | Ελεν, ελενε <i>Elen, elene</i> | | God |
| 467 | Ελλαϊλα <i>Ellaila</i> | | Prayer |
| 468 | Τανυ <i>Tanu</i> | | Lord, master (owner, noble) |
| 469 | Χινε <i>Hine</i> | | In the subject of, about, concerning |
| 470 | Ιφτι <i>Ifiti</i> | | Almost |
| 471 | Κεχέρακα (κεχερακα) <i>Kehéraka (keheraka)</i> | | Remember, recall |
| 472 | Ατο <i>Ato</i> | | To hit, to strike |
| 473 | Αν ρανγ! <i>An rang!</i> | | Fire! Shoot! (lit. <i>light it up!</i>) |
| 474 | Μευραν <i>Meuran</i> | | Shepherd |
| 475 | Ακη <i>Akei</i> | | To rise, to get up |
| 476 | Τοα <i>Toa</i> | | Hand |
| 477 | Ρια <i>Ria</i> | | To be burning, be ablaze, scorching |

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|-----|---|---|--|
| 478 | Ταχυ <i>Tahu</i> | | Arrow |
| 479 | Κάι (και) <i>Kái (kai)</i> | | Plan, decision, will |
| 480 | Αρηλ <i>Areil</i> | | Done, completed (e.g. κο'ε αρηλ <i>ko'e areil</i> – “bound”) |
| 481 | Καρι <i>Kari</i> | | Bread |
| 482 | Εομικα <i>Eomika</i> | | To forgive |
| 483 | Καυρυ <i>Kauru</i> | | Sin, misdeed |
| 484 | Χατα <i>Hata</i> | | Against, versus |
| 485 | Μερεακα <i>Mereaka</i> | | To lead, command |
| 486 | Κο'ά'οκα <i>Ko'a'oka</i> | | To tempt |
| 487 | Κο'ά'ολερα <i>Ko'a'olera</i> | | Temptation |
| 488 | Ιλαικα <i>Ilaika</i> | | Save, rescue, recover, deliver from |
| 489 | Κά'αταν <i>Ka'atan</i> | | Truly |
| 490 | Αταν! <i>Atan!</i> | | So be it! Amen! |
| 491 | Αρανκαλερα <i>Arankalera</i> |  | Colony |
| 492 | Τα'ε <i>Ta'e</i> | | Tea |
| 493 | Καπυ <i>Kapu</i> | | Orange (colour) |
| 494 | Ταρα <i>Tara</i> | | Blood |
| 495 | Αιλ <i>Ail</i> |  | River |
| 496 | Ταρααλ <i>Taraal</i> | | Slaughter, bloodbath, bloodshed, massacre |
| 497 | Ταυαν <i>Tawan</i> | | Country, region, land |
| 498 | Παν <i>Pan</i> | | In the way, by means, via |
| 499 | Χε'ακο <i>He'ako</i> | | Office, rank; also bureaucracy |
| 500 | Αποτυ, αποτυκα <i>Apotu, apotuka</i> | | Cuneiform, writing |
| 501 | Γιορυ μετα <i>Yoru meta</i> | | Also includes |
| 502 | Πυρατανγ <i>Puratang</i> |  | Politics |
| 503 | Ταλιμεκε <i>Talimeke</i> | | Join, merge, consolidate, unify |
| 504 | Αταναεκτανυμα | | Infrastructure, roads, buildings, civilisation |












| | <i>Atanaekianuma</i> | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 505 | Αφταρι <i>Aftari</i> | | Concept, idea; ideology, mentality |
| 506 | Φο'υ <i>Fo'u</i> | | Culture |
| 507 | Κορεον <i>Koreon</i> | | Separate, disjoined, unlinked |
| 508 | Ραιρε'α <i>Raire'a</i> |  | Economy |
| 509 | Φυλλα καικα <i>Fulla kaika</i> | | Consists of, includes |
| 510 | Ταυκορα <i>Taukora</i> | | President (lit. „Big man”) |
| 511 | Ατυπυ <i>Atyru</i> | | Law-related, legal system |
| 512 | Ατυ <i>Atu</i> | | Law, bill |
| 513 | Ο'αλα <i>O'ala</i> | | Gathering of, collection of, group of, many of something |
| 514 | Πυ'αλι <i>Pu'ali</i> | | Beginning, start |
| 515 | Μυετο <i>Mueto</i> | | Average, ‘middle of a spectrum’ |
| 516 | Ο'α <i>O'a</i> | | Life |
| 517 | Υανα <i>Wana</i> | | Category, type, class of something |
| 518 | Καυτα <i>Kauta</i> | | Important |
| 519 | Ευλοι <i>Euloi</i> | | Celebration |
| 520 | Τομο'ο <i>Tomo'o</i> | | Level |
| 521 | Ρεμε'ε <i>Reme'e</i> | | Nature |
| 522 | Ορομοι <i>Oromoi</i> | | Space, land area, area, distance, site or zone |
| 523 | Χακα'ε <i>Haka'e</i> | | Weather |
| 524 | Ποχακα'ε <i>Pohaka'e</i> | | Climate |
| 525 | Μενυι <i>Menui</i> | | Item, object, a thing |
| 526 | Τοτομι <i>Totomi</i> | | Money, coin |
| 527 | Χολλεν <i>Hollen</i> | | Shortcut, abbreviation, code |
| 528 | Ευροι <i>Euroi</i> | | Path, development, evolution |
| 529 | Καυκα <i>Kauka</i> | | Fake, virtual, made-up |
| 530 | Ομελα <i>Omela</i> | | Flag, banner |


| | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 531 | Χούλοι <i>Ho'uloi</i> | | Seal, stamp, emblem, logo |
| 532 | Ηνον <i>Eimon</i> | | Precedent, first appearance, casus |
| 533 | Κυνοκα <i>Kunoka</i> , Κυνό <i>Kunó</i> | | 1. To work 2. Work |
| 534 | Χυ κυνόραι <i>Hu kunórai</i> | | Work capable |
| 535 | Μακυτuka <i>Makutuka</i> | | To conquer, take by force |
| 536 | Ημοικα <i>Eimoika</i> | | To take |
| 537 | Φύλλα <i>Fulla</i> | | System, complex idea of, mechanism |
| 538 | Ατανακα <i>Atanaka</i> | | Build |
| 539 | Αταναλερα <i>Atanamera</i> | | Constructing, building |
| 540 | Καποι <i>Kapoi</i> | | Land animals |
| 541 | Φευται <i>Feutai</i> | | Aquatic animals |
| 542 | Ρο'εμαν <i>Ro'eman</i> | | Vision, visions, dreams |
| 543 | Λοικον <i>Loikon</i> | | Wooden, made of wood |
| 544 | Άλλο, αλό, ανό <i>Allo, aló, anó</i> | | Very, much, a lot |
| 545 | Οκυ'υ <i>Oku'u</i> | | Not possible, restricted, lack of access, no possibility |
| 546 | Φυνγαν <i>Fungan</i> | | Pagan, spiritualistic, wild |
| 547 | Μαχι <i>Mahi</i> | | Near |
| 548 | Μικάν <i>Mikán</i> | | Rain |
| 549 | Ανυα <i>Anua</i> | | Perfect climate, mild weather, temperate, warm |
| 550 | Λουρη <i>Lourei</i> | | Glass |
| 551 | Αχυρι <i>Ahuri</i> | | Paper |
| 552 | Τεκερα <i>Tekera</i> | | Map |
| 553 | Μοτυ <i>Motu</i> | | Jewellery, female decorations |
| 554 | Καον <i>Kaon</i> | | Ship |
| 555 | Υρυ <i>Uru</i> | | Metal ore |
| 556 | Μαοτεα <i>Maotea</i> | | Iron |
| 557 | Χηλοι <i>Heiloi</i> | | Copper |
| 558 | Απαρα | | Mahogany |

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|-----|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| | <i>Apara</i> | | |
| 559 | Γιέ'α <i>Ye'a</i> | | Cedar |
| 560 | Ρέ'επο <i>Re'epo</i> | | Animal feed |
| 561 | Φάλανγ <i>Falang</i> | | Metal |
| 562 | Μιιφο <i>Miifo</i> | | Components, parts |
| 563 | Μυαλι <i>Muali</i> | | Honour |
| 564 | Μυαν <i>Muan</i> | | Time |
| 565 | Νυι, νύι <i>Nui, niii</i> | | Crown |
| 566 | Ρυε <i>Rue</i> | | Death |
| 567 | Μενγυ <i>Mengu</i> | | Fall |
| 568 | Ομα'ε <i>Oma'e</i> | | Crossbow |
| 569 | Τοννο'ο <i>Tomno'o</i> | | Domain, large administrative unit |
| 570 | Χυον <i>Huon</i> | | Subprovince |
| 571 | Μη'ι <i>Me'i</i> | | Further subprovince |
| 572 | Κεπορο <i>Keporo</i> | | Isolation, separation |
| 573 | Κανμα <i>Kanma</i> | | Servant, vassal, subordinate; butler |
| 574 | Μυται <i>Mutai</i> | | Royal order |
| 575 | Κομεκο <i>Komeko</i> | | Font, letter, glyph |
| 576 | Οκη <i>Okei</i> | | Change, alteration, edit |
| 577 | Κυκυα <i>Kukua</i> | | Standard, convention, style |
| 578 | Κα'υ <i>Ka'u</i> | | In general, general |
| 579 | Πυ'αλι ερυ <i>Pu'ali eru,</i> καχυ <i>Kahu</i> | | Source (of river) |
| 580 | Ταμερι <i>Tameri</i> | | Information, a, knowledge |
| 581 | Κανυι <i>Kanui</i> | | Story, tale |
| 582 | Χομελα <i>Homela</i> | | Advice |
| 583 | Κα'ο <i>Ka'o</i> | | Summer |
| 584 | Λονυακα <i>Lonuaka</i> | | Divert from one way, to stray |

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|-----|--|---|---|
| 585 | Πολυ <i>Polu</i> | | Carefully, with caution |
| 586 | Τυ <i>Tu</i> | | Down |
| 587 | Χοκυ <i>Hoku</i> | | Wall, fortified barrier |
| 588 | Νε'οκα <i>Ne'oka</i> | | Meet |
| 589 | Ρου <i>Rou</i> | | Sailor |
| 590 | Πευκο <i>Peuko</i> | | Better person, higher born, fair birth |
| 591 | Οτυνυ <i>Otumu</i> | | Worse person, lower class |
| 592 | Καο'ο <i>Kao'o</i> | | Social order, correct behaviour |
| 593 | Πυλυι <i>Pului</i> | | Social bliss, state of holiness resulting from correct social behaviour |
| 594 | Ρα-ρυετι <i>Ra-rueti</i> | | Social damnation, state of disgrace, shame |
| 595 | Ατλα Τυα <i>Atla Tua</i> | | Upper Nobility, with political power |
| 596 | Καοκοραι <i>Kaokorai</i> | | Lower nobility, landowners without political power |
| 597 | Παυπορι <i>Paupori</i> | | Venerable, majestic |
| 598 | Ακυα <i>Akua</i> | | Magnificent |
| 599 | Αορομα <i>Aoroma</i> | | Villa, mansion |
| 600 | Πεκορι <i>Pekori</i> | | Slave |
| 601 | Υρονλερα <i>Uronlera</i> | | Prisoners of war turned into slaves |
| 602 | Γυκαραι <i>Yukarai</i> | | Obedient person, a willing slave, bound by oath |
| 603 | Φαυραν <i>Fauran</i> | | Camp |
| 604 | Φαλανγλερα <i>Falanglera, ΦΛ FL</i> | | Railway |
| 605 | Τυλυνγα <i>Tulunga</i> | | Forbidden, banned |
| 606 | Πα'ακυ <i>Pa'aku</i> | | Utopia, ideal land |
| 607 | Ναονυα <i>Naonua</i> | | Fair, just; justice |
| 608 | Α'ο'ε <i>A'o'e</i> |  | Bank |
| 609 | Τουτυα <i>Toutua</i> |  | Bone |
| 610 | Παο <i>Pao</i> |  | Word |

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 611 | Κο'ατορι <i>Ko'atori</i> |  | Gun, firearm |
| 612 | Μο'ε <i>Mo'e</i> | | Sugarcane |
| 613 | Μο'ερα <i>Mo'era</i> | | Sugar |
| 614 | Τενί <i>Teni</i> | | Pact, agreement, covenant |
| 615 | Λενο <i>Leno</i> | | Hunting |
| 616 | Ο'υμ <i>O'um</i> | | Fishing |
| 617 | Ρυανα <i>Ruana</i> | | Husbandry, farming animals |
| 618 | Κομυ <i>Komu</i> | | Crab |
| 619 | Ολε <i>Ole</i> | | Harpoon |
| 620 | Τυκα <i>Tuka</i> | | Fishing pole, fishing rod |
| 621 | Υηρα <i>Weira</i> | | Trap |
| 622 | Πολοκυ <i>Poloku</i> | | Weirs |
| 623 | Ριρα <i>Rira</i> | | Clam |
| 624 | Φάλυμ <i>Falum</i> | | Seamen, fishermen and sailors' shaman |
| 625 | Χερά (χερα) <i>Herá (hera)</i> | | Slow |
| 626 | Αφυρι <i>Afuri</i> | | Mystical power |
| 627 | Πεκυ <i>Peku</i> | | Milk |
| 628 | Υ'αν <i>U'an</i> | | Wool |
| 629 | Κομά (κομα) <i>Komá (koma)</i> | | 1. Transport, carriage 2. Battle tank |
| 630 | Λημε <i>Leime</i> | | Meat |
| 631 | Νυνυα <i>Nunua</i> |  | Cow |
| 632 | Πελο <i>Pelo</i> | | Bull |
| 633 | Χακο <i>Xako</i> |  | Ox |
| 634 | Νιερα <i>Niera</i> | | Cattle |
| 635 | Νιε <i>Nie</i> | | Horn |
| 636 | Πεολυ | | Hide, thick animal skin |

| | <i>Peolu</i> | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 637 | Παυρα <i>Paura</i> |  | Goat |
| 638 | Παρό (Παρο) <i>Paró (paro)</i> |  | Pig |
| 639 | Τογία <i>Toya</i> |  | Sheep |
| 640 | Γιανα <i>Yana</i> |  | Hen |
| 641 | Χά'ο <i>Ha'o</i> | | Feathers, plumage |
| 642 | Νυαρενε νανο <i>Nuarene nano</i> |  | Bactrian camel |
| 643 | Ηκα <i>Eika</i> |  | Dog |
| 644 | Μεο <i>Meo</i> |  | Cat |
| 645 | Καίλο <i>Kailo</i> | | Rat |
| 646 | Αφκαίλολερα <i>Afkailolera</i> | | Deratisation (rat removals) |
| 647 | Λιλιά <i>Liliá</i> |  | Dolphin |
| 648 | Ραο <i>Rao</i> |  | Bird |
| 649 | Φυνυραολύν (φυνυραολυν) <i>Funuraolün (Funuraolun)</i> |  | Bird of paradise (lit. <i>Forest birds</i>) |
| 650 | Χεν <i>Hen</i> |  | Amphibians |
| 651 | Ρανγγία <i>Rangyoa</i> | | Luminescent fluid |

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|-----|---|---|--|
| 652 | Χενρανγ <i>Hemrang</i> |  | Luminescent amphibians |
| 653 | Νύι /νιι/ <i>Nuí</i> | | Bell |
| 654 | Ονύ <i>Oní</i> | | Attaches to verb, means „according to others”, „reportedly” |
| 655 | Αγιανομηρα <i>Ayanomeira</i> | | „Before we begin”, introduction |
| 656 | Τοκυ'ερά <i>Toku'erá</i> | | Ambergris |
| 657 | Ονκα <i>Onka</i> | | To bite |
| 658 | Ακιοκα <i>Akioka</i> | | School of fish, a swarm Tangia: communism |
| 659 | Κερό <i>Keró</i> | | Problem, crisis |
| 660 | Κερεκα <i>Kereka</i> | | Sickness |
| 661 | Κερε <i>Kere</i> | | Sick |
| 662 | Μακι <i>Maki</i> | | A lot, much, so much |
| 663 | Ταροκα <i>Taroka</i> | | Protest |
| 664 | Τανγταυ <i>Tangtau</i> | | Riot (larger civil violence) |
| 665 | Ταυτανγταυ <i>Tautangtau</i> | | Uprising (large scale organised civil violence) |
| 666 | Κα'υριτυ, κα'υραιτυ <i>Ka'uritu, ka'uraitu</i> | | Surname, family name |
| 667 | Πεοριτυ, πεοραιτυ <i>Peoritu, peoraitu</i> | | Nickname |
| 668 | Τοκό (τοκο) <i>Tokó (toko)</i> | | Age |
| 669 | Πελά (πελα) <i>Pelá (pela)</i> | | Sex (gender) |
| 670 | Πά'ο <i>Pa'o</i> | | Species, race |
| 671 | Κηρανυμα, Κήρανύμα Κήρανυμα <i>Keiranuma, kéiranúma, kéiranuma</i> | | 1. Occupation (work) as someone's speciality 2. Class, social layer, occupation |
| 672 | Τυτυ <i>Tupu</i> | | Appearance, physical look |
| 673 | Ραονγα <i>Raonga</i> | | Height |
| 674 | Χυλα <i>Hula</i> | | Weight |
| 675 | Φο <i>Fo</i> | | Colour |
| 676 | Λιλ <i>Lil</i> | | Hair |

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|-----|--|---|---|
| | <i>Lil</i> | | |
| 677 | Ναί (ναι) <i>Nai (nai)</i> |  | Eye |
| 678 | Αφτορα <i>Aftora</i> | | Personal, not public |
| 679 | Πηλα <i>Peila</i> | | Village |
| 680 | Ριτυποκα, ραιτυποκα <i>Ritupoka, raitupoka</i> | | Be born |
| 681 | Λο'υ <i>Lo'u</i> | | Purpose |
| 682 | Οναυκα <i>Onauka</i> | | To become |
| 683 | Ομο'ο <i>Omo'o</i> | | Champion |
| 684 | Τυκυ <i>Tuku</i> | | Crow, raven |
| 685 | Ληνα <i>Leina</i> | | Elf (mythical creature) |
| 686 | Φυανευρα <i>Fuaneura</i> | | Thief |
| 687 | Πιελακα <i>Pielaka</i> | | Call, call name, call by name |
| 688 | Κοερα <i>Koera</i> | | Test, experiment, trial |
| 689 | Λορι <i>Lori</i> | | Case, occurrence, time |
| 690 | Τυκαο'ο <i>Tukao'o</i> | | Revolution, rebellion (down+social order) |
| 691 | Κοφα <i>Kofa</i> | | Puppet show, role play |
| 692 | Τορανο <i>Torano</i> | | Impact |
| 693 | Ανον γιοκο <i>Anon yoko</i> | | Be healthy! – another greeting. |
| 694 | Α <i>A</i> | | Marks the infinitive, e.g. „α χολοκα” to write. Combines with other verbs, e.g. „υκι εονομα α χολοκα” – ‘has access to writing’ |
| 695 | Ταλλο <i>Tallo</i> | | Shop |
| 696 | Λουτα <i>Louta</i> | | Thigh |
| 697 | Χομεμερα <i>Homenera</i> | | Tax |
| 698 | Χε'α <i>He'a</i> | | Team, crew |
| 699 | Ιχτι <i>Ihti</i> | | Silver |
| 700 | Χακκα <i>Hakka</i> | | Crystal |
| 701 | Ατυ <i>Atu</i> | | Ruby |

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| 702 | Λουλι <i>Louli</i> | | Sapphire |
| 703 | Αολαμ <i>Aolam</i> | | Diamond |
| 704 | Λιλα <i>Lila</i> | | Young |
| 705 | Μερι <i>Meri</i> | | Old (person, animal) |
| 706 | Φεοραν <i>Feoran</i> | | Sword |
| 707 | Παο <i>Pao</i> | | Shield |
| 708 | Λανά (λανα) <i>Laná (lana)</i> | | Face of, icon of, promoted, featured |
| 709 | Λενγ <i>Leng</i> | | Image, picture, graphic |
| 710 | Τονάι (τοναι) <i>Tonái (tonai)</i> | | Archipelago, group of islands |
| 711 | Κερεΐο <i>Kerei'o</i> | | Thug, gangster |
| 712 | Καοκα <i>Kaoka</i> | | Pierce, perforate, make a hole through |
| 713 | Αυεκε <i>Aweke</i> | | Disdain, be disgusted by |
| 714 | Νύα (νυα) <i>Nüa (nya)</i> | | Shine, glow, glitter |
| 715 | Χαορα <i>Haora</i> | | Nothing |
| 716 | Μο΄εκε <i>Mo'eke</i> | | To console, consolation, pity |
| 717 | Λε΄ο <i>Le'o</i> | | Brave, courageous |
| 718 | Λιαρυα <i>Liarua</i> | | Rogue |
| 719 | Ιραμι <i>Irami</i> | | Full of, filled |
| 720 | Λιαρα <i>Liaara</i> | | Hope |
| 721 | Ιμα <i>Ima</i> | | Joy |
| 722 | Λυανο <i>Luano</i> | | Wizard, mage |
| 723 | Πυλακα <i>Pulaka</i> | | Dwell, live in somewhere |
| 724 | Ύ <i>Yu</i> | | With, characterised by |
| 725 | Ματο <i>Mato</i> | | Leaf |
| 726 | Ποα΄υ <i>Poa'u</i> | | No one |
| 727 | Κακο΄ε <i>Kako'e</i> | | Disturb, disrupt, bother |
| 728 | Λυανε <i>Luane</i> | | Magic, wizardry, spells |
| 729 | Παχυλα <i>Pachyla</i> | | Guest, visitor |

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|-----|---------------------------------|--|---|
| | <i>Pahula</i> | | |
| 730 | Ληπαιο <i>Leipao</i> | | Virgin |
| 731 | Χανοα <i>Hanoa</i> | | Fleet, armada |
| 732 | Νακοτε <i>Nakote</i> | | Terrace, elevation level |
| 733 | Τοκα <i>Toka</i> | | Belt |
| 734 | Ριγια <i>Riya</i> | | Fun, amusement, entertainment |
| 735 | Κοκυα <i>Kokua</i> | | Settlement |
| 736 | Υά'ε, υά'ε <i>Wa'e, wa'e</i> | | Prostitute |
| 737 | Τοκι <i>Toki</i> | | Whore (vulg. version of „prostitute”) See: «τοκι υ Παπιλόν» „Whore of Babylon” |
| 738 | Ριακο <i>Riako</i> | | Various, different (meaning: diverse) |
| 739 | Νεμαν <i>Neman</i> | | Church (meaning: organised religion, not building) |
| 740 | Ανηκα <i>Aneika</i> | | See, to see |
| 741 | Νηκι <i>Neiki</i> | | Vision (ability to see) |
| 742 | Αινηκι <i>Aineiki</i> | | Vision (spiritual trance) |
| 743 | Ρεραπε <i>Rerape</i> | | Devil, Satan, demon, evil spirit |
| 744 | Ταρορε <i>Tarore</i> | | Spring |
| 745 | Ακανκα <i>Akanka</i> | | Muscular, physically strong |
| 746 | Ταυνγερακα <i>Taumgeraka</i> | | Break into, bust into |
| 747 | Αί'εκα <i>Ai'eka</i> | | Lock, close, shut in |
| 748 | Μυγιου <i>Muyouu</i> | | Door |
| 749 | Νευραχαι <i>Neurahai</i> | | Literature, scrolls, texts |
| 750 | Οεραμι <i>Oerami</i> | | Yesterday |
| 751 | Εμ <i>Em</i> | | With |
| 752 | Παλοκα <i>Paloka</i> | | Send |
| 753 | Ρυνικα <i>Runika</i> | | Destroy |
| 754 | Ρυνικο <i>Runiko</i> | | Destroyed, desolate, derelict, ruined |
| 755 | Ατανα <i>Atana</i> | | Building (house, school, shop, etc.) |
| 756 | Λενγκεκα <i>Lengeka</i> | | Belong |

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| 757 | Κο'ακα <i>Ko'aka</i> | | Sacrifice, dedicate |
| 758 | Φυο <i>Fuo</i> | | May, possible, possibly |
| 759 | Αλεμί (αλεμι) <i>Alemi (alemi)</i> | | Peace |
| 760 | Χακκορε <i>Hakkore</i> | | Madness |
| 761 | Πε <i>Pe</i> | | In, inside (obsolete, replaced by Locative -vài or Inessive -vív) |
| 762 | Λαγιου <i>Layou</i> | | Blessing, good word, good charm |
| 763 | Πα'υραν <i>Pa'uran</i> | | Star anise |
| 764 | Χουραμ <i>Houram</i> | | Fever, high temperature, frenzy |
| 765 | Κυμακα <i>Kumaka</i> | | To share |
| 766 | ÿα (υα) <i>ÿa (ua)</i> | | Half |
| 767 | Καλαμι <i>Kalami</i> | | Coconut nut (if needed to precise, otherwise use καλα – coconut tree, for the nut itself too) |
| 768 | Μινα <i>Mina</i> | | 1. Walk 2. Military march of soldiers |
| 769 | Αριλια <i>Arilia</i> | | Caravan |
| 770 | Παυ, παυλερα <i>Pau, paulera</i> | | 1. Coat 2. Coat as a unit of area (square rod, or about 2.11 m x 2.11 m) with -λερα |
| 771 | Μο'ε <i>Mo'e</i> | | Square |
| 772 | Ναονÿα (ναονυα) <i>Naonÿa (naonua)</i> | | Version, edition |
| 773 | Ακα <i>Aka</i> | | Dedicate, give with deep desire to give, make something about something |
| 774 | Τοκυκα <i>Tokuka</i> | | To struggle, to have trouble with something |
| 775 | Χαλαρο <i>Halaro</i> | | Dilemma, mystery, unknown that doesn't give peace to the mind |
| 776 | Φαορυ <i>Faoru</i> | | Doctrine, an accepted plan or strategy |
| 777 | Χερακα <i>Heraka</i> | | Explain |
| 778 | Ο'αλι <i>O'ali</i> | | Origins of something, source |
| 779 | Ρυ'ι <i>Ru'i</i> | | Spiritual in nature, metaphysical |
| 780 | Τε'ο <i>Te'o</i> | | Body |
| 781 | Κυκÿρα (κυκυρα) <i>Kukÿra (kukura)</i> | | Gender, 'there being' of separate male and female aspects of something |
| 782 | Φυ'ι <i>Fu'i</i> | | Eternal, eternity |
| 783 | Υαρακα <i>Waraka</i> | | To know |

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| 784 | Χαραρνα, μηνγάν (μηνγαν) <i>Hararua, meingán (meingan)</i> | | Powerful |
| 785 | Αχέ, αέ (αχε, αε) <i>Ahé, aé (ahe, ae)</i> | | Way, path |
| 786 | Γιαμεκα <i>Yameka</i> | | To be functional, capable, to work, to be in a state of operating |
| 787 | -νίν (-νιν) | | Closer to, nearer to, inside, at, adjacent to, coming towards, moving towards, moving inside |
| 788 | -νάν (-ναν) | | Away from, taken out, thrown out, at a distance, far away, departing, losing, shedding ailment or weight |
| 789 | Χερυε <i>Herue</i> | | Prism, crystal, brilliant |
| 790 | Χακκου <i>Hakkou</i> | | Eagle |
| 791 | Λεφτερά (λεφτερα) <i>Lefterá (leftera)</i> | | Cupola |
| 792 | Κι'ε <i>Ki'e</i> | | Emerald |
| 793 | Χε'α <i>He'a</i> | | Lake |
| 794 | Ουρι <i>Ouri</i> | | Chair, stool |
| 795 | Λολυ <i>Lolu</i> | | Then, next, as next thing, and later, and then |
| 796 | Αχεα <i>Ahea</i> | | Scattered, distanced away |
| 797 | Χανι <i>Hani</i> | | Quiet |
| 798 | Νευρακα <i>Neuraka</i> | | Enter into, walk into |
| 799 | Υλο <i>Ulo</i> | | Here |
| 800 | Ιλο'ε <i>Ilo'e</i> | | Guano, bird faeces |
| 801 | Ναϊνοε (ναυνοε) <i>Naiinoe (nauaoe)</i> | | Peasant |
| 802 | Χυμερι <i>Humeri</i> | | Flu, common cold |
| 803 | Ρε'ακα <i>Re'aka</i> | | Appear, emerge |
| 804 | Μο'έν (μο'εν) <i>Mo'en (mo'en)</i> | | Foam |
| 805 | Ληκα <i>Leika</i> | | Shed, remove from self |
| 806 | Παννι <i>Panni</i> | | Tear |
| 807 | Χακα <i>Haka</i> | | Spread |
| 808 | Μικα <i>Mika</i> | | Soak in, absorb |
| 809 | Τονοκα <i>Tonoka</i> | | Lead, direct, navigate |
| 810 | Φεροκα <i>Feroka</i> | | Meditate |

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| 811 | Ρενρεκα <i>Renreka</i> | | Shake, vibrate, convulse, tremble |
| 812 | Τοννο'ο <i>Tomno'o</i> | | 1. Order, arrangement, entropy 2. Upper administrative unit (usually translated as 'dominion') |
| 813 | Χομενι <i>Homeni</i> | | Sound, noise |
| 814 | Κιτάν <i>Kítán</i> | | Ship's wheel, control |
| 815 | Μορι <i>Mori</i> | | Thank you |
| 816 | Αο <i>Ao</i> | | Spear, javelin |
| 817 | Τανυ'αο <i>Tanu'ao</i> | | Tangian spear |
| 818 | Κϋα (κua) <i>Küa (kua)</i> | | For the purpose of, so that, so as to |
| 819 | Νυαλκα <i>Nualka</i> | | Convince |
| 820 | Κυαρυα <i>Kuarua</i> | | Sight on something, perspective, vantage point, visibility |
| 821 | Χιράνα (χιρανα) <i>Hirána (hirana)</i> | | Prisoner |
| 822 | Χιρά (χιρα) <i>Hirá (hira)</i> | | Prison |
| 823 | Κοφτερί (κοφτερι) <i>Kofteri (kofteri)</i> | | Debate, discussion, brainstorming |
| 824 | Αχρϋα (αχρυα) <i>Ahrüa (ahrua)</i> | | Thorn |
| 825 | Αυρον <i>Auron</i> | | Tin (metal) |
| 826 | Καπυλ <i>Kapul</i> | | Temperature |
| 827 | Χαφρακα <i>HafraKa</i> | | To melt, to dissolve |
| 828 | Ομυ'α <i>Omu'a</i> | | Oil, crude oil, tar |
| 829 | Κυραο'ο <i>Kurao'o</i> | | Uranium |
| 830 | Πευκυμενο <i>Peukumeno</i> | | Nitrogen |
| 831 | Τερα <i>Tera</i> | | Shoe, shoes |
| 832 | Φυ'ι <i>Fu'i</i> | | Boot, boots |
| 833 | Νᾶπό (ναπο) <i>Năpó (napo)</i> | | Wolf |
| 834 | Χαρυά (χαρυα) <i>Haruá (harua)</i> | | Simply, just, plainly |
| 835 | Κua <i>Kua</i> | | Smell, scent |
| 836 | Υαρυακα <i>Waruaka</i> | | To make drunk, to drug, to intoxicate |
| 837 | Νεμο <i>Nemo</i> | | Sorry, apologies (usually cynically) |

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| 838 | Αφολα <i>Afola</i> | | Sorry, apologies |
| 839 | Φϋα (φυα) <i>Füa (fua)</i> | | Because |
| 840 | Χαυρι <i>Hauri</i> | | Rude, impolite |
| 841 | Πελουκα <i>Pelouka</i> | | Rush into, enter uninvited, crash the place |
| 842 | Ριαν <i>Rian</i> | | Past |
| 843 | Κοεν <i>Koen</i> | | Special symbol |
| 844 | Νϋμά (νυμα) <i>Nüma (numa)</i> | | Acute mark, syllable stress |
| 845 | Φυερη <i>Fuerei</i> | | Brachy, reduction mark |
| 846 | Χευρενα <i>Heurena</i> | | Diaeresis |
| 847 | Χακάι (χακai) <i>Hakái (hakai)</i> | | Telepathy, psychic power |
| 848 | Μανυκα <i>Manuka</i> | | To cause, to induce |
| 849 | Ραοπυρα <i>Raopura</i> | | Nightmare |
| 850 | Νεφταρε <i>Neftare</i> | | Hallucination, false vision, false experience |
| 851 | Χολυ <i>Holu</i> | | Mind |
| 852 | Τεμαι <i>Temai</i> | | Afraid, scared, frightened |
| 853 | Παλᾶ (παλα), παλ <i>Palā (pala), pal</i> | | Due to, because of |
| 854 | Υατο <i>Wato</i> | | Gear, Cog; Mechanism part |
| 855 | Τυπη <i>Tupe</i> | | Obsession, often sick, damaging fascination (negative) |
| 856 | Πακί (πακυ) <i>Pakí (paku)</i> | | Something (placeholder word), “it” |
| 857 | Ονοκα <i>Onoka</i> | | Control, command, have under control, supervise |
| 858 | Κυμα ναι <i>Kuma nai</i> | | “(…), and although(…), (…)” |
| 859 | Χετορα <i>Hetora</i> | | Study, research (verb with -κα) |
| 860 | Φυνυ, Παφυνυ <i>Funu, pafunu</i> | | Jungle |
| 861 | Φέν (φεν), κυαλ <i>Fèn (fen), kual</i> | | Through, across |
| 862 | Τυακα <i>Tuaka</i> | | Learn |
| 863 | Νεμενε, νεμο <i>Nemene, nemo</i> | | Hidden, secret, covert |
| 864 | Κιανυμα <i>Kianuma</i> | | Civilisation |
| 865 | Φινα μα φινα | | „One for each” |

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| | <i>Fina ma fina</i> | | |
| 866 | Κεκκανα <i>Kekkana</i> | | Strange, weird, odd, peculiar |
| 867 | Γιαπα <i>Yapa</i> | | Similar, akin to |
| 868 | Το'υρε <i>To'ure</i> | | Appearance, looks |
| 869 | Αρτανα <i>Artana</i> | | Physically strong, muscular, athletic |
| 870 | Ρυατα <i>Ruata</i> | | Hive |
| 871 | Ρο'εκα <i>Ro'eka</i> | | Blend, mix until uniform |
| 872 | Εφυ'ι <i>Efi'i</i> | | Alloy (blend of metals) |
| 873 | Τυανυα <i>Tuanua</i> | | Rare, scarce |
| 874 | Ρέν- (ρεν-) <i>Rèn- (ren-)</i> | | Without, e.g. «ρένχολου» „mindless”. This used to be «ράν-», until this morpheme in Black Book took the meaning of verb persistence. |
| 875 | Χο'ιτυα <i>Ho'itua</i> | | Drone – male bee |
| 876 | Καπυα <i>Kapuna</i> | | Submissive, subservient, obedient |
| 877 | Ατανარი <i>Atanari</i> | | 1. Builder 2. In eusocial animals, non-reproducing female (equivalent of a drone) |
| 878 | Υά'α <i>Wa'a</i> | | Each, every, each and every |
| 879 | Ρεταν <i>Retan</i> | | Alpha in animal packs |
| 880 | Νυμικα <i>Numika</i> | | To reproduce, to make children |
| 881 | Φυνια <i>Funia</i> | | A moment, a short bit of time |
| 882 | Γιορι <i>Yori</i> | | Circlet (jewelry) |
| 883 | Αρορι <i>Arori</i> | | Macron, diacritic |
| 884 | Ναλοι <i>Naloi</i> | | Mermaid, siren |
| 885 | Πά'αλ <i>Pa'al</i> | | Myth, legend |
| 886 | Ρανηρανα <i>Raneirana</i> | | Irresistible, impossible to oppose |
| 887 | Κυμί (κυμι) <i>Kumii (kumii)</i> | | Charm, attraction, especially with regard to the effect of women on men |
| 888 | Ύιν <i>Win</i> | | The rest, the others |
| 889 | Πάλο <i>Palo</i> | | Salt |
| 890 | Μεκυα <i>Mekuna</i> | | Vain, shallow, selfish, self-confident |
| 891 | Υά'ονα <i>Wa'ona</i> | | Confident |

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|-----|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| 892 | Τοτλε <i>Totle</i> | | Weakness, flaw, disadvantage, vice |
| 893 | Αχα'ανα <i>Aha'ana</i> | | Determined without pity and compassion, ruthless |
| 894 | Γιανγλα <i>Yangla</i> | | Rivalry, competitiveness |
| 895 | Χαλοπηκα <i>Halopeika</i> | | To take advantage of, to use strategically, to abuse a flaw or weakness |
| 896 | Ραικα <i>Raika</i> | | To fail, to not work, to have no success |
| 897 | Λύα (λυα) <i>Lúa (lua)</i> | | Vulgar, obscene, indecent |
| 898 | Ταρινε <i>Tarine</i> | | Dangerous, hazardous, threatening |
| 899 | Κακι <i>Kakui</i> | | Flow |
| 900 | Μερυκα <i>Meruka</i> | | To wear (cloth, jewelry) |
| 901 | Φορυ <i>Foru</i> | | Piercing (accessory): earring, in tongue, elsewhere |
| 902 | Λιλυί (λιλυι) <i>Lilui (lilui)</i> | | Tongue |
| 903 | Φυμηκα <i>Fumeika</i> | | To be familiar with, to know at some level |
| 904 | Φυρεκα <i>Fureka</i> | | To avoid, to evade |
| 905 | Κερε φυρεκα. <i>Kere fureka</i> | | „Avoid like the plague”, „avoid like fire” |
| 906 | Χύνα (χυνα) <i>Húwa (huwa)</i> | | Wing (bird body part) |
| 907 | Μο'εκα <i>Mo'eka</i> | | 1. To float, hover, levitate 2. To raise concern (e.g. «μο'ελιν νυαριαϋ») |
| 908 | Μο'ενα <i>Mo'ena</i> | | Floating, levitating |
| 909 | Φαυρανα <i>Faurana</i> | | Agitated, roaring, turbulent |
| 910 | Αρανγ <i>Arang</i> | | High, tall (mountain, building) |
| 911 | Καχακα <i>Kahaka</i> | | To breathe |
| 912 | Πενγ <i>Peng</i> | | Hard |
| 913 | Ρυμι <i>Rumi</i> | | Plate, scale (hardened body part) |
| 914 | Αρευά (αρευα) <i>Arewá (arewa)</i> | | Occasional, appearing sometimes |
| 915 | Ακι <i>Akui</i> | | Plume, feather |
| 916 | Χογιονλερα <i>Hoyonlera</i> | | Library |
| 917 | Πυνικα <i>Pumika</i> | | Invite |
| 917 | Πυνινε <i>Pumine</i> | | Invited |

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|-----|---|--|--|
| 918 | Αλυκα <i>Aluka</i> | | Need to, must |
| 919 | Πορε΄α <i>Pore'a</i> | | Distress, trouble, pressure, highly stressful situation |
| 920 | Υραμι <i>Urami</i> | | Dispair, sorrow, sadness, misery |
| 921 | Φερρανγκκα <i>Ferrangka</i> | | To remove, to rid of something, to cast away |
| 922 | Αριμερα <i>Arimera</i> | | Especially, in particular |
| 923 | Χιαρυ <i>Hiaru</i> | | An effect or influence upon something |
| 924 | Μα΄ακα <i>Ma'aka</i> | | To survive |
| 925 | Παφυρι <i>Pafuri</i> | | A warmonger, an instigator, someone who instigates aggression against others |
| 926 | Ολυρι <i>Aluri</i> | | Curse, bad omen |
| 927 | Ολυνε <i>Olune</i> | | Cursed |
| 928 | Τεμαικα <i>Temaika</i> | | To be afraid, to dread |
| 929 | Ρυπι <i>Rupi</i> | | Suffering |
| 930 | Νευρακοκα <i>Neurakoka</i> | | To humiliate |
| 931 | Γιαμοκα <i>Yamoka</i> | | To hire, to employ |
| 932 | ΡΙλανγ <i>Rilang</i> | | Dragon |
| 933 | Φυναι κο <i>Funai ko</i> | | During, at time of, when x |
| 934 | Ρηκαλομεκα <i>Reikalopeka</i> | | Sustain, maintain, harbour |
| 935 | Ραιτορά (ραιτορα) <i>Raitorá (raitora)</i> | | Anger, wrath, hatred |
| 936 | Φυναμιρα <i>Funamira</i> | | Pursuit, search for, following, striving for a goal or task |
| 937 | Χαμιρακα <i>Hamiraka</i> | | To hide, conceal, keep secret, covert or stealthy |
| 938 | Ερυ <i>Eru</i> | | Mountain peak, summit |
| 939 | Χεκυν <i>Hekun</i> | | Cave, cove, cavern |
| 940 | Αρα-χι <i>Ara-hi</i> | | Bipedal |
| 941 | Κοκυμα <i>Kokuma</i> | | Rich, plentiful |
| 942 | Αλυκηρι <i>Alukeiri</i> | | Waist |
| 943 | Μικομι <i>Mikomi</i> | | Agile, fast, manoeuvrable, dextrous, jumpy |
| 944 | Φυμακα αρι <i>Fumaka ari</i> | | Highly sensitive to, reactive to, reacting to |
| 945 | Οκυρο | | Necklace |

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|-----|---------------------------------|--|---|
| | <i>Okuro</i> | | |
| 946 | Μενυ <i>Menu</i> | | Alone, in solitude |
| 947 | Ταμεταμα <i>Tametama</i> | | Infinite, unlimited, endless |
| 948 | Αχί (αχυ) <i>Ahii (ahui)</i> | | Fang, sharp tooth, canines |
| 949 | Κομε'αο <i>Kome'ao</i> | | Serious, dry, without humour, majestic |
| 950 | Ληλανγ <i>Leilang</i> | | Marble |
| 951 | Κοι <i>Koi</i> | | Face |
| 952 | Χομυκα <i>Homuka</i> | | Way of looking at, staring, stare, gaze at, to look at |
| 953 | Καρυκα <i>Karuka</i> | | To lead something, to make something, to wage war, to organise building, etc. |
| 954 | Ανμυκα <i>Anmuka</i> | | To mate, to have sex with, to reproduce, to breed |
| 955 | Ακο'ορι <i>Ako'ori</i> | | Cousin |
| 956 | Ρεμα'οκα <i>Rema'oka</i> | | To halt, stop, suspend, suspense |
| 957 | Ρανρακα <i>Ranraka</i> | | To refuse, reject, decline or disobey |
| 958 | Φά'υκα <i>Fa'uka</i> | | To hand over |
| 959 | Μενα μονι <i>Mena moni</i> | | Even though, despite |
| 960 | Τυορυ <i>Tuoru</i> | | Ally |
| 961 | Αρεκευρα <i>Arakeura</i> | | A plot, treason, betrayal, a covert act against an ally or family member |
| 962 | Ταπομι <i>Tapomi</i> | | Difficult to find, elusive, hidden, evasive |
| 963 | Τενατο <i>Tenato</i> | | A monk |
| 964 | Πεκυραι <i>Pekurai</i> | | A mammal (literally: «πεκυ» „milk” + «-ραι» „folk”, „people”) |
| 965 | Ρυμιραι <i>Rumirai</i> | | A reptile, lizard (literally: «» „scale” + «-ραι» „folk”, „people”) |
| 966 | Νακί <i>Naki</i> | | Short, of small stature |
| 967 | Ρολε <i>Role</i> | | Loose, moving easily |
| 968 | Νικύν <i>Nikín</i> | | Fur or hide |
| 969 | Γιοκα <i>Yoka</i> | | Sharp or pointy, able to cut, to cut, to slice |
| 970 | Ναρυ'ι <i>Naru'i</i> | | Ball, globe or sphere, a round object |
| 971 | Καννομενα <i>Kanomena</i> | | Protruding, catching attention and visible, unusually standing out |

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|-----|---|--|---|
| 972 | Λυμιρα <i>Lumira</i> | | Rumour, gossip, unconfirmed news |
| 973 | Χαν λυμιραν... <i>Han lumiran...</i> | | “It was rumoured that...” |
| 974 | Ρο’εραο <i>Ro’erao</i> | | Elongated piece of metal, a wire, barb, spindle, spade or needle |
| 975 | Νενταν <i>Nentan</i> | | Claw |
| 976 | Φο’ε <i>Fo’e</i> | | A material, matter or substance, product, subproduct or ingredient |
| 977 | Ναυρί <i>Naurí</i> | | 1. Lightning 2. Electric current |
| 978 | Αχρακα <i>Ahraka</i> | | To stun, to paralyse, render immobile |
| 979 | Φαυ <i>Fau</i> | | Even (see: «(...) τα ι χε αχρακα φαυ ταυ ριλανγλϋν.» „(...) <i>ta i he ahraka fau tau rilanglün.</i> ” „(...) and it could stun even a large dragon.”) |
| 980 | Λοηκα <i>Loeika</i> | | To fly |
| 981 | Μανγρα <i>Mangra</i> | | Impossible, not possible |
| 982 | Ρελαρικα <i>Relarika</i> | | To defeat x, to have a victory over, to win |
| 983 | Χατλακα <i>Hatlaka</i> | | To deceive, trick or play, to cheat; bamboozle |
| 984 | Χαρυ <i>Haru</i> | | The last in order |
| 985 | Νανγ <i>Nang</i> | | A piece, bit, or part of something |
| 986 | Φυμινανγ <i>Fuminang</i> | | Adventure |
| 987 | Υό <i>Wó</i> | | Too, as well, also |
| 988 | Νυαριακα <i>Nuariaka</i> | | To worry or concern, to be stressed about something |
| 989 | Φε’οκα <i>Fe’oka</i> | | To mean or intent something, to bear a meaning or symbolise, the meaning of thought, word or action |
| 990 | Ραλο <i>Ralo</i> | | Anything |
| 991 | Νικάν! <i>Nikán!</i> | | Enough; “enough!” |
| 992 | Ευρακα, εακα <i>Euraka, eaka</i> | | To choose, select, pick or decide, to elect |
| 993 | Χαλοπεκα <i>Halopeka</i> | | To ignore, avoid, deliberately overlook or neglect, to turn a blind eye on something, to pay no attention to |
| 994 | Φιρά <i>Firá</i> | | An eon – the longest unit of time, in divisions of time |
| 995 | Τανοκα <i>Tanoka</i> | | To prepare, to get ready |
| 996 | Ναμα κανοκα <i>Nama kanoka</i> | | To make fair, to correct injustice or settle a debt |
| 997 | Γιορα <i>Yora</i> | | Town |

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|------|------------------------------|--|--|
| 998 | Φοκυν <i>Fokun</i> | | Guard, guardian, sentry |
| 999 | Ραπονικα <i>Raponika</i> | | To bend, twist, malform, form |
| 1000 | Χερινκα <i>Herinka</i> | | To allow, permit, or let through |
| 1001 | Φυναι κο <i>Funai ko</i> | | During, at the time |
| 1002 | Ρυμαί <i>Rumai</i> | | Basic, fundamental, common, foundation |
| 1003 | Νύι <i>Niíi</i> | | Before |
| 1004 | Ακυρμε <i>Akurume</i> | | Predecessor, someone that came before; ancestor |
| 1005 | Λονεραι <i>Lomerai</i> | | Successor, someone that came after; offspring |
| 1006 | Μυρι <i>Muri</i> | | Partner |
| 1007 | Χακυρι <i>Hakuri</i> | | More information, details |
| 1008 | Αρατυ <i>Aratu</i> | | Glitch, aberration, an unusual or metaphysical occurrence |
| 1009 | Φυαρικάν <i>Fuarikán</i> | | Residence – place called home and cherished dearly |
| 1010 | Λαολά <i>Laolá</i> | | Universe |
| 1011 | Φενγ <i>Feng</i> | | An agent, special servant or an operative; representative or proxy |
| 1012 | Χαλοκα <i>Haloka</i> | | To regenerate, restore, regrow, repair |
| 1013 | Λ'υαρενε <i>L'warene</i> | | Nervously, uneasily, shakily, done while full of fear |
| 1014 | Ακυ'υ <i>Aku'u</i> | | 1. Corridor, hall 2. Street |
| 1015 | Νακυρι <i>Nakuri</i> | | Open |
| 1016 | Χαικα <i>Haika</i> | | To open |
| 1017 | Ναγιοκα <i>Nayoka</i> | | To close |
| 1018 | Ναγιυ <i>Nayu</i> | | Closed |
| 1019 | Φορήλακα <i>Foréilaka</i> | | To lock (e.g. with a key) or block with something, barricade |
| 1020 | Χεριπα <i>Heripa</i> | | A movement, a motion |
| 1023 | Ημήκα <i>Eiméika</i> | | To try, to attempt |
| 1024 | Χαλορηκα <i>Haloreika</i> | | To stop (a movement), to suspend, to freeze in place |
| 1025 | Τιμακα <i>Timaka</i> | | To sleep |
| 1026 | Ρενύρι <i>Renúri</i> | | Floor or pavement |

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| 1027 | Χαρίικα <i>Charíika</i> | | To plan, to intend |
| 1028 | Ραορυακα <i>Raoriaka</i> | | To kill, to murder, to take life |
| 1029 | Ελενκα <i>Elenka</i> | | To place or put something somewhere |
| 1030 | Πελπο <i>Pelpo</i> | | Ingot, a shape in which metals are stored |
| 1031 | Τοτυκα <i>Totuka</i> | | To lean in |
| 1032 | Κυμυρι <i>Kumuri</i> | | News, new information |
| 1033 | Χοακα, αγιακα <i>Hoaka, ayaka</i> | | To tell, to say something |
| 1034 | Μυαρε ū <i>Muare yu</i> | | To last, take time, have duration of. E.g.: «Χακαλι λι φυ'ι τα ι Κυνα λι <u>μυαρε</u> .» „Heaven is eternal and Earth is lasting.” (Dao De Jing) |
| 1035 | Κονναι <i>Konnai</i> | | Question, inquiry |
| 1036 | Φαλομι <i>Falomi</i> | | Answer |
| 1037 | Φαλοκα <i>Faloka</i> | | To answer or respond to inquiry |
| 1038 | Καχηκα <i>Kaheika</i> | | To buy, purchase |
| 1039 | Μίβανο <i>Mivano</i> | | Supplies, provisions taken for journey or travel, or stockpiled for hard times |
| 1040 | Κουλικα <i>Koulika</i> | | To pay, give salary, cover expenses |
| 1041 | Του'ακα <i>Tou'aka</i> | | To announce or make official, to declare |
| 1042 | Χαν... εα... <i>Han... ea...</i> | | If... then... |
| 1043 | Μαγίλ <i>Mayil</i> | | Self |
| 1044 | Γιοκονεν <i>Yokonen</i> | | Good bye, farewell |
| 1045 | Χαकुναγιύν <i>Hakunayún</i> | | After, “following that” |
| 1046 | Παννικα <i>Pannika</i> | | To leave something behind, to leave for someone |
| 1047 | Αφτοκα <i>Aftoka</i> | | To travel, move, take voyage, transit |
| 1048 | Μοτε <i>Mote</i> | | Luggage, baggage |
| 1049 | Μενγαρύ <i>Mengarú</i> | | Quartz (mineral) |
| 1050 | Φο'εβε <i>Fo'ene</i> | | Banded, striped, layered |
| 1051 | Κομεκομι <i>Komekomi</i> | | Translation |
| 1052 | Κομεκοκα <i>Komekoka</i> | | To translate |
| 1053 | Κομηκα <i>Komeika</i> | | To produce, to make |

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| 1054 | Κυμί <i>Kumí</i> | | Farther, more than |
| 1055 | Φου <i>Fou</i> | | There, in that place |
| 1056 | Αρυκα <i>Aruka</i> | | To arrive, to come at a place |
| 1057 | Χηλυκα <i>Heiluka</i> | | To require, to need |
| 1058 | Ελανγ <i>Elang</i> | | Apprentice, personal student |
| 1059 | Κιμεκα για <i>Kimeka ya</i> | | While x; assuming that x, |
| 1060 | Φάγιαγγ <i>Fāyang</i> | | A tavern, inn or other haven |
| 1061 | Νενγγια <i>Nengia</i> <i>/'neng'ia/</i> | | Cell or compartment, prison cell, pocket, pouch, bubble, train car |
| 1062 | Χοκυνα <i>Hokuna</i> | | Update (in projects, programs), new version |
| 1063 | Αγιοκα <i>Ayoka</i> | | To get, receive or obtain |
| 1064 | Φαλυκα <i>Faluka</i> | | To notice, see |
| 1065 | Λεμορικα <i>Lemorika</i> | | To rest, to spend night somewhere |
| 1066 | Παχυλακα <i>Pahulaka</i> | | To visit, |
| 1067 | Κορέ <i>Koré</i> | | Next |
| 1068 | Ααρε <i>Aare</i> | | Previous |
| 1069 | Οχυρι; ομητλαλε <i>Ohuri; omeitlale</i> | | Sage, wise man, master |
| 1070 | Χικαρι <i>Hikari</i> | | Of course, naturally, obviously |
| 1071 | Ραρυ <i>Raru</i> | | Already |
| 1072 | Ομυλα <i>Omula</i> | | Room, in buildings |
| 1073 | Φυκαρη <i>Fukarei</i> | | Ground floor, lower floor; downstairs |
| 1074 | Ουκα <i>Ouka</i> | | To drink |
| 1075 | Λεμυ <i>Lemu</i> | | Crazy, mad, insane (with more hint of 'odd' or 'eccentric') |
| 1076 | Κοκκυνά <i>Kokkuna</i> | | Crazy, mad, insane (and first of all, dangerous) |
| 1077 | Μαύλοκα <i>Maüloka</i> | | To shit, to defecate (vulgar) |
| 1078 | Χανιγιο <i>Haniyo</i> | | Gravel |
| 1079 | Κεμάτα <i>Kemáta</i> | | Argument or quarrel |
| 1080 | Αλομ <i>Alom</i> | | Would, was about to, if something almost or nearly happened |

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|------|---|--|---|
| 1081 | Αρη <i>Arei</i> | | Stairs, stair step, platform |
| 1082 | Τανονγ <i>Tanong</i> | | Still (action described with impatience or as delayed), „not yet changed” |
| 1083 | Μορι <i>Mori</i> | | Still (motionless) |
| 1084 | Γιανγ <i>Yang</i> | | Patron (tavern drinker) |
| 1085 | Γιονυ <i>Yonu</i> | | Pompous or obnoxious, overly articulate or decorated |
| 1086 | Φερέν (φερεν) <i>Ferén (feren)</i> | | Dressed, appearing in clothes, tattoos or makeup, or decorations |
| 1087 | Τενεμε <i>Teneme</i> | | Bored, unexcited |
| 1088 | Τενάοκο (τεναοκο) <i>Tenáoko (tenaoko)</i> | | Boring, dull, unexciting |
| 1089 | Οκυν <i>Okun</i> | | Passing glance |
| 1090 | Χελάν (χελαν) <i>Helán (helan)</i> | | Amethyst (rock) |
| 1091 | Ακορι <i>Akori</i> | | Skin |
| 1092 | Φονγα <i>Fonga</i> | | Pale, whiter than usual |
| 1093 | Χαυρακα <i>Hauraka</i> | | Yell (speak louder), shout |
| 1094 | Άφρουν (αφρουν) <i>Afroun</i> | | Confused, not understanding |
| 1095 | Αμαλιλ <i>Amalil</i> | | Blonde (yellow-haired) |
| 1096 | Γιακορυ <i>Yakoru</i> | | Laps, on thighs while sitting or crouching |
| 1097 | Φε΄αν <i>Fe'an</i> | | Not needed, not necessary, unnecessary. “It took no genius to figure out what was happening”: «Φε΄αν μα κομυρι λαφακα λιν». |
| 1098 | Κομυρι <i>Komuri</i> | | Genius, someone smarter than everybody |
| 1099 | Χορανγκκα <i>Horangka</i> | | To witness, to be a witness, to pay great attention to something |
| 1100 | Ταροκα <i>Taroka</i> | | Situation to develop, run its course, to unfold |
| 1110 | Νομιυ <i>Nomiu</i> | | Situation or event |
| 1111 | Κερακα <i>Keraka</i> | | To jump from, leap from, to flinch |
| 1112 | Ηλευκα <i>Eileuka</i> | | To slap |
| 1113 | Υαμεκα <i>Wameka</i> | | To leave, flee, escape, run away or quit |
| 1114 | Υονεπαν <i>Wonepan</i> | | Entertaining, amusing or funny |
| 1115 | Φϋ΄ακα <i>Fü'aka</i> | | To watch or observe |
| 1116 | Χελονε | | Stick; cane or walking stick |

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| | <i>Helone</i> | | |
| 1117 | 1. Καλομεκα <i>Kalomeka</i> 2. Καλομεκα συ ραιτορά <i>Kalomeka su raitorá</i> | | 1. To throw sparks, blast heat or otherwise close danger if at proximity. 2. To fume or boil with anger, wrath. |
| 1118 | Μοκυκα <i>Mokuka</i> | | To take out, to bring out, reach for, to get |
| 1119 | Ρακανγ <i>Rakang</i> | | Seemingly, 'as it appeared to us', or probably, speculating |
| 1120 | Υαρί <i>Wari</i> | | Nowhere |
| 1121 | Χυφοκα <i>Hifoka</i> | | To stand, raise, get up |
| 1122 | Νανγκα <i>Nangka</i> | | To get armed, at guard, at weapons, to draw swords or guns |
| 1123 | Λ'νανγ <i>L'nanng</i> | | To be armed or with swords, guns or other weapons drawn out |
| 1124 | Υά'εκα <i>Wa'eka</i> | | To prevent, to stop something from happening |
| 1125 | Με <i>Me</i> | | "And..." at beginning of clauses and sentences, binding them to previous ones; simultaneously emphasising continuation, relation and causality of what was said with what will be said. Compare with usage of «וְ» (ve) in Hebrew for this ⁷ . «Με» used to be a locative prefix in Ayu version 4, later replaced with «-νὰι» suffix. Not used for comitative, «φύο-»/«χύο-» prefix is used for that purpose. |
| 1126 | Ριλακα <i>Rilaka</i> | | To toss, throw or cast, to throw away, to release or throw down to the floor |
| 1127 | Υαρυ <i>Waru</i> | | Blade |
| 1128 | Πανγ <i>Pang</i> | | Thud, bang, loud sudden noise, usually low-pitched and related to something falling, crashing or smashing against something |
| 1129 | Ρατυακα <i>Ratuaka</i> | | 1. To rush inside, crash into something 2. To punch or kick straight in the nose with great force |
| 1130 | Χολυα <i>Holua</i> | | Fist, knuckle |
| 1131 | Τοτυακα <i>Totuaka</i> | | To lift, raise, e.g. get hands or arms up |
| 1132 | Ρακαρακα <i>Rakaraka</i> | | To roar |
| 1133 | Κομυρα <i>Komurar</i> | | Beverage |
| 1134 | Χοπα <i>Hopa</i> | | Reluctantly, reluctant |
| 1135 | Ταυνο <i>Tauno</i> | | Ready; to be ready |

⁷ See: <https://hebrew.jerusalemprayerteam.org/the-and-and/>

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| 1136 | Τιχέ (τιχε) <i>Tihé (tihe)</i> | | Calmly, peacefully |
| 1137 | Ύανυ <i>Wanu</i> | | Someone, a person, “one”, a placeholder for a person |
| 1138 | Ροκυαν <i>Rokuan</i> | | A task, mission or quest, a grand quest |
| 1139 | Χαλλό (χαλλο) <i>Halló (hallo)</i> | | “Let’s” – invitation or request to do something together |
| 1140 | Κομακο’ε <i>Komako’e</i> | | A high title in science or research, or knowledge. Translated as “sage” in undeveloped civilisations and “professor” in developed. |
| 1141 | Κα’ύ’υρον <i>Ka’u’uron</i> | | Civil war |
| 1142 | Ανεο <i>Aneo</i> | | Flow or stream, little river, movement of something (compare: «αγιανεο» „wordstream”) |
| 1143 | Μεκύρι (μεκυρι) <i>Mekúri (mekuri)</i> | | Blunt, unceremonious, without decor, crude |
| 1144 | Ρα ιλ φουρί. <i>Ra il fourí.</i> | | “I don’t care.” |
| 1145 | Νηρακα <i>Neiraka</i> | | To oppose, counterclaim, interject |
| 1146 | Ακο ατλαν α <i>Ako atlan a</i> | | As much as |
| 1147 | Φυρικα <i>Furika</i> | | To accept, approve, agree to or with |
| 1148 | Καλαφυνυ <i>Kalafumu</i> | | 1. Commune, community, small-scale society 2. Communist commune, collective Literal meaning of «καλα φυνυ» is „coconut forest”. |
| 1149 | Κοραενεο <i>Koraeneo</i> | | Social motion, social action |
| 1150 | Ύνι <i>Uni</i> | | Late, stalled or delayed |
| 1151 | Λου <i>Lou</i> | | Egg |
| 1152 | Ναί’οε (ναι’οε) <i>Nai’oe (nai’oe)</i> | | Eyebrow |
| 1153 | Υρι <i>Uri</i> | | Up, above |
| 1154 | Υρι ναι’οε (ναι’οε) <i>Uri nai’oe (nai’oe)</i> | | With raised eyebrows (expression) |
| 1155 | Ρυ ναι’οε (ναι’οε) <i>Ru nai’oe (nai’oe)</i> | | Frowning, with eyebrows frowned (expression) |
| 1156 | Ρυ <i>Ru</i> | | Word that indicates a clamp or pinch, wrinkling, generally indicates contraction, goes with other verbs |
| 1157 | Μηκα <i>Meika</i> | | To look or watch, observe (this is an emotionless verb) |
| 1158 | Κουραν <i>Kouran</i> | | In public, publicly, for everyone’s knowledge or notice |
| 1159 | Λυμικα <i>Lumika</i> | | To kiss |
| 1160 | Φορυα <i>Forua</i> | | Stomach |

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| 1161 | Νεκά (νεκά) <i>Neká (neka)</i> | | Added at the end of clauses and sentences to indicate: “I will make that happen”. See the threat example: «Μι αγιανή ροϋ αρυ κουραν, ιλά υαρυμι λυμιλιαν φορυανού νεκά.» „If you say that in public, I will have my blade kiss your stomach.” |
| 1162 | Φολυ <i>Folu</i> | | Dense |
| 1163 | Ταυ φολυ ναι’οε (ναι’οε) <i>Tau folu nai’oe (nai’oe)</i> | | Dense eyebrows (expression), lit. “big dense eyebrows” |
| 1164 | Ρουτυλερα, ρολερα <i>Routulera, rolera</i> | | Glasses |
| 1165 | Ρουτυ <i>Routu</i> | | Lens |
| 1166 | Τομικα <i>Tomika</i> | | To like, fancy or prefer |
| 1167 | Ραμιαφυ <i>Ramiafu</i> | | Tomorrow, the next day, following day |
| 1168 | Ταννι <i>Tanni</i> | | Blind |
| 1169 | Γιορα <i>Yora</i> | | Bitch, female dog |
| 1170 | Κομετο <i>Kometo</i> | | Rainbow |
| 1171 | Φυραι’ι <i>Furai’i</i> | | Bandit, of the kind that acts in a desert |
| 1172 | Πελοκα <i>Peloka</i> | | Bandit, pirate, of the kind that acts in a sea or lake |
| 1173 | Ρακυπα <i>Rakupa</i> | | Bandit, of the kind that acts in a city |
| 1174 | Χονμυ <i>Honmu</i> | | Bandit, otherwise, and collectively |
| 1175 | Χονμυλερα <i>Honmulera</i> | | Banditry |
| 1176 | Κογια <i>Koya</i> | | Ring (jewelry) |
| 1177 | Φυερυα <i>Fuerya</i> | | Sexual predator, pervert |
| 1178 | Λε’ά? (λε’ά?) <i>Le’á? (le’a?)</i> | | Isn’t it? – usually used by children, and by women to sound adorable |
| 1179 | Φυϋρε? <i>Nuvre?</i> | | Isn’t it? – usually said with a serious tone, by adults |
| 1180 | Πολυέ (πολυε) <i>Polué (polue)</i> | | ‘As if’, to do something as if something else was or was taking place |
| 1181 | Υαρηκα <i>Wareika</i> | | To interrupt, to stop someone abruptly by doing something else |
| 1182 | Ηνγα υ κα <i>Einga yu ka</i> | | A place to be, place to go to |
| 1183 | Λοπεκα <i>Lopeka</i> | | To pack things, package, to prepare for journey |
| 1184 | Φο’οκα <i>Fo’oka</i> | | To depart, leave a place when starting a journey |

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| 1185 | Ρηνανγ <i>Reinang</i> | | Attack, assault |
| 1186 | Νερηκα <i>Nereika</i> | | To be affected by, to be under attack, to have someone or something do something to you or to someone |
| 1187 | Νομίχα (νομυχα) <i>Nomúha (nomuha)</i> | | Panic, sudden behaviour driven by fear |
| 1188 | Πεκυατάν (ΠΕΚΥΑΤΑΝ) <i>Pekuátán (pekuatan)</i> | | Fright, high magnitude fear, psychotic fear usually induced by nightmares, chemical substances or psychiatric conditions |
| 1189 | Ετνανκά (ετνανκα) <i>Etnanká (etnanka)</i> | | Terrible, grand in a bad sense |
| 1190 | Χ ακυ χακυ να ... <i>X aku haku na ...</i> | | Done x so many times that... |
| 1191 | Κυικα <i>Kuika</i> | | To awaken, wake up |
| 1192 | Ικονουρκα <i>Ikonuoruka</i> | | To be surprised or shocked by something, not to expect something |
| 1193 | Χυπάι (χυπαι) <i>Hupái (hupai)</i> | | Emotion, emotions, feelings |
| 1194 | Χακυνα <i>Hakuna</i> | | After, following x. E.g.: «χακυνα μη γιαρατυ χερατ υ φοιρατ.» „after her painful breakup”. |
| 1195 | Γιαρατυ <i>Yaratu</i> | | Painful, bringing lots of pain, whether physical or spiritual, to the soul |
| 1196 | Χερα υ φοιρα <i>Hera yu foira</i> | | A breakup, end to the relationship, may be a divorce but may be just a breakup of couples |
| 1197 | Φοιρα <i>Foira</i> | | Romantic relationship |
| 1198 | Νυαρια <i>Nuaria</i> | | Concern or worry |
| 1199 | Ρακίρακα (ρακιρακα) <i>Rakíraka (rakiraka)</i> | | To assume, to deliberately act like something was a fact even if it is not certain |
| 1200 | Κακυνα <i>Kakuna</i> | | Sensitivity, attentiveness, threshold to act on something or behave in a some way |
| 1201 | Πυλα <i>Pula</i> | | Head |
| 1202 | Αρατυα <i>Aratua</i> | | Magical spell, charm, a specific magic cast |
| 1203 | Φυαιρακα <i>Fuairaka</i> | | To succumb to, fall prey to, be strongly affected by |
| 1204 | Τιμα <i>Tima</i> | | Sleep |
| 1205 | Νοκε <i>Noke</i> | | Night dream, good or bad |
| 1206 | Ακήρακα (ακηρακα) <i>Akéiraka (akeiraka)</i> | | To deny to self, to be deluded |
| 1207 | Ελπεκα <i>Elpeka</i> | | Natural, not distorted or against nature |
| 1208 | Υανοκα <i>Wanoka</i> | | To detach, remove or separate, may be used in meaning of peeling or plastering something away brutally, rip off |

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| 1209 | Αχτυρύακα (αχτυρυακα) <i>Ahturiáaka (ahturuaka)</i> | | To erupt, blow out, blow up, burst out |
| 1210 | Αχτορυ <i>Ahtoru</i> | | Outburst, eruption, explosion |
| 1211 | Ραφα ραμι <i>Rafa rami</i> | | Some day |
| 1212 | Ατιμικα <i>Atimika</i> | | To fall asleep |
| 1213 | Υαμικα <i>Wamika</i> | | To happen, to take place |
| 1214 | Φερυκα <i>Feruka</i> | | Freedom, independence, self-governance |
| 1215 | Ύουτιν <i>Woutin</i> | | Dance |
| 1216 | Ύουτινκα <i>Woutinka</i> | | To dance, dancing |
| 1217 | Γιοαμα <i>Yoama</i> | | Hello! Hi! Greetings |
| 1218 | Κομυρι <i>Komuri</i> | | Physical, tangible |
| 1219 | Ότε <i>Ote</i> | | Dew, dewdrop |
| 1220 | Νεφρακαρι <i>Nefrakari</i> |  | Philosophy, love for thought, insight |
| 1221 | Χάλ <i>Hal</i> | | Young man, sometimes used for a boy |
| 1222 | Ταιρακα <i>Tairaka</i> | | To cross, go across, go through |
| 1223 | Φοράν (φοραν) <i>Forn (foran)</i> | | Heat, heatwave |
| 1224 | Πολεπα <i>Polepa</i> | | Common, mutual. This is a generit term, but was often used by communists. |
| 1225 | Λυακα <i>Luaka</i> | | To shiver, to shudder, to tremble |
| 1226 | Ναννα <i>Nanna</i> | | Admiration, awe, great impression |
| 1227 | Κορε <i>Kore</i> | | Reed |
| 1228 | Παλακα <i>Palaka</i> | | 1. To bloom, to blossom 2. To flourish |
| 1229 | Νορυα <i>Norua</i> | | 1. Unsanctioned use or takeover 2. Military occupation |
| 1230 | Αλά (αλα) <i>Ală (ala)</i> | | Distant, remote, far away |
| 1231 | Νορυα <i>Nel</i> | | Close, nearby |
| 1233 | Ατυραο <i>Aturao</i> | | Constitution, founding document, primary law (from «ατυ» meaning „law”) |
| 1234 | Περανι <i>Perani</i> | | Foreigner, alien |

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| 1235 | Τουαρι <i>Towari</i> | | Column, pillar, fundament |
| 1236 | Χανχαραι <i>Hanharai</i> | | Parliament |
| 1237 | Κιλά (κιλα) <i>Kilá (kila)</i> | | Adult, mature, grown-up |
| 1238 | Μαρυ <i>Maru</i> | | Judge, justice, (μαρυλερα – judiciary) |
| 1239 | Οτο'ορι <i>Oto'ori</i> | | Police |
| 1240 | Νοκυνγ, λαννηρο <i>Nokung, lanneiro</i> | | Prosperity, good development |
| 1241 | Φηρακα <i>Feiraka</i> | | To originate, to come from or to have roots in |
| 1242 | Φονεμα <i>Fonema</i> | | Attachment, appendix, addition, annex |
| 1243 | Υαμινε <i>Wamine</i> | | Anthem, national song, official song |
| 1244 | Νοραιλάκα (νοραιλακα) <i>Norailāka (norailaka)</i> | | To cancel, to void or to reverse |
| 1245 | Φεράν (φεραν) <i>Ferán (feran)</i> | | Division, separation, split |
| 1246 | Τουριν <i>Tourin</i> | | Balance, harmony, homeostasis |
| 1247 | Κονεκα <i>Koneka</i> | | To achieve, to maintain or acquire, to secure |
| 1248 | Τοποκα <i>Topoka</i> | | To infringe, break law, abuse, or insult |
| 1249 | Ναρυκα <i>Naruka</i> | | To exist, to be there in a recognised and official sense |
| 1250 | Ρεακα <i>Reaka</i> | | To understand, to comprehend |
| 1251 | Φυράι (φυραι) <i>Furái (furai)</i> | | Cannon, gun |
| 1252 | Τυνυννα <i>Tumunna</i> | | Prototype, test, mock-up |
| 1253 | Μεκακα <i>Mekaka</i> | | To be responsible for, to answer for responsibility or to answer for deeds («κοραε <u>μεκαλυά</u> νο τυνυννα» – „person is responsible for the test”) |
| 1254 | Τοπανι <i>Topani</i> | | Action, deed |
| 1255 | Ακο <i>Ako</i> | | Taking role of, acting under, as |
| 1256 | Ιλλιμικά (ιλλιμικα) <i>Illimika (illimika)</i> | | To marry |
| 1257 | Τονυπι <i>Tonupi</i> | | Profile or a financial account, a file of someone or a company |
| 1258 | Μιρο <i>Miro</i> | | Parent |
| 1259 | Αμυ γιαμοκα <i>Amu yamoka</i> | | To be employed |

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| 1260 | Φη παραν <i>Fei paran</i> | | In a manner of, in accordance with, in accord with, in agreement with, via rule of or manner of |
| 1261 | Χαλανγ <i>Halang</i> | | Education, school system; enlightenment |
| 1262 | Ιταικο <i>Itaiko</i> | | Citizen |
| 1263 | Παυρατανγ <i>Pauratang</i> | | Right to do something, permission |
| 1264 | Ιταικο <i>Itaiko</i> | | Elections, voting, ballot casting |
| 1265 | Νευμυ <i>Neumu</i> | | Unless |
| 1266 | Αφρακα <i>Afraka</i> | | To lose, to be deprived of |
| 1267 | ΙΚλαννα <i>Iklanna</i> | | In full or completely |
| 1268 | Νερυται μα <i>Nerutai ma</i> | | Separately, indendently of, regardless of |
| 1269 | Υαρι <i>Wari</i> | | Company (economy) |
| 1270 | Αχνακα μα <i>Ahnaka ma</i> | | To go through, to complete (e.g. a course, a training, an experience) |
| 1271 | Λυπε <i>Lupe</i> | | Training |
| 1272 | Πονυ <i>Ponu</i> | | Error, mistake |
| 1273 | Κενέμα (κενεμα) <i>Kenéma (kenema)</i> | | Partisan, rogue |
| 1274 | Ονόρια (ονορια) <i>Onória (onoría)</i> | | Aluminium, aliminum (metal) |
| 1275 | Μερύ (μερυ) <i>Merú (meru)</i> | | By way of, via, by means of, because of (e.g. «Κοραελύν οναυλύα μα κιλά <u>μερύ</u> οχτόνι ὕ τοκό (...)» - „People become adult based on age criteria (...)”) |
| 1276 | Οχτόν (οχτον) <i>Ohtón (ohton)</i> | | Criterion or factor, a paradigm of thinking, a convention |
| 1277 | Νεννα ὕ <i>Nenna yu</i> | | Independently of, regardless of, despite, with no regards to |
| 1278 | Φιρύ (φιρυ) <i>Firú (firu)</i> | | Test, exam |
| 1279 | Χανακα <i>Hanaka</i> | | To be obliged, to have a duty to, to must do, to be in debt to do |
| 1280 | Χανα <i>Hana</i> | | Obligation, duty, responsibility |
| 1281 | Ακουκα <i>Akouka</i> | | To pass an exam, succeed in a test |
| 1282 | Ρυναικα <i>Runaika</i> | | To resign from, to withdraw from, to walk away from, to cast away |
| 1283 | Φεράικα (φεραικα) <i>Feráika (feraiika)</i> | | To take part in, to engage in, to be involved in (e.g. «Πο παλά, ριαννάι, το <u>φεράιλά</u> μα φαράμῦ (...)» - „This is because, in the past, he took part in the battle (...)”.) |
| 1284 | Νεμονα | | Polite or kind, gentle |

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| | <i>Nemona</i> | | |
| 1285 | Ικκαλι... <i>Ikkali...</i> | | It appears that, it seems that... (e.g. «(...) ημ <u>ικκαλι</u> μα χιλτὺο κονεκαῦ.» - „(...) thus it seemed the easiest to achieve.” |
| 1286 | Χιλ <i>Hil</i> | | Easy, not hard, not difficult |
| 1287 | Ραχατι <i>Rahati</i> | | 1. Front yard, entry area 2. Doormat 3. Foot of the mountain or hill |
| 1288 | Παραν <i>Paran</i> | | Destroyed, desolated, razed, obliterated, devastated, ruined |
| 1289 | Κῦγίν (κυγιν) <i>Küyín (kuyin)</i> | | Burned, incinerated, charred |
| 1290 | Νακυ <i>Naku</i> | | Ruins |
| 1291 | Χιραι <i>Hirai</i> | | Glowing ember, ember |
| 1292 | Ρυτερα <i>Rutera</i> | | Corpse, carcass, a dead body |
| 1293 | Ουρακα <i>Ouraka</i> | | To be littered around, to be spread randomly and irritatingly, to be laying around in a mess (e.g. «Μα ομυ λιν τανονγ νὰι χιραιϊ, τα ι ρυτεραϊ αμυ <u>ουραλιν</u> ακυ'ῦινὰι λιν τυπι.» - „Coal was still warm with embers, and corpses that littered the streets were fresh.”) |
| 1294 | Τυπι <i>Tupi</i> | | Fresh |
| 1295 | Νοννα <i>Nonna</i> | | Around, in circles, across the surroundings |
| 1296 | Αγιάμι (αγιαμι) <i>Ayámi (ayami)</i> | | Alive, living, breathing, „belonging to the living” |
| 1297 | Τορελι <i>Toreli</i> | | Active or valid, something not invalidated and still in force |
| 1298 | Ταρι <i>Tari</i> | | Danger, threat, jeopardy |
| 1299 | Νογιαπα <i>Noyapa</i> | | The remains of something |
| 1300 | Ανάρι (αναρι) <i>Anári (anari)</i> | | Speculation |
| 1301 | Φαχαρι <i>Fahari</i> | | 1. To raise, to lift, to grab and place someone on their feet 2. «Φαχαρι πιαρυαῦ» - to raise the dead Note: irregular verb. |
| 1302 | Πιαρυα <i>Puarua</i> | | The dead, in a spiritual and religious sense. Plurale tantum |
| 1302 | Κιορε <i>Kiore</i> | | Dead, not alive anymore (neutral word) |
| 1303 | Ολνεκα <i>Olneka</i> | | To order, to command (e.g.: «Αν χυφό, φυα ιλ ονλερί νεῦ, αν τα ι χυφό νύι ιλνὰι!» - „Raise, as I command you, and raise before me!”) |
| 1304 | Ανγκεα <i>Angeka</i> | | To stay at a distance, to stay back |

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| 1305 | Λευ, πορό (πορο) <i>Leu, poró (poro)</i> | | Flame |
| 1306 | Ορυκα <i>Oruka</i> | | To lie (in the sense of position), to be lying on something or somewhere |
| 1307 | Χατου <i>Hatou</i> | | Discontent, dissatisfaction, displeasure |
| 1308 | Νερανγ <i>Nerang</i> | | Aggression, violent feelings, malevolence, immediate and rageful intent to do someone harm or insult |
| 1309 | Αυρολακα <i>Aurolaka</i> | | To behave as expected, with social conduct |
| 1310 | Εμρα <i>Emra</i> | | Without. Compound word: εμ (with) + ρα (no) |
| 1311 | Χεπαρακα <i>Heparaka</i> | | To describe or report, to testify |
| 1312 | Γιουκα <i>Youka</i> | | Throw, cast or shoot something (stone, arrow), to loose the bow |
| 1313 | Κά'άο (κα'αο) <i>Ka'áo (ka'ao)</i> | | Why, for what reason |
| 1314 | Αλαμευκα <i>Alameuka</i> | | To clench fist, to ball up fists, to tighten grip |
| 1315 | Καρι <i>Kari</i> | | Which (e.g. «Το αλαμευλανίν χολυατ φαϊτύο, <u>καρι</u> ικκαλι τον καλιακά μα γιαρα.» - „He balled up his fist harder, which seemed to be giving him pain.”) |
| 1316 | Γιαρα <i>Yara</i> | | Pain |
| 1317 | Οχύοκα (οχυοκα) <i>Ohiúoka (ohuoka)</i> | | To dare to, to have the audacity to |
| 1318 | Αρά (αρα) <i>Ará (ara)</i> | | Right now, immediately, at once, urgently, right this moment |
| 1319 | Νά'αννα <i>Na'anna</i> | | Maimed, mutilated, massacred, brutalised |
| 1320 | Ρονι <i>Roni</i> | | Family |
| 1321 | Αταρικα <i>Atarika</i> | | To ambush, attack from surprise |
| 1322 | Κελά (κελα) <i>Kelá (kela)</i> | | Festival, feast, holiday |
| 1323 | Χαλπορακα <i>Halporaka</i> | | To point at, to point something, point something out |
| 1324 | Τολαν <i>Tolan</i> | | Torn, ripped, with holes, rugged, scruffy |
| 1325 | Μενι <i>Meni</i> | | Clothes |
| 1326 | Αιταν <i>Aitan</i> | | Broken by means of snapped in half (broken twig, bone, bar) |
| 1327 | Ανναι <i>Annai</i> | | Barely – meaning something is true, but without strong support E.g. from a horror story: «(...) χαλπορανίν ρυαναφε εμ τολαν μενι, συ αιταν χιϊ ανναι χαιλανίν του.» - „(...) pointed at a farmer with torn clothes, with broken legs that could barely support him (...)”. (Black Book) |

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| 1328 | Χαιλακα <i>Hailaka</i> | | To support, to be the fundament or foundation |
| 1329 | Πυλανουκα <i>Pulanouka</i> | | To shake head (in negation), an expression |
| 1330 | Γικαι <i>Yikai</i> | | Chain, chains |
| 1331 | Αρακαι <i>Arakai</i> | | Grip, tight control over something, relentless grip |
| 1332 | Αρακευκα <i>Arakeuka</i> | | To betray, commit treason |
| 1333 | Ηναικα <i>Einaika</i> | | To beg |
| 1334 | Ρακορικα <i>Rakorika</i> | | To commit blasphemy |
| 1335 | Φενρυκα <i>Fenruka</i> | | To scoff, to make a dismissive noise of annoyance |
| 1336 | Τα'ακα <i>Ta'aka</i> | | To swing, to swing at |
| 1337 | Ελενευκα <i>Eleneuka</i> | | To lay something down, to put something down or away |
| 1338 | Τουναν <i>Touman</i> | | Jokingly, in a not serious way, in a neglectful way, frivolous |
| 1339 | Νορι Φυ'ιν (νορι φυ'ιν) <i>Nori Fu'in (nori fu'in)</i> | | „Puss in Boots”. Translation of children’s TV movie. |
| 1340 | Να? <i>Na?</i> | | Confirmation question, „right? Yes?” Other European languages usually say „...no?”, for this purpose. |
| 1341 | Αριατ Λενο <i>Ariat leno</i> | | Bounty hunter or mercenary |
| 1342 | Αρια <i>Aria</i> | | Prize, reward |
| 1343 | Κυμυριν <i>Kumurin</i> | | Metaphore or, as adjective, metaphorically |
| 1344 | Αγιαριν <i>Ayarin</i> | | Rhetorics, or, as adjective, rhetorically |
| 1345 | Αυρυίν (αυρυιν) <i>Auruin (auruin)</i> | | Poetically |
| 1346 | Φυραικιν <i>Furaikin</i> | | Theoretics, or, as adjective, theoretically |
| 1347 | Ναλ <i>Nal</i> | | Fancy or elegant, can be used mockingly |
| 1348 | Ακονγ <i>Akong</i> | | Absurd, senseless, pointless, meaningless, illogical |
| 1349 | Νομπακα <i>Nompaka</i> | | To do someone a favour |
| 1350 | Φανά (φανα) <i>Faná (fana)</i> | | Real, reality |
| 1351 | Ταινι <i>Taini</i> | | Gate, gateway |
| 1352 | Οππυ <i>Oppu</i> | | Ugly |
| 1353 | Τυκι <i>Tyki</i> | | Difficult, hard |



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| | <i>Tuki</i> | | |
| 1354 | Πολι <i>Poli</i> | | Short – not long. Do not confuse with short height (not tall). |
| 1355 | Ακακα <i>Akaka</i> | | To contrast or differ |
| 1356 | Νακυ <i>Naku</i> | | Low (positioned lowly, below), not high. |
| 1357 | Λιχα <i>Liha</i> | | Front |
| 1358 | Χαι <i>Hai</i> | | Back |
| 1359 | Παιτικά <i>Paitika</i> | | To follow |
| 1360 | Χαλακα <i>Halaka</i> | | To teach |
| 1361 | Νονυκα <i>Nonuka</i> | | To tend to, to attend, to take care of something |
| 1362 | Φονγαρικά <i>Fongarika</i> | | To lay claim to something, to pretend or claim ownership |
| 1363 | Υρευκα <i>Ureuka</i> | | To be dependent on someone or something. E.g.: «μα οχυρι (...) κυνορί νήν ράνυρευκα νηιύ (...)» „the sage works for them without making them dependent” (Dao De Jing) |
| 1364 | Ρικανκα <i>Rikanka</i> | | To demand, to make demands |
| 1365 | Κευνακα <i>Keunaka</i> | | To praise, to speak well about someone |
| 1366 | Πε’ακα <i>Pe’ala</i> | | To deserve something, to be worthy of something |
| 1367 | Πε’αφε (πε’αφε) <i>Pe’afe (pe’afe)</i> | | Those who deserve something, the worthy |
| 1368 | Αρραι <i>Arrai</i> | | Harsh sun, direct sunlight during heatwaves, searing sunlight |
| 1369 | Τονεννάι (τονενναι) <i>Tonennai (tonennai)</i> | | Downpour, a cloudburst, intense and sudden rainfall |
| 1370 | Ομη, ομηλερα <i>Omei, omeilera</i> | | Wisdom |
| 1371 | Ναü (ναυ) <i>Naü (nau)</i> | | Instead |
| 1372 | Κον <i>Kon</i> | | Very little, scarce, insufficient – used with nouns. E.g. «γιατερìν κον |
| 1373 | Χά’ενε <i>Ha’ene</i> | | Sheer, bare, unburdened, clear, pure, uncomplicated, without load or complexity, fundamental, simple |
| 1374 | Τυρα <i>Tura</i> | | Envy, jealousy; also as adjective with -và |
| 1375 | Οννυ <i>Onnu</i> | | Wealth, fortune, material possessions |
| 1376 | Φυα <i>Fua</i> | | Theft, stealing, burglary |
| 1377 | Λαρικά <i>Larika</i> | | To display, to show or to present |

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| 1378 | Ενα <i>Ena</i> | | Sense, perception (e.g. «ενα ὕγιαμι» – sense of smell) |
| 1379 | Χυεν <i>Huen</i> | | Empty |
| 1380 | Χυενκα <i>Huenka</i> | | To empty, to vacate |
| 1381 | Ανναικα <i>Annaika</i> | | To curb, to put restraint on, to brake or stall |
| 1382 | Τυνραι <i>Tunrai</i> | | Bitter disagreement or dispute, strife, an agreement |
| 1383 | Απα'ακα <i>Apa'aka</i> | | To strengthen or reinforce |
| 1384 | Καλατα <i>Kalata</i> | | Back (body part), spine |
| 1385 | Φϋαν (φυαν) <i>Füan (fuan)</i> | | Tired, exhausted |
| 1386 | Υνυμ <i>Unum</i> | | Void, abyss, emptiness, absence |
| 1387 | Λεκυλικά <i>Lekulika</i> | | To dull, to decrease sharpness of something, to cloud, to fog |
| 1388 | Για'υ <i>Ya'u</i> | | Knot |
| 1389 | Τυενκα <i>Tuenka</i> | | To dim, lower intensity, decrease intensity, to mute, to pacify, to calm, to reduce |
| 1390 | Χιρα <i>Hira</i> | | Dust |
| 1391 | Ανί (ανι) <i>Ani (ani)</i> | | Who |
| 1392 | Χομ <i>Hom</i> | | Again, once more, bis, da capo |
| 1393 | Ρυναι <i>Runai</i> | | Aside, withdrawn, separated, distinct |
| 1394 | Νε'ακα <i>Ne'aka</i> | | To remain invulnerable by evasion, to hide from fire or criticism, to circumvent a problem and not be affected by it |
| 1395 | Χαν <i>Han</i> | | Now (hopefully, with hope for something happening now) |
| 1396 | Φεανικά <i>Feanika</i> | | 1. To lament, mourn. 2. To get hysterical. |
| 1397 | Κολολερα, κολολεα <i>Kololera, kololea</i> | | Usage, use of something, application of something, utilising or utilisation of something, use in practice, a practice |
| 1398 | Ρυε'ο'α <i>Rue'o'a</i> | | Necromancy. Magic involving death that already happened, such as communication, manipulation and forceful command over those who died. The word is a „deathlife” compound. Cursed magic. |
| 1399 | Τενγάν (τεγγαν) <i>Tengán (tengan)</i> | | Violence, brutality, aggression |
| 1400 | Χαρυκα <i>Haruka</i> | | To enter a state of, to go something, e.g. «Αρίστεα χαρυλιν φεανι.» „Aristea went hysterical.” (Black House) |

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| 1401 | Καπικα <i>Kapika</i> | | To desecrate or commit blasphemy, to do something outrageous or atrocious against something considered sacred, pure, taboo or forbidden from negativity |
| 1402 | Αυρυκα <i>Auruka</i> | | To give way to something, to move, to willingly be replaced with something |
| 1403 | Ταναχι <i>Tanahi</i> | | Disturbance, rumbling, restlessness |
| 1404 | Κυ'αν <i>Ku'an</i> | | Satisfaction, contentment |
| 1405 | Χακυν <i>Hakun</i> |  | Reason, logic |
| 1406 | Φα'οκα <i>Fa'oka</i> | | To suspect |
| 1407 | Κυμικα <i>Kumika</i> | | To clean, to clear, to wipe dirt or tears |
| 1408 | Πεανυ <i>Peanu</i> | | Something horrible, horrific, terrible, very negative |
| 1409 | Πυνι πον <i>Puni pon</i> | | Out of place, not appropriate, unnatural, not fitting |
| 1410 | Κυλλικα <i>Kullika</i> | | To consider or to regard, to interpret or to read as something |
| 1411 | Χαφανγ <i>Hafang</i> | | Sacrifice, offering |
| 1412 | Να'ανα <i>Na'ana</i> | | Bellow |
| 1413 | Αφφακα <i>Affaka</i> | | To lack or be devoid of something |
| 1414 | Χο'υ <i>Ho'u</i> | | Unlike, by contrast, compared to the otherwise, etc. E.g. «Μακι παοϊ λι φϋαννα, χο'υ καλα γιεκαν.» „A multitude of words is tiresome, unlike remaining centered.” (Dao De Jing) |
| 1415 | Κυφανγ <i>Kufang</i> | | Unsure and uncertain, melancholic, hesitant, unconvinced in self or actions taken |
| 1416 | Ατλαταν (ατλαταν) <i>Atlatan (atlanan)</i> | | Sure, certain |
| 1417 | Χανγα <i>Hanga</i> | | Correct, right |
| 1418 | Φηρακα <i>Feiraka</i> | | To extinguish or put out fire, or lower the intensity of some emotion. E.g.: «Χενυν νο ρακανγ κυφανγ, για αφατλαταν μι το χανγα αντυλιν μα φηραλα μηι ναυριτ (...).» „Henun appeared melancholic, as if unsure whether he did the right thing to extinguish her anxiety (...).” (Black House) |
| 1419 | Ναυρι <i>Nauri</i> | | Anxiety, fear or stress, background fear, of the type that occurs while waiting in a queue to an exam or a dental procedure (not the sudden panicky type of fear) |
| 1420 | Για'ονκα <i>Ya'onka</i> | | To react or respond to something with an action |
| 1421 | Για'ον | | Reaction, response |

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| | Υα'ον | | |
| 1422 | Ικκα <i>Ikka</i> | | Shoulder |
| 1423 | Χαινακα <i>Hainaka</i> | | To release or unleash, to let loose, to discharge |
| 1424 | Ανγιου <i>Angiou</i> | | Shattered, smashed to pieces, in disrepair, broken, destroyed to components |
| 1425 | Τυνακ <i>Tukan</i> | | Impatient, rushing, hurrying, to rush for something, to have something rushed, be rushed, be in a hurry |
| 1426 | Νακο <i>Nako</i> | | Behind, after |
| 1427 | Χαγιανγ <i>Hayang</i> | | Enemy, hostile, foe |
| 1428 | Φαράμ'ερυ (φαραμ'ερυ) <i>Farám'ery (faram'ery)</i> | | Battlefield (lit. „battle-point” or „battle-place”) |
| 1429 | Κα νοννα <i>Ka nonna</i> | | To be surrounded by someone (family, enemies), e.g. «Χαकुναγιύν, μα Λεμυ Χατυρι νε'ελιν μα λυανο, μενυ φαράμ'ερυνάι; μη φο'ολιν κϋα <u>λόν νοννα</u> αμυ αγιάμιαί, τα ι το νακυπε <u>λιν νοννα</u> αμυ μα πιαρσα.» „Following this, the Mad Knight left the wizard alone on the battlefield; she departed to be surrounded by the living, and he was left around the dead.” (Black House) |
| 1430 | Νακυπε <i>Nakupe</i> | | To be left with something |
| 1431 | Χονι <i>Honi</i> | | Valley, gorge, canyon, meadow – land indented into otherwise higher land |
| 1432 | Ραχα <i>Raha</i> | | Entrance, entry |
| 1433 | Κενο <i>Keno</i> | | Root, roots |
| 1434 | Ετλα <i>Ella</i> | | Some soft and delicate material, silk, spider web, paper |
| 1435 | Ανγαλιν (ανγαλιν) <i>Angalin (angalin)</i> | | Spent, exhausted, emptied, used up |
| 1436 | Νενοικα <i>Nenoika</i> | | To fulfill self, to satisfy own's needs and wishes |
| 1437 | Χελεν <i>Helen</i> | | Superior, supreme, the best, exquisite, flawless, the most suitable or useful. E.g.: «Μα χελεν νινα λί για γιοα.» „Superior good is like water.” (Dao De Jing) |
| 1438 | Πακυα <i>Pakua</i> | | Deathly, ghastly, pallid, faint |
| 1439 | Τοκκυν <i>Tokkun</i> | | Airburst, explosion above ground, mid-air detonation |
| 1440 | Ονμα <i>Onma</i> | | Something |
| 1441 | Ταυχεκα <i>Tauheka</i> | | To adapt or to adjust to a situation, to act with flexibility |
| 1442 | Οκομι <i>Okomi</i> | | Gift or present, something given |
| 1443 | Για'α | | Sincere or honest |

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| | Ya'a | | |
| 1444 | Κο'α Ko'a | | Worker or employee |
| 1445 | Χυνμα Hunma | | Poor quality, bad quality, defective, faulty, lacking |
| 1446 | Χυνάν (χυναν) Hunán (human) | | Closeness, intimacy, security |
| 1447 | Ανου Anou | | Sense, point, logic |
| 1448 | Το'α To'a | | Muzzle, in rhetoric: censorship |
| 1449 | Ταρανγ Tarang | | Yoke, in rhetoric: forced labour or military |
| 1450 | Χατεν Haten | | Whip, in rhetoric: oppression, brutalisation |
| 1451 | Λιαν Lian | | Vote, in democracy, a vote |
| 1452 | Χυρανγάν (χυρανγαν) Hurangán (hurangan) |  | Humanitarianism, love for humanity |
| 1453 | Πιλό (πιλο) Piló (pilo) | | Rice (grains) |
| 1454 | Φαρρά (φαρρα) Farrá (farra) | | Huge, giant, gigantic, titanic, colossal, monstrous, gargantuan, astronomical |
| 1455 | Λυκα Luka | | To forget, to omiss |
| 1456 | Πακαρυ Pakaru | | Traitor |
| 1457 | Αρονε Arone | | 1. Trench, ditch. 2. Military trench. |
| 1458 | Κυναι Kunai | | In songs: refrain, chorus |
| 1459 | Τευραλκα Teuralka | | To fulfill or realise, make true, do something |
| 1460 | Χο'οπα Ho'opa | | Initiative |
| 1461 | Κυ'αι Ku'ai | | Support |
| 1462 | Ρυρυι Rurui | | Opinion |
| 1463 | Μιράι (μिरαι) Mirai (mirai) | | Special, unique |
| 1464 | Νεχέρι (νεχερι) Nehéri (neheri) | | Right or privilege that comes without anybody's permission |
| 1464 | Αρι Ari | | Hard to understand, not clear, convoluted, foggy, clouded |
| 1465 | Παικα Paika | | To offend or insult |
| 1466 | Κυατυα Kuatusua | | Patience |

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| 1467 | Κονατο <i>Konato</i> | | Mass media or any media, journalism; in Tangia often translated with word „Transmission” |
| 1468 | Οριανα <i>Oriana</i> | | Statue, sculpture or monument |
| 1469 | Κυμι <i>Kumi</i> |  | Cloud |
| 1470 | Τονικα <i>Tonika</i> | | To prove, justify or demonstrate something to others, to show |
| 1471 | Απάκα (απακα) <i>Apáka (apaka)</i> | | About civilisation: to advance, to experience progress |
| 1472 | Κο'αρι <i>Ko'ari</i> | | Virtue and moral upstanding, ethics, ethical correctness |
| 1473 | Χιρανε <i>Hirane</i> |  | Emergency – the concept, according to which some things create a larger value than an arithmetic sum of their parts. Often used in example of societies, such as people or animals like bees and ants, and about things such as the economy. |
| 1474 | Νηκα'ι <i>Neika'i</i> | | Idea that traditions are to be upheld only if they are harmless. |
| 1475 | Ρεο'ινα <i>Reo'ina</i> | | Pragmatism, idea that things have to have a purpose or they should not be done |
| 1476 | Υακομε <i>Yakome</i> | | Rest, mental recovery, which may involve physical activities designed to destress, unwind or discharge tensions |
| 1477 | Κο'ανυ <i>Ko'anu</i> | | Ethic, person specialising by profession in morality |
| 1478 | Νερεα <i>Nerea</i> | | The concept in which, in democratic systems, the voters are vulnerable for criticism regarding their votes, because even if they are the poorest and the weakest in the society, a fair vote grants them power. |
| 1479 | Κα'υρα <i>Ka'ura</i> | | Government. In context of fictional country FTI (Holy Tangian Republic), this is the political body elected and dismissed by the Hanharai (parliament), which |
| 1480 | Με'υ <i>Me'υ</i> | | Tough, hard, resilient, durable (also about people) |
| 1481 | Κευκα +dative <i>Keuka</i> | | Focus on something, concentrate on something, do with undivided attention |
| 1482 | Νητα <i>Neita</i> | | Help, charity, support |
| 1483 | Χαρι <i>Hari</i> | | Trade, commerce |
| 1484 | Μεαμηγγάν (μεαμηγγαν), MMN <i>Meameingán</i> (meameingan), MMN | | Military air force, airforce, air forces. Compound from «μεα» (sky) and «μηγγάν» (power, force). |
| 1485 | Τυ'αρο <i>Tu'aro</i> | | Military logistics |
| 1486 | Κιαρνα <i>Kiarua</i> | | Civilian logistics |
| 1487 | Χαφνα <i>Chafna</i> | | Weapon, ordinance |

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| | <i>Hafua</i> | | |
| 1488 | Αΐ <i>A'i</i> | | At large scale, numerous, widespread, over a wide area, wholesale, at bulk |
| 1489 | Χαφνα΄αΐ <i>Hafua'a'i</i> | | Weapon of mass destruction |
| 1490 | Τυ <i>Tu</i> | | Farming field |
| 1491 | Χο΄υνα <i>Ho'una</i> | | Gendarmerie. A type of armed forces that serves as the police inside the army, and prosecutes abuse of power of soldiers, soldiers breaking the law, and captures deserters. |
| 1492 | Αυρο <i>Auro</i> | | Clear, understood, all clear, „I see”. Do not confuse with «αυρό». |
| 1493 | Τενγυ <i>Tengu</i> | | Politician of an uppermost administrative division, usually a province or a state. |
| 1494 | Φαυ <i>Fau</i> | | City president. |
| 1495 | Λητα Μευχινημα <i>Leita Meuhineima</i> | | City council. |
| 1496 | Ροαν <i>Roan</i> | | Town mayor. |
| 1497 | Παρι <i>Pari</i> | | Town council. |
| 1498 | Τονορι <i>Tonori</i> | | Village chief. |
| 1499 | Κιρο΄ε <i>Kiro'e</i> | | Municipality (village area) chief. |
| 1500 | Νευρο <i>Neuro</i> | | Region (mid-level administrative division) |
| 1501 | Ταπυ <i>Tapu</i> | | Governor of the region (see above) |
| 1502 | Ριρου <i>Rirou</i> | | Countryside, village area, rural areas |
| 1503 | Κανα <i>Kana</i> | | Territory difficult to live in due to remoteness, geography or climate |
| 1504 | Χεατυν <i>Heatun</i> | | Governor of remote areas (Kana) |
| 1505 | Ρινά (ρινά) <i>Riná (rina)</i> | | Song – usually slower, a protracted one, like a serenade or a chant. |
| 1506 | Γιυνιν <i>Yumin</i> | | 1) Ash, soot. 2) Metaphorical, poetic: devastation. |
| 1507 | Χα΄ιρεν <i>Ha'iren</i> | | (Marine) Lighthouse. |
| 1508 | Χαυν <i>Haun</i> | | Risk |
| 1509 | Τα΄ικα <i>Ta'ika</i> | | To feed someone or something |
| 1510 | Πενυκα <i>Penuka</i> | | To organise (organize) or to coordinate |

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| 1511 | Αρεκουαρια <i>Arekuarua</i> | | A military coup d'état, coup or military junta. A type of civil war, in which state elites or especially its army are a side fighting. Pronounced /ʔarek ^w ar ^w a/. |
| 1512 | Καχεπυα <i>Kahepua</i> | | Plausible deniability. Pronounced /k ^h ahep ^w a/. |
| 1513 | Χινέ'α <i>Hine'a</i> | | Meteorite. Firefly from the sky. |
| 1514 | Κυ'ιμ <i>Ku'im</i> | | Powder |
| 1515 | Χα'αρυ <i>Ha'aru</i> | | 1. Worthy, valuable 2. Worth it |
| 1516 | Φα'αρο <i>Fa'aro</i> | | Disaster, cataclysm, catastrophe, e.g. natural disaster |
| 1517 | Χαν χανυ <i>Han hanu</i> | | Phrase: „for example” |
| 1518 | Υακοκα <i>Wakoka</i> | | To inspire |
| 1519 | Χατλαλϋν (χατλατυν) <i>Hatlalϋn (hatlalun)</i> | | Artist, artisan, craftsman |
| 1520 | Τενυε <i>Tenue</i> | | Array or table (as in mathematics and spreadsheets, not as furniture) |
| 1521 | Κασοι <i>Kasoi</i> | | Contents or substance, more academic term. Borrowing from Sekhton. Pronounced /k ^h ahoj/. |
| 1522 | Νυ'ον <i>Nu'on</i> | | Coat of arms |
| 1523 | Κεφα <i>Kefa</i> | | Position (at a job, society), employment title |
| 1524 | Κεκο'α <i>Keko'a</i> | | Deputy, someone who takes over in case of the main person's absence |
| 1525 | Ρενο <i>Reno</i> | | 1. Leader of a specific activity, a coordinating person, but not as strong as a boss. 2. Politics: speaker of a lower or upper parliament chamber |
| 1526 | Τευρυ <i>Teuru</i> | | Chamber (politics) |
| 1527 | Κοραε Τευρυ <i>Korae Teuru</i> | | Chamber of Commons (Polish: „Izba Ludu”) |
| 1528 | Ταμερι Τευρυ <i>Tameri Teuru</i> | | Chamber of Knowledge (Polish: „Izba Znaców”) |
| 1529 | Κο'αρι Τευρυ <i>Ko'ari Teuru</i> | | Chamber of Ethics (Polish: „Izba Etyków”) |
| 1530 | Φαχαν <i>Fahan</i> | | Minister |
| 1531 | Ευραχαν <i>Eurahan</i> | | Prime minister |
| 1532 | Ταυνανγ Φαχαν <i>Taunang Fahan</i> | | Minister of Armed Forces (of Defence) |
| 1533 | Ταυνανγ <i>Taunang</i> | | All armed forces (not just army, as in αρανυ) |

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| 1534 | Κέ'ανοι <i>Ke'anoi</i> | | Corruption |
| 1535 | Κέ'ανοι <i>Ke'anoi</i> | | Anticorruption office, bureau |
| 1536 | Φεραναί <i>Feranai</i> | | Corruption |
| 1537 | Χυρά (χυρα) <i>Hurá (hura)</i> | | Issue, matter, topic. E.g.: «Ρενο ὕ ΦέλΦεραναί Κέ'ανοί ὕ Μαρυλερανά Χυράλῦν» „Chief of Anticorruption Office for Matters related to Courts”. |
| 1538 | Ατον <i>Aton</i> | | Member of something, some organisation. E.g.: «Ατονλῦν ὕ Τανγυανα Τονορι Α'ο'ε» „Members of the Tangian Central Bank” (literally: Tangian Leading Bank). |
| 1539 | Ρινναο <i>Rinmao</i> | | Institute |
| 1540 | Παολερα <i>Paolera</i> | | Dictionary |
| 1541 | Κακου'ομα <i>Kakou'oma</i> | | Unambiguity, unambiguous, clear, with one meaning |
| 1542 | Νασουρι <i>Nasouri</i> | | Court verdict. Pronounced: /'nahowri/. |
| 1543 | Φολανγ <i>Folang</i> | | Normal, standard, common, expected |
| 1544 | Κιυκα <i>Kiuka</i> | | To suggest or propose, „is proposed by x”: «λί κιυλά ονι x». |
| 1545 | Τιρομευ <i>Tiromeu</i> | | Solution or answer |
| 1546 | Ρατοπι <i>Ratopi</i> | | Abroad, foreign |
| 1547 | Κέ'υμι <i>Ke'umi</i> | | Direction. E.g.: «Μα λο'ύ ὕ Ρινναο ὕ Αγιανεο Χοά ρα λι ταυ κιτάνῦ ὕ χοά, νι ροί ευροι κέ'υμιτ.» „The goal of the Institute of the Ayu Language is not a bigger control over the language, nor affecting the direction of its evolution.” |
| 1548 | Ναυρυ <i>Nauru</i> | | Unit, units, usually of measures |
| 1549 | Ναυρυλερα <i>Naurulera</i> | | System of measurement, system of units |
| 1550 | Κομακο'ε Ητι Ρινναο <i>Komako'e Eiti Rinmao</i> | | Main Institute of Science. The word «κομακο'ε» means „sage”, or „the most wise”. |
| 1551 | Μαῦ <i>Maï</i> | | Accusative form of «μα» „the”. This was only first used on 2024-12-29, fourteen years after first designing the language. E.g. «Μα τηλεα, μυαννὰι ὕ φυρικά μαῦ Φινεο Ατυραο, φυλλα καιλά ὕ μα Καορι Νημι, τα ι ρα ατυα φεορυ υα'υνιῦ.» „The country, at the time of accepting the First Constitution, consists of the Island of Kaori, and it does not desire further expansion.” |
| 1552 | Υά'υνι <i>Wa'uni</i> | | Expansion, increase, growth |

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| 1553 | Ρυατυακα <i>Ruatuaka</i> | | To express, to say, to state, to declare. «Ρυατυαλερα» - an expression, declaration or statement. |
| 1554 | Χα'ομη <i>Ha'omei</i> | | Positive, approving, accepting |
| 1555 | Ραλιαμε <i>Raliame</i> | | Negative, negating, rejecting, not approving or allowing |
| 1556 | Νικιαοτυα <i>Nikiaotua</i> | | A referendum, a plebiscite |
| 1557 | Τε'ελά (τε'ελα) <i>Te'elá (te'ela)</i> | | Result |
| 1558 | Ιτικó (ιτικο) <i>Itikó (itiko)</i> | | Democracy |
| 1559 | Άφχε (αφχε) <i>âfhe (afhe)</i> | | Cannot |
| 1560 | Παλτε'ελά (παλτε'ελα) <i>Palte'elá (palte'ela)</i> | | Expression: „As a result of...” |
| 1561 | Γιαο'ο ρυατυαλεραϋ <i>Yao'o ruatualeraũ</i> | | To file an application |
| 1562 | Νυαννα <i>Nuanna</i> | | Ministry («νυανραι» – minister) |
| 1563 | Σαυπαρι <i>Saupari</i> | | Integration of something into a system or a society. Borrowing from Sekhtonese. |
| 1564 | Αμιαο <i>Amiao</i> | | Candidate, applicant, aspirant |
| 1564 | Φιτυακα <i>Fituaka</i> | | To manage or oversee, direct |
| 1565 | Χυαρακα <i>Huaraka</i> | | To follow rules, accept rules, obey rules, or laws |
| 1566 | Επυαρι <i>Epuari</i> | | Final, ultimate, deciding or decisive |
| 1567 | Γιοτικα <i>Yotika</i> | | To confirm |
| 1568 | Πυατυ <i>Puatu</i> | | Signature |
| 1569 | Φενγπαρι <i>Fenpari</i> | | Organisation, hierarchy, structure, order of something |
| 1570 | Τοτυινι <i>Totuini</i> | | The same as, identical as |
| 1571 | Ατυρυανι <i>Aturuani</i> | | Embassy (highest level of diplomatic location) |
| 1572 | Κιρότα (κιροτα) <i>Kiróta (kirota)</i> | | Consulate (lower level of diplomatic location) |
| 1573 | Αρυατά (αρυατα) <i>aruatá (aruata)</i> | | Outer space |
| 1574 | Ιταικολερα <i>Itaikolera</i> | | Citizenship |
| 1575 | Μαρυφυ <i>Marufu</i> | | Court (in judiciary) |

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| 1576 | Ημοικα νομενεραῦ (ημοικα νομενεραυ) <i>Eimoika nomeneraũ</i> (<i>eimoika nomenerau</i>) | | To take taxes. E.g.: «Λετα νεχέρι ηνγα χε ευραλυά νηγι φαυλῦννήτ, χε νομενεραῦ ημοιλυά (...)» „Locations with city rights have the right to elect their presidnet (<i>fau</i>), and can take taxes (...)”. |
| 1577 | Κιαικα <i>Kiaika</i> | | To eat, to consume, to devour |
| 1578 | Χακίν (χακιν) <i>Hakín (hakin)</i> | | Garden |
| 1579 | Χαμινέ (χαμινε) <i>Haminè (hamine)</i> | | Sweet |
| 1580 | Φευ <i>Feu</i> | | Bright (colour, light) |
| 1581 | Υαρυτα <i>Waruta</i> | | 1. Neon (chemical element) 2. Neon lamps, signs |
| 1582 | Μανγ <i>Mang</i> | | 1. Paint. See: «μανγλιν» „painted”. 2. Synonym for colour |
| 1583 | Χηρυ <i>Heiru</i> | | Corner, angle |
| 1584 | Χιεροα <i>Hieroa</i> | | Crimson, scarlet |
| 1585 | Κε’ομι, ρυλι <i>Ke’omi, ruli</i> | | Shade, hue |
| 1586 | Χεριννο <i>Herinno</i> | | An inspiring person, a muse |
| 1587 | Τυ’ά’υ <i>Tu’á’u</i> | | Alley |
| 1588 | Ναριασαυ <i>Nariasau</i> | | Whisper. This word is a borrowing from Ahtialan language conlang: «Hapiasay» /ˈnaɾˈaːʂaũ/. This word in Ayu is pronounced /ˈnaɾˈaːhœːǎ/. |
| 1589 | Κυμα’α <i>Kuma’a</i> | | Tone, tones, or types of sounds |
| 1590 | Ραυρακα <i>Rauraka</i> | | To play out, (event) to unfold |
| 1591 | Κοφακα <i>Kofaka</i> | | To play (i.e. children’s game, cards) |
| 1592 | Ταικα <i>Taika</i> | | To keep doing something. Irregular verb. E.g.: «ται κοφακα» „to keep playing”. |
| 1593 | Καιρικα <i>Kairika</i> | | To roll |
| 1594 | Υαφονά (υαφονα) <i>Wafonà (wafona)</i> | | Urban, related to cities or large concentrations of people |
| 1595 | Χικάκα (χικακα) <i>Hikáka (hikaka)</i> | | To fade, diminish, subside |
| 1596 | Φυ’οχά (χυ’οχα) <i>Fu’ohá (fu’oha)</i> | | Feast, carnival |
| 1597 | Τυνάν (τυναν) <i>Tunán (tunan)</i> | | Parade, a walk, march |
| 1598 | Χινγερι <i>Hingeri</i> | | Vivid, contrasted, vibrant |

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| 1599 | Κυατιρανο <i>Kuatirano</i> | | Fancy adjective related to colours. Compare with English „chromatic”, rather than just „colourful”. |
| 1600 | Κυμανα <i>Kumana</i> | | Impressive |
| 1601 | Χαυραν <i>Hauran</i> | | To be standing, be in place, remain in place, to stand somewhere |
| 1602 | Αφτορ <i>Afior</i> |  | Traveller. The word is pronounced more «αφτορϕ». |
| 1603 | Τυνκα <i>Tunka</i> | | To move, to be in motion, to be moved |
| 1604 | Λι’αν, λεκα <i>Li’an, leka</i> | | To be lost, lost |
| 1605 | Πο’ακα <i>Po’aka</i> | | To break or shatter |
| 1606 | Νυκυκα <i>Nukuka</i> | | To fold or break clearly |
| 1607 | Ακι’ακα <i>Aki’aka</i> | | To carve or to etch, to bore (make a large hole or passage into something, like tunnel into mountain) |
| 1608 | Γιϕ’ικα <i>Yu’ika</i> | | To sail, to swim using a boat or ship somewhere |
| 1609 | Υαμακα <i>Wamaka</i> |  | To eat. Some people have noticed the resemblance of the Apotu cuneiform to Pac-Man, the 1980 Japanese video game character. |
| 1610 | Ορι’ακα <i>Ori’aka</i> | | To catch, to capture, to grab |
| 1611 | Λαν <i>Lan</i> | | For tools or methods, using which: «λαν τοα» „with hands” |
| 1612 | Χιεμακα <i>Hiemaka</i> | | To cultivate, to farm, to grow |
| 1613 | Κανγυι <i>Kangwi</i> | | Moss |
| 1614 | Ογιομα <i>Oyoma</i> | | Thin, skinny |
| 1615 | Τιελυακα <i>Tieluaka</i> | | Crawl |
| 1616 | Φιεμμα <i>Fiemma</i> |  | Altar |
| 1617 | Φία (φια) <i>Fia (fia)</i> | | On, on top, upon, on the surface |
| 1618 | Οκυγιακα <i>Okuyaka</i> | | To touch, touch |
| 1619 | Ναπυ’α <i>Napu’a</i> | | Inheritance |
| 1620 | Ραφαλα <i>Rafala</i> | | Ceremony |
| 1621 | Χαπυα <i>Hapua</i> | | Greed |
| 1622 | Αυαρίνϛ (αυαρινϛ) | | Curious |

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| | <i>Awarinè (awarine)</i> | | |
| 1623 | Αυαρί (αυαρί) <i>Awarí (awari)</i> | | Curiosity |
| 1624 | Φυατυακα <i>Fuatuaka</i> | | To fade, expire, wear off, subside |
| 1625 | Το'εκα <i>To'eka</i> | | To prefer (something over something), rather. «Το το'ελιν ερι πα χατανγ υ κοραε.» „He preferred the seas to company of people.” |
| 1626 | Χατανγ <i>Hatang</i> | | People around, a company of people |
| 1627 | Χαγια <i>Haya</i> | | Hostility, aggressiveness, unfriendliness, attitude of an enemy or opponent |
| 1628 | Ταυτα <i>Tauta</i> | | Political party, especially in a modern democratic political system |
| 1629 | Χορο'ακη <i>Horo'akei</i> | | Sunrise |
| 1630 | Νιριανγ <i>Niriang</i> | | Social movement or motion, flow of thoughts or behavioural patterns (e.g. a political movement) |
| 1631 | Ρυαι'α <i>Ruai'a</i> | | Transparency in behaviour |
| 1632 | Φαυφαν <i>Faufan</i> | | Front (e.g. in the military), point of friction |
| 1633 | Νευρορι <i>Neurori</i> | | Resonance |
| 1634 | Τυνναι <i>Tunnai</i> | | Directive: a legal act indicating a direction in which some next acts are to be developed; a declaration of intention. |
| 1635 | Ατυανγ <i>Atuang</i> | | A chunk, a block, a large piece in a larger part |
| 1636 | Ρανραλερα <i>Ranralera</i> | | Continuum; a whole or series in which both ends are different from each other, but which inbetween have no major gaps |
| 1637 | Νυνναπυα <i>Nunnapua</i> | | “Spiral” in the metaphorical sense: a process which once started is hard to stop and which moves progressively faster towards some final, strong state |
| 1638 | Μυυανγλερα <i>Muwanglera</i> | | Polarisation (in politics) |
| 1639 | Αραλερα <i>Aralera</i> | | Duopoly (in politics) |
| 1640 | Μυυανγ <i>Muwang</i> | | An extreme, something extreme, exremity |
| 1641 | Τιρανγ <i>Tirang</i> | | Era, an epoch, a period of time that lasts a certain amount of time, which is different from periods of time before and after |
| 1642 | Ροτυνυι <i>Rotunui</i> | | Mandate to do something (politics) |
| 1643 | Αχατυανυμα <i>Ahatuanuma</i> | | Recomposition. A process of maintain a structure of something by replacing its previous parts into newer parts, to make the whole better |

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| 1644 | Πελαρι <i>Pelari</i> | | Radical: something very extreme (if used in an evil sense) or something strong and efficient (if used in a good sense) |
| 1645 | Κυνγ <i>Kung</i> | | Horizon |
| 1646 | Πελυ Κατυρι <i>Pelu Katuri</i> | | Protocol. Minutes of a meeting on which something was agreed |
| 1647 | Ρολυνι <i>Roluni</i> | | Veil, shroud |
| 1648 | Καομι <i>Kaomi</i> | | Weave (a pattern in weaving cloth), pattern, tangle |
| 1649 | Ρυαμιν <i>Ruamin</i> | | Edge |
| 1650 | Λευματια <i>Leumatia</i> | | Synthesis |
| 1651 | Λευπαρι <i>Leupari</i> | | Agents of a force. A syndic or syndicate |
| 1652 | Τελανιφτιματια <i>Telaniftimatia</i> | | A covenant. Posh or fancy, or outdated, word for an agreement |
| 1653 | Αλυ'αυ <i>Alu'au</i> | | Branch (botany), a branch of something (as a metaphore), e.g. a branch of science or an organisation |
| 1654 | Κετυ <i>Ketu</i> | | Until |
| 1655 | Φοριν <i>Forin</i> | | Flood |
| 1656 | Καονγκακα <i>Kaongaka</i> | | To sweep |
| 1657 | Ανομενε (ανομενε) <i>Anomenè (anomene)</i> | | Fragile, tender, vulnerable |
| 1658 | Κιμακα ὀ <i>Kimaka yu</i> | | To be motivated, to be driven by |
| 1659 | Νιερνα <i>Nierua</i> | | Loss |
| 1700 | Νηλερα <i>Neilera</i> | | Tradition |
| 1701 | Ραμ <i>Ram</i> | | Opposite, something inverted or an antagonism, mirror image. It can be used as a prefix «ράμ-» in the same way as „anti-„. |
| 1702 | Ρόὰ- <i>Ròà-</i> | | Prefix for a lack of something or absence of it |
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