

Let's Have a Relay 2026 Ausmoulau Torch for Danielle

The Text

Kaumtwausaava Susidsech chwumnrasaava Muvukuch chwumnrajwoovikaumtwauch
yualkyoth. Aumouwamvashrunfiroch aumousaava Myasoch
shrunfirshraavitruraumoufnotrauch. Aumouchluinityoovuusichrouchwoi.

Myasosh noroani cadu yualtwaukyofnujautoth. Vlitoova chwumnrafnoscoovlidurawoch.
Cooroimisishrunfiroch furvlith. Thicoofochifrauwfiroch furdthaoth. Myasosh maitsharool
ujiosloovidthaoch uculdu. Thicoomaki mlaavafrirriidu. Scoodawdu yummalvavlivadthao.
Myasosh kyoivi yossoth riidu.

Chwumnamaki yumnoscooth chwumnradowdu yumnoscooth.
Noroanisifirnrivanosicooch. Myasosh scoomaiwa'aumouch scootwavikaumtwaui
vyaaduscoochwoi. Roolculdu siltoosidthao. Myasosh audunomalsimaafich lalshrnyosoth
nolsidthaoth.

Myasosh maiwan nonakraduwoi. Muvukush shyaudunosicooch swiviluintrauch
lalnoso moth. Susidsesh luintrau'au fauchwumnradowi dovawoifraa.

Ausmoulau

(Language of the Spirits, or more literally, Words of the Caretakers of Life)

Notes

Ausmoulau is the language of the spirits, created by the Goddesses to communicate with and command them. There is no written form of this language. Will be encountered by characters in code-form as written by secret society. The words of ausmoulau are inherently magical and can be heard in the magical realm from the human realm. Because of this, some witches have learned bits of this language to command the spirits.

Due to the nature of this language, it lacks words for many non-natural things (although many can be created through compounding of nouns) and is less conversational.

Diphthongs vs Vowel Hiatus:

- When two syllables are merged, if two vowels end up next to each other there is vowel-hiatus (example CV-VC) where each vowel is pronounced separately.
 - "mair" would be pronounced with the single complex vowel sound (gliding vowel sound) 'ai', where "ma'ir" would have the 'a' vowel sound and 'i' vowel sound pronounced separately.

Grammar

Main features of Ausmoulau:

- **Syntheticness:**
 - Polysynthetic language, meaning high degree of inflection/synthesis, so entire sentences can be constructed with a single root and lots of affixes.
 - Mostly agglutinative, can be extremely regular, meaning extremely regular with separate morphemes for each bit of syntax. Each morpheme should be entirely preserved when compounded for this torch.
- **Word order:** is SVO
 - This applies to the ordering of components being incorporated within a word as well as for ordering clauses.
 - Example: "I beseech you" would be formed like `[I][IMP][2stD]`

- Further, the main clausal verb will be the final verb, with verbs of dependent clauses being before.
- Topic markers will always go at the beginning of a sentence. Imperative commands for a main clause will always be first (though after the topic marker), so if there are dependent clauses they will be sandwiched between the main imperative and the main verb.
- More examples of multi-clausal word order at the end of the grammar.
- **Headedness:** mostly head-initial (basic adjectives - aka not verbs - would go after nouns), meaning the head word is at the beginning of the phrase. This is not the case for noun compounding which is head-final.
- **Syntactic Alignment:** Nominative-Accusative syntactic alignment (grammatical framework) treats subjects of transitive and intransitive verbs similarly.
 - Subject of verb is unmarked, direct object is marked accusative.

Nouns

- There are no noun classes.
- There are no definitives. Definiteness is implied from demonstrative determiner system / other context clues.
- Nouns are commonly incorporated into verbs, but proper nouns cannot be incorporated.
- Nouns agglutinate to include their plurality and possession, determiners, comparators, adjectives, and various prepositional markers in this order:
- **[prepositional marker][distributive determiner][spatial determiner][comparative/adjectives][possessive marker][plurality marker][noun][case]**

Compounding

Nouns tend to be highly compounded and are usually compounded to be head-final (like English. This means the main thing being modified with the compound is last. For example, to reference a bend of a river, you would use [river][bend] with bend being the last noun as it is the thing being modified.

Also, remember that Ausmoulau tends to lack specific words for non-natural things but will have more specific words for natural things.

A good example of compounding is how the word *nriosivyaomujfoi*, meaning “city”, is created. This noun consists of these parts: *nrio-si-vyao-muj-foi*, which are

[MAN][PL][greatness][container][place]. This literally translates to place of many great containers (great-container being used to represent a building).

Noun Cases

Noun cases are indicated by declining the noun. These can be thought of as assigning functions to the noun (for the most part you will only have one of each per sentence).

- Declension suffixes differ if following vowel/consonant.

Abbrev	Noun Case	Suffix (follow V)	Suffix (follow C)
[NOM]	Nominative	unmarked	unmarked
[ACC]	Accusative	-ch	-och
[VOC]	Vocative	-sh	-osh
[DAT]	Dative	-f	-of
[LOC]	Locative/Lative	-th	-oth
[INS]	Instrumental	-v	-ov

Note: only cases used in the torch have been included.

- **Nominative** – Indicates a noun or pronoun is the subject of a sentence or verb.
- **Accusative** – Indicates the direct object of a verb or the object of a preposition.
- **Vocative** - Indicates a person being addressed or the topic marker.
 - Example, when calling a spirit you would call their name in the vocative to indicate they are the subject of your command, i.e. [spirit name][VOC].
 - *Imvash* – Oh’Imva.
- **Dative** – Indicates the recipient or beneficiary of an action.
- **Locative/Lative** - Indicates a location (locative) or motion to a location (lative). In English these roughly correspond to prepositions in/on/at/by, or to/into etc.
- **Instrumental** – Indicates the instrument or means by or with which the subject achieves/accomplishes an action.

Plurality

Plurality of a noun is indicated using prefix markers. Plurality does not need to be marked when it is otherwise unimportant or implied. It is commonly unmarked for single nouns.

Abbrev.	Plurality	Prefix
n/a	Unspecified (or implied)	unmarked
[SG]	Singular	n(i)-
[PL]	Plural	s(i)-

Note – ‘si’ is also the same marker used for a medial spatial determiner.

Examples (note that *son* means cloth and *aumou* means spirit).

- *nison* – [SG][cloth] “single cloth”
- *son* – [PL][cloth] “multiple cloths”
- *naumou* – [SG][spirit] “single spirit”
- *saumou* – [PL][spirit] “multiple spirits”

Possession

Possession is indicated by using pronominal possession prefix markers on the noun. Note, these are the same pronoun prefixes used to mark subject on a verb. If these markers prefix a vowel-starting word, a “’” will be added for vowel-hiatus to separate the vowels.

Abbrev.	Possession	Unspec.	Singular [SG]	Plural [PL]
[POS.SP.IN]	Speaker inclusive	a-	na-	sa-
[POS.SP.EX.AN]	Speaker exclusive animate	o-	no-	so-
[POS.SP.EX.INAN]	Speaker exclusive inanimate	u-	nu-	su-

Note, speaker inclusive singular would be abbreviated as: [SP.IN.SG]

NOTE, in this torch, inanimate possession is not used.

Examples working with “fire” (which is *vli*) and “egg” (which is *uil*).

- **Speaker inclusive** – Belonging to some, myself included.
 - *avli* – [SP.IN][fire] “my/our fire”
 - *a’uil* – [SP.IN][egg] “my/our egg”
- **Speaker inclusive singular** – Equivalent to “my”.
 - *navli* – [SP.IN.SG][fire] “my fire”
 - *na’uil* – [SP.IN.SG][egg] “my egg”
- **Speaker inclusive plural** – Equivalent to “our”.
 - *savli* – [SP.IN.PL][fire] “our fire”
 - *sa’uil* – [SP.IN.PL][egg] “our egg”
- **Speaker exclusive animate** – Belonging to some animates, myself not included.
 - *ovli* – [SP.EX.AN][fire] “hers/his/your/theirs/y’alls fire”
 - *o’uil* – [SP.EX.AN][egg] “hers/his/your/theirs/y’alls egg”
- **Speaker exclusive animate singular** – Equivalent to “hers”, “his”, “yours”.
 - *novli* – [SP.EX.AN.SG][fire] “hers/his/your fire”
 - *no’uil* – [SP.EX.AN.SG][egg] “hers/his/your egg”
- **Speaker exclusive animate plural** – Equivalent to “theirs/y’alls”

- *sovli* – [SP.EX.AN.PL][fire] “theirs/y’alls fire”
- *so’uil* – [SP.EX.AN.PL][egg] “theirs/y’alls egg”

To mark possession to a noun, said noun would be marked with the dative case and attached to the front of the possessive marker. For example, to say the fireplace’s fire (where “fireplace” is *shiivlifaa* and “fire” is *vli*):

- *shiivlifaa fnuvli* - [fireplace][DAT][SP.EX.INAN.PL][fire] “the fireplace’s fire”

To mark possession to a proper noun, said noun would be marked with the dative case and follow the noun or verb. The possessed noun will have the pronoun possessive marker on it. For example, to say Shaze’s fire:

- [SP.EX.AN.SG][fire] [Shaze][DAT] “her/his/their fire of Shaze”

Adjectives

Adjectives can be incorporated with a noun to provide additional descriptors.

[adjective][noun]

Predicative/static verbs (such as “happies”) can be used directly as an adjective. Nouns marked with the reflexive case can also be used as adjectives.

To say “I am wet” or “wet me”, you would say:

- *yivana* - [liquid][STAT] [1SG.IN] “wet me”
- Where [1SG.IN] is *na*, [liquid] is *yi*, and [STAT] is *va*.

To say “Mary is wet” or “wet Mary”, you would say:

- *Marysh yivano* - Mary[VOC] [liquid][STAT] [1SG.EX.AN] “wet Mary” or literally “Mary, wet-she”
- Where [1SG.EX.AN] is *no*.

To say “happy plant”, you would say:

- *vianiw* – [happies][plant] “happy plant”
- Where plant is *niw*, and happies is *via*

An attribute verb or adjective can also be incorporated into a (non-proper) noun as a determiner.

For example, to say “wet person”, you would say:

- *yivachrou* - [liquid][STAT][person] “wet person”

Pronouns

Pronouns as subjects are indicated as prefix markers on the verb. Pronouns can be used as objects as well. These are also used as possessive markers.

Abbrev.	Pronoun	Unspec.	Singular [SG]	Plural [PL]
[1.IN]	Speaker inclusive	a-	na-	sa-
[1.EX.AN]	Speaker exclusive animate	o-	no-	so-
[1.EX.INAN]	Speaker exclusive inanimate	u-	nu-	su-

Note, speaker inclusive singular would be abbreviated as: [1SG.IN]

Examples (using “stir” *ju*):

- aju – [1.IN] “I/we stir”
- naju - [1SG.IN] “I stir”
- saju - [1PL.IN] “We stir”

Prepositional Markers

Prepositional markers are prefixes that link unincorporated indirect objects back to their verb. The noun/object they are linking should be in the appropriate noun case.

[verb] [prepositional marker][unincorporated object][case]

Note that lative and instrumental markers are not included due to irrelevance to the torch.

Lative

Markers to indicate how the verb action is done with motion in relation to the indirect object (i.e. towards, into, through). This marker is paired with the locative/lative [LOC] noun case

Abbrev.	Locative Type	Prefix marker
[ALL.N]	To/Towards / Allative	yum-
[INT.N]	Into	nur-
[PER.N]	Perlative/Through	sim-
[ABL.N]	Ablative/Away from	yos-

Examples (water/liquid is *yi*, container is *mu*):

- *yich yummujoth (yi-ch yum-muj-oth)* - [water][ACC] [VEN.N][container][LOC] “(verb action)water towards the container”
- *yich nurmujoth (yi-ch nur-muj-oth)* - [water][ACC] [INT.N][container][LOC] “(verb action)water into the container”
- *yich simmujoth (yi-ch sim-muj-oth)* - [water][ACC] [PER.N][container][LOC] “(verb action)water through the container”
- *yich yosmujoth (yi-ch yos-muj-oth)* - [water][ACC] [ABL.N][container][LOC] “(verb action)water away from the container”

Locative

Markers to indicate how the verb action is located in relation to the indirect object (i.e. under, above, behind). This marker is paired with the locative [LOC] noun case

Abbrev.	Locative Type	Prefix marker
[SUB.E.N]	Under/Beneath - Subessive	nol-
[ABO.N]	Above	sil-
[BEH.N]	Behind	chir-
[SUPE.N]	On - Superessive	yual-
[INEL.N]	Inside/Within - Inelative	lal-
[ARO.N]	Around	fur-

Note that markers irrelevant to the torch have not been included.

Examples (water/liquid is *yi*, container is *muj*):

- *yich lalmujoth (yi-ch lal-muj-oth)* - [water][ACC] [WIT.N][container][LOC] “(verb action)water inside the container”
-

Instrumental

Markers to indicate indirect object is the means with which the verb’s action is done or the tool used in the action. This marker can be paired with the instrumental [INS] noun case.

Abbrev.	Dative Type	Prefix marker
[INS.N]	To	jim-

Verbs

Verbs incorporate many things, including direct objects and the things incorporated by those nouns, as well as tense, aspect, etc. Remember, proper nouns cannot be incorporated into a verb and neither can indirect objects.

At a high-level, a verb consists of these high-level parts in this order:

[subject][verb stem][post verb]

But if you break down all the subparts by order, you get:

- [subject]
- [verb stem]
 - [base verb]
 - [verb root - noun or verb]
 - [action morpheme]
 - [direct object]
 - [prepositional marker]
 - [distributive marker]
 - [spatial determiner]
 - [adjective/comparative]
 - [possessive marker]
 - [plurality marker]
 - [noun]
 - [case]
- [post verb]
 - [tense]
 - [aspect]
 - [intensifier]
 - [adverb]

Subject

When subjects are either pronouns or nouns (not proper nouns), they can be incorporated at the front of a verb, meaning care must be taken to distinguish these nouns from any used to build the base verb itself. This is mainly done through context clues.

The subject prefix can be dropped if it is indicated separately with a topic marker.

For example, take the following spell:

- *Imvash amai vlidu.*

- (*Imva-sh a-mai vli-du*)
- [Imva][VOC] [SP.IN][IMP] [fire][CAUS]
- Oh'Imva I welcome you to start a fire.

vli-du [fire][CAUS] has no subject marked for who should be causing the fire, but as there is a topic marker, you know that Imva is the one who is causing the fire.

It is also worth noting that proper nouns can't be incorporated as subjects, requiring the vocative case. So while a spell will require a named spirit in the vocative in order to summon their attention, this isn't needed in this was for non-spells. So if it weren't a spell, "Oh'Imva I welcome you to start a fire." could just as easily read as "I welcome you, Imva to start a fire."

If the subject marker pronoun has not been dropped, then a noun in the vocative would be more likely to be understood directly as the subject. For example,

- [flowers][VOC] [you][grow]
- Would be understood as "flowers grow" instead of "Oh' flowers, you grow".

Object

The direct object is typically incorporated into the verb, but proper nouns can't be incorporated. In the case of a proper direct object, it will follow the verb before any unincorporated bits and be in the accusative case.

- [you][grow] [Anita][ACC]
- would be understood as "You grow Anita".

Verb Stem

The verb stem is composed of the verb root, action morphemes, and the direct object (so long as it is not a proper noun) and it's determiners.

The order is: [Verb root][action morpheme][determiners][noun - direct object]
 - For example, "burn this flower" would be [fire][CAUS][PROX][flower][ACC]

Verb stems are built by taking a root word and then applying a verbalizing suffix (action morpheme). These can commonly be nouns and the added suffix but in the case of a root that is already a verb/implies action, a base verbalizer is added.

Action Morphemes

Abbrev.	Action Morpheme	Verbalizing suffix
[CAUS]	Causative/creational	-du
[TERM]	Terminative/destructional	-fau
[INST]	Instrumentive	-ni
[STAT]	Reflexive/predicative/stative	-va
[BASE]	Base (for root with action)	(V)-v (C)-i -vi-(C)

Note: irrelevant action morphemes were not included.

- **Causative/Creational** – for action to cause or create the root.
- **Terminative/Destructional** – for action destroying, stopping, or terminating the root.
- **Instrumentive** – for action using the root for it's purpose or as a tool/instrument.
- **Reflexive/Predicative** – for action referring back to the subject. Such as to themselves or of themselves.
- **Base** – for roots that already have action.

For example, (fire is vli):

- *vli^{du}* (vli-du) – [fire][CAUS] “create a fire”
- *vli^{fau}* (vli-fau) – [fire][TERM] “put out a fire”
- *vli^{va}* – [fire][STAT] “burn yourself”
- *vli^v* – [fire][BASE] “burn”

The **base verbalizer** has three forms depending on what types of characters it is next to. If it follows a vowel, it will just be -v, if it follows a consonant it will be -i, and if it is between a vowel and a consonant it will be -vi-.

Some more examples of how verbs can be formed, here are a few examples:

- [bubble][CAUS][PROX][liquid][ACC] – “cause this liquid to bubble”
- [fire][TERM][PL][candle][ACC] – “put out fire the candles” or “put out the candles”
- [fire][INST][SP.IN.SG][book] – “burn my book”
- [visible][TERM][STAT][ACC] [BEH.N?][DIST][SP.EX.AN.PL][tree][LOC] – “hide behind the far away trees”
- [hole][CAUS] [PER.N?][PROX][mountain][LOC] – “tunnel through this mountain”

Post-Verb

The post-verb contains markers for a variety of additional information relating to the verb, including tense, aspect, and intensifiers.

The post-verb follows the verb-stem in the verb and is ordered:

[tense][aspect][intensifier][adverb]

Tenses

There are only two tenses in ausmoulau: non-future and future. To further complicate things, future tense is commonly used to indicate something is not currently true. Non-future is assumed and has no specific markings.

Abbrev.	Tense	Marker
	Non-future	unmarked
[FUT]	Future	-woi

Things that can be implied using the future tense (more examples in the clausal grammar section):

- condition, bounded action, result
- ordering of actions
- something that will happen in the future

Aspects

There are six aspects that refer to how the action of the verb or state of the verb is unfolding over time. Simple aspect is assumed and is unmarked.

Abbrev.	Aspect	Marker	Description
	Simple	unmarked	
[ITER]	Iterative	-fraa	Action occurs repeatedly, or habitually.
[INCHO]	Inceptive/Inchoative	-yoa	Action is beginning or starting.
[CESS]	Cessative	-?	Action is stopping/stopped.

Note: aspects that do not appear in the torch are not included.

Iterative Aspect example (weave is *jwoath*, base verbalizer is *i(v)*):

- *jwoathifraa* (*jwoath-i-fraa*) – [weave][BASE][ITER] “stirring”, “usually stir”, “stir repeatedly”

Inceptive Aspect example (weave is *jwoath*):

- *jwoathiyoa* (*jwoath-i-yoa*) – [weave][BASE][INCHO] “begin to weave”, “start weaving”

When an inceptive aspect is combined with the future tense in a dependent clause, it can mean that the action or state of the dependent clause will occur after the main clause.

- Example: [eat][BASE][FUT][INCHO] [stir][BASE] could mean “stir, then start to eat”

Intensifier

Intensifiers are markers that can change the degree of intensity of either a verb, noun, or (most commonly) an imperative. Intensifier can also be used with adverbs to indicate the degree to which the adverb applies.

Intensifiers will be shown with their effect on the imperative command *mai*.

Abbrev.	Intensifier	Marker	On imperative 'mai'	Imperative meaning
[1stD]	1 st degree	unmarked	mai	welcome
[2ndD]	2 nd degree	-wa	maiwa	beseech/suggest
[3rdD]	3 rd degree	-wan	maiwan	command
[4thD]	4 th degree	-tsha	maitsha	force

Modal Markers

Abbrev.			Marker
[IMP]	Imperative	Marker for a command	mai
[DES]	Desiderative	Marker for wanting a given action	diya

Spells/Command Clauses

As a spell language, every spell will start with a topic marker for the spirit you are speaking to and the imperative, followed by the actual verb clause.

- Topic marker for commanding Imva: *Imvash* – [spirit name][VOC] “Oh’Imva”
- Imperative: (a/na/sa)
 - *amai* (a-mai) - [SP.IN][IMP] “I/we welcome you to”
 - *amaiwa* (a-mai-wa) – [SP.IN][IMP][2ndD] “I/we beseech you to”
 - *amaiwan* (a-mai-wan) – [SP.IN][IMP][3rdD] “I/we command you to”
 - *amaitsha* (a-mai-tsha) – [SP.IN][IMP][4thD] “I/we force you to”

Rituals would use the optative marker instead which is intended to affect the will/natural desires of the spirits in a way that could have long-term affects,

- Topic marker for telling wishes to Imva: *Imvash* – [spirit name][DES] “Oh’Imva”
- Desiderative: (diya)
 - *adiya* (a-diya) - [SP.IN][IMP] “I/we want you to...”
 - *adiyawa* (a-diya-wa) – [SP.IN][IMP][2ndD] “I/we beg you to want to...”
 - *adiyawan* (a-diya-wan) – [SP.IN][IMP][3rdD] “I/we make you interested in”

- *adiyatsha* (*a- diya -tsha*) – [SP.IN][IMP][4thD] “I/we make you need to”

Some basic spells would be:

- Fire creation spell
 - Imvash amai vlidu.
 - (Imva-sh a-mai vli-du)
 - [Imva][VOC] [SP.IN][IMP] [fire][CAUS]
 - Oh’Imva, I welcome you to create a fire.
- Find rope spell
 - Imvash amaiwan shraavifraowoch lalvyaomujoth.
 - (Imva-sh a-mai-wan shraa-vi-fraowo-ch lal-vyaomuj-oth)
 - [Imva][VOC] [SP.IN][IMP][3rd] [locate][BASE][rope][ACC]
[WIT.N][building][LOC]
 - Oh’Imva, I command you to find rope inside the building.

Clausal Grammar

There is no definitive mechanism for indicating the exact relationship between a subordinate clause and the main clause. This should be derived from context clues. Here are a few examples of sentences with subordinate clauses and some ways you could interpret the link between the main and subordinate clause (this is not extensive):

Example 1:

When you have a future subordinate verb/clause, this is typically some form of statement happening after the main verb/clause. For example, if we had a sentence:

[subordinate verb][FUT][INCHO] [main verb]

[I start washing the dog in the future] [I clean the house]

this would likely mean “I clean the house then I start washing the dog”

Example 2:

When you have a future subordinate verb/clause, this is typically some form of statement happening as a condition or consequence of the main verb/clause. For example, if we had a sentence:

[subordinate verb][FUT] [main verb]

[I wash the dog in the future] [I clean the house]

this would likely mean “I clean the house until I wash the dog” or “I clean the house resulting in the dog being washed”.

Example 3:

When you have a future verb/clause, but a non-future subordinate clause, the subordinate clause is typically something happening in order to bring about the main clause. For example, if we had a sentence:

[subordinate verb] [main verb][FUT]

[I wash the dog] [I clean the house in the future]

this would likely mean something like “In order to clean the house, I wash the dog”.

Example 4:

When you have a non-future subordinate verb/clause, this is typically some form of statement happening in addition to the main one. For example, if we had a sentence:

[subordinate verb] [main verb]

[I wash the dog] [I clean the house]

this would likely mean “I clean the house and wash the dog”.

Example 5:

When you have a non-future subordinate verb/clause and an imperative main verb/clause, the subordinate clause is typically done instead of the main verb/clause (linked with but/however/instead as it makes sense). For example, if we had a sentence:

[main imperative] [subordinate verb] [main verb]

[You command me] [I wash the dog] [I clean the house]

this would likely mean: “You command me to clean the house, but I wash the dog.”

Example 6:

When you have a non-future imperative subordinate verb/clause and an imperative main verb/clause, the subordinate clause is typically being commanded in addition to the main command. For example, if we had a sentence:

[main imperative] [subordinate imperative] [subordinate verb] [main verb]

[You command me] [You command me] [I wash the dog] [I clean the house]

this would likely mean: “You command me to clean the house and wash the dog”.

Glossary

Two glossary tables are provided below. The first is an alphabetical list of lexical (non-grammatical) words, followed by a list of grammatical words in the order they appear in the grammar.

Lexical (Non-Grammatical) Words/Morphemes Alphabetically:

Word	Type	Definition
au	noun	Life.
aumou	noun	Spirit, who are the caretakers of all life and the natural world.
ausmoulau	noun	Language of the caretakers of life.
chliun(i)	verb	To poison.
chwum	noun	An organized collection such as a garden, ecosystem, network, organization, company. (like chwoohm be chwuhm)
chwumnra		A worker of an organized collection, such as a farmer.
coo	noun	Child or young person.
cul	noun	Thunder.
chu	noun	An organic/unorganized/natural collection
daw	noun	Movement
do	noun	Peace.
dthao	noun	Tree
foi	noun	A place or location.
foch(i)	verb	To hit.
frir	noun	Bird.
frau	adjective	Tough or gamey.
cad(i)	verb	To perch as a bird does.
jaut	noun	Brazier, fireplace, or other fire-containing surface meant for cooking or heating.
jio	noun	Lightning.
jwoo	verb	To live or make one's home.
kaum	noun	Something sacred, or sacredness.
kyoiv	verb	To fly with wings.

kyo	noun	Plateau.
luin	noun	Poison.
lov	noun	Food.
maafi	noun	Cosmo, a type of flower.
mak(i)	verb	To shout, yell, or roar.
mal	noun	Blackness or darkness, as in the color.
mlaa	noun	Blood.
mou	noun	Caretaker, someone who is responsible for the care or work or actions of others.
Muvuku	Proper noun	A name.
Myas	Proper noun	A name.
nakra	verb	To sacrifice or bestow in a way crossing the boundary of the magical realm.
niw	noun	A plant.
nra	noun	A worker, someone that does work.
nri(vi)	verb	To eat.
rav	noun	Fuel .
rii	noun	Bird sound, general. Such saw a caw, tweet, or hoot.
roim(i)	verb	To put
roa	noun	Eye, can be a literal eye or something that sees.
rool	noun	Sky, wind, or air.
saa	noun	Name or what something is called.
schlon	noun	Purpose, meaning, subject, topic.
shraa	verb	Base verb to locate or find.
shrun	noun	Whiteness or paleness (as in the color).
shyau	noun	Mercy.
sloo(vi)	verb	To hit.
soich	noun	Fear.
som	noun	Hand.
Susidse	Proper noun	A name.
swi(vi)	verb	To hold.
swu	noun	Something that is proportionally strong.
thi	adjective	Old.
too	adjective	Big or large.
trau	noun	Flower.
trur	noun	A quail, which is a type of bird.
twav(i)	verb	To drink.
twau	noun	Hotspring.
tyoo	noun	The meat of a bird, bird-meat.
vli	noun	Fire.
vu	adjective	Overindulging, excessive, etc.
vyaa	noun	Forgiveness or apology.
vyao	noun	Greatness, importance.

wam	noun	Form or shape.
yi	noun	Meaning wet-thing, water, or liquid although usually used for water.
yos	noun	Flowing water, such as a river brook or stream.
chrou	noun	Human, person, sentient-being.

Glossary of grammatical affixes/morphemes (in the order defined above):

Word	Type	Definition
ch	Noun case	Accusative noun case suffix to mark subject, used when following a vowel (use -och when following a consonant).
och	Noun case	Accusative noun case suffix to mark subject, used when following a consonant (use -ch when following a vowel).
sh	Noun case	Vocative noun case suffix to mark who is being addressed or the topic marker (forms are (V)sh and (C)osh).
osh	Noun case	Vocative noun case suffix to mark who is being addressed or the topic marker (forms are (V)sh and (C)osh).
f	Noun case	Dative noun case suffix to mark recipient/beneficiary (forms are (V)f and (C)of)
of	Noun case	Dative noun case suffix to mark recipient/beneficiary (forms are (V)f and (C)of)
th	Noun case	Locative/lative noun case suffix to mark the location or motion to a location (forms are (V)th and (C)oth)
oth	Noun case	Locative/lative noun case suffix to mark the location or motion to a location (forms are (V)th and (C)oth)
n	Plurality	Marks noun as singular (forms are n(V) and ni(C))
ni	Plurality	Marks noun as singular (forms are n(V) and ni(C))
s	Plurality	Marks noun as plural (forms are s(V) and si(C))
si	Plurality	Marks noun as plural (forms are s(V) and si(C))
a	Pronoun/possessio n	Possessive marker (my/our) or pronoun marker (I/we) for speaker inclusive
o	Pronoun/possessio n	Possessive marker (hers/his/your/theirs/y'alls) or pronoun marker (she/him/they/you/them/y'all) for speaker exclusive animate
u	Pronoun/possessio n	Possessive marker (its/theirs) or pronoun marker (it/them) for speaker exclusive inanimate
na	Pronoun/possessio n	Possessive marker (my) or pronoun marker (I) for single speaker inclusive
no	Pronoun/possessio n	Possessive marker (her/his/your) or pronoun marker (she/him/they/you) for single speaker exclusive animate
nu	Pronoun/possessio n	Possessive marker (its) or pronoun marker (it) for single speaker exclusive inanimate
sa	Pronoun/possessio n	Possessive marker (our) or pronoun marker (we) for plural speaker inclusive
so	Pronoun/possessio n	Possessive marker (theirs/y'alls) or pronoun marker (them/y'all) for plural speaker exclusive animate
su	Pronoun/possessio n	Possessive marker (theirs) or pronoun marker (them) for plural speaker exclusive inanimate
mam	Comparator	More/greater than
ri	Spatial Determiner	This/close, prefix form is ri-, infix form is -d-.

di	Spatial Determiner	This/close, prefix form is ri-, infix form is -d-.
sho	Distributive Determiner	All
nrio	Distributive Determiner	Many
jim	Prepositional marker	Beneficiary/recipient prefix - dative prepositional marker to prefix object.
lal	Prepositional marker	Inside/within prefix - locative prepositional marker to prefix object.
nol	Prepositional marker	Beneath/under prefix – locative prepositional marker to prefix object.
du	Action Morpheme	Causative/creational verbalizing suffix, meaning to cause or create the root they suffix.
fau	Action Morpheme	Terminative/destructional verbalizing suffix, meaning to destroy, stop, or terminate the root they suffix.
va	Action Morpheme	Reflexive/predicative verbalizing suffix, meaning an action referring back to the subject. Such as to themselves, or themselves.
v	Action Morpheme	Base verbalizing suffix for roots that already have action (forms are (V)v, (C)i, vi(C))
i	Action Morpheme	Base verbalizing suffix for roots that already have action (forms are (V)v, (C)i, vi(C))
vi	Action Morpheme	Base verbalizing suffix for roots that already have action (forms are (V)v, (C)i, vi(C))
woi	Tense	Future tense, meaning something happens in the future, something is not true now, etc.
fraa	Aspect	Iterative aspect meaning action occurs repeatedly or habitually.
yoa	Aspect	Inceptive aspect meaning action is beginning or starting.
wa	Intensifier	Second degree intensifier
wan	Intensifier	Third degree intensifier
tsha	Intensifier	Fourth degree intensifier
mai	Imperative	Welcome
maiwa	Imperative	Beseech or suggest
maiwan	Imperative	Command
maitsha	Imperative	Force
sria	Adverb	Time-consumingly, action done in a manner taking up a lot of time.
lu	Adverbializing marker	Suffix to turn a noun into an adverb.