LCC10 Conlang Relay (Conscript Ring) — T'owal
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ꕷ ꒵꒐ꌦꌰ꒦ ꒇꗏ ꕕꌦꌦ꒦ꗏꕒ ꒲ꕒ ꕑꌦ ꕕꌦ꒦꒑ – ꕯꕕꖴꕯ꒑ ꕕꗏ꒦꒑꒑ ꕑꌦꖴ ⌊꒑ꒊꟼ꒐⌋ ꕪꖯꖯ ꕪꖴꖯꖯꌦ ꕪ꒑꒵ꗏ꒦ ꖤ꒐꒒ꌦ꒑

ꕒ꒑ =

ꉈꕕꌦ ꒇꕕ ꕷ꒥ꗏ꒦ ꕑꖴ꒦ ⌊ꖴꖲꖴꌦ⌋ ꌦꕕꖲꌦ ꒵ꟼꕕ꒦ ꒵꒐ꌦꌰ꒦ – ꕪꖯꖯ ꕒꖴ ꕷꖯꖯꕜ ꕕꌦ ꒇꕕ ꕷ ꕪ꒒ꒈꕕ꒵ ꒵ꌦꒇ ꕒꒇ · ꕷꗏ꒦
ꕒꖴ ꒇꖴ ꒇꌦ ꒇꌦꗏ ꒇꕽꖴꌦ ꒇꕕꌰ꒦ꌦꕒ ꒇ꒒꒐꒵ ꕱ ꕱꗏ꒦ – ꕷ ꗏꕽꖴ ꒥꒥ꕶ ꒇꌦꗏ ꕕꌦ ꕷ ꒥ꕕꖴꕽ ꒵꒐ꌦꌰ꒦ꌰ ꕒ꒑ ꒇꖯꒈ ꒇꕽꖴ
ꒇꌰ꒦ꒈ ꕻꖯꕽꗏ ⌊ꖴꖲꖴꌦ⌋ ꕕꌦ꒑ ꕕ꒐꒑ ꟼꒇꖴ꒡ ꟼꕷꖴ꒷ ꒇꗏ ꒵ꟼꖤꖴ꒥ ꕒ꒑ – ꟼꒇꖴ꒷ ꒵ꟼꖤꖴ꒥ ꕒ꒑ ꕻꖯꕽꗏ ꉈꖴ꒷
ꒇꌦꗏ ꒪ꖟ ⌊ꖴꖲꖴꌦ⌋ ꒇꖴ ꕕ꒵ꕽ ꕒ꒑ · ꖰ ꒑꒒ꒈ ꒇꌦꗏ ꕒꖴ ꖴꖲꒇ ꌰ – ⌊ꕪ꒑ꟼ ꒪ꕕꌦ꒦ ꕪ꒦ꌰ – ꕽꌰꌰ ꒵ꗏ ꕪ꒦ꌰ
ꒇꟼꖴꕽꖴ꒥ ꕒ꒑ ꕕꖴ · ꗏ꒪ ꉈꖟ꒑ ꒵ꗏ ꕪ꒦ꌰ ꟼꌰꌰ ꕮꌦ ꕪ꒦ꌰ ꒇꌰ · ꖰ ꕽꌰꌰ ꕪ꒐꒪ ꒵ꗏ ꕪ꒦ꌰ –⌋ =

ꉈꕕꌦ ꒇꕽ꒦ ꕕꖴ ⌊ꖲꒇꖴꖴ⌋ ꒇꕽꟼꖴ ꒵꒐ꌦꌰ꒦ – ꟼꕷꖟ꒑ ꖰ ꉈꕽꕷ꒥ꖴꖟ ꕯꕕꖴꕯ꒑ ꕒꖴ · ꕕ꒵ ꒍ꕽ꒷ ꕒꖴ ꕥ꒥꒥
ꕯꕕꖴꕯ꒑ ꕕꖴ ⌊ꕥꖟꌰꌦ⌋ – ꒍ꕽ꒷ ꕒꖴ ꒪ꖴꒈ ꖲ꒦ꒇ ꌰ꒦ꌦ ꗏꖴꒇ ꖲ꒦ꒇ ꕷ ꒵꒐ꌦꌰ꒦ ꖰ ꒫ꖴꖯꖯ꒫ ꖲ꒦ꒇ – ꖴꒇ ꌰ
ꌰꌦ · ꒑꒒ꒈ ꕒꖴ ꕷ꒥ꌦ ꒥ꕷꒇ =

ꕷꌦꌦ ꒇꗏ ꒇꌰ ꕒꖴ ꕷꌦꌦ ꕒ꒑ ⌊ꖴꖲꖴꌦ⌋ ꒊ ꒇꌰ ꕕ꒵ꕽ ꕒ꒑ ꕷ ꒵꒐ꌦꌰ꒦ · ꖰ ꒥ꒊ꒑ ꕒꖴ ꌰ – ⌊ꒊꒇ ꒊ꒑ ꒇꕽ ꒇꕕ꒒ ꒇꗏ ·
⌊ꕥꖟꌰꌦ⌋ ꖰ ⌊꒑ꒊꟼ꒐⌋ ꖴ꒥ꌰ꒒ ꒵ꗏ ⌊ꖴꖲꖴꌦ⌋ · ꕕꖲ꒑ ꟼꖰ ꒵ꗏ ꌰ꒦ꒈ ⌊꒑ꒊꟼ꒐⌋ ⌊ꖴꖲꖴꌦ⌋ ⌊ꕥꖟꌰꌦ⌋ – ꒊ꒑ ꒵ꗏ ꒦꒦꒑
ꒊ꒒ ꒇꕽ ꒪ꒊ꒵ꖯꕽ ꒊ ⌊ꖴꖲꖴꌦ⌋ · ꖰ ꕪꖯꖯ ꒵ꗏ ꒇꌰ ꕽ꒐꒵ ⌊ꕥꖟꌰꌦ⌋ – ꕽꒊ꒵ ꉈꖟ꒑ ⌊꒑ꒊꟼ꒐⌋ ꒇꟼꖴꕽꖴ꒥ ꕒ꒑ ꕒ꒑
⌊ꗏ꒦꒥ ꕪ꒦ꌦ ꒇꟼꖴꕽꖴ꒥ ꒇꗏ⌋ · ꕷꗏ꒦ ꒇꟼꖴꕽꖴ꒥ ꒇꗏ ꖰ ꒇꟼꖴꕽꖴ꒷ ꕽ꒦ꒈ ꌰ꒵ꗏ ꟼꖰ ꕪ꒦ꌦ ꒇꟼꖴꕽꖴ꒷
ꕒ꒑ ꒷ꒇ =

⌊ꖲꒇꖴꖴ⌋ ꕷꌦꌦ ꕷ꒥ꌦ ꒥ꕷꒇ ꕒ꒑ ⌊ꖴꖲꖴꌦ⌋ · ꖰ ꖴꒊ꒪ꖰ ꕒꖴ ꒪ꒊ꒵ꖯꕽ ꒊ ꖲ꒦ꒇ ꒦꒦꒑ ꕷ꒥ꌦ ꕕ꒵꒑ ꕪ꒵꒑ ꕒꖯꌰ ꕯꕕꖴꕯ꒑ –
ꟼꕷꖟ꒑ ⌊ꖴꖲꖴꌦ⌋ ꒇꟼꖴꕽꖴ꒷ ꕽ꒦ꒈ ꕒ꒑ ⌊ꕥꖟꌰꌦ⌋ ꖰ ⌊꒑ꒊꟼ꒐⌋ · ꖰ ꕕꖲ꒑ ⌊ꖴꖲꖴꌦ⌋ ⌊ꕥꖟꌰꌦ⌋ · ꖰ ꉈ꒒ꒈ ⌊ꖴꖲꖴꌦ⌋
⌊ꕥꖟꌰꌦ⌋ ⌊ꖲꒇꖴꖴ⌋ =

ꕷꗏ ꒑꒒ꒈ ⌊꒑ꒊꟼ꒐⌋ ꒇꕽꒇ ꕒ꒑ · ꖰ ꒇꒇꕽꌰꌦ ꕒꖴ ꒇꟼꖴꕽꖴ꒥ ꕒ꒑ ꕒ꒑ – ꕽ꒦ꕽ ꒑ꒊꟼ꒐ ꖰ ꒇꕽ ꌰꌰꕶꗏ꒦ ꕒ꒑ ꕒ꒑
⌊ꖲꒇꖴꖴ⌋ ꖰ ꒇꟼꖴꕽꖴ꒥ ꕒ꒑ ꖲ꒦ꒇ · ꖟꒇꕽ꒑ ꒥ꒇ ꌰ · ꒊ꒑ ꒵ꗏ ꖲꖲꒇ ꌰ꒦ꒈ ꒵꒐ꌦꌰ꒦ – ꟼꒇꖴ꒑ ꒫ꖟꒇꗏ꒑ ꕒꖴ
ꒇꟼꖴꕽꖴ꒥ ꕒ꒑ ꖰ ꒇꕕ ꕒ꒒ꕽ꒑ ꕒꖴ ꕒ꒒꒑ ꒇꌰ ꗏ · ꒇꕶ ꕯꕕꖴꕯ꒑ ꕪꖯꖯꌦ ꕪ꒑꒵ꗏ꒦ ꖤ꒐꒒ꌦ꒑ ꕒ꒑ · ꖰ ꖲꕷ꒥꒑
ꕷ꒥ꌦ ꕒ꒑꒑ – ꒑꒒ꒈ ꌰ꒦ꒈ ꒵꒐ꌦꌰ꒦ ⌊ꖲꒇꖴꖴ⌋ ꖰ ꒇꕕ ꌰꌰꕶꗏ꒦ ꕒ꒑ ꕒ꒑ · ꖰ ꒪ꌰ ꒑꒵ꕽ ⌊ꕥꖟꌰꌦ⌋ ꒇꕽꒇ ꕒ꒑ =

Translation

In a large forest of birch trees there was a kingdom. The king, who was named Lok'a, had a knife hidden in his crown.

In another part of the forest there lived a creature named Epe. It had long hair on its entire body, but walked like a person on two long legs. When people would travel through its part of the forest, Epe would create a magical illusion of a large, evil army. The magical army would take the travelers to Epe, and it would say to them, "You must choose. Either my soldiers kill you, or you give me all of your things and are not killed."

Outside of the forest lived a man named T'idu. He hated and was disgusted by the king, but he desired the king's sister, Thiye. He wanted to take her from her home in the forest and marry her. To accomplish this, he made a plan.

He had been told of the actions of Epe with the travelers in the forest, and he thought, "If I can make Thiye and Lok'a encounter Epe, Epe will take Thiye away from Lok'a. Then I'll be able to trade with Epe, and have Thiye for myself. Lok'a might might bring his army (which is bigger than mine), but my army and the magical army combined will be bigger than his!

T'idu told Epe his plan, and promised to trade with it after the capture of the king's sister. Epe sent the magical army after Thiye and Lok'a, took Thiye, and gave her to T'idu.

But Lok'a ran home and gathered his soldiers. He and his followers surprised T'idu and his soldiers before they could leave the forest. The two real armies and their leaders fought until Lok'a used his crown's hidden knife, and the battle ended. T'idu and his followers fled the forest, and Thiye returned to her home.

(Note that the T'owal text does not use any gendered terms or pronouns, but I have used them here for clarity, following the genders indicated in the UNLWS torch.)

Transliteration

e sonden do fyonte le hú mínol. bmétho minol hu Lok'a há hyán hontsu pasyo mo.

wís sí fdu hu Epe tyót sgen sonden. há mó p'áth yi le e hliyi sos mo, tu mó só il sin swa tsin slod yu yi. e pwa tuf sin le e tyot sondem mo sál swa tsim p'ith Épe fén fan kseg kwet do sk'etut le. kséd sk'etut le p'ith ts'ún swa xi Epe sí tuf le, a lál swa mó bós í. "hlég xmen hné. fút li hné sk'étut le su, ix wás li hné kúth ex hne sú, a fút hox li hné."

wís sín hu T'idu sígu sonden. kwét a wútsyup bmétho mó, tu p'éf mó thwí bmetho hu Thiye. p'éf mó ts'úm bos dne dus bos e sonden a thbáha bos. ús í ót, sál mó fén t'es..

mén tso we mó fén le Epe o si tuf le e sonden, a wól mó í. "os ól sú tsés i, Thíye a Lók'a bwúd li Épe, túl k'a li dne Lok'a Épe Thíye. ól li nul ot sú ts'óhef o Epe, a há li sú t'an Thíye. p'of ts'ún Lók'a sk'étut le mo (uli then sk'etut su), tu sk'étut su a sk'étup p'ith úli k'a then sk'etup mo!"

T'ídu mén fén t'es mo Épe, a últs'a mó ts'óhef o bos nul fen tul thwi bmetho. gwíd Épe sk'étup p'ith le Thíye a Lók'a, a túl Épe Thíye, a wás Épe Thíye T'ídu.

tu nás Lók'a dús mo, a sdóye mó sk'étut le mo. p'út Lók'a a sí yeftsu le mo T'ídu a sk'étut le bos, psíl ót í, ól li bós dné sonden. kséd ubsul yu sk'etut le a sí thdat yu thdó de i, tsím bmétho hyán hontsu pasyo mo, a bwét fén thdo. nás dne sonden T'ídu a sí yeftsu le mo, a xí lot Thíye dús mo.

Alphabet

I	*a*	[ə]	𝟫	*o*	[ɔ]	
II	*á*	[ɐː]	𝟤	*ó*	[ow]	
Ⰾ	*b*	[b]	Ⰾ	*p*	[p]	
�	*d*	[d]	ⰾ̄	*p'*	[p']	
Ⅾ	*e*	[ɛ]	Ⅎ	*s*	[s]	
Ⅾ	*é*	[ej]	Ⰺ	*t*	[t]	
ⱱ	*f*	[f]	Ⰺ	*t'*	[t']	
ⱷ	*g*	[g]	Ɛ	*th*	[θ]	
Ⰹ	*h*	[h]	Ⰹ	*ts*	[t͡s]	
Λ	*i*	[ɪ]	Ⰹ	*ts'*	[t͡s']	
Ⅹ	*í*	[iː]	V	*u*	[ʊ]	
ⰱ	*k*	[k]	Ⴅ	*ú*	[uː]	
ⰱ	*k'*	[k']	Ⰹ	*w*	[w]	
Ⰵ	*l*	[l]	Ⱉ	*x*	[x]	
Ⅽ	*m*	[m]	Ⅹ	*y*	[j]	
Ⴘ	*n*	[n]				

In some cases assimilation occurs that changes the place of articulation of a final consonant to that of the following initial consonant. These changes are reflected in spelling, so you may see the same word with different final letters in different contexts.

> word-final Ⴘ (*n*) may become Ⅽ (*m*)
> word-final Ⰺ (*d*) may become Ⰾ (*b*) or ⱷ (*g*)
> word-final Ⰺ (*t*) may become Ⰾ (*p*) or ⰱ (*k*)

Punctuation

–	.	Period/full stop (used as in English).
=	.	Paragraph-final period/full stop.
·	,	Separates clauses only; not used to separate members of a list, indicate pauses, etc.
⊹	!	Exclamation mark (used as in English).
L ⌋	" „	Opening and closing quotation marks. An underline extends under the quoted text. Also used for names and other proper nouns.
⌐	!"	Ligature of exclamation mark and closing quotation mark.
Ɩ ⅃	( )	Opening and closing parentheses. An underline extends under the parenthetical text.

Grammar Overview

In general, T'owal avoids excessive redundancy; the plural marker *le* is omitted if a number is specified, and tense markers are omitted if context makes the tense clear. In this text very little tense marking is used, which is intended as a sort of "storytelling style" (the lack of a tense marker does not indicate the present tense!). When tense markers do appear, they are used to refer to points earlier and later in the story. Similarly, although gender can be conveyed in T'owal the default is always gender-neutral, with gender specified only when necessary for expression or disambiguation. In this text I have chosen to omit references to gender as being unimportant to the narrative as a whole.

T'owal is primarily right-branching, with one major exception noted below. There are four parts of speech: nouns, verbs (including adjective- and adverb-like stative verbs), conjunctions, and interjections.

Rather than using "subject" and "object," I define each verb as having a certain number of potential nominal arguments which usually occur in a fixed order. In this document I denote these as A_1, A_2, etc. Though the first argument is often an agent of some sort, this is not always the case; (see *kwet* and *tuf* in the glossary for relevant examples).

While the nominal arguments occur in a fixed order, the placement of the verb relative to those arguments is free, giving various possible word orders (e.g. VA_1A_2, A_1VA_2, A_1A_2V, etc.). The first phrase of a clause may be partially left-branching to allow something other than the head of a phrase to come first (e.g. "In a hole in the ground there lived … " rather than "There lived in a hole in the ground … "). Non-clause-initial phrases are always right-branching.

Within any given clause, the finite verb and its nominal arguments (specifically, the heads of the verb and noun phrases) are all marked by changing their first vowel from lax (*a, e, i, o, u*) to tense (*á, é, í, ó, ú* repsectively). Any verbs or nouns that are not marked are dependents of one of the marked words. If there is more than one marked verb in a clause, the first one is the finite verb and any others are infinitives functioning as nominal arguments. Multiple clauses within a sentence are always divided with commas to make it clear which nominal arguments go with which verb.

Unmarked verbs and nouns have various meanings depending on context:
1. an unmarked verb dependent on another verb may be interpreted as an adverb, or as the head of a prepositional phrase if followed by an unmarked noun (see below)
2. an unmarked verb dependent on a noun may be interpreted as an adjective, participle, or even the head of a small dependent clause (with the preceding noun corresponding to its A_1)
3. an unmarked noun dependent on another noun is a possessor
4. an unmarked noun dependent on a nonfinite verb has the role of its A_2 (note that "nonfinite verb" may refer either to an unmarked verb or a marked one that is acting as a nominal argument of a finite verb)

In some instances, an unmarked verb followed by an unmarked noun is best translated as a preposition and its object. For example, with *sin* "person," *dne* "to leave," and *sonden* "forest," you could translate *sin dne sonden* as "a person leaving a forest" or "a person who is leaving a forest" according to (2) and (4) above; but with *nas* "run" added in, *sín nás dne sonden* is best translated as "a person is running from the forest."

In other cases an unmarked verb may be interpreted as an infinitive, especially when following certain nouns. In such a construction the infinitive acts as a possessing noun. For example, *si* is a noun indicating an animate agent, and is almost always followed by an unmarked verb, as in *si thdat* "leader" (lit. "doer of leading"). Similar words to watch out for in this text are *fen* and *pwa*.

Glossary

Words are listed with unmarked vowels only, and without the assimilations noted on page 2.

	a	c	
			and (can coordinate clauses or phrases; note the placement of commas to tell the difference.)
ⴽⴺⵌⵛⵊ	*bmetho*	n	**monarch**
ⴽⵊⴶ	*bos*	pn	(obviate animate pronoun; see entry for *mo.*)
ⴽⵕⴺⵌ	*bwet*	vi	**end**
ⴽⵕⵎⵌ	*bwud*	vt	**encounter** (A_1 encounters A_2)

ᴧ꒚	*de*	vt	**until** (A_1 lasts until A_2)
ᴧꓪ꒚	*dne*	vt	**leave, go away from** (A_1 leaves location A_2; when used adverbially, the usual translation is "from").
ᴧꓨ	*do*	vi	**large**
ᴧᴠꓘ	*dus*	n	**home**
꒚	*e*	vt	**at, in, on,** etc. (general locative; A_1 is in location A_2).
꒚ꓳ	*ex*	vi	**all, every**
ꓜıꓬ	*fan*	vt	**see** (A_1 sees A_2)
ꓜᴧᴠ	*fdu*	vi	**alive, live**
ꓜ꒚ꓬ	*fen*	n	**action, event, instance** (may simply refer to any action, but often followed by an unmarked verb; in this case, the verb is a possessing infinitive and the meaning is "an instance of __ing," e.g. *fen t'es* "plan" (n) from *t'es* "plan" (v), or *fen fan* "sight, vision" from *fan* "see.")
ꓜᴠꓫ	*fut*	vt	**die, kill** (A_1 dies (of cause A_2); A_2 kills A_1)
ꓜ꒚ꓨꓬꓫ꒚	*fyonte*	n	**birch tree**
Ψꓘᴧᴧ	*gwid*	vd	**send** (A_1 sends A_2 to recipient or location A_3)
ꓭı	*ha*	vt	**have, own** (A_1 has A_2)
ꓭꓚꓘᴧ	*hled*	vt	**choose** (A_1 chooses A_2)
ꓭꓚᴧꓦᴧ	*hliyi*	n	**body**
ꓭꓬ꒚	*hne*	pn	**you, your** ("your" only when unmarked and following another noun as a possessor)
ꓭꓨꓬᴠᴠ	*hontsu*	vi	**hide, hidden, secret** (A_1 is hidden, or A_2 hides A_1)
ꓭꓨꓳ	*hox*	vi	**no, none, not, zero**
ꓭᴠ	*hu*	vt	**be, exist** (A_1 exists, or A_1 is A_2. May be used adverbially for identification, e.g. X *hu* Y = "X, which/who is (called) Y")
ꓭꓦıꓬ	*hyan*	n	**knife**
ᴧ	*i*	n	**that, this, the following** (usually refers to the next clause or sentence as a whole)
ᴧꓨ	*il*	vt	**similar** (A_1 is similar to A_2; used in this text as a preposition meaning "like" or "in the manner of")
ᴧꓳ	*ix*	c	**or**

ꝑꞁ	*k'a*	vi	(forms the future tense when used adverbially; see note on tense above)
ꝑꞀꙄ	*ksed*	n	**group, organization**
ꝑ�	*kuth*	n	**thing**
ꝑ⅄ꙄꙊ	*kwet*	vt	**hate** (A_1 is hated by A_2. If A_2 is dropped, then A_1 is implied to be hated by the speaker or by people in general; in other words, A_1 is terrible or evil.)
ꝰꞁꝰ	*lal*	vd	**say, speak** (A_1 says A_2 to A_3, or A_1 tells A_2 A_3 (i.e. A_1 is always the speaker but A_2 and A_3 do not have a fixed order))
ꝰꙄ	*le*	vi	**multiple** (plural marker; omitted if it is clear from context)
ꝰꞀ	*li*	vi	(When used adverbially, conveys a general irrealis mood, indicating that the described action does not necessarily actually occur)
ꝰꝰꙊ	*lot*	vi	**again**
6Ꙅꙅ	*men*	vd	**tell** (A_1 tells A_3 about A_2)
6Ꞁꙅꝰꝰ	*minol*	n	**country, kingdom, nation**
6ꝰ	*mo*	pn	(proximate animate pronoun. Used for most third-person animate referents, so the referent may switch fairly freely; the obviate pronoun *bos* used mostly for disambiguation)
ꙅꞁꝰ	*nas*	vi	**run**
ꙅ∀ꝰ	*nul*	vt	**follow** (A_1 follows A_2 in time)
ꝯ	*o*	vt	**with** (A_1 is with A_2; when used adverbially, the usual translation is "with".)
ꝯꝰ	*ol*	vt	**be able, can** (A_1 can do A_2)
ꝯꞀ	*os*	c	**if**
ꝯꙊ	*ot*	n	**that, this, the preceding** (usually refers to the preceding clause or sentence as a whole)
ꝏꞁꙋ	*p'ath*	n	**hair, fur** (refers to a single strand)
ꝏ8ꝰ	*p'ef*	vt	**desire, want** (A_1 wants A_2)
ꝏꞀꙋ	*p'ith*	n	**magic** (when used as a possessor, may be translated as "magical")
ꝏꝯꝰ	*p'of*	vi	**maybe**
ꝏ∀Ꙋ	*p'ut*	vt	**surprise** (A_1 surprises A_2)
ꞗꞁꞀ8ꝰ	*pasyo*	n	**crown**

ᏏᎫᎲ	*psil*	vt	**precede** (A_1 precedes A_2 in time)
ᏏᎶ	*pwa*	n	**moment, occasion, time** (may be followed with an unmarked verb; in this case, the verb is a possessing infinitive and the meaning is "the time that __ happens." A following noun is an argument of that verb, so the full meaning is "when __ does __.")
ᏏᏸᏚ	*pyen*	vt	**carry, contain, hold** (A_1 carries or contains A_2)
ᏚᎵ	*sal*	vt	**make** (A_1 makes A_2)
ᏚᏋᏸᏚ	*sdoye*	vt	**gather** (A_1 gathers A_2)
ᏚᏁᏚ	*sgen*	vt	**other, different** (A_1 is different from A_2)
ᏚᎲ	*si*	n	**doer** (when followed with a verb, creates an animate agentive noun, i.e. someone who does that thing (much like English "-er"). e.g. *fdu* "live" → *si fdu* → "creature, living being," or *thdat* "lead" → *si thdat* "leader")
ᏚᎲᏁᏤ	*sigu*	n	**exterior, outside**
ᏚᎲᏓ	*sin*	n	**human, person**
ᏚᏁᏚᎺᏤᎪ	*sk'etut*	n	**soldier**
ᏚᎲᏋᎲ	*slod*	n	**leg**
ᏚᏋ	*so*	vi	**walk**
ᏚᏋᏓᏁᏚ	*sonden*	n	**forest**
ᏚᏋᏚ	*sos*	vi	**complete, entire, whole**
ᏚᏤ	*su*	n	**I, me, my** ("my" only when unmarked and following another noun as a possessor)
ᏚᎶ	*swa*	vi	**usual, habitual** (when used adverbially, conveys the habitual mood)
ᎡᎥᏓ	*t'an*	vi	**alone, only**
ᎡᏸᏚ	*t'es*	vt	**intend, plan** (A_1 plans for A_2 to happen)
�ᏵᎧᏵᎧ	*thbaha*	vt	**marry** (A_1 marries A_2 (as in A_1 and A_2 get married))
ᎶᏍᎧᎧ	*thdat*	vt	**direct, lead** (A_1 leads A_2)
ᎶᏍᏋ	*thdo*	vt	**fight** (A_1 fights A_2)
ᎶᏚᏓ	*then*	vt	**exceed** (A_1 exceeds A_2. When used adverbially, forms a comparative, with a following noun as the comparand, e.g. *sín úli then fyonte* = "the people are more numerous than the birch trees")
ᎶᎧᎲ	*thwi*	n	**sibling**

ᴎꝺꞓꙄꞧ	*ts'ohef*	vt	**exchange, trade**
ᴎᴠꚜ	*ts'un*	vt	**bring, take** (A_1 brings/takes A_2 to a new location)
ᴧꙄꑢ	*tses*	vt	**cause** (A_1 causes A_2)
ᴧᴧᴠꚜ	*tsin*	vt	**use** (A_1 uses A_2)
ᴧꚜ	*tso*	vi	(forms the passive voice when used adverbially; the order of the verb's arguments is reversed, allowing different arguments to be dropped)
ꓫᴠ	*tu*	c	**but**
ꓫᴠꞧ	*tuf*	vt	**move, travel** (A_1 moves or travels, or A_2 moves A_1)
ꓫᴠꝺ	*tul*	vt	**acquire, get, take** (A_1 takes A_2)
ꓫꙄꚜꓘ	*tyot*	n	**area, place**
ᴠꞧꑢᴠꝺ	*ubsul*	vi	**real**
ᴠꝺᴧ	*uli*	vi	**numerous**
ᴠꝺᴎꞮ	*ults'a*	vd	**promise** (A_1 promises A_2 to A_3)
ᴠꑢ	*us*	vt	**intend, for** (A_1 is intended for A_2; in this text, A_1 is an action intended to bring about a result A_2)
ꙄꞮꑢ	*was*	vd	**give** (A_1 gives A_2 to A_3)
ꙄꙄ	*we*	vi	forms the past tense when used adverbially; see note on tense above
Ꙅᴧꑢ	*wis*	vt	**reside** (A_1 resides in location A_2)
Ꙅꚜꝺ	*wol*	vt	**think** (A_1 thinks A_2)
ꙄᴠᴧꙄᴠꓘ	*wutsyut*	vt	**disgust, disgusting** (A_1 disgusts A_2; A_2 finds A_1 to be disgusting)
ꚙᴧ	*xi*	vt	**go** (A_1 goes to location A_2. When used adverbially, the usual translation is "to.")
ꚙꞓꙄꚜ	*xmen*	vi	**necessary** (when used adverbially, the meaning is essentially "must"/ "need to")
ꙄꙄꞧᴧᴠ	*yeftsu*	vt	**follow** (A_1 follows the motion or leadership of A_2)
Ꙅᴧ	*yi*	vi	**long**
Ꙅᴠ	*yu*	vi	**two**