

Na'Vi Language

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Phonology and orthography

Na'vi is an unwritten language. Due to the tsaheylu that connects all life on Pandora, whereupon memories are stored and accessed, there is no need for a writing system. That said, for the purpose of humans learning Na'vi, a standardized form was developed using Roman letters coupled with diacritic marks on some vowels.

Phonology:

***Please note that all terms have been transcribed using IPA in the bilingual dictionaries. Stress markings have been added in many of the terms until further clarification has been made upon them.

Vowels:

There are seven simple vowels:

	Front	Central	Back
Close	[i] i [ɨ] ɨ		[u] u
Close-Mid			[o] o
Open-Mid	[e] ε [ä] æ		
Open		[a] a	

and four diphthongs [aw], [ew], [ay], [ey].

These vowels may occur in sequences, meaning there can be long strings of vowels within a word. However, each vowel counts as a syllable, so that *meuia* (honor) has four syllables [mɛ.u.i.a].

In addition, the syllabic consonants *l̪* [l̪] and *r̪* [r̪] behave as vowels, as in *płt̪e'* [pł.t̪eʔ] "to speak". The *r̪* is strongly trilled, and the *l̪* is "light", never a "dark" (velarized) *[ɫ̪]. These may occur directly before another vowel, as in *hrrap* [hṛ.ap] "dangerous".

Na'vi does not have vowel length or tone, but it does have contrastive stress: *tútə* ['tu.tə] "person", *tuté* [tu.'tə] "female person". Although stress may move with derivation, as here, it is not affected by inflection (case on nouns, tense on verbs, etc). So, for example, the verb *lu* "to be" has stress on its only vowel, the *u*, and no matter what else happens to it, the stress stays on that vowel: *lolú* [lo.'lu] "was" (lu), *lolängú* [lo.læng.'u] "was (ugh!)" (lxæng>u), etc.

C consonants

There are twenty one consonants in Na'vi. In transcriptions, the ejective consonants are written with digraphs in *x*, a convention that appears to be unique to Na'vi.

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Ejective	[px] p'	[tx] t'		[kx] k'	
Plosive	[p] p	[t] t		[k] k	[‘] ?
Affricate		[ts] ts			
Fricative	[f] f	[v] v	[s] s	[z] z	
Nasal	[m] m	[n] n		[ng] ñ	
Flap		[r] r̪			
Trill		[rr] r̪			
Liquid/glide	[w] w	[l] l or [ll] ll̪	[y] j		

The fricatives, *f v s z h*, and the affricate, *ts*, are restricted to the onset of a syllable; the other consonants may occur at either the beginning or at the end (though *w* or *y* in final position are considered parts of diphthongs, as they only occur as *ay ey aw ew* and may be followed by another final consonant, as in *skxawng* "moron"). However, in addition to appearing before vowels, (*f ts s*) may form consonant clusters with any of the unrestricted consonants (the stops and liquids/glides) apart from (') making for 39 clusters.

Lenition:

For some Na'Vi nouns with strong initial consonants, such as *px*, *t*, or *k*, adding either plural marker *ay-* or *me-* weakens that initial consonant. Theory behind lenition is largely thought to be easier and smoother pronunciation for the mouth. Regardless, the following sounds when found consonant initial are weakened to these following forms:

Before plural marker	After plural marker
px, tx, kx	p, t, k
p, t/ts, k	f, s, h
‘	Ø (deletion)

Examples:

tsmuk	'sibling'	kelku	'home'
aysmuk/smuk	'siblings'	mehelku/helku	'homes'
pxun	'arm'		
mepun/pun	'arms'		

Grammar

Pronouns

Na'vi pronouns encode clusivity. That is, there are different words for "we" depending on whether the speaker is including you or not. There are also special forms for the dual "the two of us" (with or without you), and the trial "the three of us", etc. They do not inflect for gender; although it's possible to distinguish "he" from "she", the distinction is optional.

	sing.	dual	trial	plural
Exclusive	oe	moe	—	ayoe
Inclusive		oeng	—	ayoeng
2nd person	nga	menga	—	aynga
3rd person	po	mefo	—	ayfo

The deferential, or ceremonial, forms of "I" and "you" are ohe and ngenga, respectively. "He" and "she" can optionally be differentiated as poan and poé.

These pronouns utilize a system of attaching several different morphemes to articulate what they mean.

me-	dual marker	oe	1 st .singular
ay-	plural marker	ng(a)	2 nd .singular
		po(an/é)	3 rd .singular

For example, the exclusive vs. inclusive dual really translates into “two me’s (meaning myself and someone else)” and “me and you”, respectively.

Pronouns are declined for case similarly to nouns (See Case below)

Nouns and prepositions

Nouns show greater number distinctions than human languages: besides singular and plural, they not only have special dual forms for two of an item (eyes, hands, lovers, etc.), which are not uncommon in human language, but also trial forms for three of an item, which on Earth are only found with pronouns (**This has yet to yield any examples) However, gender is only occasionally (and optionally) marked.

Plurals:

The plural prefix is ay-, and the dual is me- (nari "eye", menari "eyes"). Both trigger lenition in Na'vi words (See Lenition above) In nouns which undergo lenition, the plural prefix may be dropped, so the plural of tokx "body" is either aysokx or just sokx.

Gender:

Masculine nouns may be distinguished by the suffix **-an**, and feminine by **-é**, which is stressed: **tsmuk** or **tsmúktu** "sibling", **tsmúkan** "brother", **tsmuké** "sister".

Articles:

There is no distinction between definite and indefinite nouns; context is based largely on demonstratives (see Questions and demonstratives).

Case:

Case	Vowel Final Marker	Consonant Final Marker
Intransitive	N/A	N/A
Ergative (Transitive Agent)	-l	-ìl
Accusative (Transitive Patient)	-t(i)	-it
Dative	-ru	-ìru
Genitive	-yä	- eyä
Topical	-ri	-ìri

One way nouns are conjugated for case is by transitivity. However, unlike most of the languages spoken by humans, Na'vi has separate markers for the subject of a transitive verb and the object of the same transitive verb. An object is marked with the accusative suffix **-ti**, and an agent with the ergative suffix **-l**, while an intransitive subject has no case suffix. For example:

Oe-l nga-ti kam< ei >e
I-ERG you-ACC See<LAUD>
 "I See you" (a greeting)

For further explanation on Transitivity, please refer to the Crash course in linguistic terminology used for Na'Vi found on the learnnavi.org website under Downloads.

Genitive (-yä)

The genitive case refers to the possessive case, or a noun that modifies another noun. In English, the Genitive marker that is typically used is the ('s):

E.g. *John's cheese.*
Charlotte's book.

In the case of Na'Vi, the genitive marker is typically suffixed to the end of the pronoun to show possession over another noun.

E.g. Oe-yä tìmuntxa.
I-GEN mate
 'My mate'

Ayoeng-eyä Kelutrel
Pl.Incl.-GEN Hometree
'Our Hometree'

Dative (-ru)

The dative case is a grammatical case generally used to indicate the noun to whom something is given, or in other words, the recipient of something.

E.g. John gave **Mary** the book.

Mary was given the book from John.

Na'Vi: Amhul-1 Ralu-ru vul-ti tìng
Amhul-ERG Ralu-DAT treebranch-ACC give
'Amhul gives Ralu the treebranch'

Topic Marker (-ri)

The topic marker is used to introduce the topic of the clause, and is somewhat equivalent to (though much more common than) English "as for". It preempts the case of the noun: that is, when a noun is made topical, usually at the beginning of the clause, it takes the -ri suffix.

***This is not a substitute for the possessive case. Instead it is used to gather focus from a larger clause onto a single entity.

E.g. The play was not enjoyed by anyone.

As for John, the play was not enjoyable.

Na'Vi: tukru-ri lehrrap lu tengkrr oe taron
spear-TOP dangerous be while I hunt
'The spear is dangerous while/when I hunt'

Adpositions:

Besides case, the role of a noun in a clause may be indicated with adpositions. Any adposition may occur either as a preposition before the noun, or as an enclitic after the noun, a greater degree of freedom than human languages allow. For example, "with you" may be either *hu nga* or *ngahu*. When used as enclitics, they are much like the numerous cases found in Hungarian and Finnish. When used as prepositions, more along the lines of what English does, certain of them trigger lenition. One of the leniting prepositions is *mì* "in", as in *mì sokx* "in the body". This may cause some ambiguity with short plurals: *mì sokx* could also be short for *mì aysokx* "in the bodies".



'em "over, above"	'im "behind, in back"
eo "before, in front of"	fa "per" (with, by means of)
fpi "for the sake of"	ftu "from" (direction)
hu "with, together with" (accompaniment) <i>Eywa ngahu</i> Eywa (Na'vi god) (be) with you	ilä "via, along, by"
ka "across"	ne "to" (direction) <i>Terìran ayo e ayngane</i> we are walking your way
kip "among"	ta "from" (generic)
mi "in"	

Adjectives

Na'vi adjectives are inflected to show connection to their noun by using the syllabic vowel -a-, which is attached on the side closest to the noun. For example, "a long river" can be expressed either as,

ngim-a kilvan
long-ATTR river

or as,

kilvan a-ngim
river ATTR-long

The free word order holds for all attributives: Genitives (possessives) and relative clauses can also either precede or follow the noun they modify. The latter especially allows for great freedom of expression.

The attributive affix -a- is only used when an adjective modifies a noun. Predicative adjectives instead take the "be" verb *lu*:

kilvan ngim lu
river long be
"The river is long"

Numbers

As the Na'vi have four digits per hand, they have a base-eight number system. Only a few numbers are attested:



' aw	1
mune	2
tsìng	4
onmrr (?)	5
vofu	16
tsivol	32

From this it would appear that the root for 4 is tsì, for 8 is vo, and that 32 is "4 eights".

Numerals form various derivatives, such as ' awpo "one" (an individual), (ni)' awve "first", ' awsiténg "together" (one-make-same), kawtu "no-one" (negative *k*-), kawkrr "never" (not-one-time), ni' aw "only", and ni' awtu "alone" from "one"; also nìmun "again" and perhaps muntxa "to mate" from mun- "two".

Verbs

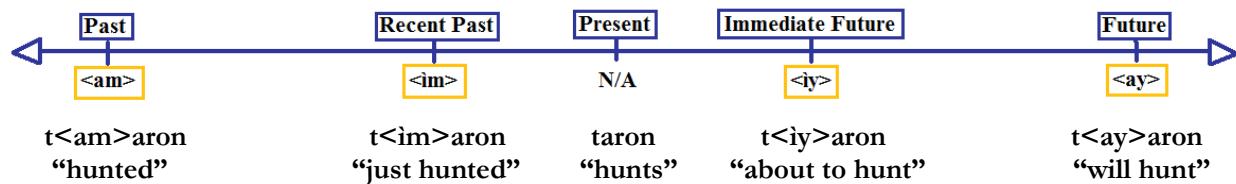
Verbs are conjugated for tense but not for person. That is, they record distinctions like "I am, I was, I would", but not like "I am, we are, s/he is". Conjugation relies exclusively on infixes, which are like suffixes but go inside the verb. "To hunt", for example, is taron, but "hunted" is t_ol_oaron, with the infix .

There are two positions for infixes: after the consonant (onset) of the penultimate syllable, and after the consonant of the final syllable. Because many Na'vi verbs have two syllables, these commonly occur on the first and last syllable, as in the examples below. In monosyllabic words like lu "be" and tsun "can", they both appear after the initial consonant, keeping their relative order, as in ts<äng>un [ts<äng>un] "was able to (ugh!)".

- The first infix position (after the consonant of the penultimate syllable) is taken by infixes for tense, aspect, or mood, as well as by participle and reflexive forms, which precede tense and aspect when they co-occur.

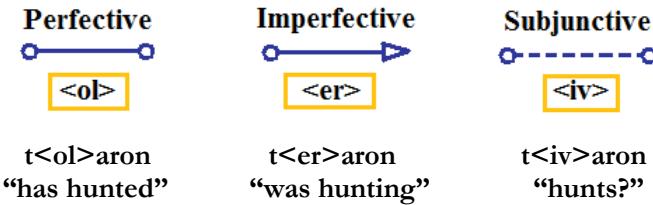
Tense:

Future (FUT)	<ay>
Immediate Future (IMM)	<iy>
Present (PRES)	N/A (unmarked)
Recent Past (REC)	<im>
Past (PST)	<am>



Aspect/Mood:

Perfective (PFV)	
Imperfective (IMFV)	<er>
Subjunctive (SJV)	<iv>



The perfective is a completed or contained action whereas the imperfective is an unfinished, ongoing or uncontained action. There is no clear subjunctive mood in English, but it essentially expresses hopes, uncertainties, possibilities or opinions. A clear English example is the Past Subjunctive of the verb "to be":

PAST: I was a teacher.
L<am>u karyu.

PAST SJV: If I had been a teacher.
Txo l<a<v>m>u karyu.

Participle/Reflexive:

Participle	<us>
Reflexive	?

The participial infix <us> is found in forms such as *kérusey* "dead", from *ke* "not" and *rey* "to live" (that is, "not-living"), and *txantslusam* "wise", from *txan* "much" and *tslam* "to understand" (that is, "much-understanding"). Like tense, aspect and mood, it falls under the first group of infixes that are inserted after the consonant of the penultimate syllable.

- The second infix position is taken by infixes for affect (speaker attitude, whether positive or negative) and for evidentiality (uncertainty or indirect knowledge). For example, in the greeting in the section on nouns, *Oel ngati kameie* "I See you", the verb *kame* "to See" is inflected positively as *kam<ei>e* to indicate the pleasure the speaker feels in the meeting. In the subsequent sentence, *Oeri ontu teya längu* "My nose is full (of his smell)", however, the phrase *teya lu* "is full" is inflected negatively as *teya l<äng>u* to indicate the speaker's distaste at the experience.

Laudative	<ei>
Pejorative	<äng>
Evidential	?
Deferential	?

t< im >ar< ei >on [hunt<REC><LAUD>] "just hunted ☺": The speaker is pleased, whether due to success or just the pleasure of the hunt.

t< ay >ar< äng >on [hunt<FUT><PEJ>] "will hunt ☹": The speaker is dissatisfied, bored, or not impressed.

The copular "be" vs. the locational "be":

There are two "be" verbs, lu, which is "be" in the sense that "A is B" and is used with adjectives (a copula), and tok, which is "be" in the sense of "A is in/at a place" (a verb of existence).

Negation:

Negation is made with the particle ke. Various other grammatical particles such as conjunctions join phrases and clauses: na "like, as", to "(more, less) than", sik (unquote), si, ulte "and", fu "or", slä "but".

Questions and demonstratives

Yes-no questions are asked with the final question marker srak?

Question marker		Demonstrative markers		
pe-		"what?"		fi-
		fay		"this"
		tsa-		"these"
		tsa-		"that"

peú, 'úpe	"what? which thing?"	fi'u	"this, this thing"	tsa'u	"that, that thing"
pesu, tupe	"who?"			tsatu	"that person"
pefyá, fyape	"how?"	fífyá	"like this"		
pehem, kempe	"what? which action?"	fíkem	"this (action)"	tsakem	"that (action)"
pehrr, krrpe	"when?"			tsakrr	"then"
pelun, lumpe	"why?"				
peseng, tsengpe	"where?"	fitseŋ(e)	"here"	tsatseng	"there"

These are merely the more common forms that pe, fi, fay and tsa combine with. However, they may combine with any noun (e.g. tsana'ring "that forest"). Likewise, other words may combine with the morphemes in the table, such as tengfyá "as" ('same way'), tengkrr "while" ('same time'), and kék'u "nothing".

Changing parts of speech

Adjectives may be derived from nouns with **le-**: hrrap "danger", lehrrap "dangerous". Verbs may be made from nouns with the generic action verb **si** "to make, to do": kelku "home", kelku si "to live (dwell)". Adverbs are formed in **nì-**: ftúe "easy", niftúe "easily". Abstract nouns may be derived from verbs and adjectives with the prefix **tì-**: rey "to live", tirey "life"; ngay "true", tingay, "truth". People associated with a verb are indicated by compounding with **-tu**: spe' é "to capture", spe' étu "a captive". A person who specializes in a verb (English *-er*) is indicated with **-yu**: táron "to hunt", táronyu "hunter".

Phrases

"Hello, how are you?"

Kaltxì. nga-ru lu fpom srak?
[kalt'ì ngaru lu fpom srak]
Greetings. You-DAT be well.being QUESTION

"It's a pleasure to be able to chat with you in Na'vi"

Tsun oe nga-hu nì-Na'vi pivängkxo a fi-'u oe-ru prrte' lu
be.able I you-with ADV-Na'vi pleasure? that this-thing I-DAT speak^[Ω] be

"I apologise for this moron"

Fi-skxawng-ìri tsapxalute s<eng>i oe
this-moron-TOP apology make<?> I

"These demons are forbidden here"

F-ay-vrrtep fi-tsenge lu kxani
this-PL-demon this-place be forbidden

"My nose is full of his alien smell."

Oe-ri ta peyä fahew a-kewong ontu teya l<äng>u
me-TOP from his smell ATTR-alien nose full be<PEJ>

Lexicon

Na'Vi - English		English - Na'Vi	
'		A	
'ampi v /əmpi/	touch	across	ka pr
'aw n /əw/	one number	again	nìmun adv
'awpo pn /əwpo/	one one (person)	agree	mllte v
'awsiteng adv /əwsi.ten/	together	alarm cry	rawke n
'awve adj /əwve/	first	alien	ketuwong n
'e'al adj /ə'e.al/	worst	alien	kewong n
'eko n /əko/	attack	Alien (i.e. non-Na'vi)	faketuan n
'ekong n /əkong/	beat (rhythmic)	all all (of),in to, to,completely	nìwotx pr
'engeng n /əŋŋeŋ/	level	allow	tung v
'eveneng n /əvəŋŋeŋ/	child	almost	stum adv
'evi n /əvi/	kid (affectionate form of "child")	alone alone (as one person)	nì'awtu adj
'awn v /əwŋ/	remain,stay	among	kip pr
'heyu n /əheju/	spiral	ancestor	pizayu n
'nglisi n /əŋgli.si/	English language	and	sì conj
'it n /əit/	bit a small amount	and	ulte conj
'itan n /ətan/	son	animal,beast	ioang n
'ite n /ətē/	daughter	apology	tsap'alute n
'ok n /əok/	remembrance	arm	pxun n
'ong v /əonŋ/	unfold,blossom	arrive	pähem v
		arrow	swizaw n
		art	tseo n

'upe n /'u.pε/	what (thing)	as as (= same way as)	tengfyā adj, conj
'upxare n /'u.p'a.rε/	Message	ask	pawm v
A			
a adj /a/	which, that	attack	'eko n
äie n /æ.'i.ε/	vision	avatar; dreamwalker body	uniltirantokx n
alaksì adj /al.'ak.si/	ready	awake	txen adj
alim adj /'al.im/	far far away,at a distance	away (direction)	neto pr
Amhul n /'am.hul/	child's name	away (position)	miso pr
Änsit n /'æn.sit/	child's name	B	
apxa adj /ap'a/	large	baby carrier/sling	iveh k'nivi s'di n
atan adj, n /a.'tan/	light	back (direction)	ne'im pr
atokirina' n /a.to.ki.ri.'na?/	Seeds of the great tree	bad,evil	kawng adj
ätxäle n /'æt'.æ.le/	request	badge	pätsì n
atxkxe n /'at'k'.ε/	land	be at,occupy a space	tok v
au n /au/	drum (made of skin)	be be (am,is,are)	lu v
aungia n /'auŋ.i.a/	sign,omen	be responsible	kllfriyo' v, c
ayfo pn /'aj.fo/	they	beat (rhythmic)	'ekong n
aylaru conj /aj.la.'ru/	to the others (contraction of aylabеру)	become	slu v
aynga pn /'aj.nja/	you	beetle larva(e)	teylu n
ayoe pn /aj.o.'ε/	we (exclusive)	before, in front of	eo pr
ayoeng pn /aj.o.'εŋ/	we (inclusive)	begin,start	sngä'i v
E			
ean adj /ɛ.an/	blue	beginning,start time	sngä'ikrr n
		big big (in stature)	tsawl adj
		bind	yìm v
		bit a small amount	'it n
		bit a small amount	nì'it n

eltu n /'ɛl.tu/	brain	blue	ean adj
eltu si v, c /'ɛl.tu si/	listen pay attention,quit goofing off	blue flower	seze n
eltungawng n /'ɛl.tu.ŋawnj/	brainworm	Blue Flute Clan	Omatikaya n
emza'u v /ɛm.'za.ʔu/	pass (a test)	body	tokx n
eo pr /eo/	before, in front of	bond bond (neural connection)	Tsaheylu n
Eyaye n /ɛ.'ja.je/	Plant species (Warbonnet)	boom	kxangangang n
eyk v /ɛjk/	lead	bow and arrow	tsko swizaw n
eyktan n /ɛjk.tan/	leader	bow bow (weapon)	tsko n
Eywa n /'ɛj.wa/	World spirit guiding force and deity (equivalent to Gaia); Eywa PN	brain	eltu n
Eywa ngahu int /'ɛj.wa 'na.hu/	good-bye,Eywa (be with you)	brainworm	eltungawng n
F			
fa pr /fa/	with with (by means of)	branch branch (of a tree)	vul n
faheu v /'fa.he <u>e</u> /	smell	brave	tsteu adj
faketuan n /fa.'kɛ.tu.an/	Alien (i.e. non-Na'vi)	bring	zamunge v
fifya pn /'fif.ja/	this this way,like this	brother	tsmukan n
fikem pn /'fi.kɛm/	this this (action)	burn,consume	nekx v
fipo pn /'fi.po/	this this one (person or thing)	but	slä conj
fitseng(e) pn /fi.'tsɛn(e)/	this, here here,this place	butt,rear end	txim n
fi'u pn /'fi.ʔu/	this this (thing)	by,via,following	ilä (also: ilä) pr
fkarut v /'fka.rut/	peel	C	
		call	syaw v
		calm	mawey adj
		can,be able	tsun v
		captive	spe'etu n
		capture	spe'e v
		center (or place in	kxamtseng n

fkeu adj /fkeu/	mighty	the middle)	
fko adj /fko/	one	challenge challenge (ceremonial)	fpeio v
fmawn n /fmawn/	news news,something to report	change	latem v
fmetok n /'fmɛ.tok/	test	child	'eveng n
fmi v /fmi/	try	child's name	Amhul n
fnu v, c /fnu/	quiet quiet ("be quiet!")	child's name	Änsit n
fo pn /fo/	they	child's name	Ralu n
fpak v /fpak/	hold off,suspend action	choose	ftxey v
fpe' v /fpe?/	send	clan	olo' n
fpeio v /fpe.'i.o/	challenge challenge (ceremonial)	clan leader	olo'eyktan n
fpi i /fpi/	for the sake of	clear,certain	law adj
fpom n /fpom/	well-being, peace	clever clever (thing)	sìlronsem adj
fxafaw n /'fp'a.faw/	medusa (animal)	close close to	lok adj
fxäkìm v /'fp'æ.kìm/	enter	colleague	lertu n
frapo pn /frapo/	everyone	come	za'u v
fra'u pn /fra?u/	everything	continually	nìtut adv
ftang v /ftaŋ/	stop	cord	telem n
fte conj /ftε/	so that	create	ngop v
fteke conj /fте.kε/	so that not,lest	creature	swirä n
ftia v /'fti.a/	study	cut	mun'i v
ftu pr /ftu/	from from (direction)	D	
ftue adj /'ftu.ɛ/	easy	daddy	sempu n
		dance	sreu v
		danger	hrrap n
		dangerous	lehrrap adj

ftxey v /ft'ej/	choose	daughter	'ite n
fu conj /fu/	or	day	trr n
fya'o n /'fja.ʔo/	path, way	dead	kerusey adj
fyape conj /'fja.pe/	how	demon	vrrtep n
fyawìntxu n /fjawi.ʔt'u/	guide	destroy	ska'a v
H		die	terkup v
ha conj /ha/	so so (or "in that case")	dig up	kllkulat v
hapxì n /ha.'p'i/	part	dim dim (of a person)	snumìna adj
hasey adj /'ha.sej/	done, finished	dinner dinner,served meal	wutso n
hawnu v /'haw.nu/	protect,shelter	Direhorse	pa'li n
hi'i adj /'hi.ʔi/	small	dive	tawng v
hiyìk adj /'hi.jik/	funny, strange	do not negative (do not)	rä'ä v
hrrap n /hrap/	danger	do,make	si v
hu adj /hu/	with with (accompaniment)	doctor	toktor n
hufwe n /'huf.we/	wind	done, finished	hasey adj
hum v /hum/	leave, depart	dream	unil n
I		Dream Hunt	Uniltaron n
i'en n /i.'ʔen/	stringed instrument	dreamwalker	uniltìranyu n
Iknimaya n /ik.ni.ma.'ja/	Thundering rocks,Stairway to Heaven (floating mountains)	drive out	kurakx v
ikran n /ik.'ran/	mountain banshee	drum (made of skin)	au n
ilä (also: ɻlä) pr /'ɻ.læ/ or /ɻl.æ/	by,via,following	duck	tawng n
ioang n /'i.o.anj/	animal,beast	E	
		ear	mikyun n
		easily	nìftue adv

irayo n, i /i.'ra.jo/	thank you	easy	ftue adj
iveh k'nivi s'di n /'i.vəh 'k'ni.vi s'di/	baby carrier/sling	eat	yom v
K		elbow	pxuntil n
ka pr /ka/	across	English language	'inglìsì n
kä v /kæ/	go	enough	nìtam adj
kaltxì n /kal.'t'i/	hello	enter	fpxákìm v
kämakto v /kæ. 'mak.to/	ride out	everyone	frapo pn
kame v /'ka.me/	See (spiritual sense)	everything	fra'u pn
kangay adj /'kanj.aj/	valid	evil	tìkawng n
karyu n /'kar.ju/	teacher	examine	steftxaw v
kato n /'ka.to/	rhythm	example	tìkenong n
kawkrr adv /kaw.'kr/	never	eye	nari n
kawng adj /kawn/	bad,evil	eyes (two)	menari n
F		false	tsleng adj
kawtu pn /kaw.'tu/	no one	far far away,at a distance	alìm adj
ke adv /kε/	not	fast	nìwin adj
kea adj /'kε.a/	no no (before a noun)	father	sempul n
kehe adv /'kε.he/	no	fear	txopu n
kelku n /'kèl.ku/	home	feed	yomting v
kelku si v /'kèl.ku si/	live,dwell	female female (person)	tutee n, adj
Kelutrel n /'kèl.u.trel/	Hometree Hometree (tree for living in)	finger	zekwä n
kempe pn /'kèm.pe/	what what (action)	fire	txep n
kenong v /'kè.nonj/	model,represent,exemplify	first	'awve adj
		first	nì'awve adj

kerusey adj /'kε.ru.sej/	dead	fly	tswayon v
ketuwong n /'kε.tu.woŋ/	alien	for the sake of	fpi i
ke'u n /'kε.ʔu/	nothing	forbidden	kxanì adj
kewong n /'kε.woŋ/	alien	forest	na'ring n
keye'ung n /kε.'jε.ʔuŋ/	insanity	forgiveness	txoa n
kifkey n /kif.'kej/	world world (physical,solid)	four	tsìng n, adj
kìm v /kim/	spin	fresh fresh,appealing as food	pxasul adj
kin v /kin/	need	from above	ta'em pr
kinä n, adj /'ki.næ/	seven	from from (direction)	ftu pr
kinam n /'ki.nam/	leg	from from (various uses)	ta pr
kinamtil n /'ki.nam.til/	knee	full	teya adj
kìng n /kiŋ/	thread	funny, strange	hiyìk adj
kì'ong n /'ki.ʔoŋ/	species of fruit or vegetable	G	
kip pr /kip/	among	get down get down! (literally,"to the ground!")	ne kllte! i
kìte'e n /ki. 'tε.ʔε/	service	give	tìng v
kìyevame n /ki.je.'va.me/	good-bye good-bye,see you again soon	go	kä v
kllfriyo' v, c /kl:. 'fri.jo/	be responsible	good	siltsan adj
kllkulat v /kl:. 'ku.lat/	dig up	good-bye good- bye,see you again soon	kìyevame n
kllxem v /kl:. 'kem/	stand	good-bye,Eywa (be with you)	Eywa ngahu int
kllpxìltu n /kl:. 'p'il.tu/	territory	Got it. I understand.	tslolam i
kllte n /kl:. 'tε/	Ground	grab	niä v

krr n /kr/	time	grant	teswotìng v
krrnekx v /kr.'nek'/	take/consume time	great leonopteryx last shadow (great leonopteryx)	toruk n
kruppe adv /kr.'pe/	when	great,much,many great (in quantity); much	txan adj
kunsip n /'kun.sip/	gunship	great,noble	nawm adj
kurakx v /ku.'rak'/	drive out	ground	kllte n
Kx		group of people,party	pongu pn
kxam n /k'am/	middle,midpoint	guide	fyawìntxu n
kxamtseng n /'k'am.tsəŋ/	center (or place in the middle)	gunship	kunsip n
kxangangang n /'k'anq.anq.anq/	boom	H	
kxanì adj /k'ani/	forbidden	halt	txey v
kxawm adv /k'awm/	perhaps,maybe	he	poan pn
kxener n /'k'ɛ.nɛr/	species of fruit or vegetable	he,she	po pn
kxetse n /'k'ɛ.tse/	tail	heart	txe'lan n
L		hello	kaltxi n
lahe adj, pn /'la.he/	other	help help,assistance	srung n
lam v /lam/	seem,appear	hexapede,hexapod	Yerik n
lapo pn /'la.po/	other other one (person or thing)	hold off,suspend action	fpak v
latem v /'la.tɛm/	change	home	kelku n
law adj /law/	clear,certain	Hometree Hometree (tree for living in)	Kelutrel n
lehrrap adj / le.'hrap/	dangerous	honor	meuia n
Lenay'ga n /'lɛ.naj.?ga/	Slinger Slinger (predatory creature)	hot	som adj
lertu n /'lɛr.tu/	colleague	how	fyape conj

lì'u n /'li.ʔu/	word	how	pefyा adv
lok adj /lok/	close close to	hunt	taron v
lonu v /'lo.nu/	release,let go	hunter	taronyu n
lrrtok v /'lr.tok/	smile	I	
lu v /lu/	be be (am,is,are)	I	oe pn
lumpe adv /'lum.pe/	why	I I (deferential or ceremonial form)	ohe pn
M		if	txo conj
makto v /mak.'to/	ride	if not if not,or else	txokefyaw conj
mawey adj /ma.'wej/	calm	in	mì pr
mefo pn /'me fo/	they (those two)	insanity	keye'ung n
menari n /me.ˈna.ri/	eyes (two)	interpret	ralpeng v
meuia n /me.ˈu.i.a/	honor	J	
meyp adj /mep/	weak	joint,hinge	til n
mì pr /mi/	in	K	
mikyun n /mik.ˈjun/	ear	kid (affectionate form of "child")	'evi n
mìn adj /min/	turn	kill	tspang v
mìso pr /'mi.so/	away (position)	knee	kinamtil n
mllte v /ml.:.tə/	agree	know	omum v
L		L	
moe pn /'mo.e/	we we two (exclusive)	land	atxkxe n
mokri n /'mok.ri/	voice	large	apxa adj
muiä adj /mu.ˈi.æ/	proper,fair,right	lead	eyk v
mune n, adj /'mu.ne/	two	leader	eyktan n
munge v /'mu.ŋe/	take,bring	learn	nume v
		leave, depart	hum v

mun'i v /mun.'?i/	cut	leave,abandon	txìng v
muntxa adj /mun.'t'a/	mated	leg	kinam n
N		level	'engeng n
na conj /na/	like,as	life	tìrey n
nang i /nanj/	particle for surprise or exclamation	light	atan adj, n
nantang n /'nan.tanj/	viperwolf Caniferratus costatus or “striped armored wolf.”	like us	Niayoeg adj, i
nari n /'na.ri/	eye	like,as	na conj
nari si c, v /'na.ri si/	watch out,be careful	like,as	pxel pr
na'rìng n /'na.?rinj/	forest	lip	seyri n
Na'vi n /na?.vi/	the People the People (name for themselves)	listen	tìng mikyun v
nawm adj /nawm/	great,noble	listen pay attention,quit goofing off	eltu si v, c
ne kllte! i /ne kl:.te/	get down get down! (literally,"to the ground!")	live	rey v
ne pr /ne/	to (direction)	live,dwell	kelku si v
ne`im pr /ne?im/	back (direction)	long (period of time)	yol adj
nekx v /nek'/	burn,consume	longer longer (time)	nulkrr adj
neto pr /'ne.to/	away (direction)	look	tìng nari v
neu v /'ne.u/	want	look look (at)	nìn v
niä v /'ni.æ/	grab	M	
nì'aw adj /ni.'?aw./	only	male male (person)	tutean n, adj
nì'awtu adj /ni.'?aw.tu/	alone alone (as one person)	many	pxay adj, pn
		marker for yes-no questions	srak(e)
		mated	muntxa adj
		matriarch	Tsahìk n
		matter matter	txele v

nì'awve adj /nì.'?aw.vε/	first	(subject)	
nìayoeg adj, i /nì.'aj.o.εg/	like us	matter matter,be of importance	tsranten v
nìftue adv /nì.'ftu.ε/	easily	meaning	ral n
nìftxavang adv /nì.'ft'a.van/	passionately,with all heart	medusa (animal)	fpxafaw n
nìhawng adv /nì.'hawn/	too too,excessively	meeting	ultxa n
nì'it n /nì.'?it/	bit a small amount	message	'upxare n
nìltsan adv /nìl.'tsan/	well	middle,midpoint	kxam n
nìmun adv /nìl.'mun/	again	mighty	fkeu adj
nìn v /nìn/	look look (at)	mind	ronsem n
nìngay adv /nìŋ.'aj/	truly	model,represent,exemplify	kenong v
nìtam adj /nìl.'tam/	enough	moment	swaw n
nìtut adv /nìl.'tut/	continually	mommy	sa'nú n
nìtxan adj /nìl.'t'an/	much	more	nì'lúl adj
nì'ul adj /nìl.'?ul/	more	moron	skxawng n
nìwin adj /nìl.'win/	fast	mother	sa'nok n
nìwotx pr /nìl.'wot'/	all all (of),in to,to,completely	mountain banshee	ikran n
nulkrr adj /nul.'kr/	longer longer (time)	move,shift position	rikx v
nume v /nu.'mε/	learn	much	nìtxan adj
Ng			
nga pn /ŋa/	you	music	pamtseo n
ngawng n /ŋawŋ/	worm	must	zene v
ngay adj /ŋaj/	true	N	
		need	kin v
		need	tìkin v
		never	kawkrr adv
		news	fmawn n
		news,something to	

ngenga pn /'ŋɛ.ŋa/	you you (honorific form)	report	
ngop v /ŋop/	Create	night	txon n
O		no	kehe adv
oe pr /'o.e/	I	no no (before a noun)	kea adj
oeng pr /'o.ɛŋ/	We two (you and I)	no one	kawtu pn
ohe pr /'o.he/	I (deferential or ceremonial form)	nose	ontu n
olo' n /'o.loʔ/	clan	not	ke adv
olo'eyktan n /'ol.o.'ɛj.k.tan/	clan leader	nothing	ke'u n
Omatikaya n /om.a.ti.'kaj.a/	Blue Flute Clan	now	set adv
omum v /'o.mum/	know	O	
ontu n /'on.tu/	nose	offence,insult	zoplo n
P		one	fko adj
pähem v /'pæ.hem/	arrive	one number	'aw n
pak i /pak/	particle for surprise or exclamation	one one (person)	'awpo pn
pa'li n /'pa?li/	Direhorse	only	nì'aw adj
palulukan n /'pa.lu.'lu.kan/	Thanator Dry Mouth Bringer of Fear (Thanator)	or	fu conj
pam n /pam/	sound	other	lahe adj, pn
pamtseo n /'pam.tsə.o/	music	other other one (person or thing)	lapo pn
pänuting v /pæ.'nu.tin/	promise (a thing to someone) promise (a thing to someone)	outside	wrrpa adj
pätsì n /pæ.'tsi/	badge	P	
		part	hapxì n
		particle for surprise or exclamation	nang i
		particle for surprise or exclamation	pak i
		particle used in full	te pa

pawm v /pawm/	ask	names	
pe pn, adv /pɛ/	what what (before a noun)	pass (a test)	emza'u v
pehem pn, adv /'pɛ.hɛm/	what what (action)	passionately,with all heart	nìftxavang adv
pehrr adv /pɛ.'hr/	when	path, way	fy'a'o n
pelun adv /'pɛ.lun/	why	pattern	renu n
peng v /pɛŋ/	tell	peel	fkarut v
peseng adv /'pɛ.sɛŋ/	where	People the People (name for themselves)	Na'vi n
pesu pn /'pɛ.su/	who	perhaps,maybe	kxawm adv
peu pn, adv /'pɛ.u/	what what (thing)	person	tute n
pey c, v /pɛj/	wait	place	tseng(e) n
pefyā adv /'pɛf.ja/	how	Plant species (Warbonnet)	Eyaye n
pizayu n /'pi.za.ju/	ancestor	please	rutexe v
pltxe v /pl:.t'ɛ/	speak	poison	txum n
po pn /po/	he,she	pretty	sevin adj
poan pn /po.'an/	he	promise (a thing to someone) promise (a thing to someone)	pänutìng v
poe pn /po.'ɛ/	she	proper,fair,right	muiä adj
pongu pn /'ponju/	group of people,party	protect,shelter	hawnu v
Px		protection	tihawnu n
pxan adj /p'an/	worthy	pull	za'ärìp v
pxasul adj /'p'a.sul/	fresh fresh,appealing as food	Q	
pxay adj, pn /p'aj/	many	quiet quiet ("be quiet!")	fnu v, c
pxel pr /p'ɛl/	like,as		

pxi adj /p'i/	sharp	R	
pxun n /p'un/	arm	rain	tompa n
pxuntil n /'p'un.til/	Elbow	ready	alaksi adj
R		release,let go	lonu v
rä'ää v /'ræ.ʔæ/	do not negative (do not)	remain,stay	ˋawn v
ral n /ral/	meaning	remembrance	'ok n
ralpeng v /'ral.peŋ/	interpret	request	ätxäle n
Ralu n /'ra.lu/	child's name	rhythm	kato n
rawke n /raw.'ke/	alarm cry	ride	makto v
renu n /'rə.nu/	pattern	ride out	kämakto v
rey v /rej/	live	rock,stone	tskxe n
rikx v /rik'/	move,shift position	run	tul v
rim adj /rim/	yellow	S	
rina' n /'ri.naʔ/	seed	sacred	swok n
riti n /riti/	stingbat	sacred place	swotu n
rol v /rol/	sing	safe place,refuge	zongtseng n
ronsem n /'ron.səm/	mind	save	zong v
rutxe v /ru.'t'ɛ/	please	saying; quote	san n
S		see (physical sense)	tse'a v
san n /san/	saying; quote	See (spiritual sense)	kame v
sa'nok n /'saʔ.nok/	mother	seed	rina' n
sa'nu n /'saʔ.nu/	mommy	Seeds of the great tree	atokirina' n
sänume n /sæ.ˋnu.me/	teaching,instruction	seem,appear	lam v
		send	fpe' v
		service	kite'e n

sat pn /sat/	that that (after ftu only)	seven	kinä n, adj
sempu n /'sem.pu/	daddy	sharp	pxi adj
sempul n /'sem.pul/	father	she	poe pn
set adv /set/	now	show	wintxu v
sevin adj /səvin/	pretty	sibling	tsmuk, tsmuktu n
seyri n /səjri/	lip	sign, omen	aungia n
seze n /səzə/	blue flower	sing	rol v
sì conj /sI/	and	sister	tsmuke n
si v /si/	do, make	sixteen	vofu n, adj
sìk v /sìk/	unquote	sky	taw n
sìlronsem adj /sìl.'ron.sem/	clever clever (thing)	Sky Person	Tawtute n
siltsan adj /sìl.'tsan/	good	Slinger Slinger (predatory creature)	Lenay'ga n
ska'a v /'ska.?a/	destroy	small	hì'i adj
skxawng n /sk?awŋ/	moron	smell	faheu v
slä conj /slæ/	but	smile	lrrtok v
slu v /slu/	become	so so (or "in that case")	ha conj
sngä'i v /'sŋæ.?i/	begin, start	so that	fte conj
sngä'ikrr n /'sŋæ.?i.kr/	beginning, start time	so that not, lest	fteke conj
snùmìna adj /'snu.mi.na/	dim dim (of a person)	son	'itan n
som adj /som/	hot	song	tìrol n
spe'e v /spe.'?ε/	capture	song	way n
spe'etu n /spe.'?ε.tu/	captive	songchord	waytelem n
srak(e) /srak(ε)/	marker for yes-no	soon	ye'rìn adv
		sound	pam n
		speak	plltxe v

	questions	spear	tukru n
srane adv /'sra.ne/	yes	species of fruit or vegetable	kì'ong n
sreu v /'sre.u/	dance	species of fruit or vegetable	kxener n
srung n /srunj/	help help,assistance	spin	kìm v
steftxaw v /stef.'t'aw/	examine	spiral	'iheyu n
stum adv /stum/	almost	spirit	tirea n
sutx v /sut'/	track,lock up	spirit animal	tireaioang n
swaw n /swaw/	moment	spirit path	tireafya'o n
swirä n /'swi.ræ/	creature	spread,proliferate	virä v
swizaw n /'swi.zaw/	arrow	stand	kllkxem v
swok n /swok/	sacred	star	tanhì n
swotu n /'swo.tu/	sacred place	stingbat	riti n
syaw v /sjaw/	call	stop	ftang v
T		stopping	tiftang n
ta pr /ta/	from from (various uses)	straight	yey adj
ta'em pr /'ta.?em/	from above	strength	tìtxur n
täftxu v /tæ.'ft'u/	weave	strike	takuk v
täftxuyu n /tæ.'ft'u.ju/	weaver	stringed instrument	i'en n
takuk v /'ta.kuk/	strike	strong	txur adj
talioang n /'tal.i.'o.anj/	sturmbeest	study	ftia v
tam v /tam/	suffice suffice,"do"	sturmbeest	talioang n
tangek n /'tanj.ek/	trunk trunk (of a tree)	suffice suffice,"do"	tam v
tanhì n /tan.'hi/	star	sun	tsawke n
T			
	tail	kxetse n	

taron v /'ta.ron/	hunt	take,bring	munge v
taronyu n /'ta.ron.ju/	hunter	take/consume time	krrnekx v
taw n /taw/	sky	teacher	karyu n
tawng n /tawŋ/	duck	teaching,instruction	sänume n
tawng v /tawŋ/	dive	tell	peng v
Tawtute n /'taw.tu.te/	Sky Person	territory	kllpxìltu n
te pa /tε/	particle used in full names	test	fmetok n
telem n /'tε.lém/	cord	test	tifmetok n
tengfya adj, conj /'tεŋ.fja/	as as (= same way as)	than; comparative mark	to conj
tengkrr conj, pr /tεŋ.'kr/	while (= same time as)	Thanator Dry Mouth Bringer of Fear (Thanator)	palulukan n
terkup v /'tεr.kup/	die	thank you	irayo n, i
teswotìng v /tε. swo.tnŋ/	grant	that	tsnì pn
teya adj /tεja/	full	that that (action)	tsakem pn
teylu n /tεj.'lu/	beetle larva(e)	that that (after ftu only)	sat pn
tifmetok n /tif.'mε.tok/	test	that that (as object)	tsat pn
tiftang n /tì.'ftan/	stopping	that that (thing)	tsa'u pn
tihawnu n /tì. 'haw.nu/	protection	that that person	tsatu pn
tikawng n. /tì. 'kawŋ/	evil	then then,at that time	tsakrr pn
tikenong n /tì. 'kε.norŋ/	example	there there,that place	tsatseng adv
tikin adj /tì. 'kin/	necessary	they	ayfo pn
til n /til/	joint,hinge	they	fo pn
tìng mikyun v /tmŋ 'mik.jun/	listen	they (those two)	mefo pn
		thirty-two thirty-two	tsìvol n, adj

tìng nari v /tɪŋ̩ 'na.ri/	look	(octal: 40)	
tìng v /tɪŋ̩/	give	this this (action)	fikem pn
tìngay n /'tɪŋ̩.aj/	truth	this this (thing)	fi'u pn
tìran v /tɪ. 'ran/	walk	this this one (person or thing)	fipo pn
tirea n /ti'ře.a/	spirit	this this way,like this	fifya pn
tireafya'o n /tir.'e.a.'fja.řo/	spirit path	this, here here, this place	fitseng(e) pn
tireaioang n /ti. 'ře.a.i. 'o.anj/	spirit animal	thread	kìng n
tìrey n /tɪ. 'řej/	life	Thundering rocks,Stairway to Heaven (floating mountains)	Iknimaya n
tìrol n /tɪ. 'rol/	song	time	krr n
tìtxur n /tɪ. 't'ur/	strength	to (direction)	ne pr
to conj /to/	than; comparative mark	to the others (contraction of aylaburu)	aylaru conj
tok v /tok/	be at,occupy a space	together	'awsiteng adv
toktor n /tok.'tor/	doctor	too too,excessively	nìhawng adv
tokx n /tok'/	body	touch	'ampi v
tompa n /'tom.pa/	rain	track,lock up	sutx v
toruk n /'_to_.ruk/	great leonopteryx last shadow (great leonopteryx)	training,exercise	tskxekeng n
trr n /tr/	day	tree	utral n
tukru n /tuk. 'ru/	spear	Tree of Voices	Utral Aymokriyä n
tul v /tul/	run	true	ngay adj
tung v /tun/	allow	truly	nìngay adv
tupe adv /tu. 'pe/	who	trunk trunk (of a	tangek n
tute n /'tu.te/	person		

tutean n, adj /tu.te.'an/	male male (person)	tree)		
tutee n, adj /tu.te.'ɛ/	female female (person)	truth	tingay n	
Ts			try	
tsaheylu n /tsa.'hej.lu/	bond (neural connection)	turn	fmi v	
tsahìk n /'tsa.hìk/	matriarch	two	mune n, adj	
tsakem pn /'tsa.kem/	that (action)	U		
tsakrr conj /tsa.'kr/	then, at that time	understand	tslam v	
tsam n /tsam/	war	unfold,blossom	'ong v	
tsampongu n /'tsam.pon.u/	war party	unquote	sìk v	
tsamsiyu n /'tsam.si.ju/	warrior	V		
tsap'alute n /tsa.'p'a.lu.te/	apology	valid	kangay adj	
tsat pn /tsat/	that that (as object)	viperwolf Caniferratus costatus or “striped armored wolf.”	nantang n	
tsatseng adv /'tsa.tsəŋ/	there there,that place	vision	äie n	
tsatu pn /'tsat.u/	that that person	voice	mokri n	
tsa'u pn /tsa.'?u/	that that (thing)	W		
tsawke n /'tsaw.ke/	sun	wait	pey c, v	
tsawl adj /tsawl/	big big (in stature)	walk	tìran v	
tse'a v /'tsə.?a/	see (physical sense)	want	neu v	
tseng(e) n /tsenj(ε)/	place	war	tsam n	
tsengpe conj /'tsenj.pe/	where	war party	tsampongu n	
tseo n /'tsə.o/	art	warrior	tsamsiyu n	
tsìng n, adj /tsinj/	four	wash	yur v	
tsìvol n, adj /'tsi.vol/	thirty-two thirty-two	watch out,be careful	nari si c, v	
		we (exclusive)	ayoe pn	

	(octal: 40)	we (inclusive)	ayoeng pn
tsko n /tsko/	bow bow (weapon)	we we two (exclusive)	moe pn
tsko swizaw n /tsko 'swi.zaw/	bow and arrow	we we two (you and I)	oeng pn
tskxe n /tsk'ε/	rock,stone	weak	meyp adj
tskxekeng n /'tsk'ε.kεŋ/	training,exercise	weave	täftxu v
tslam v /tslam/	understand	weaver	täftxuyu n
tsleng adj /tslenj/	false	well	nìltsan adv
tslolam i /tslo.lam/	Got it. I understand.	well-being, peace	fpom n
tsmuk,tsmuktu n /tsmuk/ /'tsmuk.tu/	sibling	what (thing)	'upe n
tsmukan n /tsmuk.an/	brother	what what (action)	kempe pn
tsmuke n /tsmuk.ε/	sister	what what (action)	pehem pn, adv
tsnì pn /tsnì/	that	what what (before a noun)	pe pn, adv
tspang v /tspanj/	kill	what what (thing)	peu pn, adv
tsranten v /tsran.ten/	matter matter,be of importance	when	krrpe adv
tsteu adj /tstε.u/	brave	when	pehrr adv
tsun v /tsun/	can,be able	where	peseng adv
tswayon v /tswaj.on/	fly	where	tsengpe conj
tsyal n /tsjal/	wing	which, that	a adj
Tx		while (= same time as)	tengkrr conj, pr
txan adj /t'an/	great,much,many great (in quantity); much	who	pesu pn
txantslusam adj /'t'an.tsłu.sam/	wise wise,much-knowing	who	tupe adv
txe'lan n /t'ε?.lan/	heart	why	lumpe adv
		why	pelun adv
		wind	hufwe n

txele v /t'ε.le/	matter matter (subject)	wing	tsyal n
txen adj /t'ɛn/	awake	wise wise,much-knowing	txantslusam adj
txep n /t'ɛp/	fire	with with (accompaniment)	hu adj
txey v /t'ɛj/	halt	with with (by means of)	fa pr
txim n /t'ɪm/	butt,rear end	word	lì'u n
txing v /t'ɪŋ/	leave,abandon	World spirit guiding force and deity (equivalent to Gaia); Eywa PN	Eywa n
txo conj /t'o/	if	world world (physical,solid)	kifkey n
txoa n /t'o.a/	forgiveness	worm	ngawng n
txokefyaw conj /t'o.kε.fjaw/	if not if not,or else	worst	'e'al adj
txon n /t'on/	night	worthy	pxan adj
txopu n /t'o.pu/	fear	Y	
txum n /t'um/	poison	year	zìsìt n
txur adj /t'ur/	strong	yellow	rim adj
U		yes	srane adv
ulte conj /ul.te/	and	you	aynga pn
ultxa n /ul.t'a/	meeting	you	nga pn
unil n /un.il/	dream	you you (honorific form)	ngenga pn
Uniltaron n /un.il.ta.ron/	Dream Hunt		
uniltirantokx n /un.il.ti.'fan.tok'/	avatar; dreamwalker body		
uniltiranyu n /un.il.ti.'ran.ju/	dreamwalker		
Utral Aymokriyä n /_u.tral aj.'mok.ri.jæ/	Tree of Voices		
utral n /_u.tral/	tree		

V	
virä v /'vi.ræ/	spread,proliferate
vofu n, adj /vo.'fu/	sixteen
vrtep n /'vr.tep/	demon
vul n /vul/	branch branch (of a tree)
W	
way n /waj/	song
waytelem n /'waj.te.ləm/	songchord
wintxu v /win.'t'u/	show
wrrpa adj /'wr.pa/	outside
wutso n /'wut.so/	dinner dinner,served meal
Y	
Yerik n /'jɛ.rik/	hexapede,hexapod
ye'rìn adv /'jɛ?.rɪn/	soon
yey adj /jɛj/	straight
yìm v /jim/	bind
yol adj /jol/	long (period of time)
yom v /jom/	eat
yomting v /'jom.tɪŋ/	feed
yur v /jur/	wash
Z	
za'ärìp v /za?.'æ.rip/	pull
zamunge v /za.'mu.ngə/	bring
za'u v /'za.?u/	come

zekwä n /zék.'wæ/	finger	
zene v /'zε.nε/	must	
zìsìt n /'zi.sit/	year	
zong v /zoŋ/	save	
zongtseng n /zoŋ.'tṣen/	safe place,refuge	
zoplo n /'zo.plo/	offence,insult	