The Standard
Aetherian
Dictionary

E. H. Kindred
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Preface

This dictionary endeavors to provide a complete documentation of the Aetherian language as it is found in my high fantasy series, *The Somadârsath*. This dictionary will be an ever-evolving and growing project as the series expands and matures. Currently, it contains every Aetherian word found among the completed novels, and more, in an attempt to fill in some of the missing information the reader may inquire about. In its present state, it contains approximately 500 Aetherien words.

It is my hope that this dictionary will serve as a tool to both my readers and myself. It will provide me with a stable and thorough reference to the language when composing my work, as well as provide new insights to the devoutly curious reader who wishes to further explore the Etherian world and its history.

**Labels Used:**

- *adj.* adjective
- *adv.* adverb
- *conjun.* conjunction
- *exclamation*
- *fem.* feminine
- *masc.* masculine
- *n.* noun
- *neut.* neuter
- *numeral* number
- *offensive* a word considered vulgar and/or insulting.
- *prefix*
- *prep.* preposition
- *pronoun*
- *suffix*
- *v.* verb

**The Structure of Entries**

The most common parts of speech will be organized in the following templates:

Nouns:

**lemma in base form/nominative**, genitive, *n. gender*. [pronunciation, in IPA format]
Definition. *Feminine form (if applicable)*. Aetherian script of lemma.
Verbs:

Adjectives:

Less common parts of speech—such as exclamations, prepositions, affixes, etc.—will be listed in a nearly identical template as described above, but with only the lemma listed and no other forms, as most do not decline or conjugate in any way.

In the rare cases of nouns listed with no genitive form, these are non-declining nouns and this will be noted within the individual entries. These nouns are generally somehow sacred in nature, thus it would be a grammatical insult, so to speak, to place them in anything other than the nominative case.
Individual words are separated by a single dot. Text is written horizontally, left to right. There is no capitalization. Proper names, whether individuals, groups, or places, will be offset with decorative brackets ( ) . See example below.
Grammatical Charts

Verb Conjugations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>base form</td>
<td>____, __s is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>base stem + bán</td>
<td>was/were __ing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>base stem + bòn</td>
<td>will ______________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>base stem + ìst</td>
<td>__ed, has/have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pluperfect</td>
<td>base stem + ìsten</td>
<td>had ______ed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Perfect</td>
<td>base stem + bëren</td>
<td>will have ______ed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                          |                    |                      |                                            |
| Imperative              | base stem + e      | !                     | *Used for giving command to one person    |
| Imperative Plural       | base stem + ete    | !                     | *Used for giving command to two or more   |

| **Passive:**            |                    |                      |                                            |
| Present                 | el + base form     | is __ed, is being __ed |                                            |
| Imperfect               | el + base stem +   | was/were __ed, was/were being __ed |                                            |
| Future                  | el + base stem +   | will be __, will be __ing |                                            |
| Perfect                 | el + base stem + íst | has/have been |                                            |
| Pluperfect              | el + base stem +   | had been ______ed    |                                            |
| Future Perfect          | el + base stem +   | will have been __ed  |                                            |

Irregular Verb "to be"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>el</td>
<td>elen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>elbàn</td>
<td>elebàn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>elbòn</td>
<td>elebòn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>elist</td>
<td>elenist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pluperfect</td>
<td>elisten</td>
<td>eelenisten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Perfect</td>
<td>elbëren</td>
<td>elebëren</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Passive: | | |
| Present | éél | éelen |
| Imperfect | éelbàn | éelebàn |
| Future | éelbòn | éelebòn |
| Perfect | éelist | éelenist |
| Pluperfect | éelisten | éelelenisten |
| Future Perfect | éelbëren | éelebëren |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun Declensions</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st Declension</strong> <em>(Masculine)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>base form</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>base stem + é</td>
<td>*or &quot;de&quot; preceding base form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>base stem + én</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>base stem + éun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>base stem + è</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>base stem + èì</td>
<td>*or &quot;de&quot; preceding nominative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>base stem + énì</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>base stem + éunì</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **2nd Declension** *(Feminine)* | | |
| **Singular:** | | |
| Nominative | base form | |
| Genitive | base stem + à | *or "de" preceding base form |
| Accusative | base stem + àm | |
| Ablative | base stem + ànu | |
| **Plural:** | | |
| Nominative | base stem + ae | |
| Genitive | base stem + aea | *or "de" preceding nominative |
| Accusative | base stem + aem | |
| Ablative | base stem + aenu | |

| **3rd Declension** *(Genderless)* | | |
| **Singular:** | | |
| Nominative | base form | |
| Genitive | base stem + ò | *or "de" preceding base form |
| Accusative | base stem + òn | |
| Ablative | base stem + òan | |
| **Plural:** | | |
| Nominative | base stem + in | |
| Genitive | base stem + aùn | *or "de" preceding nominative |
| Accusative | base stem + aen | |
| Ablative | base stem + auno | |
**Cases of Pronouns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases of &quot;I&quot;</th>
<th>Aetherian</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>é</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>mé</td>
<td>my</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Genitive</td>
<td>més</td>
<td>mine</td>
<td>*1st person singular pronoun has two genitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>mém</td>
<td>me</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>mirm</td>
<td>me</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>sié</td>
<td>we</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>mesér</td>
<td>our/ours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>mesérn</td>
<td>us</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>mísérn</td>
<td>us</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cases of "You"**

| Singular:    |           |             |       |
| Nominative   | sé        | you         |       |
| Genitive     | sér       | your/yours  |       |
| Accusative   | sérm      | you         |       |
| Ablative     | sírm      | you         |       |
| Plural:      |           |             |       |
| Nominative   | sén       | you         |       |
| Genitive     | sérn      | your/yours  |       |
| Accusative   | sérmin    | you         |       |
| Ablative     | sírmén    | you         |       |

**Cases of "He"**

| Singular:    |           |             |       |
| Nominative   | es        | he          |       |
| Genitive     | esé       | his         |       |
| Accusative   | esem      | him         |       |
| Ablative     | esim      | him         |       |
| Plural:      |           |             | *For a group that is exclusively male |
| Nominative   | esn       | they        |       |
| Genitive     | esén      | their/theirs|       |
| Accusative   | esemín    | them        |       |
| Ablative     | esimén    | them        |       |

**Cases of "She"**

| Singular:    |           |             |       |
| Nominative   | esa       | she         |       |
| Genitive     | esae      | hers        |       |
| Accusative   | esam      | her         |       |
| Ablative     | esiam     | her         |       |
| Plural:      |           |             | *For a group that is exclusively female |
| Nominative   | esan      | they        |       |
| Genitive     | esaen     | their/theirs|       |
| Accusative   | esamín    | them        |       |
| Ablative     | esiman    | them        |       |
### Cases of "They"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
<th>Ablative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>esean</td>
<td>eseaen</td>
<td>eseamín</td>
<td>esiamen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For a group containing both genders

### Cases of "It"

**Singular:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
<th>Ablative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>vé</td>
<td>vér</td>
<td>vérm</td>
<td>vérn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plural:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
<th>Ablative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>vén</td>
<td>vérn</td>
<td>vérím</td>
<td>vérnmén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grammatical Notes

Nouns

Animate nouns (creatures, people, etc.) always have two genders: a masculine and a feminine. In most cases, the feminine is constructed by attaching –a to the end of the masculine form. For example:

Brùtu—m. bear
Brùtua—f. bear

Occasionally, an inanimate noun will have a gender. These cases have one gender only and have no construction for the opposite gender. For example:

Mariel—f. sea
Saelunon—m. sky

Most of the time the word’s stem is either the full masculine form or a clipped form. Clipping is fairly arbitrary, though it is preferable for the stem to end in a consonant and not exceed three syllables. (There are always exceptions) In some cases, the stem may be clipped in the feminine form, but not in the masculine. (See example Amathon below)

If there is a group of males and females, the masculine form is acceptable to use in speech if using the specific word. If using the general “they,” the combined gender word (esean) is used. For example:

Kestìlionì ìtagonìst. → The soldiers marched. (vs. feminine plural form: kestiliona)
Esean ìtagonìst. → They marched.

In writing, however, it is preferred to use the bi-gendered plural when referring to a group consisting of both genders. Thus, the expected written form for the previous sentence would be:

Kestilionanì ìtagonìst. → The soldiers [both male and female] marched.

The bi-gendered plural endings can also be used for clarification in speech and writing. For example:

Amathon--- Nominative, masculine, singular: Lover.
Amatha--- Nominative, feminine, singular: Lover.
Amathàni--- Nominative, bi-gendered plural: Lovers.

If one were to adhere to the typical grammatical structure, “Amathoni” or “Amathae” would indicate a homosexual couple, or be referring to multiple people of the same gender who could be classed as “lovers.” In this case, the bi-gendered plural ending indicates a heterosexual couple.

Suffixes attaching to nouns are always added after the base form or stem, but before the declension endings, so become infixes in all cases but nominative singular. For example:
Nouns in the Ablative case must be accompanied by a preposition. The Accusative case will usually be accompanied by a preposition, but in some cases it is acceptable to let the Accusative form stand alone, such as when indicating destination.

**Verbs**

Verbs, like nouns, have base forms and stems, which are either the full base form or a clipping of it. Unlike nouns, there is no preference as to whether the stem ends in a consonant or vowel, although full stops are avoided if possible. Like nouns, it is preferable for stems to not exceed three syllables, though there are occasional exceptions.

All verbs must have a noun or pronoun accompanying them somewhere within the sentence unless it is in the imperative form. One noun or pronoun can correspond with multiple verbs within a sentence, but no verb (with the exception of imperative forms) can stand alone within a grammatically correct complete sentence. Similarly, one verb can correspond to multiple nouns, but in that case, the suffix -on must be added to the end of the verb to indicate its plurality. For example:

Réasdar venielìst. → The King has arrived.

vs.

Réasdar en Somadar venielìston. → The King and the Protector have arrived.

Réasdar lokwirìsten. → The King had spoken.

vs.

Réasdar en Somadar lokwirìstenon. → The King and the Protector had spoken.

Unlike nouns, verbs take their suffixes after conjugation endings.

Verbs do not have singular and plural forms (an exception is the “to be” verb, el). The nouns indicate number. The only time the plural-indicating suffix “on” must be used is when there are multiple singular nouns corresponding to the same verb.

To make a verb an infinitive in a tense other than present, add the suffix –re to the conjugated form. To form present infinitive, attach –re to base stem.

To create the construction of “to do ____ for the purpose of _____” conjugate the doing verb normally, but put the purpose verb in the future passive tense accompanied by the preposition cúl.

**Adjectives**

Must agree in number and case to the word being modified.
All adjectives are inherently neuter and take the gendered declension endings of the word they modify.

Like nouns, adjectives can take suffixes, which are added before declension endings.

**Common Affixes**
- **-cer**: a suffix of respect, used primarily for Senators and high ranking military officers.
- **-gal**: pure, good, clean
- **-horr**: loyal or brave, used often in praise of soldiers.
- **-it**: little, small in size
- **-ken**: poor, pitiful, used in the context of expressing sympathy.
- **-mo**: great, huge, large in size
- **ne-**: not, don’t, attaches to verbs for negation.
- **-sath**: literally “blood,” attaches to noble titles to indicate a member of the noble family, but one who has never held the noble office.

**Useful Phrases**

**Hello**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hi (casual greeting)</th>
<th>sav</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello (polite greeting)</td>
<td>savén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello (formal greeting)</td>
<td>savénen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Goodbye**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bye (casual parting)</th>
<th>val</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goodbye (polite parting)</td>
<td>valén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farewell (formal parting)</td>
<td>valunan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Please</th>
<th>favén</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you</td>
<td>tiasgre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My name is ____</td>
<td>Mé nomarin (personal name, nom) el.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who are you?</td>
<td>Cò sé el?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where is ____?</td>
<td>Lò (noun, nom) el?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where can I find an inn?</td>
<td>Lò lecer é scirbòn ostiòn?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where can I get food?</td>
<td>Lò lecer é scirbòn suliòn?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where can I get fresh water?</td>
<td>Lò lecer é scirbòn akwagalòn?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where is the bathroom?</td>
<td>Lò harulòn el?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much does ____ cost?</td>
<td>Kwyn quairo habén (noun, acc)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I ____?</td>
<td>Kava el é fanore (verb, present)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need to ____</td>
<td>É ncalén (verb, infinitive)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help me!</td>
<td>Ausane (or ausanete, pl.) mém!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am a friend.</td>
<td>É amicon (or amica, fem.) el.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please don’t eat me!</td>
<td>Favén nevedâne (or nevedânête, pl.) mém!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Numbers**

Numbers decline in the neuter declension. To indicate a number of nouns, the number will be placed directly before the noun it is applying to, in a matching case. For example:

Sathìn esielì \(\rightarrow\) Seven men

The cardinal numbers are listed in the chart below along with their stems, which can function as affixes to create other numbers. Stems combine from left to right just as numerals would, and have no limit on length. For example:

Tirstankor \(\rightarrow\) Thirty-four  
Daekento \(\rightarrow\) Two hundred  
Kormellanorkentsath \(\rightarrow\) Four thousand eight hundred and seven.  
Kentonromellannovkorudae \(\rightarrow\) One hundred and eighty thousand, nine hundred and forty two.

The Etherians do not have a number for a million or anything higher. In the unlikely event a number greater than 999,999 would need to be mentioned, they would simply use the word *ilomerion* (innumerable).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>Nilan, nil-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>Unu, un-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>Daen, dae-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>Tiraen, tir-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>Kortan, kor-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five</td>
<td>Kynantan, kyn-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six</td>
<td>Mesae, mes-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven</td>
<td>Sathìn, sath-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight</td>
<td>Orok, or-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine</td>
<td>Novan, nov-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten</td>
<td>Desan, des-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teens</td>
<td>suffix -des</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty</td>
<td>Datan, dat-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirty</td>
<td>Tirstan, tirst-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forty</td>
<td>Korutan, kor-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifty</td>
<td>Kynutan, kynu-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sixty</td>
<td>Mesatan, mesa-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventy</td>
<td>Sathortan, satho-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighty</td>
<td>Orothan, oro-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninety</td>
<td>Novathan, nova-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Hundred</td>
<td>Kento, kent-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Thousand</td>
<td>Mellan, mella-</td>
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### Colors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Aerujen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Kanysin</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Laetayn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Majanen</td>
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<td>Blue</td>
<td>Saelien</td>
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<td>Purple</td>
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<td>Taelien</td>
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<td>White</td>
<td>Unaen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grey</td>
<td>Uthaen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Varstaen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Velstien</td>
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### Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1-26</td>
<td>Althala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 27-Feb 22</td>
<td>Betana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 23-Mar 20</td>
<td>Jeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 21-April 15</td>
<td>Leiriel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 16-May11</td>
<td>Zayin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 12-June 6</td>
<td>Samek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 7-July 2</td>
<td>Memonsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 3-28</td>
<td>Reshien</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 29-Aug 23</td>
<td>Daleth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 24-Sept 19</td>
<td>Kwaff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 20-Oct 15</td>
<td>Warkila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 16-Nov 10</td>
<td>Cerebor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 11- Dec 6</td>
<td>Frezlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 7-31</td>
<td>Nonacon</td>
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### Days of the Week

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Marsinis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Astaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Terranis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Arthoris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Lumenis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Vitanis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Sumalis</td>
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A Brief History of Etheria and the Aetherian Language

In the Beginning, the Great One created the worlds from the dust of the stars. In the tumultuous birth the universe, one of the worlds collided with another and became linked with a bridge of magic. The Great One took pity on the smaller world, for it had hardly formed before it became bound to the other. He took it into His hands and blessed it with a gift that no other world was ever given. The world’s children would never feel the toll of Time, and it would be as close to Heaven as a world could be. It was called Etheria. To ensure its prosperity, the Creator placed into the world seven humans—four men and three women—to whom He gave the task of preparing the world for others.

Each of the humans, called by history the First, was given a special task to help build the world and keep it as a paradise. For one hundred years, the First labored, until at last the One created the rest of the sentient creatures to inhabit the world He and the First had built. The First became the rulers of Etheria, and their descendents were the ruling nobility for all the Ages after them.

When the Creator breathed the spark of life into each of the First, He imparted to them great knowledge of the world, its natural laws, and about themselves. Among this knowledge was the gift of language. When the other creatures were created, the One did not bestow the same extent of knowledge as He did on the First, but He did ensure that every sentient creature He created was given language so that they could communicate with the First and learn from them. The language was called Aetherian, and it remained the exclusive language of Etheria, and relatively unchanged, until the mid Second Age, when a mortal crossed into Etheria from Earth and brought with him his native language.

The First Protector found this mortal man and made an effort to learn his language so to learn about Earth. The mortal language soon became popular among the upper class and around the central kingdom, then later filtered to the rest of the kingdom, until it became the primary language in the Third Age. By the Fourth Age, this language was called the Common Tongue, and Aetherian had passed out of use almost entirely, reserved for the elite, many referring to it as Ancient Etherian. It remains in use for ceremonies and magic, but it is no longer spoken in any part of the kingdom.
The Aetherian Dictionary
Abadar, abadaré n. masc. [ˈæb·ə·dər] Grandfather, as a proper name or address. 

abor, abor adj. [ˈə·bər] grand or flamboyant in appearance or manner, presenting with swagger, having panache. 

actho prep. [ˈek·θo] by. 

adilergo, adilergore v. [ə·də·ˈlərgə] to bind as by physical means such as rope or chain, or as by magic. 

advén adv. [ə·və·nən] forth, out from. 

Aetherian, Aetheriò n. neut. [ˈæ·θə·rə·i·ən] the Ancient Etherian language, spoken from the Creation of the world until the rise of the Common Tongue in approximately the fifth century of the Second Age. Used in later Ages for magical, legal and ceremonial purposes. 

actrus, aetrú n. neut. [ai·tə·rəs] belief or faith, as in spiritual matters. 

Adar, Adaré n. masc. [ˈæ·dər] Father, as a proper name or address. 

adoran, adorané n. masc. [ˈæ·dər·ən] father, sire, progenitor. 

agaean, agaere v. [ə·ˈgai·ən] to happen or occur. 

Aìran, Aìrané n. masc. [ˈi·rən] the noble sworn into the Learner’s office, descended of Morrigan. 

akusin, akusínó n. neut. [ˈv·kə·sən] a fish, a general term for an aquatic creature having gills, fins and a tail. 

akwaen, akwó n. neut. [ˈv·kwən] water. 

alìca, alìc- n. [ˈlì·kə] beauty; implies both inner and outer beauty. 

alìcatha, alìcath- adj. [ˈlì·ˈkəθ·ə] beautiful in both a physical and non-physical way or manner. 

alkain, alkalínó n. masc. [ˈlə·kə·lən] an explorer, adventurer or one who travels for the purpose of seeking knowledge. 

Althalá, Althaló n. neut. [ˈlə·θə·lə] a month of the calendar, Jan. 1-26. 

altho prep. [ˈal·θo] among, amidst, or between. 

ama, amá n. neut. [ˈməmə] love, usually in a romantic or erotic sense. 

ama, amare v. [ˈmərə] to love in a romantic or erotic sense, to adore or desire. 

amadon, amadé n. [ˈmə·dən] a common term of endearment for a romantic partner; sweetheart, darling, dearest. 

amajén, amajè n. neut. [ˈmə·ʒən] 1. lust, erotic desire. 2. zeal as for one’s kingdom or calling. 

amajén, amajè n. neut. [ˈmə·ʒən] 1. lust, erotic desire. 2. zeal as for one’s kingdom or calling. 

amathon, amathoné n. masc. [ˈmə·θənən] a lover, a sexual partner. Occasionally used in reference to one’s spouse. 

amén [ˈmənən] amen, used for closing prayers, introduced to Etheria near the end of the First Age. 

amicòn, amicònó n. masc. [ˈmɪ·kənɔn] a friend, confidant, or partner as in one’s business or as one’s ally in warfare.
amòn, amònò n. neut. [v̞-ˈmɔn] a name, address, or term used to denote a specific person, animal, or place. ⏙+

amritrièl, amtrièrò n. neut. [v̞ˑˈtr̞iˑt̞ɾ̞iˑeˑl] the future, the time yet to come. ⏙+

àn conjn. [v̞ˑn] as ⏙+

anidel, anidelè n. masc. [v̞ˑˈiˑdˑeˑl] the soul or spirit of a person or creature believed to inhabit the body and endure after death. A lifeforce. fem. anidela ⏙+

Anion, Anionè n. masc. [v̞ˑˈn̞ˑiˑˈoˑn] a Spirit, a soul trapped in the world and unable to pass on after death. fem. Aniona. ⏙+

anon, anonò n. neut. [v̞ˑˈn̞ˑoˑn] a year, used to measure time, specifically in reference to age. ⏙+

antén prep. [v̞ˑˈteˑn] before or preceding ⏙+

antorien, antorièrò n. neut. [v̞ˑˈtoˑr̞ˑiˑˈeˑr̞ˑoˑn] the past, time that has already passed or events that have already happened. ⏙+

apérèn, apérèr v. [v̞ˑˈpeˑr̞ˑeˑn] to tell, inform, or impart knowledge. ⏙+

arânièl, arânièrè n. fem. [v̞ˑˈr̞ˑeˑnˑˈiˑeˑl] a bride, generally used in reference to the marriage ceremony, although occasionally used in reference to a wife in general. ⏙+

arashunda, arashundò n. neut. [v̞ˑˈr̞ˑəˑˈʃ̞ˑnˑˈd̞ˑaˑ] the most intense rage, irate insanity, ultimate fury, vicious bloodlust. The state of being out of one’s mind with anger. ⏙+

arbore, arborò n. neut. [v̞ˑˈboˑr̞ˑoˑ] a tree. ⏙+

arbornièae, arbornièrèn n. neut. [v̞ˑˈboˑr̞ˑoˑˈniˑəˑiˑ] a forest or woodlands. Literally translates to “trees,” the irregular plural of arbore; the nominative plural form becomes irregular in reference to a forest or wood; the plural of arbore will remain regular when referring to trees in a more general sense. ⏙+

arcael, arcael- adj. [v̞ˑˈk̞ˑeˑl] unknown, uncertain. ⏙+

arcaes, arcaes- adj. [v̞ˑˈk̞ˑeˑsˑ] mysterious, secretive, cryptic; usually in reference to a person or behavior. ⏙+

arcànun, arcànon n. neut. [v̞ˑˈk̞ˑeˑnˑˈn̞ˑun] a secret, something hidden. ⏙+

arciel, arcèr n. neut. [v̞ˑˈk̞ˑiˑˈeˑl] a sword or blade. ⏙+

arsedor, arsedorè n. [v̞ˑˈs̞ˑeˑd̞ˑoˑr̞ˑ] a captain, as in an officer of the army above the lieutenant and below the general, or an officer in charge of a scouting regiment or unit of guards. fem. arsedora ⏙+

Arthoris, Arthorò n. neut. [v̞ˑˈθ̞ˑoˑˈr̞ˑiˑˈz̞ˑ] the fourth day of the week, Wednesday. ⏙+

artuliel, artulièr n. neut. [v̞ˑˈt̞ˑuˑliˑˈeˑl] 1. a path, trail or walkway. 2. one’s lifestyle or the course of one’s life. ⏙+

Astaris, Astarò n. neut. [v̞ˑˈst̞ˑr̞ˑˈiˑˈz̞ˑ] the second day of the week, Monday. ⏙+

astran, astràn n. neut. [v̞ˑˈst̞ˑt̞ˑˈaˑn̞] a star, a point of light in the heavens. ⏙+

astrasièl, astrasièr adj. [v̞ˑˈst̞ˑt̞ˑˈs̞ˑiˑˈeˑl] celestial, having the qualities of a star or heavenly body, regarding the heavens. ⏙+

athabadar, athabdò n. neut. [v̞ˑˈθ̞ˑaˑˈb̞ˑd̞ˑəˑd̞ˑ] a purpose, an intention. ⏙+

athénio, athénire v. [v̞ˑˈθ̞ˑeˑnˑˈiˑəˑoˑ] to return, to come back. ⏙+

Aucre n. masc. [ˈauˑk̞ˑɾ̞ˑɾ̞ˑ] the Creator, the Master of the world, a name for God. Does not decline. ⏙+
audilan, audilae n. fem. [ˈau̯d̠iːlən] a creation, a masterpiece, often used in reference to the world as a whole.

audin, audinre v. [ˈau̯d̠iːn] to create, to bring into being.

audintel, audintelre v. [ˈau̯d̠iːntel] to hear, to listen.

audivel, audivelre adj. [ˈau̯d̠iːvel] creative.

audiel, audielre v. [ˈau̯d̠iːel] to create, to bring into being.

audin, audintel v. [ˈau̯d̠iːntel] to hear, to listen.

ausaniel, ausanò n. [ˈau̯z̠aːniːɬ] help, aid, relief or assistance.

ausaniel, ausanre v. [ˈau̯z̠aːniːɾ] to help or assist, to give relief.

behelend, behelendre v. [ˈbɛhelənd] to behold, to witness, to watch with awe or fascination.

benén, benen- adj. [ˈbeːnən] well in health or state of mind.

benéva, benéva- adj. [ˈbeːneˈvə] good, right, or pleasing.

Betana, Betanò n. neut. [ˈbeːtənə] a month of the year, Jan 27-Feb 22.

bosam, bosam- adj. [ˈboʊzəm] alike.

broth, brothì adv. [ˈbʁoθ] here.

canoptiel, canoptiel- adj. [ˈkənˈɔptiːəl] supposed, obligated, duty-bound. Generally used with an infinitive verb, as in the construction “supposed to ____.”

cansùn adv. [ˈkənsən] perhaps.

carac, caracre v. [ˈkærək] to lose or misplace, to become lost.

caràn, caràn- adj. [ˈkərən] 1. lost, as in physically misplaced or disoriented. 2. having strayed from the path of one’s life; despairing, hopeless.

carat, carare v. [ˈkærət] to agree, concur, or come to a pleasing arrangement.

cavelum, cavelò n. neut. [ˈkəvələm] a wave upon water, such as an ocean wave. Occasionally, the tide.

cer suffix [ˈsɛr]; later [ˈsɛɾ] a suffix of respect, used primarily for Senators and high ranking military officers. One of the few C’s of Aetherian to undergo a phonetic shift due to contact with Earth, which brought in the closely equivalent “sir,” thus resulting in an equalization of pronunciation.


certu, certuò n. neut. [ˈkɛɾtuː] a bow, as in a weapon used in hunting or warfare to kill game or enemies by use of arrows.

cesator, cesatoré masc. [ˈkɛsətoɾə] a clerk or secretary. fem. cesatora.

cescarat, cescaratò n. [ˈkɛsəkɛɾətə] an agreement or pleasing arrangement.

cò pronoun. [ˈkɔ] who.

coir, coercion n. [ˈkɔɪɾən] a wrongdoing, offense or crime.

coirn, coire v. [ˈkɔɪɾən] to wrong, to do wrong by someone.
conegarn, conegarre v. ['ko·ni·gærn] to join, to bring or come together.
convael, convael- adj. [kon·'vail] just, fitting, or right.
crothac, crothare v. ['k्रο·θek] to taint, soil or blemish.
cul prep. ['kul] for

cun prep. ['kun] with
cunation, cunánto n. neut. [ku·nën·ti·an] a covenant, a formal promise.
cunón prep. [ku·no·n] without
cunu', cunuò ['ku·nu] a nod, an inclination of the head showing approval or agreement, or as a means of acknowledging another person.
cunu', cunure ['ku·nu·re] to nod
daen, dae- numeral ['dain] two; see front numeral notes.
datan, dat- numeral [d/uni0250·tn] twenty; see front numeral notes.
decàlin, decàlire v. [d/uni025B·'k/uni0251·l/uni026An] to land from a flight, to alight.
delende, delendò n. neut. [d/uni025C·'l/uni025Bn·d/uni0258] gold, as in the precious metal.
derilis, deril- adj. ['d/uni025B·r/uni026Al·/uni026As] barren, wasted, ruined.
des affix ['des] teen, constructs teen numbers; see front numeral notes.
desan, des- numeral [d/uni0250·sn] ten; see front numeral notes.
desanac, desanacre v. [d/uni0250·sn·k] to lose a game or battle, to be defeated.
devant, devänre v. [d/uni025B·'v/uni0251nt] to eat, consume or devour.
doaern, doaerre v. [d·'airn] to spill or scatter.
doàn, doânre v. [d/uni0250·'an] to give or bestow.
domén, doménó n. neut. [d/uni0250·me·n] a house or structure for shelter and living in.
domiel, domiò n. neut. [d/uni025Cl·'mi·/uni025Bl] a home, the place of one's residence or family.
domrandar, domrandarò n. neut. [d/uni027D·'men·d/uni0250·/uni0324/uni027D] doom, destruction, an apocalyptic end.
domrandar², domrandare v. [d/uni027D·'men·d/uni0250·] to doom, to destroy.
dragon, drakó n. masc. ['d/uni027D·kon] a dragon. fem. drakona.
drohiriel, drohirò n. neut. [d/uni027Do·'hir·i·/uni025Bl] magic.
dukel, dukelre ['d/uni027Do·kel·] to come or arrive.
e pronoun ['e·] I.IRR. See front grammatical notes.
eczó, eczó n. neut. ['ek·'zó·v] an answer, response or reply.
eczønaen, ezønere v. ['ek·'zó·ain] to answer or respond.
el, elre v. irr. ['el] is, to be. See front grammatical notes.
elba, elbò n. neut. ['el·b] a book, record, ledger.
elbariel, elbariò n. neut. [sl·'b·ri·el] a library
eløy n. irr. [sl·'e·in] are, pluralized form of el. See el and/or front grammatical notes.
elfadó, elfadó n. masc. ['sl·fu·dër] a lord, can also be used as an address of respect. Generally reserved for members of the noble bloodlines, although can occasionally be applied to other prominent leaders.
elfadora, elfadora n. fem. [sl·fu·'dr-ë] a lady. See usage notes for elfador.
elmadín, elmadin- adj. [sl·'më·d] ancient, old.
elopath, elpathò n. neut. ['sl·′p] an age, can refer to the Ages, a division of time.
en conjunction [ˈen] and ə+ 
énvocántiel, énvocántre v. [e·n·vo·ˈkan·ti·el] to summon, to bring forth. ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
envondiel, envondire v. [en·ˈvon·di·el] to call upon (as in higher magic), to invoke, or to swear by. ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
Eredar, Eredaré n. masc. [ˈe·rə·dər] the noble sworn into the Builder's office, descended of Sabian. fem. Eredara. ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
eredet, eredétò n. neut. [ˈe·rə·dət] a building or general manmade structure. ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
eredon, eredóné n. masc. [ˈe·rə·dən·ə] a builder or construction worker. fem. eredona. ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
eretoriel, eretorie v. [e·rə·ˈto·ri·el] to build, construct or erect. ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
eretor, eretó n. masc. [ˈe·rə·to·r] an architect. fem. eretora ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
érforén, érforre n. [ˈe·rə·ˈfo·rə·n] 1. to pierce or puncture. 2. to wound as by shooting or stabbing. ə+ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
es pronoun masc. irr. [ˈes] he. See front grammatical notes. ə+ə+ 
esa pronoun fem. irr. [ˈes·ɑ] she See front grammatical notes. ə+ə+ 
esiel, esìò n. life, existence. ə+ə+ə+ 
esit, esiere v. [ˈes·i·ɛrt] to live. ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
espetor, espetòr n. masc. [ˈes·pə·tɔ·r] an artist. fem. espetora. ə+ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
estāna, estāna n. fem. [es·ˈta·nə] ma'am or madam, a polite address for a woman. ə+ə+ə+ 
estel, estél n. masc. [ˈes·tel] a man, a male human. ə+ə+ə+ 
estella, estèllà n. fem. [ˈes·tel·ə] a woman, a female human. ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
estellamari, estellamarià n. fem. [ˈes·tel·ə·ˈmə·rə] a mermaid. ə+ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
estelmaro, estelmàro n. masc. [ˈes·tel·ə·ˈmə·ro] a merman. ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
esthan, esthare v. [ˈes·ðən] to want or desire. ə+ə+ 
estòn, estònè n. [ˈes·ˈto·nə] sir. ə+ə+ə+ 
estruiel, estrúire n. masc. [ˈes·trə·ɾi·el] body. fem. estruierla. ə+ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
estu, estè n. masc. [ˈes·tu] baby. fem. esta. ə+ə+ 
etànak adv. [e·ˈtan·ek] even, yet ə+ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
Etheria, Etherià n. fem. [eθ·ˈɾi·ə] Etheria, the land of the Immortals, the kingdom ruled by the blood of Atticus. ə+ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
Etheriàn, Etherián- adj. [eθ·ˈɾi·ən] being of Etheria. ə+ə+ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
exo prep [ˈek·so] from, out of. ə+ə+ə+ 
éya exclamation [ˈe·ˈje] an exclamation to get another’s attention, sometimes used as a very informal greeting; hey. ə+ə+ə+ 
fabunian, fabunò n. neut. [fə·ˈbu·ni·ɑ̃] a tale or story, usually fictional in nature or relating interesting events of the past in a narrative way. ə+ə+ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
falacar, falacare v. [fə·ˈlə·ˈkər] to desire or want, either in a material way, or in an ambition for spiritual gain. Never used in terms of erotic desire (see amajén). ə+ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
fàm, fàmre v. [fən] to make an object, or make something happen. ə+ə+ə+ 
fano, fanore v. [fə·no] to do, to perform an action. ə+ə+ə+ 
fàoi, faoi- adj. [fəˈoi] edgy, skittish, timid, or nervous. ə+ə+ə+ə+ 
favén exclamation [fə·ˈve·n] please, an entreatying word of politeness. ə+ə+ə+ə+?
félican, felicé n. masc. ['fe·li·ken] a cat, a generic feline. fem. félica. ṭe·li·ka
feren, fererne v. ['fer·en] to take, transport or carry. ṭe·ren
feres, ferere v. ['fe·res] to bring. ṭe·res
feron, ferore v. ['fe·ron] to bear, carry, or endure. Also so used in reference to pregnancy. ṭe·ron
ferrantin, ferrantinò n. neut. ['fe·ran·tin] a precious metal prized for its lightness and extreme hardness, very desirable for armor. Found almost exclusively in the western Carthonian and southeran Arayans. ṭe·ran·tin
feturu, feture v. ['fe·tur·u] 1. to fit or be suitable. 2. to be properly placed. ṭe·tu·ru
findo, findre v. ['f·d/uni028A] to bow as a gesture of respect or subservience. ṭi·ndo
fletur, fleturre v. ['fl·tu] to pass, to go by, sometimes used in reference to time. ṭle·tur
fogér, fogérre v. ['fo·ge·r] to dispel or drive away. ṭo·ger
fortidel, fortidè n. neut. ['fo·ti·del] a castle or heavily fortified building. ṭo·tedel
forve, forveò adverb ['fo·v] always. ṭo·ve
forvel1, forveò n. neut. ['fo·vel] a circle. ṭo·vel
forvel2, forvere v. ['fo·vel] to circle, surround, encircle or orbit. Also used to indicate a cycle of time or fate. ṭo·vel
forvén, forvénò n. neut. ['fo·ve·n] eternity, forever. ṭo·ven
Frezlan, Frezlò n. neut. ['f·z/uni0250n] a month of the year, Nov 11- Dec 6. ṭo·z/đan
fuaran, foarò n. neut. ['fu·/uni027D·/uni0250n] a spring, brook, stream or creak; a small flowing body of water. ṭu·arò
gairthén, gairthò n. neut. ['ge·θe·n] an animal scale, such as a fish or dragon scale. ṭe·rù
-gal suffix ['gél] pure, good, clean. ṭe·gal
galan, galanre v. ['g/lem] to purify, to make pure. ṭe·gal
 galeriel, galerire v. ['g·le·ri·el] to make good or right, to rectify a wrong; occasionally, to fix. ṭe·galiel
gevrines, gevrinò n. neut. ['g·v/uni027D·/uni0250n] a trace, a small bit of evidence, a track or sign of passing. ṭe·gvi
gryffaen, gryffaené n. masc. ['g·fain] a griffin. fem. gryffaena. ṭe·grò
habén, habére v. ['h·be·n] to have, obtain or possess. ṭe·bè
hado, hadoè n. masc. ['h·do] a bastard, a mean or unpleasant person. fem. hadoa. Offensive. ṭe·dò
hakulo, hakulore v. ['h·ku·lo] to riddle with, to afflict. ṭe·ku
haruliel, harulìò n. neut. ['h·li·el] a room equipped with a chamber pot and washstand or tub. A bathroom. ṭe·liel
-horr suffix ['ho] loyal or brave, used often in praise of soldiers. ṭe·hor
hos, hosò n. neut. ['hos] a hole or pit. ṭe·os
hydrerion, hydrerié n. masc. ['h·d/uni027D/uni025B/uni027D·ion] a hydra. hydreria. ṭe·hyd
hydreresdar, hydreresdaré n. masc. ['h·d/uni025B·/uni027D·/uni025D·/uni027D·d·/uni027D] the Hydra King. ṭe·hyd
hypanthon, hypanthò n. neut. ['h·pen·/uni027D·on] banner or flag, as of an individual, company or nation. ṭe·pan
i prep. ['i] in. ṭi
iad prep.  ['a:v] into.  
ital adverb.  ['a:t-la:tel] now.  
itau adverb.  ['a:v-ta:n] yet.  
ifracten, ifracre v.  [i:fræk-ten] 1. to break or shatter 2. to betray 3. to break a promise.  
ilgæas, ilgæasò n. neut.  [il-gæ-as] an affliction, disease or wound.  
ilius, iliusò, n. neut.  [il-i:us] fire, flames.  
ilomerion, ilomeri- adj.  [il-o-mær-i-an] innumerable, uncountable, or even infinite.  
ise, isete v.  [is-e-te] to move, shift, or set in motion.  
istcuren, istcurenò n. neut.  [ist-ku-ren] money, currency.  
it suffix ['it] small, little in size.  
Jéanotha, Jéanothà n. fem.  [lez-o-tn-o-thæ] the noble sworn into the Explorer’s office, descended of Astana. masc.  
jùnan1, jùnàò n. neut.  [juz-on] a promise or oath, one’s word of honor.  
jùnan2, jùnare ['juz-on] to promise or swear, to give one’s word.  
kansin, kansy- adj.  [kan-sin] orange, the color orange.  
kava adv.  ['kva-væ] how.  
kél adv.  ['kæ-l] why.  
kento numeral ['kænto] one hundred; see front numeral notes.  
kervan, kervanò n. neut.  [kær-væn] service, honor-bound duty, military or political service, fulfillment of a sacred oath.  
komastiel1, komastié n. masc.  [ko-mær-sti-el] 1. a guard. 2. a soldier charged with guarding an official building or territory. 3. someone who keeps watch. fem. komastiella  
komastiel2, komastire v.  [ko-mær-sti-el] to guard, keep watch, watch over.  
kortan, kor- numeral ['korr-ten] four; see front numeral notes.  
korytan, koru- numeral ['korr-u-ten] forty; see front numeral notes.  
kwyn pronoun ['kwæn] what, used interrogatively.  
kwynan, kwynò n. neut.  [kwæn-on] what, a general what not used to introduce a question. Sometimes an exclamation.  
kwyner pronoun ['kwæn-ør] whatever, no matter what.  
kynant, kyn- numeral ['kæn-ten] five; see front numeral notes.  
kynutan, kynu- numeral ['kæn-u-ten] fifty; see front numeral notes.  
laetayn, laeta- adj.  ['lær-ætn] yellow, the color yellow.  
lecer aux. v.  [le-ker] may. Can be used to express a wish, as in “may it be,” or to give permission “you may.” Does not conjugate.  
leer adverb ['le-e-r] just, within a brief time prior, narrowly or barely, only, actually.  
lefiliùn, lefilié n. masc.  [lez-fil-e-un] son, one’s male offspring.  
leimiel, leimiò n. neut. [le-'i·mi·el] order, a state in which everything has its place and purpose.

Leiriel, Leiriò n. neut. [le-'i·ri·el] a month of the year, Mar 21-April 15.

libornian, libornié n. masc. [li-'bor·ni·en] child. fem. libornia.

linar, linarà n. fem. [li-'nër] ground, land, soil; occasionally, shore.

lo adv. [lo] where, interrogative.

lobéren, lobére- adj. [lo·'be·re·en] easy or simple.

loberen

locha, lochà n. neut. ['lok·h] hair, mane or fur.

locha

lokwìrnen, lokwìrre v. [lo·'kwi·n·en] to speak, talk or articulate.

lorandiel, lorandò n. neut. [lo·'di·el] hope, dream, a feeling of optimism.

loranson, loransò n. neut. [lo·'ran·san] the Plan; the Plan of God for the world, Fate, the divine will.

lùcùlén, lùcùlénò n. neut. [lu·'ku·le·n] 1. brilliance, brightness, luminous quality. 2. beauty of soul or high intelligence.

lùcrian, lùcrire v. ['lu·kri·en] 1. to shine or illuminate. 2. to give hope.

Lumenis, Lumenò n. neut. [lu·'më·ns] the fifth day of the week, Thursday.

lumiel, lumò n. neut. ['lu·mi·el] light, illumination. Light from a fire, magic or celestial body.

lustriel, lùstriò n. neut. ['lus·tri·el] 1. a spark or the start of a flame. 2. a lifesource. 3. in some context, the soul.

majanen, majan- adj. [ma·'jan·en] green, the color green.

malu, mal- adj. [më·lu] bad, wicked, evil, dark, or twisted.

malùkan, malùkò n. neut. [më·lu·ken] evil or wickedness.

maluth, maluthò n. neut. [më·lu·th] a curse, an affliction or plight magical in nature.

maluth, maluthre v. [më·lu·th] to curse or plague magically.

Manere Unu n. masc. [më·në·ru·'nu·nu] The Great One, the Creator, God. Does not decline, relying gramatically on prepositions and context.

mariel, marià n. fem. [më·ri·el] sea, ocean.

Marsinis, Marsinò n. neut. [më·sin·is·is] the first day of the week, Sunday.

mathanas, mathanò n. neut. [më·thë·nä·ns] forgiveness, pardon.

Mata, Matà n. fem. [më·të·na] Mother, as a name or direct address.

matora, matorà n. fem. [më·to·ra·en] mother, or a general female parent/guardian.

mé pronoun [më·] my. See grammatical front notes for é.

melisan, melisre v. [më·li·së·en] to advise or give counsel.

melisator, melisatoré n. masc. [më·li·së·to·ri] an advisor, counselor, or confidant.

mellan, mell- numeral [më·lë·n] one thousand; see front numeral notes.

Memonsa, Memonsò n. neut. [më·mon·së·n] a month of the year, June 7-July 2.

mesae, mes- numeral [më·së] six; see front numeral notes.
mesatan, mesa- numeral [mes-'tə-ten] sixty; see front numeral notes.

minson, minsoné n. masc. [mən-'son] bard, singer, or traveling entertainer. fem. minsonà.

-mo suffix ['mo] great of size, large, big, huge. Not to be confused with som-.

morantîr, morantaré n. masc. [mɔr-tə-r] a moranter; a large lizardlike creature generally found in the Carthonian Forest. fem. morantaré.

morsdéna, mordéné n. masc. [mɔrs-'de-'n] a mortal, a native of Earth. fem. morsdèna.

Mortacanthon, Mortacanthé n. masc. [mɔr-tə-kən-'θɔn] the Ancient Death.

morthanén, morthan- adj. [mɔr-'θən-'e-n] dead, lifeless, or slain.

nan conjunction ['nən] for, because.

nathair, nathaire n. masc. [nɔθ-'θər] a serpent, a snake. fem. nathaira.

nathairmari, nathairmaré n. masc. [nɔθ-θe-r] a sea serpent. fem. nathairmarà.

nathoas, nathò n. neut. ['nəθ-o-'vəs] treachery, betrayal, or deceit.

Nazkorad, Nazkoradò n. neut. ['nəθ-kɔr-'vəd] Hell, the place. The kingdom of the Devil, the destination of wicked souls.

nazzìn n. exclamation [nɔ-'zɪn] hell or damn. An exclamation of frustration, anger or fright. Offensive.

ne- prefix ['nə] not, don’t, attaches to verbs for negation.

neaglévo, neaglévé n. masc. [nɔ-'gəl-vo] one bound by a promise, the upholder of an oath. Sometimes used in reference to the nobility or the Ancients. fem. neagléva.

necalén, necalèò n. neut. ['nək-θə-lə-'n] a need, necessity, usually conveying a sense of urgency. fem. necalèva.

nécalénv, necalère v. [nɔ-'kə-vən] to need, require or yearn for.

nén adverb ['nən] no; indicates disagreement, a negative, or an absence of something.

nilan, nil- numeral [nəl-'len] zero; see front numeral notes.

nomarin, nomarò n. neut. ['nəm-θər] name, a personal name or a proper noun.

non adverb ['nɔn] not; indicates negation or opposition.


noscò aux v. ['nɔsko] should.

novan, nov- ['no-ven] nine; see front numeral notes.

Novathan, Nova- ['nəv-θən] ninety; see front numeral notes.

nuætrele, nuætreev v. [nu-'ai-'trεl] to heal, repair, restore or replenish.

nùnbrael, nùnbraelò n. neut. ['nun-bra-'lə] 1. darkness, shadow, blackness. 2. a hopeless situation or prospect.

ocrunac, ocrunaca n. neut. [ɔ-'kɾu-'nək] malice, maliciousness, wicked or sadistic intent.

oculu, oculò n. neut. ['ok-ə-lu] eye. Sometimes used in metaphoric extension for sight.

okaenon, okaenò n. neut. [ɔ-'kai-'nən] long ago, ages past, once upon a time.
olivien, olivi- adj. [o·'li·vi·en] 1. forgotten, neglected, or overlooked. 2. hidden or secret.

ombrán, ombránò n. neut. [om·'bràn] language, tongue, speech.

omne, omnò n. neut. ['om·nc] all. Can function adjectivally.

onathin, onathre v. [o·neθ·'in] to suppose, to guess, to offer a suggestion.

ordine, ordinò n. neut. [o·'di·ne] ranks, battle formations, an organized body of soldiers.

orok, or- numeral ['or·ok] eight; see front numeral notes.

orothan, oro- numeral ['or·o·θèn] eighty; see front numeral notes.

ostian, [o·'θèn] an inn, a rented place of lodging for travelers or displaced persons, usually offering food and stability.

parvòn, parvòn- adj. [pərv·'von] little, small in size. See also -it suffix.

per prep ['pər] through.

pertio, pertire v. ['pər·tio] to reach, to touch, to connect with.

petén, peténre v. [pæ·te·n] to seek, to search for, to question in the sense of wondering or pondering.

petrùum, petrùò n. neut. [pæ·t/um·o] dagger or knife.

petu, petuò n. neut. ['pæ·tu] a mass or collection.

pléan adverb ['ple·an] very.

Portamùr, Portamùré n. masc. [po·t/um·u·r] the Ancient Gateway, also called Gonamadé.

portantén, portantò n. neut. [po·ran·te·n] a gate, doorway, or an opening that allows passage.

preador, praeodoré n. masc. [pɾæ·də·rə] ancestor, progenitor, forefather. fem. praeadora.

preadoirel, praeoriò n. neut. [pɾæ·o·ri·ə] ancestry or lineage.

praestriel, praestriè v. [pɾæ·sti·ə·l] to fulfill one’s fate, to take one’s place in history, to perform one’s duty.

praeth, prætò n. neut. [pɾæ·θə] prey or quarry, as in a hunt or search.

pulamo, pulamò n. [pu·lamo] heart, the organ for pumping blood, thought to be the origin of emotions.

quairo, quairò n. neut. [ku·wər·o] price, cost.

rathair, rathair- adj. [ɾəθər] wicked, twisted, cruel, evil. Occasionally functions as noun, gender neut. [ɾəθair]

reafiliùn, reafiliè n. masc. [ɾəfəli·un] a prince, a son of the Réasdar.

reafilia, reafilià n. fem. [ɾəfəli·a] a princess, a daughter of the Réasdar.

Réasdar, Réasdaré n. masc. [ɾəs·dərə] the noble sworn into the Ruler’s office, descended of Atticus; the High King of Etheria. fem. Réasdarà.

rederian, rederianò n. neut. [ɾə·dər·i·ə] restoration, renewal. Occasionally, rebirth or healing.

rederiel, rederiè v. [ɾə·dər·i·ə] to restore, to renew. Occasionally, to heal.

rehaelt, rehaeltò n. neut. [ɾə·'hələt] chaos, disorder. Antithesis of leimiel.
rehælten, rehæl- adj. [re-'hrilt·ən] chaotic, disordered. 

relaj, relajò n. neut. [re-'lez] kin, brethren, relations. Can take gendered endings on stem depending on context; if the relations being mentioned are of both genders, the neuter form is used. 

relatiel, relatiò n. neut. [re-'lə·tii·ən] family, direct household, immediate family. See usage notes for relaj. 

ren, ren- adj. [rən] new, previously unseen or unheard of. 

renotiel, renotire v. [rə-'no·ti·əl] to recognize, to have met or seen before. 

Reshien, Reshiò n. neut. [re-'shi·ən] a month of the year, July 3-28. 

rogantiel, rogantre v. [rə-'gamp·ti·əl] 1. to ask a question; to question. 2 to beseech or ask for something. 

rogaven, rogavere v. [rə-'grə·vo·nərə] to pray, to ask questions of or ask blessings from the One. 

rogaviel, rogaviò n. neut. [rə-'grə·vi·əl] a prayer, a speech directed at the One. 

sacaj, sacajé n. masc. [sə-'kə·je] a barbarian, an uncouth person, a brute. fem. sacaja. Offensive. 

sacuron, sacuròn n. neut. [sə-'ku·rən] a blessing, goodwill, divine favor. Offensive. 

saelien, saeli- adj. [sə-'li·ən] blue, the color blue. 

saelunon, saelunë n. masc. [sə-'lu·nən] sky, the heavens. Male. 

salectùs, salectò n. neut. [sə-'lə·ktəs] a mirror or general reflective surface. 

salvùn, salvùn- adj. [sə-ˈlu·nən] safe, secure, out of danger, or well cared for. 


sanan, sanare v. [sə-ˈnən] to go, to begin movement, to depart. 

sanén adv. [sə-ˈne·nən] a word for soothing. Loosely translated: easy, hush, there there. 

sapairnen, sapairn- adj. [sə-ˈpe·rən] elusive, wily, mysterious, unseen, unable to caught or conceived. 

sapeth, sapethò n. neut. [sə-ˈpeθə] guile, cunning, craftiness. 

sath- suffix [səθ] attached at the end of one of the nobles’ titles to indicate a blood relation, but one who has never held the noble office. The final syllable of the title generally become accented before the suffix. ex. Somadàrsath. 

sathìn, sath- numeral [sə-ˈθin] seven; see front numeral notes. 

sathlaniel, sathlanò n. [səθ-'lan·i·əl] n. stem: sathlan- bloodline 

sathortan, satho- numeral [sə-ˈθo·tən] seventy; see front numeral notes. 

sathuniel, sathunò n. neut. blood 

sav exclamation ['səv] a casual or familiar greeting, hi. 

dav exclamation ['dəv] a polite greeting, hello. 

savénexclamation [səˈvən] a formal greeting, salutations, hello. 

savethen, saveth- adj. [səvəθən] the color purple. 

sciren, scirre v. [ˈskir·ən] 1. to find, to discover. 2. to acquire 

seincris, seincrisò n. neut. [ˈse·nə·kris] baptism, symbolic initiation into spiritual faith or symbolic rebirth conducted by ritual immersion in water.
seincriel, seincrire v. [sɛ̃krisɛl] to baptize, to symbolically immerse in water.

séntaur, séntraré n. masc. [sɛ̃tɔ̃trar] centaur. fem. séntraurə

seothanas, seothanò n. neut. [sɔ̃vɔ̃nɔs] guidance, counsel, advice.

Sergrador, Sergradoré n. masc. [sɛ̃grɔ̀dɔ̀ɾ] one of the seven Ancients, a member of the ancient powers of the world. fem. Sergradora.

setho adv. [sɛ̃-tho] anyway, regardless

sileanth, sileanthré v. [sɛ̃lɛnθɾi] to flow, to surge, to move fluidly.

sinér, sinërrè v. [sɛ̃nɛʁə] to know, to perceive, to have knowledge of something.

sinéroan, sinërò n. neut. [sɛ̃nɛɾɔ̃] knowledge, perception

sòl, sólè n. masc. [sɔl] the sun

som prefix [sɔm] great of nature or quality; being possessed of greatness, charisma or fortitude. Not to be confused with the greatness of size or weight suffix mo.

Somadar, Somadaré n. masc. [sɔmɔdɔɾ] the noble sworn into the Protector’s office, descended of Lu’corian; the Lord Commander of Etheria. fem. Somadara. This is the only noble office that has not yet been held by a woman, thus the feminine form is speculated.

soven, sovenre v. [sɔvɔnɾə] to defend, protect, or stand guard.

sovenel, sovenellò n. neut. [sɔvɔnɛl] 1. protection or defense. 2. guardianship

sovenen, sovené n. masc. [sɔvɔnɛn] protector, defender, or guardian. fem. sovena.

soveses, soves- adj. [sɔvɔsəs] protective, defensive.

spiranen, spiranò n. neut. [spɪɾanɔn] breath, usually regarded with a sacred quality, as in the breath of the Creator.

su, sure v. [sɔʁ] to become

sufadon, sufadre v. [sʊfɔdɾən] to drown, to slay by water.

sùl, sùlé n. masc. [sʊl] a being or creature. fem. sùla.

sulien, suliò n. neut. [sʊliɔn] food, sustenance, refreshment.

Sumalis, Sumalò n. neut. [sʊmɔlɔs] the seventh day of the week, Saturday.

talien, taeli- adj. [taɛliɔn] pink, the color pink.

talan, talanò n. neut. [tɔlɔn] horn, an animal horn. Occasionally, an animal horn hollowed out for drinking, storing powders or liquids, or occasionally fashioned into a musical instrument.

tavero exclamation [tɔvɛɾo] aye, yes; an exclamation of affirmation.

tempadon, tempadò n. neut. [tempɔdɔn] time.

Témticiel, Témticé n. masc. [tɛmtíkiɛl] the Ancient Time, also named Chai Karan.

terraen, terraenà n. fem. [tɛɾəɛn] land, the world or kingdom as a whole.

Terranis, Terranò n. neut. [tɛɾənɔs] the third day of the week, Tuesday.

tiasgre exclamation [tj̩səgre] thanks, thank you, an expression of gratitude.

tiraen, tir- numeral [tɪɾəɛn] three; see front numeral notes.
tirstan, tirst- numeral ['tir·stən] thirty; see front numeral notes.

theram, theramò n. neut. ['θɛɹəm] might, strength, courage, valor; esteemed heroic quality.

theraman, theraman- adj. ['θɛɹə·mən] mighty, valiant, courageous, heroic.

trahanoal¹, trahanò n. neut. ['trə·hæn·əl] 1. a pull or tug, as on a rope or handle. 2. an urge, a strong calling or desire.

trahanoal², trahanore v. ['trə·hæn·əl] to pull, tug, or urge.

tuén, tuén- adj. ['tu·ɛn] alright, moderately good or well, passable. Occasionally used as a more casual alternative affirmation to tavero.

umbriaen, unbriaenò n. neut. ['un·ˈbraɪən] shadow, darkness, nighttime. Literal darkness; no metaphoric or negative connotation as found with nübrael.

unaen, unaen- adj. ['unən] white, the color white.

unda, undo n. neut. ['ʌndə] anger, fury, rage.

ùnen adverb ['uˌnɛn] only, just, solely, merely.

ùnmorsdén, ùnmorsdéné n. masc. ['uˌmɔrs·dɛn] an immortal person or creature. fem. ùnmorsdénà.

unu, un- num. ['uˌnu] one; see front numeral notes.

utane conjunction ['uˌtænə] so that.

uthaen, uth- ['uθən] grey, the color grey.

val exclam [ˈvæl] a casual or familiar word of parting, bye.

valén exclam [ˈvælən] a polite word of parting, goodbye.

valuman exclam [ˈvæluˌmæn] a formal word of parting, farewell.

varstaen, varst- adj. ['værstən] brown, the color brown.

vaylien, vaylire v. ['veˌlɛn] to draw or pull, as in a cart or plow. Can also be used with the preposition ex in reference to the drawing out of poisons or evil magic.

ve pronoun irr. ['vɛ] it. See grammatical front notes.

vean pronoun [vɛˈɛn] that or which.

velo pronoun [ˈvɛˌlɔ] this.

velstien, velsti- adj. ['vɛlˌstiːn] black, the color black.

verath adv. ['vɛɹəθ] surely.

vesdar, vesdaré n. masc. ['vɛsˌdɛr] king, a male ruler.

vesdarina, vesdarinà n. fem. ['vɛsˌdɛrˌɪnə] queen, a female ruler.

viatriel¹, viatrò n. neut. [ˈviˌvəriˌɛl] travel, exploration.

viatriel², viatrire v. [ˈviˌvəriˌɛl] to travel or explore.

viatré n. masc. [ˌviˌvətˌɾe] traveler. fem. viatra.

vidér, vidérre v. [ˈvɪˌdərˌrɛ] to see, study or observe, often at length.

vidél, vidére v. [ˈvɪˌdɛrˌl] to spot, notice or catch sight of.

visiaj, visiagò n. neut. ['vɪsˌiəz] an image or vision.

Vitanis, Vitanò n. neut. [ˈvɪtənˌs] the sixth day of the week, Friday.

voacedin n. neut. [ˈvɔˌaiˌdɛn] vow, sacred oath, word of honor. Does not decline.

volariel, volarire v. [ˈvoˌlərˌiˌɛl] to fly.

vondel¹, vondellò n. neut. ['vɔndəlˌɛl] a call, invitation or invocation.

vondel², vondere v. ['vɔndəlˌɛl] to call, invite or invoke.
vu prep. ['vu] on.

vulnarek, vulnarekò n. neut. [vul·nər·ēk] 1. a wound, such as a cut or stab. 2. a visible physical ailment, such as a bruise, burn or infected tissue. 3. an offense against one’s pride or sense of self.


yàn, yânre v. ['yan] to beg or plead.

Zayin, Zayò n. neut. [zasīn] a month of the year, April 16-May11.
The English-Aetherian Dictionary
advise melisan
advisor melisator
affliction ilgéas
age n. elopath
agree carat
agreement cescarat
alike bosam
all omne
alone soliel
alright tuén
always forve
amen amén
among altho
ancestor preador
ancestry preadoriel
ancient elmadin
Ancient (The Ancients) Sergrador
and en
answer n. ecthoa
answer v. ecthoaen
anyway setho
are elen
architect eretoriel
artist espetor
as ân
aye tavero
baby estu
bad malu
baptism seincris
baptize seincrisel
banner hypanthon
barbarian sacaj
bard minson
barren derilis
bastard hado
bear v. feron
beautiful alicatha
beauty alica
become su
before antén
beg yàn
behold behelend
being n. sür
being v. el
belief aetrus
beseech rogantiel
between altho
bind adilergo
black (metaphoric) othariel
black (color) velstien
blade arciel
blessing sacuròn
blood safùniel
bloodline, sathlaniel
body estruriel
book elba
bow v. findo
bow n. certu
break ifracten
breath spiranen
bride aràniel
brilliance (light) lùcùlèn
bring feres
build eretorie
builder eredon
Builder (Sabian’s line) Eredar
building eredet
by actho
call vondel
call upon envondiel
captain arsedor
capture capén
carry feron
castle fortidel
cat fèlican
celestial astrasiel,
centaur sèntaur
chaos rehailt
chaotic rehailten
child libornian
circle forvel
clerk cesator
come dukel
confidant melisan
covenant cunantion
counselor melisan
create audin
creation audilan
creative audivel
Creator (God) Aucre
creature aundiel
curse maluth
dagger petrùum
dark (metaphoric) othariel
darling amadon
darkness (often metaphoric) nûnbrael
dead morthanén
Death (the Ancient) Mortacanthon
defend soven
desire falacar
diamond sintagel
disease ilgéas
dispel fogér
do fano
doom domrandar
dragon drakon
draw v. (to pull) vaylien
drown sufadon
easy lobéren
easy (as a soothing term) sanén
eat devânt
edgy faoi
eusive sapairnén
endure feron
eternity forvén
Etheria Etheria
Etherian Etherian
Etherian (language) Aetherian
explorer alkain
Explorer (Astana’s line) Jéanotha
even (even though) etânak
evil malùkan
eye oculu
family relatiel
farewell valunan
father adoran
Father (as a name) Adar
find sciren
fire iliús
fish n. akusin
fit feturu
flow sileanth
fly volariael
for prep. cúl
for conjunction nan
foreboding othariel
forever forven
forest arborniaex
forgiveness mathanas
forgotten olivien
forth advén
friend amicôn
from exo
fulfill praestriel
future amritriel
gate portantén
Gateway (the Ancient) Portamùr
give, dön
go sanan
gold delende
good benéva
great (in character) sòm-
great (in size) -mo
grand abor
Grandfather (as a name) Abadar
Great One (God) Manere Unu
greetings savénen
gryffin gryffaen
good-bye valén
ground linar
guard komastiel
guardian sovenen
guidance seothanas
guile sapeth
hair locha
happen agaean
have habén
he es
heal nuaetrel
hear audintel
heart pulamo
Hell (realm of the Devil) Nazkorad
hell (swear) nazzin
hello savén
help ausaniel
here broth
herein brothi
hey éya
hole hos
home domiel
hope lorandiel
horn talan
house domén
how kava
hydra hyderion
Hydra King hydreresdar
I é
image visiaj
immortal ùnmorsdén
in i
into iad
is el
it ve
join conegarn
just adv. léer
just adj. convael
kin relaj
king vesdar
king (the High King) Réasdar
know sinér
knowledge sineròan
lady elfadora
land n. terraen
land v. decàlin
language ombràn
learner (Morrigan’s line) Aira
library elbariel
life esiel
light (luminance) lumiel
little parvòn, or suffix -it
live esiet
long ago okaenon
lord elfador
lose (misplace) carac
lose (in competition) desanac
lost adj. caràn
love ama
lover amathon
lust amajén
ma’am/madam estàna
magic drohieriel
make fân
malice ocrûnac
man estel
mass petu
may lecer
meat flesto
mermaid estellamari
merman estelmaro
might n. theram
mighty theraman
mirror salectûs
money istcuren
moranter morantér
mortal morsdén
mother matora
Mother (as a name) Mata
move isete
my mé
mysterious arcaes
name nomarin
new ren
need necalén
no nén
nod cunu
not nòn
now ialtal
Nurturer (Sesstra’s line) Sandara
old elmadin
on vu
one (number) unu
One (God) Manere Unu
only ünen
order leimiel
pardon mathanas
pass fletur
past n. antorien
path artuliel
perhaps cansûn
pierce érforén
place n. locûriel
Plan (the divine Plan) loranson
please (polite exclamation) favén
power brûnu
powerful bruste
pray rogaven
prayer rogaviel
prince reafiliùn
princess reafília
promise jûnan
protect soven
protection sovenel
protective soveses
protector sovenen
Protector (Lu’corian’s line) Somadar
pull trahanoal
purify/make pure galan
purpose athabdar
quarry (prey) praeath
rageunda
rage (more intense; insanity, ultimate fury) arashunda
ranks (army ranks) ordine
reach pertio
recognize renotiel
renew (make new) resiel
restoration rederian
restore rederiel
return athénio
riddle (afflict) hakulo
right (make right) galeriel
safe salvùn
salutations savénen
scale (animal scale) gairthén
sea mariel
sea serpent, nathairmari
secret arcànun
see vidér
seek petén
serpent nathair
service kervan
shadow umbriaen
she esa
shine lùcrian
should nosco
sinister othariel
sir estòn
sky saelunon
so that utàne
son lefiliùn
soul anidel
spark lùstriel
speak lokwirnen
spill doaern
Spirit (the Spirits) Anion
spot v. vidél
spring n. fuaran
star astraen
strength brusen
strong bruant
summon énvocântiel
sun sòl
suppose onathin
supposed (supposed to do...) canoptiel
surely verath
swear (promise) jùnan
sweetheart amadon
taint crothac
take (steal) capèn
take (transport) feren
tale fabunian
tell apéren
thanks/thank you tiasgre
that veàn
this velo
through per
Time (the Ancient) Témticiel
time tempadon
to (direction/toward) ad
trace gevrines
travel viatriel, stem: viatr-
traveler viatre
treachery nathoas
unicorn keres
unknown arcael
upholder neaglévo
very pléan
vow voaedín
want esthan
water akwaen
wave n. cavelum
well adj. benén
wicked rathair
with cún
without cunòn
what (interrogative) kwyn
what n. kwynan
whatever kwyner
which veàn
who cò
why kél
woman estela
wound vulnarek
world terraen
wrong coir
year anon
yes tavero
yet iaton